

# Sauk County Hazard Mitigation Plan: 2025-2029

A Multi-Jurisdictional Plan Adopted by Sauk  
County on June 17, 2025, and Various  
Cities and Villages



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## FOREWORD

The *Sauk County Hazard Mitigation Plan: 2025-2029* consists of seven chapters. The first chapter provides an overview of the project. The second chapter presents background information about Sauk County including its setting, demographic and economic characteristics, climate, natural resources, land use, and development trends. Chapter 3 presents background information related to special needs populations and groups in the county. Chapter 4 contains a complete inventory of critical facilities in the county. Natural hazards and manmade hazards are identified and reviewed in Chapters 5 and 6, respectively. In Chapter 7, goals, objectives, and policies are identified that will help to craft appropriate solutions to the identified problems. A range of activities are also presented to help foster hazard mitigation efforts. Most of the maps in the plan are included in Appendix A.

Sauk County initially adopted a multi-jurisdictional plan in 2006 and updated the plan in 2011 and 2018. This most recent version is intended to guide mitigation efforts in Sauk County during the five-year period from 2025 through 2029.

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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**Project Supervision** – Jed Seidl, Sauk County Emergency Management Director, supervised the preparation of the most recent plan update.

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**Consultant** - Civi Tek Consulting



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# INTRODUCTION

## 1. CHAPTER OVERVIEW

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

## 2. PURPOSE

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

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

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

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

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

### Chapter Contents

1. Chapter Overview
2. Purpose
3. Funding
4. Scope
5. Contents
6. Data Sources
7. Relationship of Mitigation Planning to Other Emergency Management Activities
8. Relationship to Other Plans
9. Plan Preparation, Review, and Adoption
10. Interagency Coordination
11. Plan Maintenance and Amendment
12. Incorporating this Plan into Other Planning Efforts
13. Governmental Units Adopting this Plan

### 3. FUNDING

Partial funding for the preparation of the most recent plan update was provided by a planning grant from the Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) Program administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Maintenance of the plan will be part of the Sauk County Emergency Management Office's responsibility on an as-needed basis.

### 4. SCOPE

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

### 5. CONTENTS

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

### 6. DATA SOURCES

Primary data sources for this plan included the following:

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

#### Key Terms in This Chapter

##### ***Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000)***

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

##### ***Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)***

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

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

##### ***Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)***

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

##### ***Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM)***

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

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

## 7. RELATIONSHIP OF MITIGATION PLANNING TO OTHER EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

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

### MITIGATION

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

### PREPAREDNESS

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

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

### RESPONSE

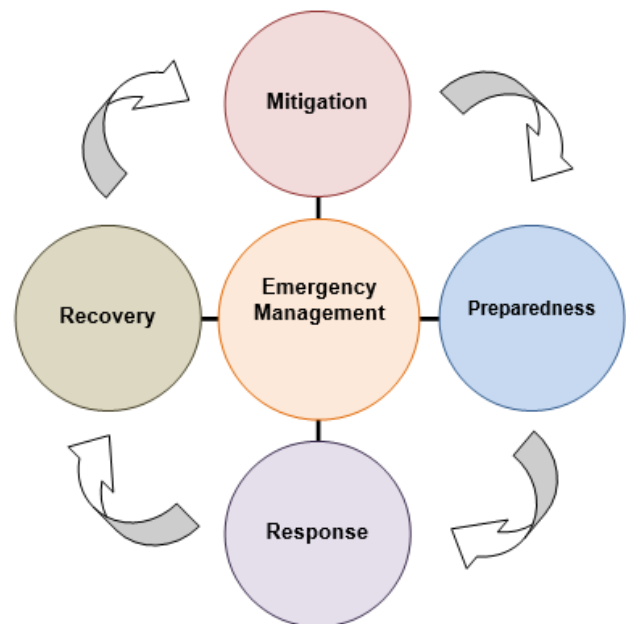
Response includes any action taken immediately before, during, and after an event to save lives and minimize property damage.

### RECOVERY

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

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

**Exhibit 1-1. Emergency Management**



## 8. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PLANS

Content for this plan was derived from existing plans, reports, and technical data sources and from federal, state, and local agencies. The following plans, studies, and reports were reviewed in preparing this plan:

- ♦ **Smart Growth Comprehensive Plans** Sauk County adopted a multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan November 2010. Consistent with state requirements, the plan includes the following nine elements:
  - ♦ Issues and opportunities
  - ♦ Housing
  - ♦ Transportation
  - ♦ Utilities and Community Facilities
  - ♦ Agriculture, Natural and Cultural Resources
  - ♦ Economic Development
  - ♦ Intergovernmental Cooperation
  - ♦ Land Use
  - ♦ Implementation
- ♦ **Sauk County Hazards Analysis** The Sauk County Emergency Management Office has completed, and regularly updates, the Sauk County Hazard Analysis. The hazard analysis identifies all of the likely natural and technical hazards that might or have occurred within the county. The hazard analysis has not generally examined in detail mitigation strategies for the identified hazards.
- ♦ **Sauk County Land and Water Resource Management Plan** Wisconsin law requires each county to have a land and water resource management plan that has been approved by the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP). The Land and Water Conservation Board reviews plans and recommends action to DATCP. Plans are approved for a 10-year period, with a review by the board in year 5. The county's current plan was updated in 2018 and is designed to reduce soil erosion, protect water quality, and conserve the natural resources.
- ♦ **Other Resources** There have been a number of other plans and ordinances completed by Sauk County departments or municipalities, some of which were used as reference materials, including:
  - ♦ Shoreland Zoning Ordinance
  - ♦ Subdivision Ordinance
  - ♦ Floodplain Ordinance
- ♦ **State Hazard Mitigation Plan** This plan was prepared by Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) and complies with the requirements of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 at the state level.
- ♦ **Flood Insurance Study (FIS)** This study was conducted by the Federal Emergency Management Agency for Sauk County and incorporated areas. The plan investigates the existence and severity of flood hazards in the geographic area of Sauk County.
- ♦ **Flooding Conditions at Clark Creek and Possible Mitigation** This study was conducted by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and examined the Clark Creek area after the June 2008 flooding event. It describes what is at risk from Clark Creek floodwater, lists mitigation strategies suggested by local residents, and describes observations made by FEMA reconnaissance teams during various field visits. Projects were implemented for Clark Creek.
- ♦ **Dam Failure Analysis, EAP and Operations and Maintenance Plan for Dutch Hollow Lake Dam, La Valle, Wisconsin.** This plan was prepared consistent with state requirements.
- ♦ **2080 Flood Study** A study was conducted by UW-Madison to analyze flooding along the Baraboo River. The study identified structures in the floodplain within the study area and estimated damage to those buildings, and how many residents would be temporarily displaced due to the flooding. Different scenarios were run to look at the long-term effects of a changing climate. Details have been incorporated into Chapter 5. The complete data set and support materials are available from the Sauk County Emergency Management.

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

## 9. PLAN PREPARATION, REVIEW, AND ADOPTION

### 2005 PLAN

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

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

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

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

Phase II consisted of the preliminary draft plan document being reviewed by local governments and their residents. Copies of the draft plan document were available on the Sauk County web site as well as at each public library in the County. A formal public hearing was held prior to final adoption at the County level, and many local communities conducted separate public hearings as well. No formal public comments were received during the designated period which ended on January 21, 2005. The Federal Emergency Management Agency certified the plan on April 27, 2005.

### 2010 PLAN UPDATE

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

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

The Sauk County Board of Supervisors adopted a public participation plan on November 11, 2009, that described the ways in which the public and local units of government would be involved in the preparation, review, and approval of the plan update. Municipalities in the county were involved in a number of ways and were kept abreast of the plan's progress. Initially, letters were sent to each municipality inviting them to approve a memorandum of understanding (MOU) and to designate an individual who would serve as a point of contact and a liaison.

A steering committee was established and given the responsibility of reviewing the draft of the plan update. Members are listed in the acknowledgements to this plan. The committee consisted of 21 members and met on May 14 and May 24, 2010 to review the proposed changes to the plan.

The Judiciary Committee of the County Board reviewed this draft on April 10, 2012, and recommended the draft plan to the full County Board for its review and action. The County Board of Supervisors adopted this plan at their meeting on April 17, 2012.

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

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

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

## 2018 PLAN UPDATE (2019-2024)

The Sauk County Emergency Management office applied for and received a grant in January 2018 through the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) under disaster declaration FEMA-4276-DR-WI. The county contracted with Civi Tek Consulting for this project. Municipalities in the county were involved in a number of ways and were kept abreast of the plan's progress. Initially, letters were sent to each municipality in November (2018) inviting them to designate an individual who would serve as a point of contact and a liaison.



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

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

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

The Executive & Legislative Committee of the County Board reviewed this draft on April 9, 2019, and recommended the plan to the full County Board for its review and action. The County Board of Supervisors conducted a public hearing to accept public input and adopted this plan.

Table 1-2 summarizes the changes made to each section of the plan as part of the 2018 update.

**Table 1-2. Summary of Changes Made in the 2018 Plan Update**

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

## 2024 5-YEAR PLAN UPDATE (2025-2029)

The Sauk County Emergency Management office applied for and received a grant in 2023 to prepare the third five-year plan update. As with the other plan updates, the County Board adopted a public participation plan at their meeting on March 13, 2024 (Appendix B). A steering committee was formed, consisting of 21 members as listed in the acknowledgements section.

Three committee meetings were held (Appendix B):

- October 2, 2024 (11 Attendees)
- October 16, 2024 (15 Attendees)
- November 13, 2024 (15 Attendees)

To promote intergovernmental participation, a survey was sent to all of the towns, cities, and villages (Appendix B). Responses were reviewed and used in developing the mitigation strategy.

Although invitations were sent out to non-governmental organizations to solicit participation, there was a low participation rate.

School districts in the county were invited to be a part of this plan update and were sent a survey (Appendix B).

The American Red Cross and each of the adjoining counties were contacted to solicit early feedback (Appendix B).

The various chapters and appendices were posted on the county's website on or about April 25, 2025 for public review. A comment form was part of the webpage to collect any feedback. The content was removed from the web page after the County Board acted on the plan.

The Sauk County Executive & Legislative Committee reviewed the plan at their meeting on June 3, 2025, and recommended approval. The Sauk County Board conducted a public hearing at their meeting on June 17, 2025, and adopted the plan at that time.

Table 1-3 summarizes the major changes to the 2018 plan.

**Table 1-3. Summary of Changes Made in the 2025 Plan Update**

Plan Section	Summary of Changes
Chapter 1	This chapter was reviewed and updated as needed.
Chapter 2	This chapter was updated using the best available data.
Chapter 3	This chapter was updated including data from the 2020 Census of population and housing and the 2023 American Community Survey. Information regarding underserved populations is included.
Chapter 4	This chapter was updated to reflect changes in critical facilities.
Chapter 5	Natural hazard profiles, occurrences, and probabilities were reviewed and updated as necessary. In addition, the risk assessments were updated. Of special note, the key findings from the 2080 Flood Study were incorporated.
Chapter 6	This chapter was reviewed and updated as needed.
Chapter 7	This chapter was updated. The steering committee focused on the goals, objectives, policies, and activities. Revisions were made and new ones were added. A description of Lifelines was added. A list of major accomplishments was updated to chronicle all of the work that has happened in the last 5 years.
Appendix A	Maps were updated as needed. Maps were added for (1) persons over 65 years of age, (2) persons with disabilities, (3) persons of minority status; and (4) persons living below poverty threshold.

**Table 1-3. Summary of Changes Made in the 2025 Plan Update**

Plan Section	Summary of Changes
Appendix B	Public participation documentation for the 2025-2029 plan is included.
Appendix C	Certification letters from WEM and FEMA for the 2025-2029 plan are included.
Appendix D	This appendix was updated to list all of the municipalities adopting the plan.
Appendix E	The listing represents an up-to-date inventory of critical facilities in the county sorted by type of facility.
Appendix F	The listing represents an up-to-date inventory of critical facilities in the county sorted by jurisdiction.
Appendix G	The history of storm events was updated using data provided by the National Weather Service. The additional information was reviewed and used in prioritizing weather events.
Appendix H	The list of Red Cross shelters was updated and included as an appendix.

## 10. INTERAGENCY COORDINATION

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

## 11. PLAN MAINTENANCE AND AMENDMENT

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

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

### ANNUAL REVIEW

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

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

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

## FOLLOWING A NATURAL DISASTER

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

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

## 5-YEAR UPDATES

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

## HISTORY OF ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT

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

## PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AFTER PLAN APPROVAL AND DURING PLAN IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING, AND EVALUATION

The Executive & Legislative Committee will periodically include an item on their agenda to receive updates regarding implementation of this plan. The webpage on the county's website will include an invitation to provide citizen input on the adopted plan and related implementation activities. All such input will be shared with the Executive & Legislative Committee as appropriate.

## 12. INCORPORATING THIS PLAN INTO OTHER PLANNING EFFORTS

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

Following adoption of the 2025 plan update, the Sauk County Emergency Management Director will send a letter to the Plan Commission of each city and village encouraging them to cross reference their plan revisions with this plan. Likewise, amendments to this plan should be made consistent with comprehensive plans so long as such action would reduce the impact of hazards on people and property.

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

## 13. GOVERNMENTAL UNITS ADOPTING THIS PLAN

This plan has been prepared at the county level as a multi-jurisdictional document with the active input and direct involvement of the cities, villages, and towns. The Sauk County Board of Supervisors adopted the plan on May 20, 2025. Cities and villages have 12 months from that date to adopt the plan (Appendix D).

# PLANNING AREA PROFILE

## 1. CHAPTER OVERVIEW

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

## 2. REGIONAL CONTEXT

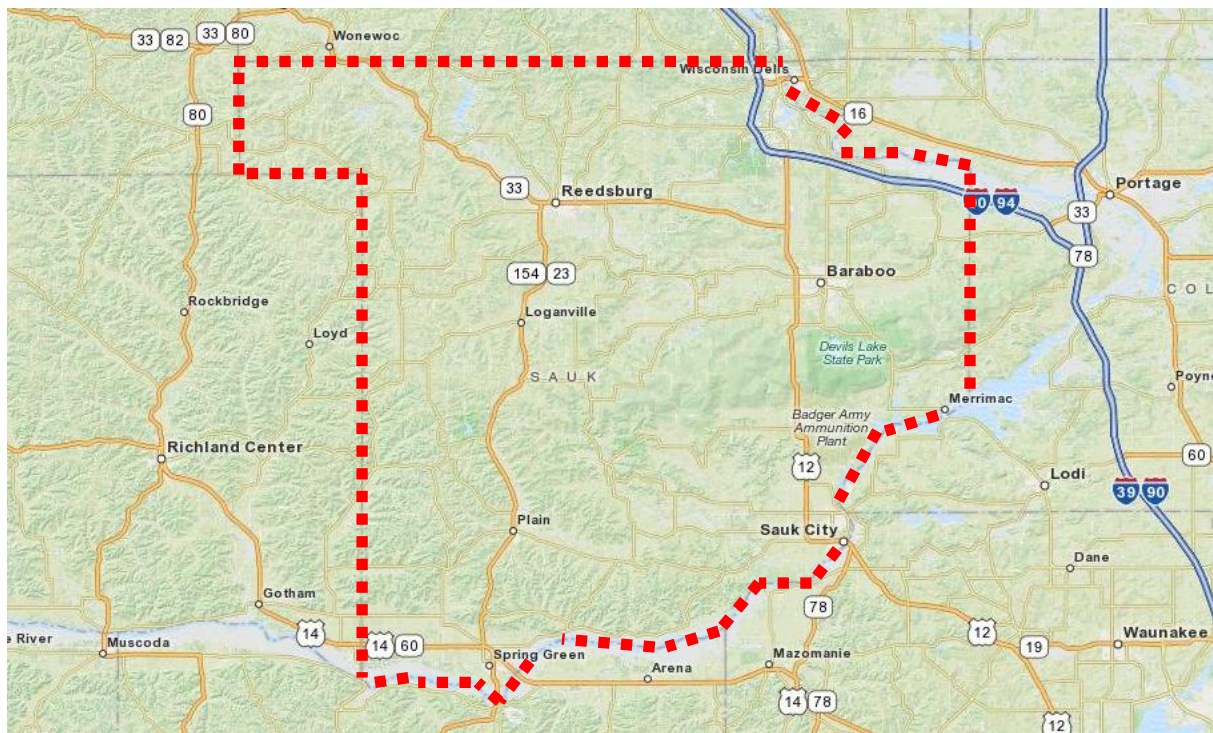
Sauk County is located in south central Wisconsin, approximately 25 miles northwest of Madison. Sauk County is bordered on the east by Columbia County, on the west by Richland County, Juneau and Adams counties on the north, and Dane and Iowa counties on the south (Exhibit 2-1).

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

### Chapter Contents

1. Chapter Overview
2. Regional Context
3. Units of Government
4. School Districts
5. Population
6. Housing
7. Transportation
8. Land Use and Development Trends
9. Jobs and Employment
10. Climate
11. Physiographic Features
12. Surface Water
13. Wetlands

**Exhibit 2-1. Regional Context**





### 3. UNITS OF GOVERNMENT

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

### 4. SCHOOL DISTRICTS

There were 8 school districts in Sauk County (Table 2-2 and Map 2). Hillsboro School District and Ithaca School District do not maintain a school in the county.

Table 2-2. School Districts; Sauk County: 2024

District Name	Public Schools in Sauk County
Baraboo	9
Hillsboro	0
Ithaca	0
Reedsburg	5
River Valley	4
Sauk Prairie	6
Weston	3
Wisconsin Dells	2

Table 2-1. Civil Divisions; Sauk County

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

Notes:  
1. Municipality located in Sauk County and another county

### 5. POPULATION

In 2020, the resident population in the county was 65,763, an increase from a 2010 census total of 61,976 persons, representing a 2.3 percent increase during that time period, and a 19.1 percent increase since 2000 (Table 2-3). The city of Baraboo is the most populous municipality in the county, accounting for over 17 percent of the countywide population. In 2022, approximately 40.3 percent of the population lived in towns, with 32.5 percent and 27.2 percent living in cities and villages, respectively.

Based on projections prepared by the Demographic Service Center, Wisconsin Department of Administration (DOA), the county’s population is expected to increase to 77,815 residents by 2040 (Table 2-4). While most of the municipalities are expected to gain population over this period, the towns of Baraboo, Franklin, Merrimac, and Westfield, along with the Villages of La Valle, Merrimac, and Rock Springs are expected to lose residents.

The City of Reedsburg is expected to experience the largest numerical gain (2,816 residents) and the Town of Sumpter the largest percent change (47.9%). Note that the 2020 projection is included next to the 2020 Census count. The DOA’s projections are over a decade old and are in need of an update, and overall, the County’s population is about 3.4 percent lower than what DOA projected for 2020.

**Table 2-3. Population; Sauk County and Civil Divisions: 1990, 2000, 2010, 2020 and 2022**

Town	1990 Count	2000 Count	2010 Count	2020 Count	2022 Estimate	Percent Change 2000-2022
Baraboo	1,503	1,828	1,672	1,816	1,513	-17.2
Bear Creek	521	497	595	641	474	-4.6
Dellona	768	1,199	1,552	1,901	1,705	42.0
Delton	1,599	2,024	2,391	2,460	2,871	41.8
Excelsior	1,194	1,410	1,575	1,603	1,681	19.2
Fairfield	826	1,023	1,077	1,078	1,167	14.1
Franklin	668	696	652	668	651	-6.5
Freedom	422	416	447	449	640	53.8
Greenfield	758	911	932	909	998	9.5
Honey Creek	725	736	733	749	732	-0.5
Ironton	585	650	491	662	613	-5.6
La Valle	1,005	1,203	660	1,420	1,484	0.23
Merrimac	737	868	942	1,247	1,065	0.23
Prairie du Sac	1,105	1,138	1,144	1,076	1,100	-3.3
Reedsburg	1,367	1,236	1,293	1,185	1,271	2.8
Spring Green	1,329	1,585	1,697	1,828	1,492	-5.8
Sumpter	747	1,021	1,191	1,055	1,071	4.8
Troy	867	773	794	781	856	10.7
Washington	798	904	1,007	1,021	1,111	22.9
Westfield	578	611	571	582	733	20.0
Winfield	649	752	856	890	894	11.2
Woodland	584	783	790	839	996	27.2
<b>Village</b>						
Cazenovia [1]	0	0	12	20	5	N/A
Ironton	200	250	660	274	307	22.8
Lake Delton	1,466	1,982	2,914	3,501	3,475	75.3
La Valle	446	326	367	388	339	4.0
Lime Ridge	152	169	162	158	186	10.1
Loganville	228	276	300	301	236	-14.5
Merrimac	392	416	420	527	594	42.8
North Freedom	591	649	701	603	693	6.8
Plain	691	792	773	749	722	-8.8
Prairie du Sac	2,546	3,231	3,972	4,420	4,392	35.9
Rock Springs	432	425	362	327	330	-22.4
Sauk City	3,019	3,109	3,410	3,518	3,506	12.8
Spring Green	1,283	1,444	1,628	1,566	1,538	6.5
West Baraboo	1,021	1,248	1,414	1,627	1,557	24.7
<b>City</b>						
Baraboo	9,203	10,711	12,048	12,556	11,254	5.1
Reedsburg	5,834	7,827	9,200	9,984	10,019	28.0
Wisconsin Dells [1]	136	106	233	385	164	54.7
<b>Sauk County</b>	<b>46,975</b>	<b>55,225</b>	<b>61,976</b>	<b>65,763</b>	<b>65,777</b>	<b>19.1</b>

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

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

**Table 2-4. Population Projections; Sauk County and Civil Divisions: 2020-2040**

	2020 Census	2020 Projection	2025 Projection	2030 Projection	2035 Projection	2040 Projection	Percent Change 2020-2040
Baraboo	1,816	1,760	1,815	1,850	1,835	1,800	-0.3
Bear Creek	641	655	695	730	750	755	17.7
Dellona	1,901	1,815	1,995	2,150	2,260	2,335	22.8
Delton	2,460	2,725	2,940	3,130	3,250	3,320	35.0
Excelsior	1,603	1,730	1,840	1,920	1,960	1,975	23.2
Fairfield	1,078	1,145	1,195	1,235	1,245	1,240	15.0
Franklin	668	665	675	680	665	640	-4.2
Freedom	449	490	515	535	545	545	21.3
Greenfield	909	1,025	1,085	1,135	1,155	1,160	27.6
Honey Creek	749	765	780	795	785	765	2.1
Ironton	662	700	725	745	745	735	11.0
La Valle	1,420	1,450	1,540	1,620	1,655	1,670	17.6
Merrimac	1,247	1,045	1,110	1,170	1,195	1,205	-3.4
Prairie du Sac	1,076	1,185	1,215	1,235	1,220	1,195	11.1
Reedsburg	1,185	1,345	1,380	1,400	1,385	1,355	14.3
Spring Green	1,828	1,855	1,955	2,035	2,070	2,075	13.5
Sumpter	1,055	1,320	1,410	1,495	1,535	1,560	47.9
Troy	781	840	865	885	880	860	10.1
Washington	1,021	1,095	1,150	1,200	1,220	1,225	19.9
Westfield	582	575	580	580	560	540	-7.2
Winfield	890	950	1,015	1,065	1,095	1,105	24.1
Woodland	839	870	920	960	980	985	17.4
<b>Village</b>							
Cazenovia [1]	20	15	15	20	20	20	0.0
Ironton	274	270	280	290	290	285	4.0
Lake Delton	3,501	3,375	3,695	3,985	4,185	4,320	23.4
La Valle	388	365	370	370	360	345	-11.1
Lime Ridge	158	165	165	170	165	160	1.3
Loganville	301	325	340	355	360	360	19.6
Merrimac	527	450	465	480	480	475	-9.9
North Freedom	603	725	750	770	765	755	25.2
Plain	749	805	830	845	840	825	10.1
Prairie du Sac	4,420	4,545	4,910	5,245	5,445	5,570	26.0
Rock Springs	327	305	300	285	270	245	-25.1
Sauk City	3,518	3,715	3,910	4,060	4,115	4,115	16.9
Spring Green	1,566	1,790	1,905	1,990	2,030	2,045	30.5
West Baraboo	1,627	1,545	1,640	1,715	1,750	1,765	8.5
<b>City</b>							
Baraboo	12,556	12,980	13,660	14,230	14,440	14,450	15.0
Reedsburg	9,984	10,500	11,330	12,080	12,530	12,800	28.2
Wisconsin Dells [1]	385	195	210	220	230	235	-39.0
<b>Sauk County</b>	<b>65,763</b>	<b>68,075</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>75,660</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>77,815</b>	<b>18.3</b>

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

Notes:

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



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

## 6. HOUSING

In 2022, there were an estimated 30,907 dwelling units in the County. Of this total, 27,313 were occupied (Table 2-5). Approximately 7 out of 10 occupied residences were single family (both attached and detached units) and over 6 percent were mobile homes. In 2022, approximately 58.9 percent of the dwelling units were built prior to 1980 (Table 2-6).

**Table 2-5. Occupied Housing Types; Sauk County: 2022**

Units in Structure	Number	Percent
1-unit, detached	21,318	69.0
1-unit, attached	1,117	3.6
2 units	1,495	4.8
3 or 4 units	1,117	3.6
5 to 9 units	1,377	4.5
10 to 19 units	1,084	3.5
20 or more units	1,405	4.5
Mobile home	1,994	6.5
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	0.0
Total housing units	30,907	100.0 [1]
Occupied units	27,313	88.4

Source: 2022 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, U.S. Census Bureau

Notes:

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

**Table 2-6. Age of Occupied Housing Stock; Sauk County: 2022**

Year Structure Built	Number	Percent
2020 to Dec. 2022	98	0.3
2010 to 2013	1,752	5.7
2000 to 2009	5,491	17.8
1990 to 1999	5,348	17.3
1980 to 1989	3,278	10.6
1970 to 1979	3,957	12.8
1960 to 1969	1,791	5.8
1940 to 1959	1,253	10.4
1939 or earlier	5,986	19.4
<b>Total</b>		<b>100.0 [1]</b>

Source: 2022 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, U.S. Census Bureau

Notes:

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

## 7. TRANSPORTATION

### SURFACE TRANSPORTATION

Interstate 90/94 is the only interstate highway in Sauk County (Map 3). It follows the Wisconsin River in the northeast corner of the county and provides access to the east and west. US Highway 12 is a major north south connector through Sauk City, Baraboo, and Wisconsin Dells. US Highway 14 traverses the southernmost part of the county and connects Spring Green to Madison to the east and Richland Center to the west. The other key regional highways include STH 23, STH 33, STH 60, and STH 154. The remaining roads consist of county highways and local roads. Given the varied topography, roadways often follow rivers and streams. There was nearly 1,800 miles of roads in the county (Table 2-7).

**Table 2-7. Road Network by Type**

Type of Road	Miles
Interstate System	15
State Highway	206
County Highway	302
Local Roads and Streets	1,255
Other	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,798</b>

### AIR TRANSPORTATION

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

## RAIL TRANSPORTATION

Amtrak maintains a station in the city of Wisconsin Dells, which provides access to Milwaukee and Minneapolis/St. Paul and points beyond. In 2010, Wisconsin and Southern Railroad operated a line as depicted in Map 4 which served the villages of La Valle, North Freedom, Merrimac, Prairie du Sac, Rock Springs, and Sauk City and the cities of Baraboo and Reedsburg.

## 8. LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

### FARMLAND

Approximately 61 percent of the land area in Sauk County is used for agricultural purposes. In 2022 there were 1,408 farms in the County, a decrease of 8 percent since 2012 (Table 2-8). Over that same period, the number of acres in agricultural production decreased about 9 percent from 332,649 acres to 298,103. The market value of products sold in 2012 reached just over \$269 million, which represents a 30-percent increase over 2012.

In 2022, sales of livestock and livestock products accounted for 53 percent of market value, while crop sales accounted for 47 percent. The number of dairy herds in Sauk County has been declining while the size of the remaining herds is increasing. Sauk County is the second largest pork-producing county in the state. There are also sizable sales volume of corn, forage land, cow milk, soybeans, grains, seeds, and legumes.

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

### FORESTLAND

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

### RESIDENTIAL, COMMERCIAL, AND INDUSTRIAL LAND USES

Cities and villages account for 38.2 square miles, or less than 5 percent of the total land area of the county (Table 2-9). There has been a steady growth in the residential and urban areas of the County. The City of Reedsburg and Village of Prairie du Sac have shown the greatest growth. Numerous mobile home parks are present throughout the county. Small unincorporated communities are situated throughout the county, especially around some of the larger lakes such as Lake Redstone, Lake Virginia, and Dutch Hollow Lake. There are numerous elderly housing developments and community based residential facilities, both urban and rural.

**Table 2-8. Agriculture at a Glance; Sauk County: 2012 and 2022**

	2012	2022	Percent Change
Number of farms	1,665	1,408	- 8
Land in farms (acres)	332,649	298,103	- 9
Average size of farms	200	212	+ 6
Market value of products sold	\$207,053,000	\$269,044,000	+ 30
Average market value of products sold per farm	\$124,356	\$191,083	+ 53

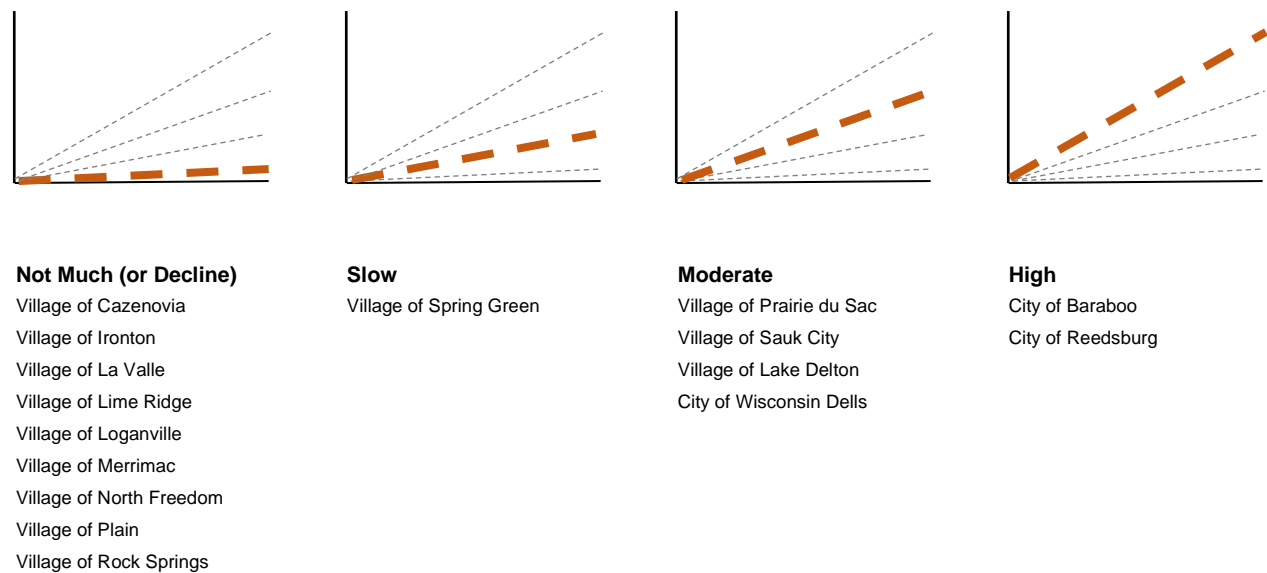
Source: 2012 and 2022 USDA Census of Agriculture

**Table 2-9. Cities and Villages by Land Area**

Municipality	Square Miles
Village of Loganville	0.2
Village of Ironton	0.3
Village of La Valle	0.5
Village of Plain	0.7
Village of West. Baraboo	0.7
Village of North Freedom	0.9
Village of Lime Ridge	1.0
Village of Spring Green	1.3
Village of Rock Springs	1.4
Village of Merrimac	1.4
Village of Prairie du Sac	1.4
City of Wisconsin Dells	2.0
Village of Cazenovia	2.7
City of Reedsburg	5.2
City of Baraboo	5.6
Village of Sauk City	6.3
Village of Lake Delton	6.6
<b>Sauk County</b>	<b>852.9</b>

Urban development is anticipated to increase proportional to the population growth, and will likely be limited in the unincorporated areas of the county. Anticipated development in cities and villages are graphically depicted in Exhibit 2-1.

Exhibit 2-1. Anticipated Population Growth Over Next Ten Years



**Note:** Rankings for municipalities in Sauk County are for comparative purposes only

## 9. JOBS AND EMPLOYMENT

Unlike some of the other southern counties, Sauk has always had a very strong tourism economy. The Dells of the Wisconsin River, near Wisconsin Dells, and Devil's Lake, near Baraboo, have been tourist destinations for over 150 years. During this period, tourism has expanded beyond the natural features of these two sites to include numerous attractions constructed by humans. The tourism industry has evolved into a continuous 20-mile-long tourist corridor extending from Wisconsin Dells to the city of Baraboo and beyond. The county has become the third highest ranked county in the state for tourism income behind Milwaukee and Dane counties.

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

Sauk County has a very diverse employment base. Table 2-11 lists the top 20 employers in Sauk County. With 1,300 employees, Ho-Chunk Casino, Hotel and Convention Center is the largest employer in the county followed by Kalahari Resort and Convention Center with 1,200 employees.

Table 2-10. Jobs and Establishments by Sector

Sector	Establishments	Jobs
Manufacturing	96	4,499
Accommodation and Food Services	259	4,147
Retail	296	2,939
Health Care and Social Services	173	2,914

**Table 2-11. Top Employers in Sauk County**

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

## 10. CLIMATE

The climate in Sauk County is characteristic of much of southcentral Wisconsin. Temperature and precipitation data from an observation station in Sauk County are presented in Table 2-12.

**Table 2-12. Temperature and Precipitation; Sauk County: 1971-2000**

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

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

Notes:

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

## 11. PHYSIOGRAPHIC FEATURES<sup>1</sup>

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

- ◆ **The Driftless Area** The western four-fifths of Sauk County is part of an area commonly described as the Driftless Area. There is no evidence of this area having been glaciated for at least 750,000 years. Because the western portions of Sauk County are unglaciated, the topography has been sculpted by flowing water for thousands of years, resulting in a dissected bedrock plateau with relatively narrow ridges and steep-sided valleys.
- ◆ **The Glaciated Area** In contrast to the western portion, the landscape of the eastern one-fifth of Sauk County has been modified by the last glaciation, which in Sauk County lasted from about 18,000 to about 15,000 years ago. The glacier came into the County from the east, moving slowly westward covering the landscape with glacial deposits. This eastern one-fifth of Sauk County is described as being rolling with complex slopes.
- ◆ **The Baraboo Bluffs** One of the most significant topographic features in eastern Sauk County are the Baraboo Hills, which are eroded remnants of Precambrian quartzite. The Hills extend for approximately 25 miles east-west across east-central Sauk County into westernmost Columbia County. The Baraboo Bluffs attain their greatest relief in the Devil's Lake area. Devil's Lake was formed when glacier ice plugged both ends of Devil's Lake gorge and left behind ridges (moraines) composed of till in a portion of the Baraboo Bluffs. These moraines are part of the terminal moraine that extends through eastern Sauk County from the north, a few miles east of the city of Wisconsin Dells and village of Lake Delton, continuing southward towards Sauk Prairie.

**Table 2-13. Lakes in Sauk County  
(10 acres or larger)**

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

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

## 12. SURFACE WATER

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

Sauk County has 19 named lakes<sup>2</sup> covering 10,977 acres (Table 2-13). Lake Wisconsin is the largest lake in the county, with a surface area of 9,000 acres. The majority of lakes are 100 acres or smaller. There were 75 miles of trout streams in the county. There are one or more streams located within the boundary of each of the cities, villages, and towns, with the exception of the villages of Cazenovia and Lime Ridge (Table 2-14).

## 13. WETLANDS

According to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Sauk County has approximately 32,145 acres of wetlands, or about 6 percent of the area of the county. Wetlands are defined by state statute as "an area where water is at, near, or above the land surface long enough to be capable of supporting aquatic or hydrophilic (water-loving) vegetation and which has soils indicative of wet conditions." Wetlands may be seasonal or permanent and are commonly referred

<sup>1</sup> Source: *Sauk County Land and Water Management Plan*

<sup>2</sup> There are an additional 17 unnamed lakes in the DNR database in Sauk County

to as swamps, marshes, or bogs. Wetland plants and soils have the capacity to store and filter pollutants, replenish groundwater supplies, store floodwaters and maintain stream flows.

**Table 2-14. Surface Water by Location**

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

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# ACCESS AND FUNCTIONAL NEEDS POPULATIONS

## 1. CHAPTER OVERVIEW

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

## 2. ELDERLY

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

The aging of the population is occurring throughout the nation and is also evident in Sauk County. The number of people between the age of 5 and 19 decreased between 2010 and 2020, while the number of people 45 and older generally increased, especially in the 55 to 74 age group (Table 3-1). As the population continues to get proportionately older, it will become increasingly important to address the needs of the elderly with respect to natural hazards planning.

The proportion of those 65 years and older in Sauk County is similar to what is seen statewide (Table 3-2). Map 7 compares this attribute across all of the civil divisions in Sauk County based on the jurisdiction’s land area.

## 3. PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

Like the elderly, people with disabilities<sup>1</sup> have increased exposure to some types of natural hazards. As indicated in Table 3-2, 12.7 percent of the population in Wisconsin had a disability in 2023. This compares to 12.4 percent of the people in Sauk County. The types of disabilities are addressed in Table 3-3. Map 8 compares this attribute across all of the civil divisions in Sauk County based on the jurisdiction’s land area.

### Chapter Contents

1. Chapter Overview
2. Elderly
3. People with Disabilities
4. Minority Status
5. Poverty
6. Social Vulnerability Index
7. Homeless Individuals
8. People Living in Manufactured and Mobile Homes
9. People in Campgrounds
10. People in Recreational - Educational Camps

Table 3-1. Age of Population; Sauk County: 2010 and 2020

Age Group	Percent of Total		Percent Change 2010-2020
	2010	2020	
85 and older	2.5	2.6	4.0
75 to 84	4.8	5.4	12.5
65 to 74	7.7	10	29.9
55 to 64	12.8	14.6	14.1
45 to 54	15.4	12.2	-20.8
35 to 44	12.9	13.3	3.1
25 to 34	12.4	11.8	-4.8
20 to 24	5.4	5.4	0
15 to 19	6.3	6.1	-3.2
10 to 14	6.7	6.4	-4.5
5 to 9	6.5	6.5	0
Under 5 years	6.4	5.8	-9.4

Source: 2010 and 2020 Census of Population and Housing, US Census Bureau

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

## 4. MINORITY STATUS

Just over 11 percent of the county population identified as a minority, which is less than the statewide value of 20 percent (Table 3-2). Map 9 compares this attribute across all of the civil divisions in Sauk County based on the jurisdiction's land area.

## 5. POVERTY

The portion of county residents meeting the definition of poverty is roughly the statewide value (Table 3-2). Map 10 compares this attribute across all of the civil divisions in Sauk County based on the jurisdiction's land area.

## 6. SOCIAL VULNERABILITY INDEX

The Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) is a tool created by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to identify communities that may be particularly vulnerable to disasters or other public health emergencies. The SVI considers social factors that can impact a community's resilience to and ability to recover from disasters, such as poverty levels, housing conditions, access to transportation, and minority status.

The index ranks areas (e.g., census tracts or counties) across various themes, each representing a key dimension of social vulnerability.

1. Socioeconomic Status
2. Household Characteristics
3. Racial & Ethnic Status
4. Housing Type and Transportation

The SVI uses these variables to assign a score for each area, ranking it relative to other areas (statewide or nationally). High SVI scores indicate greater vulnerability, meaning that the area may face more significant challenges in preparing for, responding to, and recovering from events like natural disasters, disease outbreaks, or economic crises.

The SVI for Sauk County based on 2022 statewide data is displayed in Table 3-4. The SVI by census tract is displayed in Exhibit 3-1. The overall Statewide SVI for Sauk County (using all 16 variables) is considered medium to high. There is a high degree of correlation between the themes, indicating that certain areas of the County have populations who may be especially vulnerable due to multiple factors. When the data is viewed by census tract, there are higher concentrations of socially vulnerable residents in the more urbanized or densely populated areas.

**Table 3-2. Demographic Comparison; Sauk County and State of Wisconsin: 2023**

	Percent of Total Population	
	Sauk County	State of Wisconsin
Population 65 Years and Older	20.4	19.2
People with Disabilities	12.4	12.7
Minority Status	11.5	20.0
Poverty	9.1	10.7

Source: 2023 American Community survey (1-year estimates)

**Table 3-3. People with Disabilities; Sauk County: 2023**

Disability	Percent of Total Population
With a hearing difficulty	3.9
With a vision difficulty	1.7
With a cognitive difficulty	5.0
With an ambulatory difficulty	5.2
With a self-care difficulty	2.7
With an independent living difficulty	5.7

Source: 2023 American Community survey (1-year estimates)

**Table 3-4. Social Vulnerability Index; Sauk County: 2022**

	Statewide Score	Vulnerability
Overall Score	0.7324	Medium to High
Socioeconomic Status	0.5352	Medium to High
Household Characteristics	0.9014	High
Racial & Ethnic Status	0.5775	Medium to High
Housing Type & Transportation	0.6761	Medium to High

Source: CDC/ATSDR Social Vulnerability Index; <https://svi.cdc.gov/map/>

Note: Possible scores range from 0 (lowest vulnerability) to 1 (highest vulnerability).

Exhibit 3-1. Social Vulnerability Index for Sauk County by Census Tract: 2022

CDC/ATSDR Social Vulnerability Index 2022

SAUK COUNTY, WISCONSIN

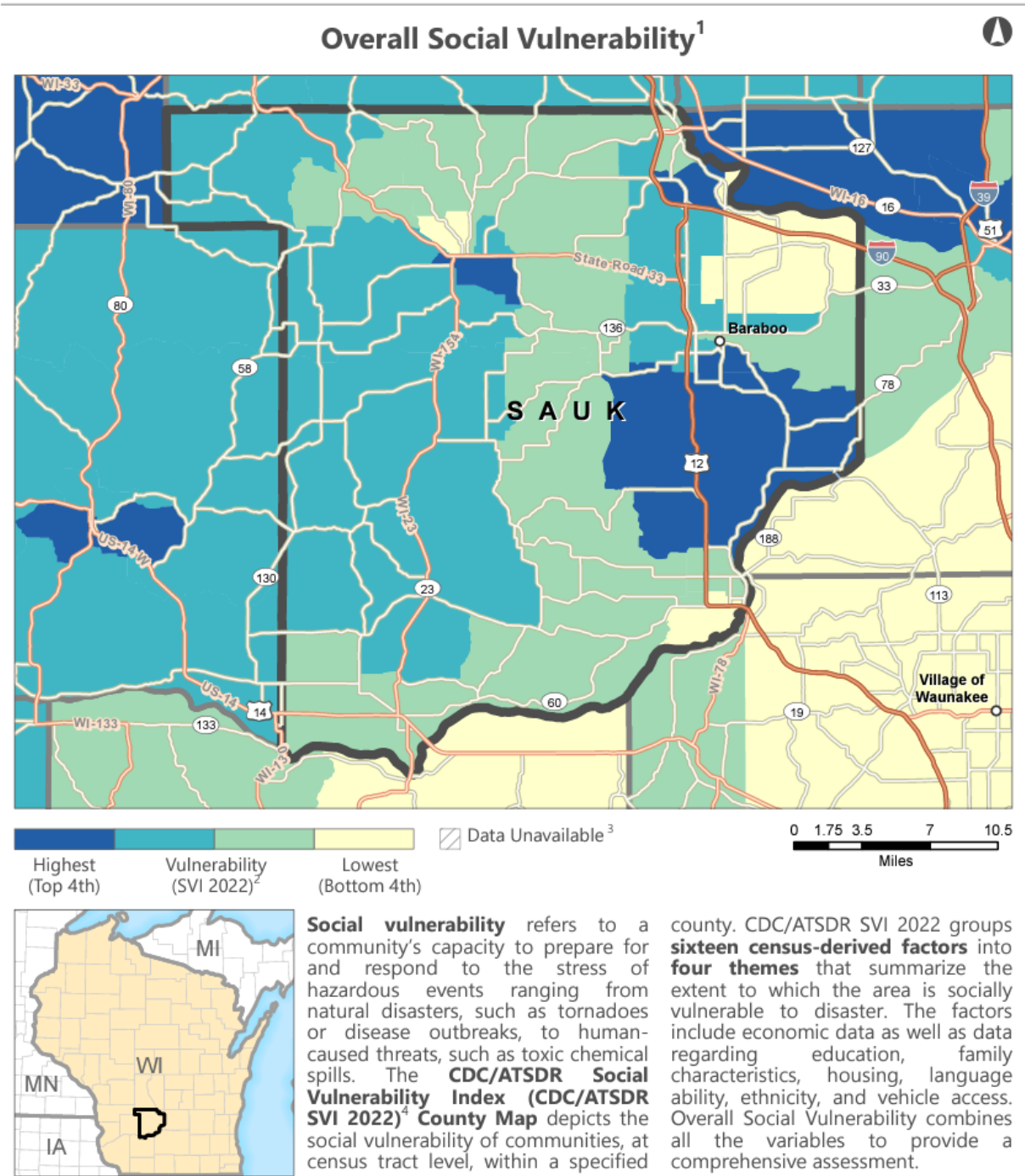
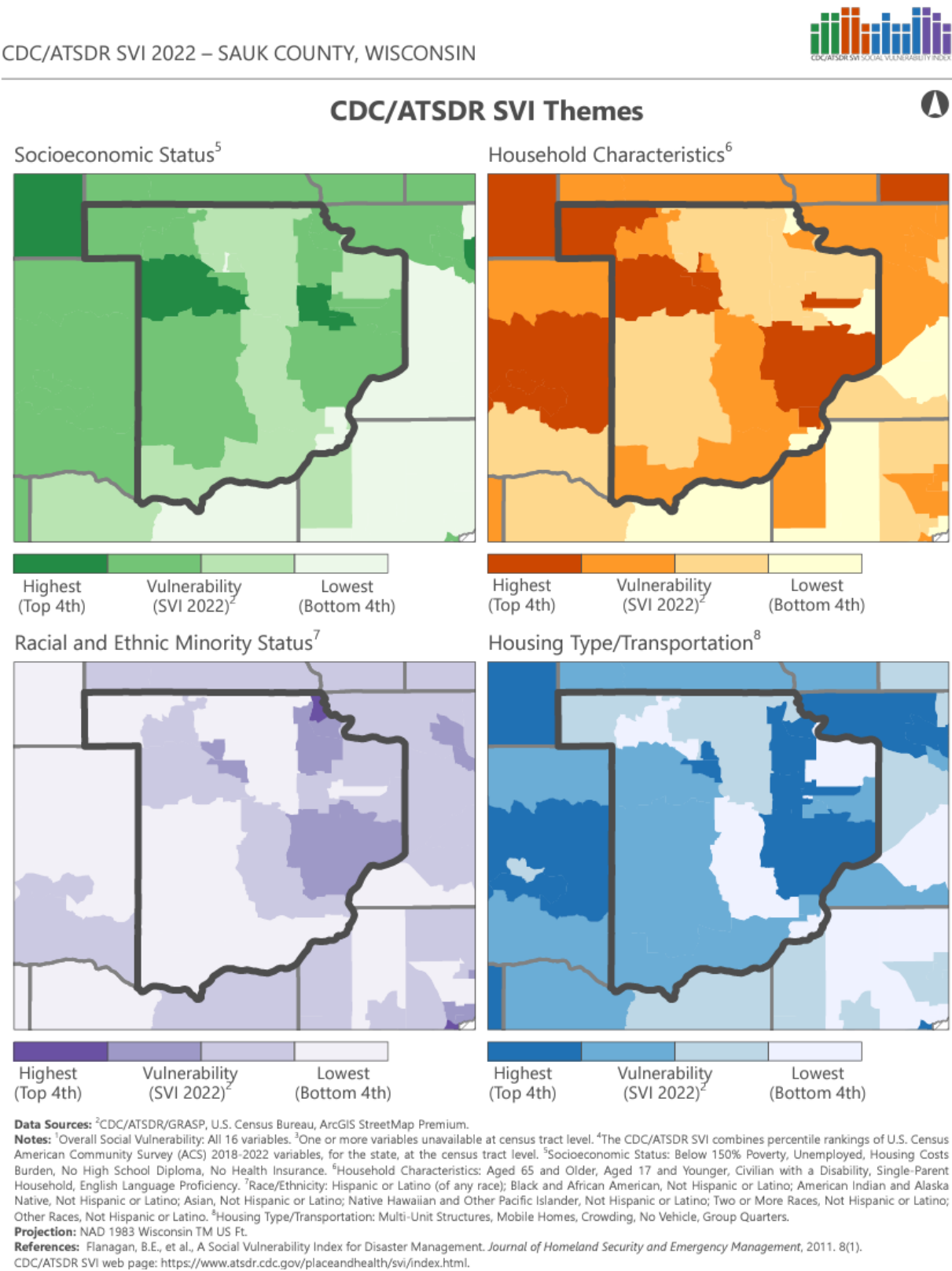


Exhibit 3-1. Social Vulnerability Index for Sauk County by Census Tract: 2022



## 7. HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS

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

Resources for individuals who are homeless in Sauk County include the Central Wisconsin Community Action Council, Hope House of South Central Wisconsin, Safe Harbor Homeless Shelter, and Sauk County Housing Authority.

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

## 8. PEOPLE LIVING IN MANUFACTURED AND MOBILE HOMES

Manufactured housing and mobile homes are especially susceptible to damage from high wind storm events. As a result, people living in this type of housing are more vulnerable to injury and death when compared to those living in dwellings built with conventional framed construction. In 2024, there were 22 mobile home parks in Sauk County (Appendix E). None of the mobile parks had a storm shelter where people could go during a wind-related storm event.

## 9. PEOPLE IN CAMPGROUNDS

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

In 2024, there were 32 campgrounds in the county (Appendix E and Map 6). The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources operated 3 campgrounds. The other campgrounds were privately operated.

## 10. PEOPLE IN RECREATIONAL/EDUCATIONAL CAMPS

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

# CRITICAL FACILITIES

## 1. CHAPTER OVERVIEW

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

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

In all, there were 690 critical facilities in the county (Table 4-1). There were 182 Type I facilities, 326 Type II, 24 Type III, and 158 Type IV facilities.

As part of the 2010, 2018, and 2024 plan updates, the consultant created an Access™ database to manage basic information for critical facilities identified in this plan. Each facility was assigned to one or more parcels using the county PIN number to facilitate use in the county’s geographic information system.

## 2. BRIDGES

The road network in the county consists of local, county, state, and federal roads. In 2024, there were more than 200 locations where a federal, state, or county roadway crossed a waterbody such as a stream or lake. These locations have been identified because flooding may overtop the roadway or backup floodwaters. The locations are shown on Map 12. Bridges that cross another roadway or railroad tracks are not considered a critical facility from the perspective of natural hazards.

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

**Table 4-1. Critical Facilities by Type: 2024**

Infrastructure	Type I	Type II	Type III	Type IV
Bridge	-	208	-	-
Dam (large)	-	-	24	-
Telecommunication Tower	-	29	-	-
Electric Facility – Power Plant	1	-	-	-
Electric Facility – Substation	17	-	-	-
Natural Gas Facility	4	-	-	-
Public-Use Airport	4	-	-	-
Telephone Facility	10	-	-	-
Utility Office/Yard	2	-	-	-
Water Facility [1]	45	-	-	-
Wastewater Treatment Facility	13	-	-	-
<b>Government Facility</b>				
Community / Senior Center	-	8	-	-
Library	-	9	-	-
Municipal Garage	30	-	-	-
Municipal Office and Other	-	54	-	-
Post Office	-	14	-	-
Recreation	-	4	-	-
<b>Health Care Facility</b>				
Health Care Clinic	20	-	-	-
Hospital	3	-	-	-
<b>Public Safety Facility</b>				
Correctional Facility	-	-	-	1
EMS Facility	12	-	-	-
Fire Station	12	-	-	-
Military Facility	2	-	-	-
Police Station	7	-	-	-
<b>School</b>				
K-12	-	-	-	42
Post-Secondary	-	-	-	2
<b>Special Care Facility – Residential</b>				
Adult Family Home	-	-	-	8
Community Based Residential Facility	-	-	-	20
Nursing Home	-	-	-	5
Residential Care Apartment Complex	-	-	-	5
<b>Special Care Facility – Nonresidential</b>				
Adult Day Care	-	-	-	1
Group Day Care	-	-	-	16
<b>Vulnerable Housing</b>				
Campground	-	-	-	32
Manufactured/Mobile Home Park	-	-	-	22
Recreational/Educational Camp	-	-	-	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>158</b>

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

### Key Terms in This Chapter

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



### 3. DAMS

According to an inventory maintained by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, there were 175 dams in Sauk County; 46 of which have since been removed, are no longer active, or were not built (Map 13). Most of these are mill-type dams that were built more than 50 years ago and do not have a regular program for maintenance or repair. They are not subject to regulatory inspection. There are also small dams that pool water for livestock and various recreational ponds around the county.

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

### 4. PUBLIC-USE AIRPORTS

There were four public-use airports in the county (Table 4-2 and Map 14). Baraboo Wisconsin Dells Airport and Reedsburg Municipal Airport are both classified as a transport/cargo airport<sup>1</sup>. Sauk-Prairie is classified as a basic utility airport<sup>2</sup> and Tri-County Regional Airport near Lone Rock is classified as a general utility airport<sup>3</sup>. In addition to these airports, there were a number of private-use airports / airstrips located throughout the county.

Table 4-2. Public-Use Airports: 2024

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

Source: Wisconsin State Airport System Plan: 2020

### 5. COMMUNICATION TOWERS

Map 15 shows the location of the 29 communication towers located in the county.

### 6. TELEPHONE FACILITIES

Telephone service providers maintained 10 telephone facilities (Map 15). They were located in the town of Delton and the villages of La Valle, Lime Ridge, North Freedom, Plain, Prairie du Sac, Spring Green, and West Baraboo.

### 7. ELECTRIC FACILITIES

There was one hydroelectric dam in 2024 – Alliant Energy - and 17 electric substations (Map 16).

### 8. PUBLIC WATER FACILITIES

Public water facilities inventoried for this plan include water wells, towers, reservoirs, and treatment plants. A total of 45 facilities were identified and are shown on Map 17. They are located in the cities of Baraboo, Reedsburg, and

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

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

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



Wisconsin Dells and the villages of Prairie du Sac, Sauk City, Lake Delton, and Spring Green. In the rest of the county, individuals rely on private wells for their water supplies.

## 9. WASTEWATER FACILITIES

There were 13 wastewater treatment plants in the county, and they are located in each of the urban areas and in the more developed areas of the towns (Map 17). The Reedsburg Wastewater Treatment Plant is located on Division Street on the south side near the Baraboo River. The Baraboo Wastewater Treatment Plant is on Manchester Street near the Baraboo River. The facilities in the villages of Lake Delton, Sauk City, and Prairie du Sac are near the Wisconsin River. The village of Spring Green's wastewater plant is not close to the Wisconsin River but is located in an area with a very high-water table. Excessive rain in that area has caused major flooding.

## 10. PUBLIC SAFETY FACILITIES

Within Sauk County, there were 7 police stations and 12 fire stations (Map 18). The Baraboo Fire Department provides a full-time Chief and a full-time Fire Inspector, and the Delton Fire Department has three staff members. The other departments rely on volunteers. The Wonewoc Fire Department (Juneau County) services a portion of the town of Woodland and Wisconsin Dells Fire Department (Columbia County) services that portion in Sauk County. Cazenovia Fire/EMS (Richland County) serves a portion of the western side of the County.

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

## 11. NATIONAL GUARD FACILITIES

There were two National Guard facilities in the County (Map 18). They are located in the city of Baraboo at 999 South Boulevard and in the city of Reedsburg at 549 S. Dewey Avenue.

## 12. GOVERNMENT FACILITIES

Government facilities included in the inventory of critical facilities include a wide array of facilities including community/senior centers, public libraries, municipal garages, municipal offices, post offices, and large recreation buildings (Table 4-3). Map 19 shows the location of the government facilities.

**Table 4-3. Government Facilities: 2024**

Town	Community / Senior Center	Public Library	Municipal Garage	Municipal Office and Other	Post Office	Recreation Facility
Baraboo	-	-	-	1	-	-
Bear Creek	-	-	1	2	-	-
Dellona	-	-	-	1	-	-
Delton	-	-	2	-	-	-
Excelsior	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fairfield	-	-	-	1	-	-
Franklin	-	-	-	-	-	-
Freedom	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greenfield	-	-	-	1	-	-
Honey Creek	-	-	-	1	-	-
Ironton	-	-	-	2	-	-
La Valle	-	-	1	-	-	-
Merrimac	-	-	-	1	-	-
Prairie du Sac	-	-	1	1	-	-
Reedsburg	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spring Green	-	-	1	1	-	-
Sumpter	-	-	-	1	-	-
Troy	-	-	-	2	-	-
Washington	-	-	1	1	1	-
Westfield	-	-	-	1	-	-
Winfield	-	-	-	1	-	-
Woodland	-	-	1	-	-	-
<b>Village</b>						
Cazenovia [1]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ironton	-	-	1	1	-	-
Lake Delton	-	-	1	3	1	1
La Valle	-	1	2	1	1	-
Lime Ridge	1	-	1	1	1	-
Loganville	-	-	0	2	1	-
Merrimac	-	-	1	1	1	-
North Freedom	-	1	2	3	1	-
Plain	2	1	3	2	1	1
Prairie du Sac	-	1	1	1	1	-
Rock Springs	1	1	1	2	1	-
Sauk City	1	1	-	2	1	-
Spring Green	1	1	2	2	1	-
West Baraboo	-	-	3	3	-	-
<b>City</b>						
Baraboo	1	1	2	9	1	-
Reedsburg	1	1	2	3	1	2
Wisconsin Dells [1]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	8	9	30	54	14	4

## Notes:

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

## 13. SCHOOLS

In 2024, there were 42 schools serving kindergarten through high school (Table 4-4). There were two post-secondary schools. The University of Wisconsin - Baraboo - Sauk County is in the city of Baraboo and Madison Area Technical College is in Reedsburg (Map 20).

## 14. SPECIAL CARE FACILITIES—RESIDENTIAL

Special care facilities include various types of housing arrangements where residents receive care or supervision from trained personnel. Special care facilities include nursing homes, residential care apartment complexes (RCACs), community based residential facilities (CBRFs), and adult family homes (AFHs) (Map 21). There were 5 nursing homes in the county (Table 4-5).

In a RCAC, people live in independent dwelling units complete with a kitchen, a bathroom, and sleeping and living areas. The management team provides supportive services such as general housekeeping and transportation to access community services and recreational activities. Personal services are also provided and may include help with daily activities such as dressing, eating, bathing, and grooming. Finally nursing services are available to help with health monitoring, medication administration, and medication management. There were 5 RCACs in Sauk County.

CBRFs and AFHs are similar in terms of the level of care provided. One significant difference between them is the number of residents served in the facility. An AFH can serve up to four adults. A CBRF serves five or more adults. There were 9 AFHs in the county and 19 CBRFs (Table 4-5).

## 15. SPECIAL CARE FACILITIES—NONRESIDENTIAL

Nonresidential special care facilities include group day care centers and adult day care centers (Map 22). Group day care centers provide childcare for nine or more children. Adult day care centers provide care to older adults who may live at home but need care during the day because the spouse or other primary care giver is not able to provide care.

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

**Table 4-4. Schools: 2024**

Town	K-12	Post-Secondary
Baraboo	-	-
Bear Creek	-	-
Dellona	-	-
Delton	-	-
Excelsior	-	-
Fairfield	1	-
Franklin	-	-
Freedom	-	-
Greenfield	-	-
Honey Creek	1	-
Ironton	3	-
La Valle	-	-
Merrimac	-	-
Prairie du Sac	-	-
Reedsburg	-	-
Spring Green	-	-
Sumpter	-	-
Troy	-	-
Washington	2	-
Westfield	-	-
Winfield	-	-
Woodland	1	-
<b>Village</b>		
Cazenovia [1]	-	-
Ironton	-	-
Lake Delton	1	-
La Valle	-	-
Lime Ridge	-	-
Loganville	1	-
Merrimac	1	-
North Freedom	1	-
Plain	2	-
Prairie du Sac	3	-
Rock Springs	-	-
Sauk City	3	-
Spring Green	4	-
West Baraboo	1	-
<b>City</b>		
Baraboo	9	1
Reedsburg	7	1
Wisconsin Dells [1]	1	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>2</b>

Notes:

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

**Table 4-5. Special Care Facilities: 2024**

Town	Nursing Home	Residential Care Apartment Complex (RCAC)	Community Based Residential Facility (CBRF)	Adult Family Home (AFH)	Group Day Care	Adult Day Care
Baraboo	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bear Creek	-	-	-	1	-	-
Dellona	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delton	-	-	-	-	1	-
Excelsior	-	-	1	1	-	-
Fairfield	-	-	-	-	-	-
Franklin	-	-	-	-	-	-
Freedom	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greenfield	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honey Creek	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ironton	-	-	-	-	-	-
La Valle	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merrimac	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prairie du Sac	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reedsburg	-	-	1	1	-	-
Spring Green	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sumpter	-	-	-	-	-	-
Troy	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	-	-	1	-	-	-
Westfield	-	-	-	-	-	-
Winfield	-	-	-	2	-	-
Woodland	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Village</b>						
Cazenovia [1]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ironton	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lake Delton	-	-	-	-	1	-
La Valle	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lime Ridge	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loganville	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merrimac	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Freedom	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plain	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prairie du Sac	-	-	2	-	2	-
Rock Springs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sauk City	1	1	-	-	2	-
Spring Green	1	1	1	-	-	-
West Baraboo	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>City</b>						
Baraboo	1	2	6	1	8	-
Reedsburg	2	1	7	2	2	1
Wisconsin Dells [1]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5	5	20	8	16	1

Source: Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services

Notes:

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

## 16. HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

For the purpose of this plan, health care facilities are divided into two types: hospitals and health care centers. Hospitals provide acute health care and health care clinics provide sub-acute medical services and include ambulatory surgery centers. In 2024, there were 20 health care centers and 3 hospitals (Map 23).

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

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

Sauk Prairie Memorial Hospital is a not-for-profit acute care facility with 36 beds. It was founded in 1956 and is in the village of Prairie du Sac. There were more than 30 full-time physicians ranging in specialties from orthopedics to spinal surgery.

## 17. VULNERABLE HOUSING

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

# ASSESSMENT OF NATURAL HAZARDS

## 1. CHAPTER OVERVIEW

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

## 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

As part of an initial screening process, the steering committee used the methodology developed by Wisconsin Emergency Management<sup>1</sup> to evaluate 14 natural hazards that were initially identified as a potential threat. The members of the steering committee used a group consensus process to assign a numeric value to the factors listed in Table 5-1 to help determine those hazards that warrant the most attention on a countywide basis. The most recent steering committee review in 2024 resulted in minor adjustments in individual scores.

### Chapter Contents

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

Table 5-1. Hazard Assessment Criteria

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

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

<sup>1</sup> *Resource Guide to All Hazards Mitigation Planning in Wisconsin*, 2003. Wisconsin Emergency Management

Table 5-2 shows the results of that exercise. The three highest ranked natural hazards are flooding from rivers, thunderstorms, and tornadoes. Given the distance to a known fault line, earthquakes were judged to be of little concern. In addition, given the topography and soils in the county, land failures, including subsidence and mass movement, were judged to be of little concern. Wildland fire was also deemed to be comparatively of low priority. These were removed from further consideration in this plan.

**Table 5-2. Countywide Comparative Analysis of Natural Hazards; Sauk County: 2025**

Hazard	1 Historical Hazard Frequency (1,2,3)	2 Anticipated Hazard Probability (1,2,3)	3 Historical Health and Public Safety (1,2,3)	4 Residential Damage (1,2,3)	5 Business Damage (1,2,3)	6 Public Costs (1,2,3)	7 Magnitude of Population at Risk (1,2,3)	8 Magnitude of Homes at Risk (1,2,3)	9 Magnitude of Businesses at Risk (1,2,3)	10 Magnitude of Infrastructure at Risk (1,2,3)	11 Overall Score
Flooding – river	2	2	2	1	3	3	1	2	2	2	20
Thunderstorm	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	2	20
Tornado	1	1	1	1	3	2	3	3	3	2	20
Flooding – stormwater	2	2	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	2	17
Winter storm	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	2	2	1	16
Excessive heat	2	2	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	16
Dense fog	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	15
Extreme cold	2	2	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	15
Hail	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	14
Drought	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	13
Dam Failure	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	11

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

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

Column 1 refers to the frequency of past occurrences.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Column 11 is the raw score for the hazard.

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

In an effort to keep residents and local officials informed about potential events, the National Weather Service (NWS) issues, outlooks, watches, and warnings for most weather events. NWS mentions the possibility of a hazard in daily message entitled "Hazardous Weather Outlook" (HWO) that is disseminated to the media, posted on its web site, broadcast on NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards, and made available on various computer circuits. An outlook covers possible events seven days out. Confidence factor is about 30 percent for issuance. A message entitled "watch" for most weather hazards is generally issued hours to a couple days in advance of a possible event. Confidence factor is about 60 percent for issuance. It is disseminated to the media, posted on the NWS web site, broadcast on NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards, and made available on various computer circuits. A "warning" message for most weather hazards has a confidence factor of 80 to 100 percent. It is disseminated to the media, posted on the NWS web site, broadcast on NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards, and made available on various computer circuits.

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

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

## Notes:

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

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



Table 5-4. General Effects of Natural Hazards on Facilities, Population Groups, and Economic Sectors; Sauk County: 2025

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

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

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

### 3. HISTORY OF WEATHER-RELATED EVENTS

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

Out of all of the weather-related events, temperature extremes have caused the highest number of deaths. Tornadoes caused the next highest number of injuries. In terms of monetary loss, flooding has caused the most damage to property and crops.

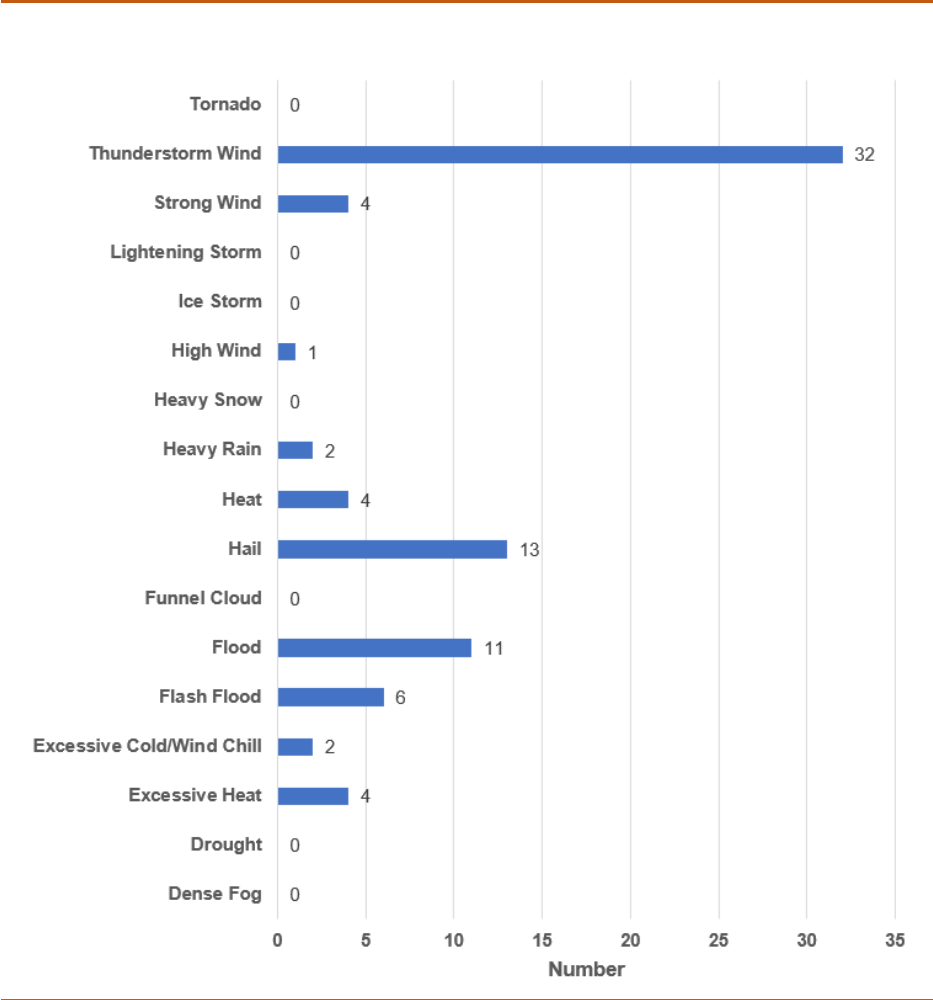
Thunderstorms have occurred with the highest frequency— about 2.7 times a year. Hail and winter storms were the next most common weather-related event. Flooding, lightning, severe winter weather, and tornadoes have about the same recurrence interval.

**Table 5-5. Summary of Weather-Related Events, Sauk County: 1950 through 2023**

Type of Event	Number	Direct Deaths	Direct Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Dense Fog	63	0	0	0	0
Drought	18	0	0	0	\$300,000
Excessive Heat	6	1	0	0	0
Extreme Cold/Wind Chill	7	0	0	\$3,000	0
Flash Flood	33	0	0	\$34,581,000	\$25,882,000
Flood	29	0	0	\$16,529,000	\$11,346,000
Funnel Cloud	4	0	0	0	0
Hail	136	0	0	\$984,000	\$438,000
Heat	30	0	0	0	0
Heavy Rain	12	0	0	\$7,000	0
Heavy Snow	13	0	0	0	0
High Wind	7	0	0	\$147,000	\$50,000
Ice Storm	2	0	0	\$300,000	0
Lightning	10	0	1	\$1,996,000	0
Strong Wind	30	0	0	\$101,000	0
Thunderstorm Wind	229	0	0	\$2,621,000	\$548,000
Tornado	23	0	13	\$6,544,000	\$530,000

Source: National Climatic Data Center database accessed 2024  
<https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/choosedates.jsp?statefips=55%2CWISCONSIN>

Table 5-6. Summary of Weather-Related Events, Sauk County: 2018 - 2023



Source: National Climatic Data Center database accessed on 2024  
<https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/choosedates.jsp?statefips=55%2CWISCONSIN>

## 4. PRESIDENTIAL DECLARATIONS

Since 1965, there have been 38 declarations issued for Wisconsin. Sauk County was included in 8 disaster declarations and two emergency declarations.

**Major Disaster Declaration** A major disaster declaration was issued for Sauk County, along with other counties, in 1992, 1993, 2000, 2004, 2007, 2008, 2018, and 2020 (Table 5-7).

**Emergency Declaration** In 2005, an emergency declaration was issued for all 72 counties in the state as part of the nationwide response to Hurricane Katrina. In 2020, an emergency declaration was issued for all 72 counties in the state as part of the nationwide response to Covid-19 Pandemic. A second emergency declaration was issued in 2020 related to the Covid pandemic.

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

**Table 5-7. Presidential Disaster Declarations, Sauk County: 1965 through 2024**

Major Disaster	Year	Description	Type of Assistance	
			Public	Individual
DR-964-WI	1992	Flooding, severe storm	Yes	Yes
DR-994-WI	1993	Severe storms, tornadoes, flooding	Yes	Yes
DR-1332-WI	2000	Severe storms, tornadoes, flooding	Yes	Yes
DR-1526-WI	2004	Severe storms, flooding	Yes	Yes
DR-1719-WI	2007	Severe storms, tornadoes, flooding	Yes	No
DR-1768-WI	2008	Severe storms, tornadoes, flooding	Yes	Yes
DR-4402-WI	2018	Severe storms, tornadoes, straight-line winds, flooding and landslides	Yes	Yes
DR-4520-WI	2020	Covid-19 Pandemic	Yes	Yes
Emergency Declaration	Year	Description		
FEMA-3249-EM	2005	Hurricane Katrina evacuation	Yes	No
FEMA-3454-EM	2020	Covid-19	Yes	No
Fire Management Assistance	Year	Description		
None	-	-	-	-

Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency <https://www.fema.gov/disaster/declarations> accessed December 2024

**Denied Applications for Presidential Disaster Declaration** The county's application for a presidential disaster declaration has been denied on two occasions (Table 5-8).

**Table 5-8. Denied Applications for Presidential Disaster Declarations; Sauk County: 1965 through 2024**

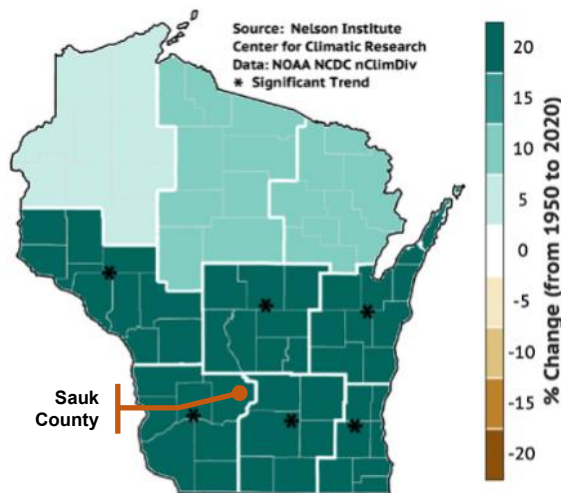
Year	Description
1996	Flooding, severe storm
1998	High winds, severe storms

Source: Wisconsin Emergency Management and Sauk County Emergency Management

## 5. CLIMATE CHANGE

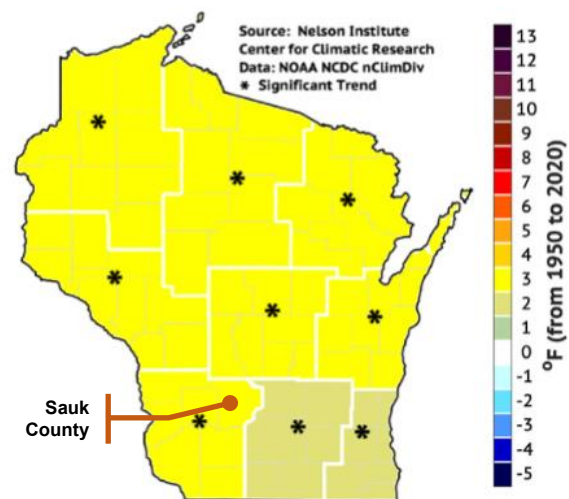
**Historical Change** To better understand the nature of the changing climate in our state, the Wisconsin Initiative on Climate Change Impacts (WICCI) released an initial report in 2011 and an update in 2023. As documented, Wisconsin's climate has been undergoing significant changes. Historically, precipitation has increased statewide from 1950 to 2023 (Exhibit 5-1). The southern part of the state saw the largest increase. Sauk County experienced an increase of 20 percent in precipitation. Temperatures over the same period also increased statewide. Sauk County saw an average increase of 3 °F (Exhibit 5-2).

**Exhibit 5-1. Historical Change in Annual Precipitation from 1950 to 2020**



Source: Wisconsin's changing climate: Impacts and solutions for a warmer climate. 2021. Wisconsin Initiative on Climate Change Impacts. Nelson Institute for Environmental Studies, University of Wisconsin-Madison and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Madison, Wisconsin.

**Exhibit 5-2. Historical Change in Annual Temperature from 1950 to 2020**

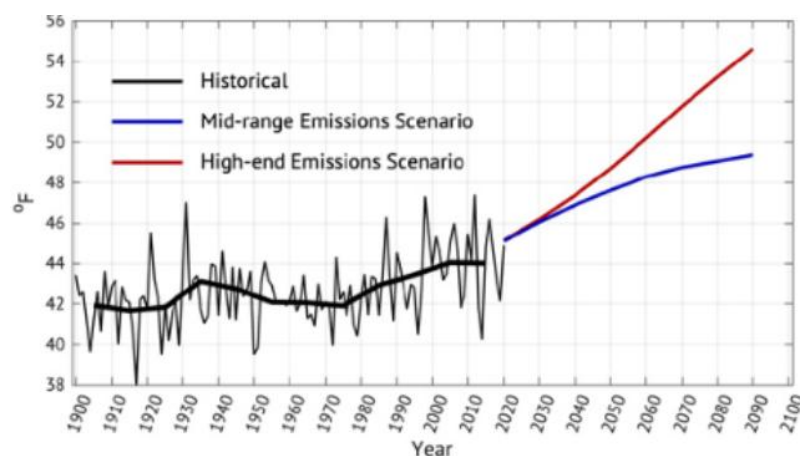


Source: Wisconsin's changing climate: Impacts and solutions for a warmer climate. 2021. Wisconsin Initiative on Climate Change Impacts. Nelson Institute for Environmental Studies, University of Wisconsin-Madison and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Madison, Wisconsin.

**Future Conditions** Looking ahead, WICCI analyzed Wisconsin's projected climate under two different future climate scenarios, based on a mid-range and high-end estimate of future greenhouse gas emissions. For both scenarios, the average temperatures in Wisconsin will be about four to six degrees warmer compared to our baseline climate conditions at the end of the 20th century (Exhibit 5-3). Further into the future, the emissions scenarios diverge dramatically and show a difference of six degrees between each other by the late 21st century.

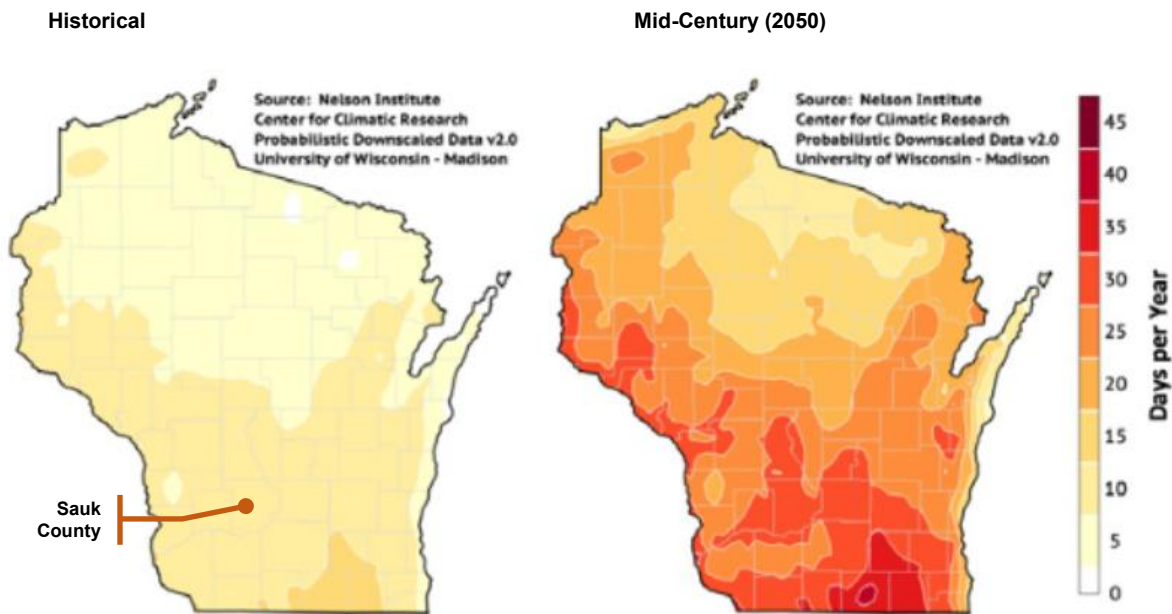
While seemingly modest, an increase of a single degree will yield significant impacts on the frequency and magnitude of many extreme weather events. (Exhibit 5-4).

**Exhibit 5-3. Historical Average Temperature: Historical (1900-2020) and Projected (2020-2090)**



Source: Wisconsin's changing climate: Impacts and solutions for a warmer climate. 2021. Wisconsin Initiative on Climate Change Impacts. Nelson Institute for Environmental Studies, University of Wisconsin-Madison and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Madison, Wisconsin.

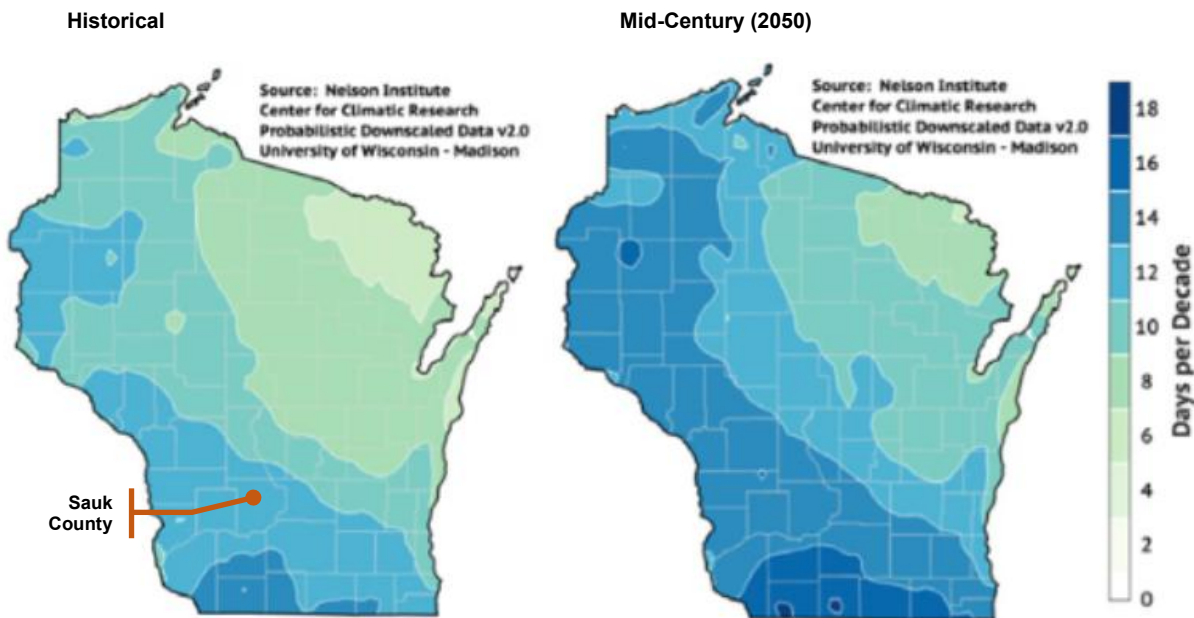
Exhibit 5-4. Number of Extremely Hot Days per Year



Source: Wisconsin's changing climate: Impacts and solutions for a warmer climate. 2021. Wisconsin Initiative on Climate Change Impacts. Nelson Institute for Environmental Studies, University of Wisconsin-Madison and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Madison, Wisconsin.

The report suggests Wisconsin will likely to continue to trend toward wetter conditions, especially during winter, spring, and fall (Exhibit 5-5). Extreme rain events will also increase significantly. Extreme precipitation events are likely to remain most common in the southern and western parts of the state.

Exhibit 5-5. Frequency of Extreme Rainfall (2 or more inches of precipitation in 24hr period)



Source: Wisconsin's changing climate: Impacts and solutions for a warmer climate. 2021. Wisconsin Initiative on Climate Change Impacts. Nelson Institute for Environmental Studies, University of Wisconsin-Madison and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Madison, Wisconsin.

## 6. DAM FAILURE

### PROFILE

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

Table 5-9. Dams; Sauk County: 2024

Status	Large	Small	Unknown
Active	23	102	14
Removed	6	3	13
Total	29	105	27

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, data accessed December 2024

According to the Department of Natural Resources, there were 161 dams in the county in 2024 (Table 5-9). Of that number, 139 remain active in that they impound some water. The others were abandoned or were otherwise destroyed, no longer impound water, or have been permitted but have not been built yet.

Most of dams in the county were “millpond” dams that were built more than 80 years ago. There were also small dams for watering livestock and various recreational ponds around the county. Sauk County owns six dams: White Mound, put in to control flooding on the Honey Creek Watershed, Lake Redstone, a recreational lake near La Valle, Delton Dam, Hemlock Dam, and two ag/conservation dams.

If any of the mill type dams failed, the runoff would hardly be noticed downstream. The electric power generating dams within the county are of the greatest concern, but consistent maintenance keeps them in good repair.

Castle Rock Lake and Petenwell Lake are located along the Wisconsin River in Adams and Juneau counties. A dam failure of one or both would cause significant flooding in Sauk County along the river.

### HISTORY OF PAST OCCURRENCES

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

### VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Over the years, more than 20 dams in the county have been removed or have fallen into disrepair and do not currently impound water. Of the 128 dams that remain intact, 24 are classified as large, 102 are small, and 2 are unclassified.

A failure of a small dam would likely not cause damage. Given the amount of water impounded behind a large dam, dam failure is a concern in varying degrees. Dams are also classified based on the threat to downstream property if a dam failed as specified in Section 333.06, Wisconsin Administrative Code. A dam rated as a high hazard indicates that a failure would most probably result in the loss of life. A significant hazard indicates that a dam failure could result in appreciable property damage. A low hazard rating is assigned to dams where a dam failure would result in only minimal property damage and where loss of life is unlikely. Of the 21 large dams, 4 are classified as high and 17 are low (Table 5-10).

Section NR 333.07 (3) of the Wisconsin Administrative Code mandates that owners of a large dam or a dam that poses a threat to life or property must prepare an emergency action plan (EAP). An EAP is a document that identifies potential emergency conditions at a dam and procedures to be followed to eliminate the loss of life and minimize downstream property damage. When drafting an EAP, the dam operator must consult with the local units of government that lie downstream of the dam as well as the county emergency management department. An EAP has



been prepared for a number of dams based on DNR records (Table 5-10). This table also indicates in which municipality the dams are located.

**Table 5-10. Large Dams; Sauk County: 2024**

DNR ID	Official Name	Municipality	Ownership	Hazard Rating Code [1]	Impoundment Storage (Acrefeet)	Status of Emergency Action Plan	Regulatory Authority
6	Kilbourn Dam	City of Wisconsin Rapids	Utility	High	36,000	2024	WI
30	Prairie du Sac Dam	Town of Prairie du Sac	Utility	High	193,200	2023	FERC 11162
56	Dell Creek Dam	Village of Lake Delton	Village	High	2,500	2019	WI
190	Delton Dam	Village of Lake Delton	County	High	1,280	2025	WI
191	Leland Dam	Town of Honey creek	Private	Low	65	2010	WI
192	Schramms	Town of Freedom	Private	Low	180	-	WI
193	Dutch Hollow Lake	Town of La Valle	Private	Low	5,500	2016	WI
381	Plain Honey Creek 4	Town of Franklin	County	Low	800	2025	WI
382	Plain Honey Creek 3	Town of Franklin	County	Low	2,850	2025	WI
418	Magruder Dam	Town of Woodland	Private	Low	50	-	WI
456	Satterlee Dam	Town of Woodland	Private	Low	50	-	WI
480	Steinhorst and Coughlin Dam	Town of Freedom	Private	Low	60	2017	WI
497	Plain Honey Creek 2	Town of Franklin	County	Low	710	2025	WI
568	Huey Duck Lake	Town of Excelsior	Private	Low	87	2012	WI
653	Lake Redstone	Town of La Valle	County	High	15,200	2025	WI
654	Dells Manor Dam	Village of Lake Delton	Private	Low	460	2015	WI
815	Long Lake Flowage Dam	Town of Spring Green	WI-DNR	Low	1,000	2023	WI
816	Bakkens Pond Dam	Town of Spring Green	WI-DNR	Low	300	2023	WI
829	Virginia Lake Dam	Town of Excelsior	Private	Low	450	2014	WI
830	Polk Dam	Town of Woodland	Private	Low	75	-	WI
846	Marking Dam	Town of Dellona	Private	Low	120	-	WI
896	Sensnovis Dam	Town of Woodland	Private	Low	50	2011	WI
956	Hemlock Dam	Town of La Valle	County	Low	85	2025	WI
4837	Lake of the Dells	City of Wisconsin Dells	Private	Low	74	-	WI

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, data accessed December 2024

Notes:

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

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

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

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

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

Climate change can be expected to lead to more annual precipitation with more frequent and heavier high precipitation events. This will lead to more flooding and the potential for dam failure.



## 7. FLOODING

### PROFILE

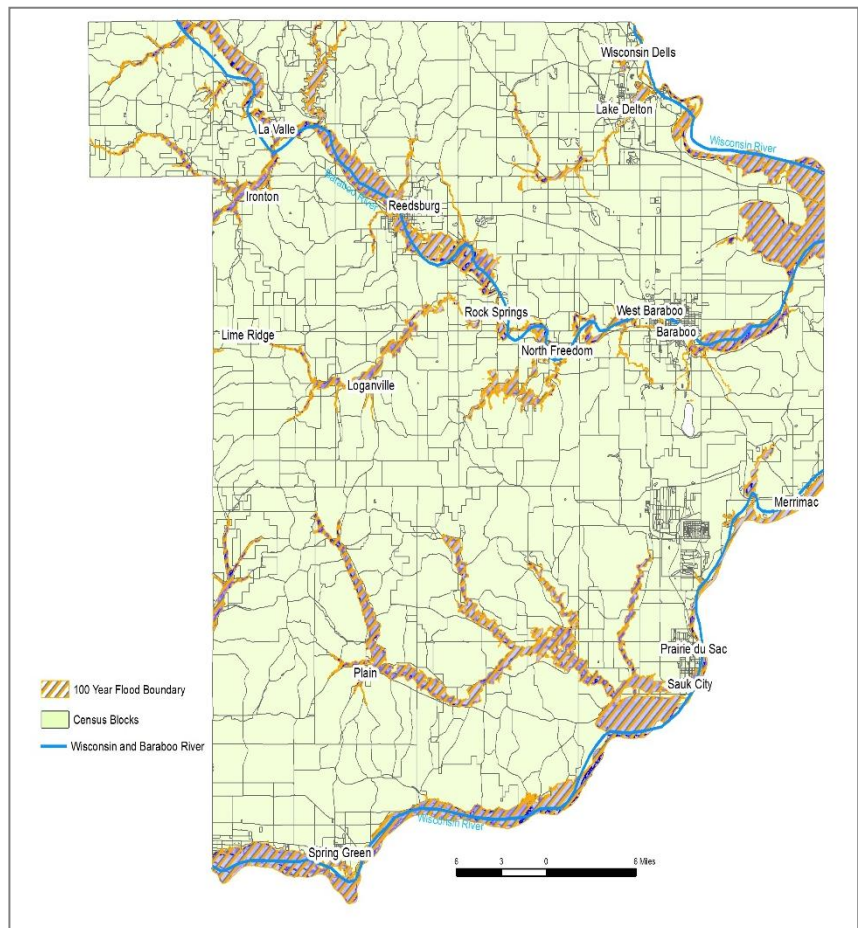
Riverine flooding occurs when a stream, lake, or other body of water overflows its banks onto normally dry land. Stormwater flooding occurs when stormwater pools in normally dry depressions in the land. Flooding can develop slowly over a period of days but can also occur within a few hours in some watersheds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

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

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

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

**Exhibit 5-6. HAZUS-MH Analysis 100-Year Flood;**



### VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

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

HAZUS-MH was used to generate the flood depth grid for a 100-year return period calculated by clipping the USGS 30m digital elevation model to the DFIRM boundary. The most damage occurs near the Baraboo and Wisconsin rivers. Exhibit 5-6 depicts the flood boundary generated by HAZUS-MH.

## HISTORY OF PAST OCCURRENCES

Documentation of historic flooding is available from the following sources:

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

**Presidential Disaster Declarations** – Since 1965, there have been 8 presidential declarations in Sauk County, 7 of which were flood related (Table 5-8). Presidential disaster declarations were issued in Sauk County for flooding in 1992, 1993, 2000, 2004, 2007, 2008, and 2018.

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

The number of paid claims for flood damage under the NFIP is a good indicator of the extent of flooding in a community and the number of affected properties. From 1980 through 2023, 158 insurance claims were paid in Sauk County for a total of in excess of \$7.1 million (Table 5-11).

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

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

**Table 5-11. National Flood Insurance Program Claims; Sauk County; 1980 - 2023**

Year	Number of Claims	Claim Payments
1980-1984	0	0
1985	1	0
1986-1991	0	0
1992	3	19,959
1993	6	60,391
1994-1999	0	0
2000	7	31,769
2001	1	0
2002-2003	0	0
2004	3	0
2005-2006	0	0
2007	1	0
2008	61	3,152,325
2009	0	0
2010	1	27,367
2011-2012	0	0
2013	1	0
2014-2015	0	0
2016	2	0
2017	0	0
2018	69	3,712,050
2019	2	105,675
2020-2023	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>7,109,536</b>

**Table 5-12. Repetitive Loss Properties; Sauk County: 2024**

	Commercial	Residential
City of Reedsburg	0	2
Village of Rock Springs	0	2
Unincorporated Sauk County	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>

Source: National Flood Insurance Program

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

**2008 Flooding<sup>2</sup>** The flood of record for the Baraboo River occurred in 2008. The flood was measured at 872.5 feet in Rock Springs (1-percent-chance elevation of 870.0 feet), 848.8 feet in West Baraboo (848.2 feet), and 814.1 feet in Baraboo (812.5 feet). These elevations equate to approximately a 0.3- percent-chance-annual flood hazard. During this event, the dam on Lake Delton held, but County Highway A in the village of Lake Delton washed out, causing Lake Delton to drain. This washout eroded the shoreline and caused five houses to be washed away downstream into the Wisconsin River (Exhibit 5-7).

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

Devil's Lake Tributary built up behind two 72-inch corrugated metal pipes under Highway DL until the adjacent railway grade gave way. The washout reacted similar to a dambreak and the resulting rapid increase in elevation caused much damage to the north including the Devi-Bara Lodge and Hein-Werner building. There were also washouts to Highway 113 and many driveways along Clark Creek. Vehicles fell into these washouts and resulted in one fatality. The Baraboo River reached an elevation equivalent to a 0.2-percent-annual-chance flood elevation, while Devil's Lake Tributary and Clark Creek exceeded 0.1-percent-annual-chance flood elevations.

Newspaper reports from several incorporated communities indicate substantial flooding of the Baraboo River in February 1966. During this flood, 2 feet of water was reported over Broadway Street in the village of Rock Springs, and the city of Baraboo reported water 9 feet above flood stage (Exhibit 5-8).

**Exhibit 5-7. Lake Delton, June 2008**



**Exhibit 5-8. Reedsburg, June 2008**



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



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

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

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

**Table 5-13. Recent Flood Events: 1978 through 2024**

Date	General Location	Description
1978 July	Countywide	\$150,565 property damage
1979 March	Baraboo River	Log jams treatment plant flooded
1980 January	Baraboo River	Ice jams - damage to 6 bridges
1980 July	Baraboo and Wisconsin rivers	Minor home evacuation some crop damage
1989 January	Baraboo River	Ice jam - no damage
1990 June	Two thirds of county	\$3,190,700 damage
1992 September	Northern half of county	\$282,000 damage
1993 June	Wisconsin River	Levee Road, included below
1993 June	High water table	Spring Green, included below
1993 July	Flash flood	\$33,243,300 damage and crop loss
1996 June	Flash flood	\$2,418,500 damage & crop loss in the Narrows Creek, Baraboo River area
1999 June	Flash flood	Baraboo and also Leyland
2000 May	Flash flood	Baraboo
2000 June	Flash flood	Countywide
2000 July	Flash flood	Lime Ridge, significant property/crop damage
2001 August	Flash flood	Countywide, significant property damage
2008 June	Countywide	Significant damage to infrastructure, structures, and agricultural land
2018 August	Countywide	Significant damage to infrastructure, structures, and agricultural land
2019 March	Rock Springs, Prairie du Sac, Reedsburg	\$17,000 property damage
2019 July	Flashflood - La Valle, Sauk City	\$250,000 property damage
2019 September	Flashflood - Lone Rock	\$1,000 property damage
2020 October	Flashflood - Witwen	\$2,000 property damage

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

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

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

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

Most at-risk assets were located in the lower reach. Approximately 60 buildings (residential / non-residential) along Clark Creek were determined to be at risk from flooding or bank collapse. Most of the structures at risk from flooding are located within two miles of the Clark Creek – Baraboo River confluence. At least one residential structure is at risk from bank collapse.

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

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

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

Flood and siltation problems in the lower reach of Clark Creek cannot be resolved without mitigating up-stream causes. Debris dams are particularly problematic. Removing woody debris from the upper reaches of Clark Creek may be one of the few cost-effective options. The study concluded that a detailed watershed study be conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) through the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). Either the

Emergency Watershed Protection Program or Flood Prevention Program would be adequate in evaluating the given situation. In undertaking these studies, scientific as well as engineering principles can be evaluated / incorporated into the final corrective action plan. This will ensure that all environmental considerations will be adequately addressed and supported.

### 2018 Floods

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

On August 29, 2018 the Hillsboro dam, which feeds into the Baraboo River above LaValle, breached. This caused additional water to enter the Baraboo River basin. The water reached 27.7 feet in Rock Springs (28.5 feet in 2008) on August 30, 2018 and then slowly started to recede. Approximately 400 homes and 50 businesses were impacted by the flood for an estimated damage total of \$15 million.

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

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

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

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

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

### Recent Flooding

As part of the 2024 plan update, local officials were asked to identify roads in their jurisdiction that are prone to localized flooding. Of those responding, 18 towns, 4 cities, and 2 villages identified general areas (Table 5-14).

#### Digital Resource - Story Map for the Village of Rock Springs



<https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/ae8ce45936fb4ac9848b95448e00a90f>

**Table 5-14. Localized Flooding**

Location		Year
Town		
Baraboo	No response	
Bear Creek	• Dawn Road	--
Dellona	• South Avenue, Dell Creek bridge area; North Avenue, Dell Creek bridge areas	2023, 2024
Delton	• Berry Lane from Townline 1 mile east • Indian Trail from County Road A to end of road • Sheri Lane from County Road A to end of road; Birchwood at intersection with Berry Lane; Lage Road at intersection with Birchwood (culvert)	• 2024 • 2022 • Not sure of dates
Excelsior	• Beth Road between STH 136 and Schneider Road; Highlow Road bridge south on STH 154 • Schneider Road, middle section	• Multiple • 2018
Fairfield	• No flooding since 2008	
Franklin	• Short Cut Road between Highland and Valley View; Dawn Road between STH 23 and Hickory; Ohio Road between Highland and Skyview	• 2024
Freedom	• Diamond Hill Road by Mid Continent RR Museum; Diamond Hill Road between CTH PF and CTH W; Kosin Road south of CTH DD; Klien Road south of CTH W; Maple Hill Road south of CTH W	• Many years
Greenfield	None	
Honey Creek	• Sky View; Riech; Pine Hollow; Denzer	• 2024
Ironton	• Brantin Road near bridge over Little Baraboo	• 2008, 2018
La Valle	• Douglas Road, Stout Road, Branton Road, Pearson Road	--
Merrimac	• Resusch Road, eastern end	• Every year
Prairie du Sac	• Prairie Road at Otter Creek bridge; River Road at Otter Creek bridge; Beaver Road south of Riner • Otter Creek Road at Otter Creek bridge; Huerth Road from 1/4 mile S of Seitz Road; Fen Road between Roeser and Beaver Road	• 2019, 2024 • 2024
Reedsburg	• Herritz Road between Prairie View to Cty Road SI?	• 2024
Spring Green	• Weidner Road from CTH C to Soldner Road; Butternut Road north end and south end; Horseshoe Road at intersection with CTH G	• 2024
Sumpter	• County Road C, Otter Creek below Baxter's Hollow; Stones Pocket Road between Kings Corner Road and County Road C; Stones Pocket Road north of Kings Corner Road • County Road C west of Stones Picket Road	• Most years • Twice
Troy	• Mill Road in Black Hawk bridge area	• 2024
Washington	• North View from 154 to Narrows Creek Road • Hickory Glenn from West Hillpoint to Willow Line; Little Brook Road from Hillpoint road to Crest Road; West Hillpoint from 154 to Willow Line; Sand Hill Road from Westfield Line to Westfield Line; Croal Hollow Road from Washington .62 hundredth mile; Rustic View from 154 to town of Willow Line; Hillpoint Road, 2 culverts Hwy 154 to Lake Road; Sugar Maple Road 154 to G then G to Town line; Fern Road Hwy G to Rocky Circle; 154 spur from Hwy 154 to end of Town Road	• Most years • 2024
Westfield	• Open View Road at Seely Creek bridge	• Yearly
Winfield	• Churchill Road; Drovers Pass; Ekes Drive; Farber Road; Fuller Road; Hirst Road; Katuin Road; Luedtke Road; Old Town Hall Road; Pine Rock Road; Skinner Road; Theinhart Road	• 2018
Woodland	None	
Village		
Cazenovia [1]	• Sparks Hill Drive from just east of Highway 58 intersection	--
Ironton	None	
Lake Delton	None	
La Valle	None	
Lime Ridge	None	
Loganville	• Walnut Street from 230 to 180; West Street from 205 to 355; Spring Valley from village limit to 480	• 2024
Merrimac	None	
North Freedom	None	

**Table 5-14. Localized Flooding**

	Location	Year
Plain	None	
Prairie du Sac	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9th Street from Grand Avenue to Lincoln Avenue</li> <li>Lueders Road from Parkside Drive to Lincoln Avenue; Parkside drive from Lueders Road to 14th Street; Grand Avenue from 15th Street to 13th Street; 13th Street from Sunset Circle to Lincoln Street; Broadway Street from 13th street to Lueders Road</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2019</li> <li>Every year</li> </ul>
Rock Springs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Highway 136 – in downtown all along the river; Highway 154 in downtown from bridge to past 1<sup>st</sup> street</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2018</li> </ul>
Sauk City	None	
Spring Green	None	
West Baraboo	None	
<b>City</b>		
Baraboo	None	
Reedsburg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grant Avenue near the River; numerous streets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2018</li> </ul>
Wisconsin Dells [1]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sweet Briar</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2018</li> </ul>

Note: [1]

Source: 2024 Community Survey conducted as part of plan update

## VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

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

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

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

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

**Table 5-15. Sauk County Essential Facility Loss – 100-Year Flood**

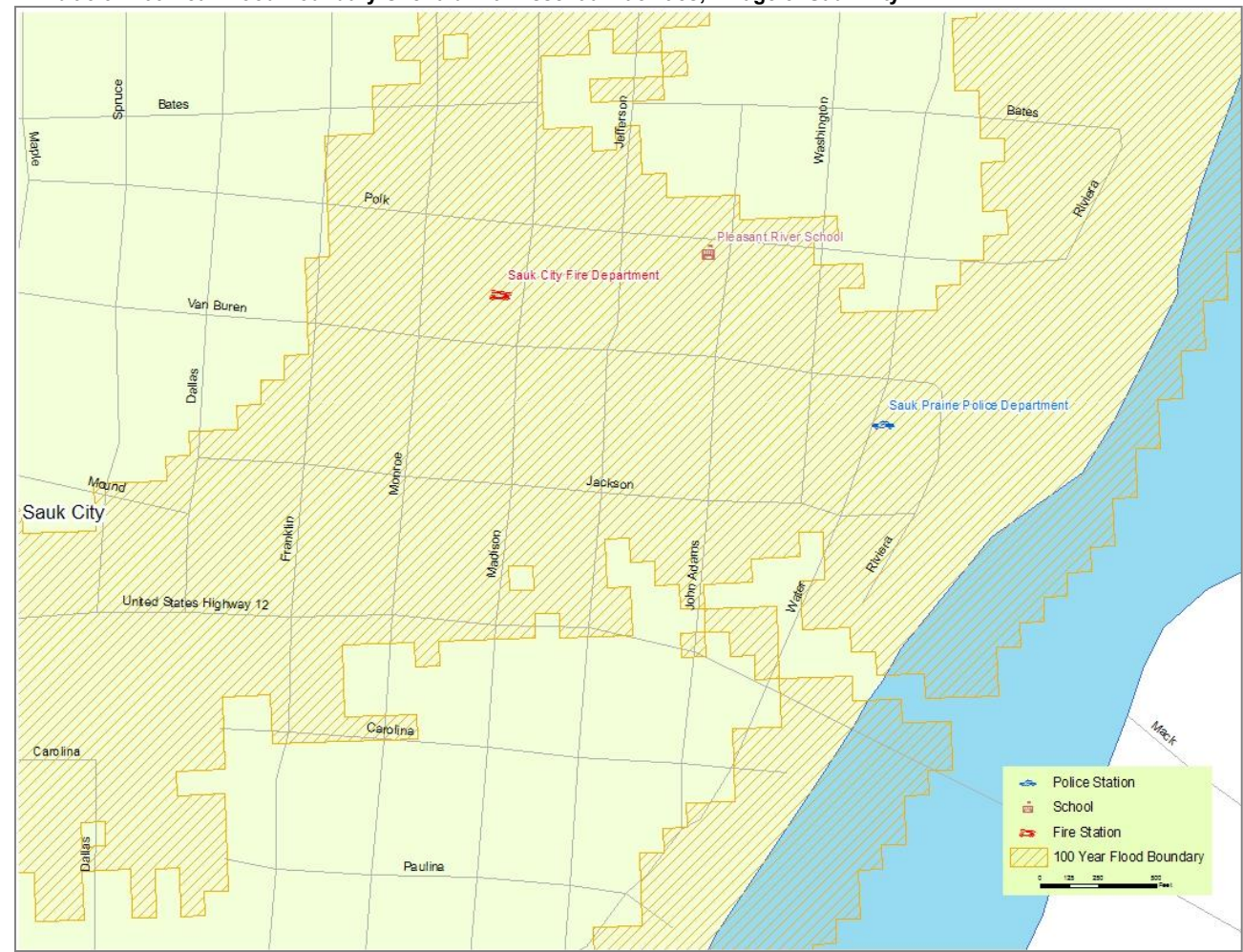
Class	Total	At Least Moderate Damage	At Least Substantial Damage	Loss of Use
Care facility	9	0	0	0
Emergency operations center	1	0	0	0
Fire station	13	2	0	0
Police station	12	1	0	0
School	43	2	0	0
Total	78	5	0	0

Source: Wisconsin Emergency Management

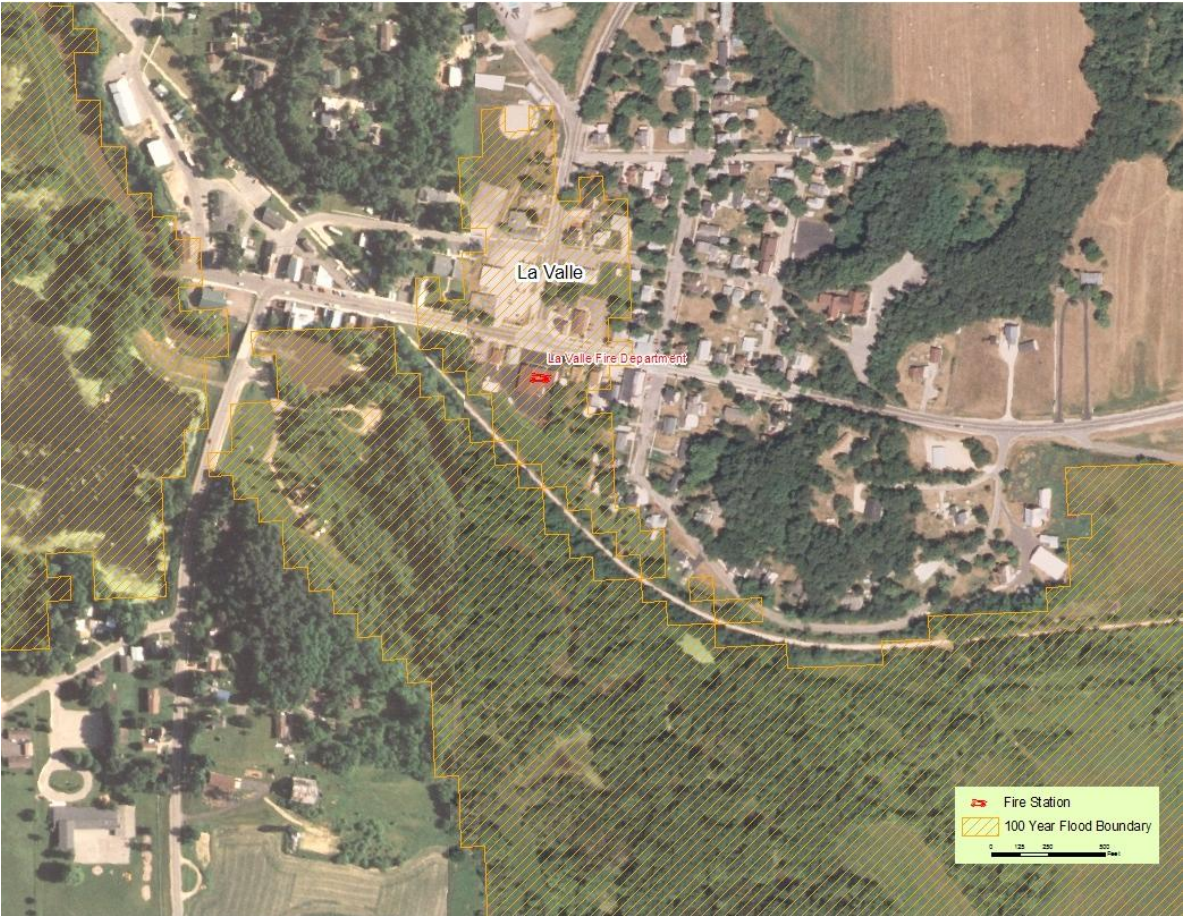


The HAZUS-MH analysis identified two fire stations, two schools, and one police station that may be subject to flooding. A list of the essential facilities within Sauk County is included in Table 5-15. Maps of essential facilities potentially at risk of flooding are shown in Exhibits 5-9, 5-10, and 5-11.

**Exhibit 5-9. 100-Year Flood Boundary Overlaid with Essential Facilities; Village of Sauk City**



**Exhibit 5-10. 100-Year Flood Boundary Overlaid with Essential Facilities: Village of La Valle**





**Exhibit 5-11. 100-Year Flood Boundary Overlaid with Essential Facilities: City of Reedsburg**

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

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

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

Damages sustained by businesses in the county are primarily a direct reflection of the agricultural production losses. The effects of the agricultural base extend throughout the county. Farming supports a variety of farm (e.g., implement dealers, feed stores, granaries) and non-farm related (e.g., grocery stores, hardware stores) businesses.

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

**Effects on New Development** – All new development in the unincorporated parts of the county and in the municipalities is subject to local floodplain regulations. Therefore, all new buildings in the regulated floodplain will

meet or exceed adopted development standards, which are designed to afford a reasonable level of protection from floodwaters. In addition, communities have the opportunity through the subdivision review process to ensure that new projects are not susceptible to flooding that may result from the ponding of storm water.

Climate change can be expected to lead to more annual precipitation with more frequent and heavier high precipitation events. This will lead to more flooding and the potential for dam failure. Flood damage will affect more people over a wider area of the County, and resulting damage will be higher.

## ESTIMATED DAMAGE

Based on an analysis using HAZUS-MH in 2010, it is estimated that during a 100-year flood event in Sauk County 221 buildings would be impacted with damage totaling \$53 million in building losses and \$134 million in economic losses. The total estimated number of damaged buildings, total building losses, and estimated total economic losses are shown in Table 5-16.

**Table 5-16. Effects of a 100-Year Flood Event; Sauk County: 2010**

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

Source: Wisconsin Emergency Management

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

HAZUS-MH estimated 25 census blocks with losses exceeding \$1 million. The distribution of losses is shown in Exhibit 5-12.

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

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

The reported building counts should be interpreted as degrees of loss rather than as exact numbers of buildings exposed to flooding. These numbers were derived from aggregate building inventories which are assumed to be dispersed evenly across census blocks. HAZUS-MH requires that a predetermined amount of square footage of a

**Table 5-16 Flood-Damaged Essential Facilities**

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

Source: Wisconsin Emergency Management

typical building sustain damage in order to produce a damaged building count. If only a minimal amount of damage to buildings is predicted, it is possible to see zero damaged building counts while also seeing economic losses.

**Exhibit 5-12. Sauk County Total Economic Loss – 100-Year Flood**

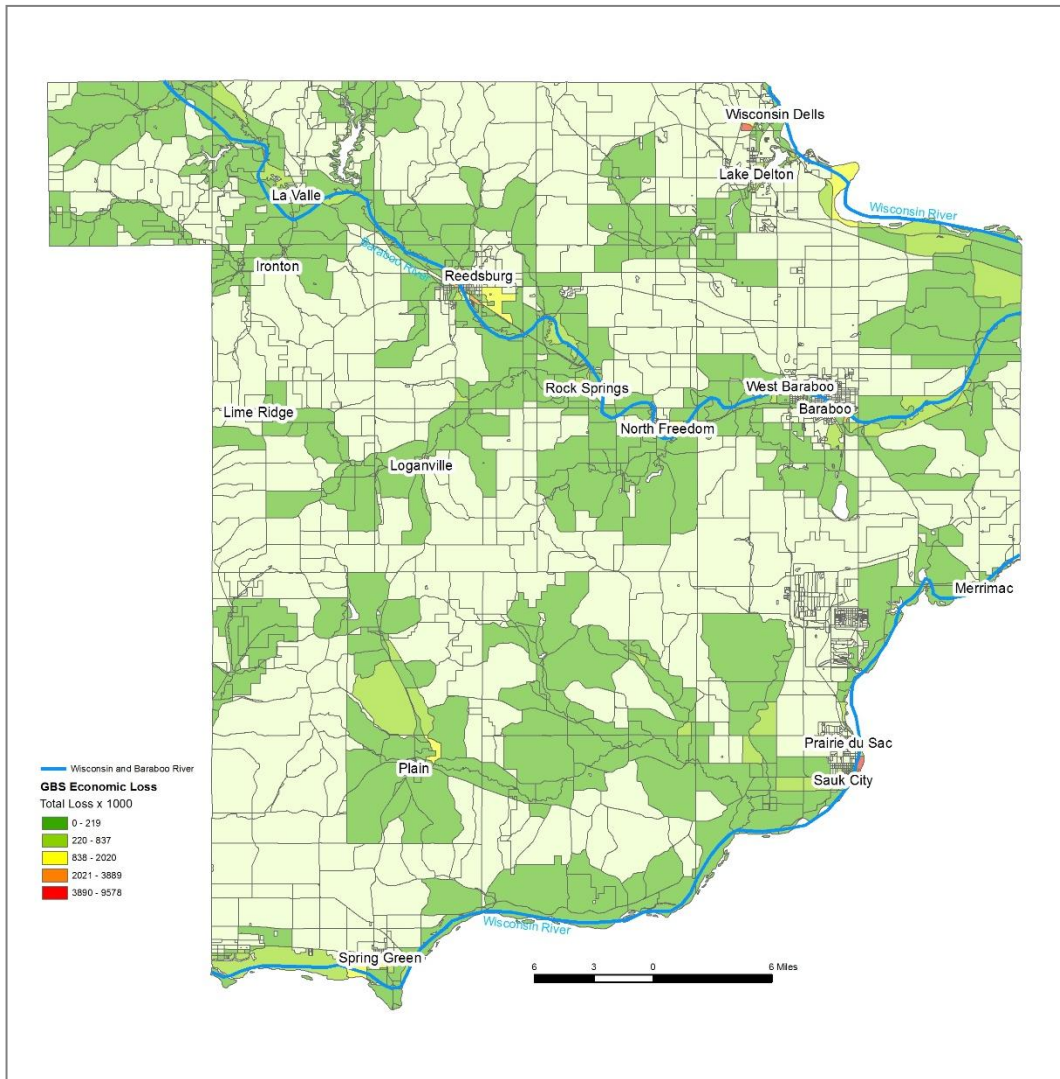


Exhibit 5-13 shows census blocks overlaid with the flood boundary and orthophoto near Spring Green along the Wisconsin River. Census block 551110008002041 has an estimated building loss of \$265,000 with a combined replacement cost of \$572,000. The overlay of the flood boundary with the aerial photo shows that no buildings are at risk.



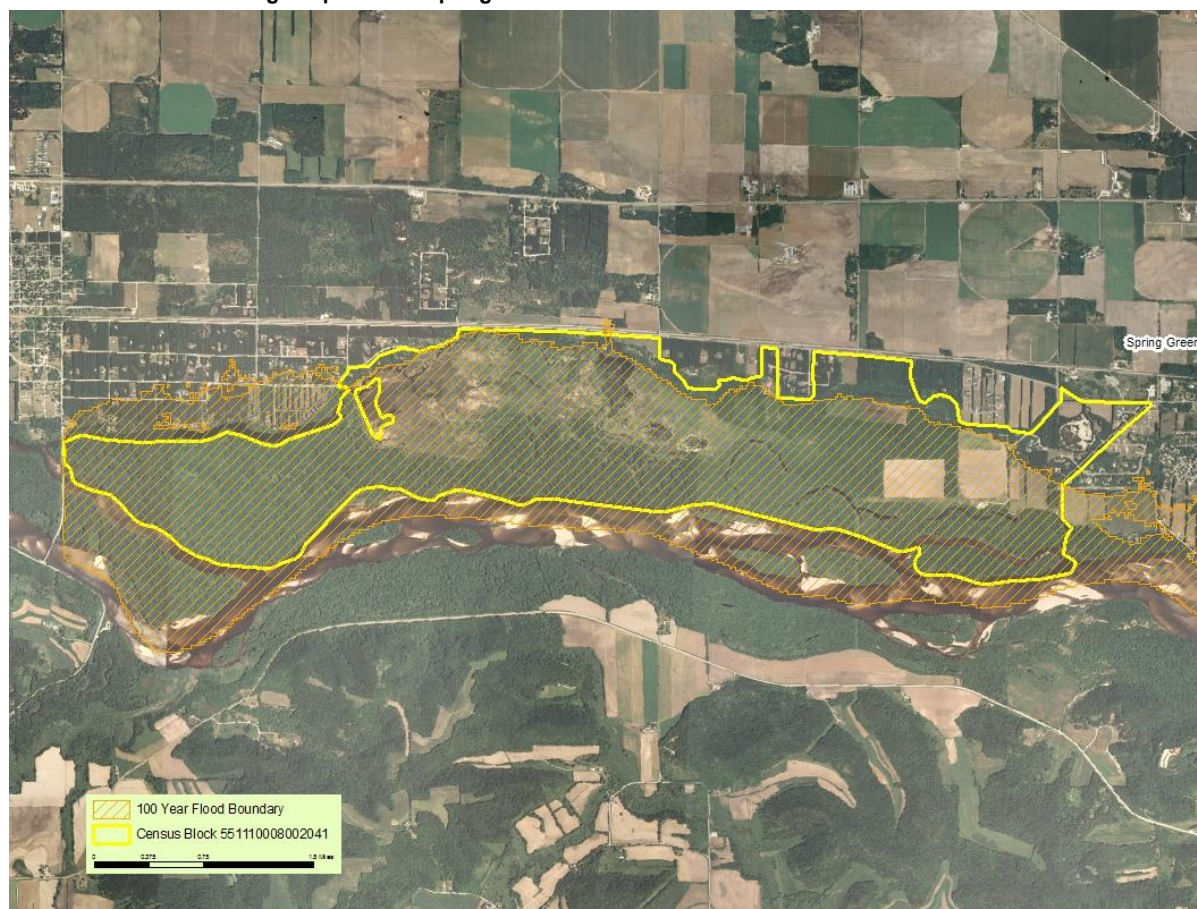
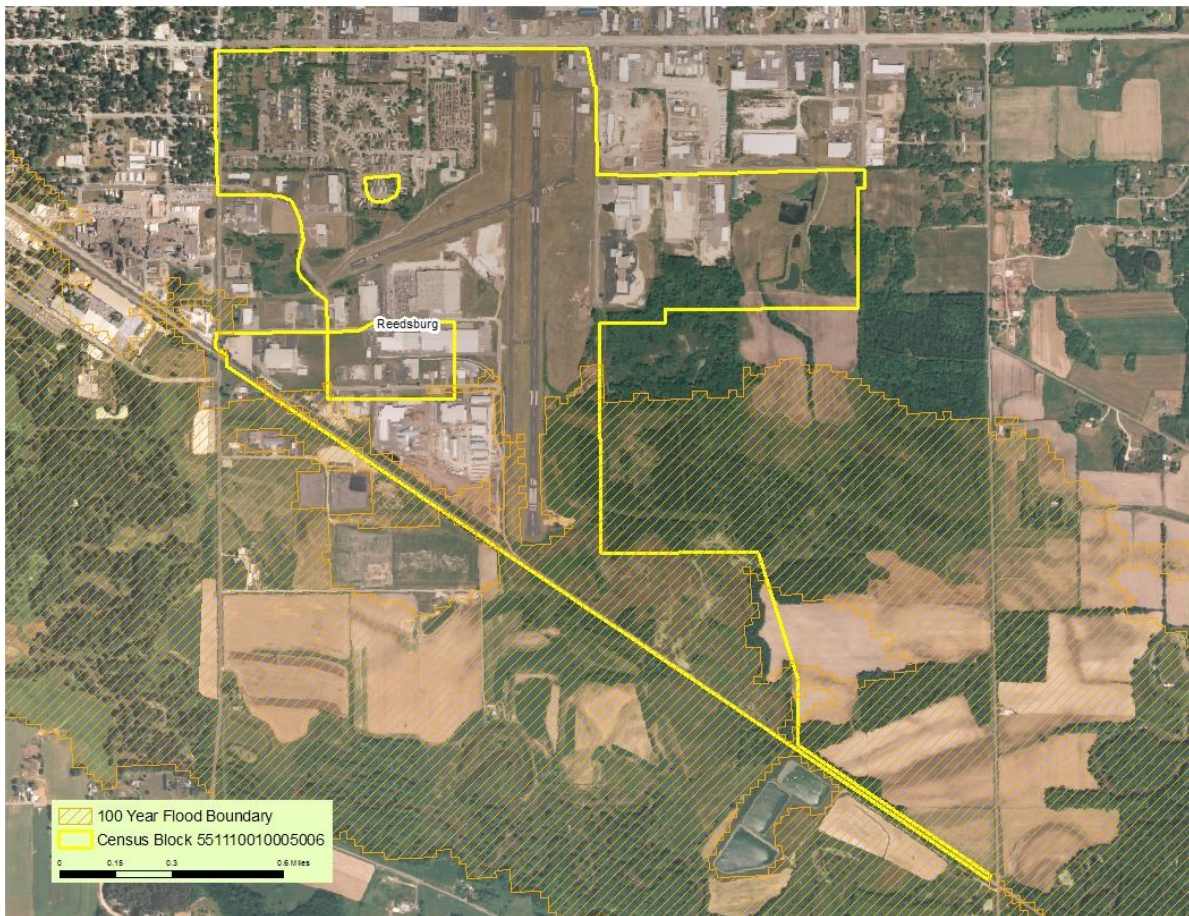
**Exhibit 5-13. Flood Damage Exposure in Spring Green**

Exhibit 5-14 shows census blocks overlaid with the flood boundary and orthophoto of Reedsburg. Census block 551110010005006 has an estimated building loss of \$500,000 and a combined replacement cost of \$1.65 million.

**Exhibit 5-14. Flood Damage Exposure in Reedsburg****2023 Analysis**

In 2023, an additional HAZUS-MH analysis was conducted by Dr. Shane Hubbard with the Space Science and Engineering Center at UW-Madison. The analysis focused on the Baraboo River and the effects of variable rainfall and how green infrastructure affected the results. Runs were completed for the following return intervals: 10, 25, 50, 100, and 500. Results for the 100-year return interval are in Table 5-17, which a reduction for each of the parameters with the inclusion of green infrastructure.

None of the damaged buildings were classified as critical facilities. Additional maps and raw data are kept in the Emergency Management Office and GIS department.



**Table 5-17. Scenarios Based on 100-Year Return Interval**

<b>Present</b>	<b>Damaged Buildings</b>	<b>Dollar Losses</b>
No green infrastructure	37	22,360,000
Green infrastructure	25	20,580,000
Numeric change associated with green infrastructure	-12	-197,347
<b>Future Rainfall, 25<sup>th</sup> Percentile Increase</b>		
No green infrastructure	79	25,540,000
Green infrastructure	70	24,640,000
Numeric change associated with green infrastructure	-9	-900,000
<b>Future Rainfall, 50<sup>th</sup> Percentile Increase</b>		
No green infrastructure	114	43,450,000
Green infrastructure	87	35,370,000
Numeric change associated with green infrastructure	-27	-8,080,000
<b>Future Rainfall, 75<sup>th</sup> Percentile Increase</b>		
No green infrastructure	144	59,070,000
Green infrastructure	137	55,760,000
Numeric change associated with green infrastructure	-7	-3,310,000

Source: UW-Madison, Space Science and Engineering Center, HAZUS Analysis from May, 2023

## 8. DENSE FOG

### PROFILE

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

### HISTORY OF PAST OCCURRENCES

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

### VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

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

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

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

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



### ESTIMATED DAMAGE

Based on historical data, dense fog events do no cause or result in property damage.

## 9. TORNADOES

### PROFILE

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

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

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

Prior to 2007, the Fujita Tornado Scale was used to estimate the wind speed of a tornado based on damage to structures (Table 5-18). Though the Fujita Scale has 13 ratings (F0-F12), tornadoes never exceed an F5 (261 to 318 MPH). Beginning in 2007, tornadoes are rated using the Enhanced Fujita Tornado Scale, which is essentially the same as the former scale except for the wind speed (Table 5-19).

Table 5-18. Fujita Tornado Scale

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

**Table 5-19. Enhanced Fujita Tornado Scale**

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

## HISTORY OF PAST OCCURRENCES

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

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

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

In Sauk County, there have been 23 verified tornadoes since (Appendix G). More than three quarters of the tornadoes were F0 or F1 (Table 5-20). Prior to 1982 when the National Weather Service began classifying tornadoes, ratings are at best broad estimates, with an accuracy of plus/minus 1.

While there have been no fatalities in any of the Sauk County tornado disasters, there have been events that have caused injuries on three different occasions (1965, 1966, 1989). From 1950 through 2023, tornadoes have caused \$6.5 million in property damage and \$530,000 in crop damage.

On July 4, 1994 a tornado passed through the town of Prairie du Sac, town of Merrimac, and part of the village of Merrimac. This tornado caused approximately \$1,030,000 in damages to homes and property. In 1989 and 1984 two tornadoes touched down in the Sauk City area causing \$443,500 and \$1,547,000 worth of damage, respectively.

**Table 5-20. Tornado Frequency: Sauk County: 1950 through 2023**

Fujita Rating [1]	Number of Occurrences	Probability of Occurrence
F0	10	45%
F1	7	32%
F2	5	23%
F3	0	0%
F4	0	0%
F5	0	0%
EF0	1	67%
EF1	0	33%
EF2	0	0%
EF3	0	0%
EF4	0	0%
EF5	0	0%

Source: National Weather Service

Notes:

1. Refer to Table 5-18 and 5-19 for a description of the Fujita ratings
2. Based on data collected by the National Weather Service

## VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

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

**Effects on Population Groups** – Even though all areas of the county are equally likely to experience a tornado, those living in mobile homes or staying in a campground are more vulnerable than those people living in a residence with a basement. In 2023, there were 32 campgrounds, 4 recreational/educational camps, and 22 manufactured/mobile home parks.

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

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

ESTIMATED DAMAGE

Depending on where a tornado occurs in the county and its magnitude, damage can vary widely from minimal economic damage to tens of millions. Table 5-21 lists the damage caused by each of the tornado ratings. Based on historical occurrences in the county and documented damage estimates, an EF2 tornado would be expected to cause about \$1.2 million in damage to buildings and infrastructure.

Table 5-21. Tornado Property Damage; Sauk County: 1950 through 2023

Fujita Rating [1]	Number	Range of Damage		Total Damage	Average Damage
		Low	High		
F0	10	\$2,500	\$25,000	\$35,500	\$3,550
F1	7	\$2,000	\$250,000	\$384,500	\$54,928
F2	5	\$25,000	\$2,500,000	\$6,125,000	\$1,225,000
F3	0	-	-	-	-
F4	0	-	-	-	-
F5	0	-	-	-	-

Source: National Weather Service  
Notes:  
1. Refer to Table 5-18 and 5-19 for a description of the Fujita ratings

Climate change can be expected to lead to more frequent, higher intensity tornadoes. This will affect more people over a wider area of the County, and the resulting damage will be higher.

10. HAILSTORMS

PROFILE

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

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

HISTORY OF PAST OCCURRENCES

Since 1950, there have been 136 documented hailstorm events in the county (Appendix G).

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

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

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

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

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

## ESTIMATED DAMAGE

Based on historical data, hailstorms, while quite numerous, do not cause widespread or significant property damage. For the purposes of this plan, it is estimated that a hailstorm would cause about \$13,300 in property damage per event and \$6,000 in crop damage. While the average crop damage is relatively low, there was a storm near Loganville in 1997 that caused crop damage totaling \$240,000.

Climate change can be expected to lead to more frequent, higher intensity severe storm events and resultant high winds, hail and lightning. This will affect more people over a wider area, and the resulting damage will be higher.

# 11. THUNDERSTORMS

## PROFILE

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

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

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

## HISTORY OF PAST OCCURRENCES

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

## VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

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

**Effects on Population Groups** – Wind associated with severe thunderstorms can cause injury or loss of life. With the exception of those living in mobile home parks or staying in campgrounds, no population group is uniquely susceptible

to a thunderstorm event. Those in mobile homes and campgrounds are at risk from falling trees and branches, and damage to their residence or camper.

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

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

## ESTIMATED DAMAGE

Based on historical data, a severe thunderstorm on average is expected to cause about \$35,500 in property damage and about \$7,500 in crop damage.

Climate change can be expected to lead to more frequent, higher intensity severe thunderstorms and resultant high winds, hail and lightning. This will affect more people over a wider area, and the resulting damage will be higher.

# 12. WINTER STORMS

## PROFILE

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

## HISTORY OF PAST OCCURRENCES

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

## VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

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

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

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

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

### Terms Related to Winter Storms

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

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

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

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

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

### ESTIMATED DAMAGE

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

Climate change can be expected to lead to more frequent, more powerful winter storm events and occurrences of severe cold. Heavier, more frequent winter storms will increase the frequency of power outages, structural collapse, and transportation impacts.

## 13. EXTREME HEAT

### PROFILE

Periods of excessive heat, often referred to as heat waves, are quite common in Wisconsin during the summer months. When high temperatures do occur, they cover large areas of the country. Summertime heat and exposure to solar radiation can cause a number of heat disorders ranging from sunburn to heat stroke as described in Exhibit 5-15.

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

The National Weather Service (NWS) devised the Heat Index as a way to measure the combined effects of temperature and relative humidity. The Heat Index chart (Exhibit 5-16) also shows when certain physiological responses are commonly seen with prolonged exposure and/or physical activity. As the relative humidity increases, even modest temperatures can cause heat stroke and other less serious heat disorders.

**Exhibit 5-15. Heat Disorders and Symptoms**

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

Source: National Weather Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

**Exhibit 5-16. Heat Index (Apparent Temperature)**

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

Source: National Weather Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

With Prolonged Exposure and/or Physical Activity

	Extreme Danger – Heat stroke or sunstroke highly likely
	Danger – Sunstroke, muscle cramps, and/or heat exhaustion likely
	Extreme Caution – Sunstroke, muscle cramps, and/or heat exhaustion likely
	Caution – Fatigue possible

## HISTORY OF PAST OCCURRENCES

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

## VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

From 2000 through 2024, there were 3 years in which at least one or more persons in Wisconsin died from the effects of excessive heat (Table 5-22). One fatality occurred in Sauk County in 2011. Its likely county residents received medical treatment for heat-related symptoms that are not reported.

**Table 5-22 Heat-Related Fatalities and Injuries; Wisconsin: 2000 - 2023**

Year	Deaths	Injuries
2011	5	8
2012	7	0
2022	2	0
Total	14	8

Source: National Weather Service, Milwaukee - Sullivan Office

In 1995, two heat waves gripped much of the state. The first occurred in mid-June and the second in mid-July. In the second heat wave, the temperature rose to between 100°F and 108°F with heat indices of 120°F to 130°F.

According to the National Weather Service, the mortality rate from excessive heat in Wisconsin is the highest of all natural disasters.

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

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

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

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

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

**Effects on Population Groups** – The elderly are disproportionately affected by heat. For example, during the heat waves of 1995, three-quarters of the fatalities were 60 years of age or older (Table 5-23).

**Effects on Economic Sectors** – Excessive heat and prolonged periods of warmer temperatures can affect agriculture in a variety of ways (Exhibit 5-17).

**Table 5-23. Heat-Related Fatalities; United States: 1995**

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

Source: National Weather Service

Notes:

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

#### Exhibit 5-17. Impacts on Agriculture

- Increased frequency of heat stress on livestock and crops.
- Decreased dairy herd milk production during extreme heat events. \*
- Rapid shifts between warm and cold periods in the spring that can damage fruit crops and degrade soil health through freeze/thaw cycles (e.g., pore structure, aggregate stability, etc.).\*
- Less reliable winter snow and ice cover causing winter kill of alfalfa and damage to winter cereals (e.g. wheat) and cranberry crops.
- Increased susceptibility to insect pests and pathogens causing increased crop losses, as well as increased pesticide use and reduced pesticide effectiveness.
- Increased weed pressure from natural regeneration of exposed soils following rain events causing increased herbicide use.
- A need to develop and plant crop varieties adapted to longer growing seasons, increased temperatures, and erratic precipitation access.
- Extended the fall planting date and increased the growing season for cover crops.
- Potential to use longer-season crop varieties that have higher input needs.
- Increased risk of drought causing decreased germination and crop loss, especially during fruiting periods. \*
- Increased use of groundwater sources for irrigation during extreme heat or drought events. • Increased crop loss due to excessive precipitation, especially during seed germination periods. \*
- Increased frequency of waterlogged soils resulting in delayed or missed planting and harvesting, delayed or missed manure and fertilizer applications, a need for adjustments to nutrient management to account for changes in nutrient cycling in wet soils, and potential for soil compaction and reduced time for animals on pasture.
- Increased frequency of extreme rainfall events which intensifies potential for soil erosion and gully formation; nutrient, sediment, and pathogen runoff to surface waters; and challenges for manure management.

Note: \* See source for relevant sources cited.

Source: (2023). Climate Change Impacts on Wisconsin Agriculture. Ames, Iowa: United States Department of Agriculture Climate Hubs, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Clean Wisconsin, and Great Lakes Research Integrated Science Assessment.

Additionally, some businesses may close or reduce production to minimize heat effects on employees.



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

## ESTIMATED DAMAGE

Aside from health consequences for county residents, excessive heat does not cause a definable economic loss unless it occurs during a drought. Climate change can be expected to lead to more frequent, and longer periods of excessive heat.

# 14. EXTREME COLD

## PROFILE

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

## HISTORY OF PAST OCCURRENCES

Since 1950, the National Weather Service documented 5 periods of extreme cold, all of which occurring from December through mid-February. The lowest recorded temperature in Sauk County (-45°F) was recorded on January 30, 1951 at the Baraboo weather station (#470516). Based on data collected at the Baraboo weather station, there are on average 25 days with temperatures at or below zero degrees Fahrenheit (Table 5-24).

## VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

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

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

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

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

## ESTIMATED DAMAGE

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

**Table 5-24. Temperature Extremes; Sauk Weather Station: 1971-2000**

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

Source:  
[http://mrcc.sws.uiuc.edu/climate\\_midwest/historical/temp/wi/470516\\_tsum.html](http://mrcc.sws.uiuc.edu/climate_midwest/historical/temp/wi/470516_tsum.html)

## 15. DROUGHT

### PROFILE

A drought is an extended period of time when rainfall is significantly below normal amounts. Unlike other natural disasters, it is not known until much later in time, when a drought begins. A drought could last for months, several years, and in extreme conditions, much longer. Droughts are typically accompanied by higher-than-normal temperatures and lower-than-normal relative humidity levels. Some droughts cover entire regions of a continent or can affect a sub-region as small as several counties.

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

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

### HISTORY OF PAST OCCURRENCES

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

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

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

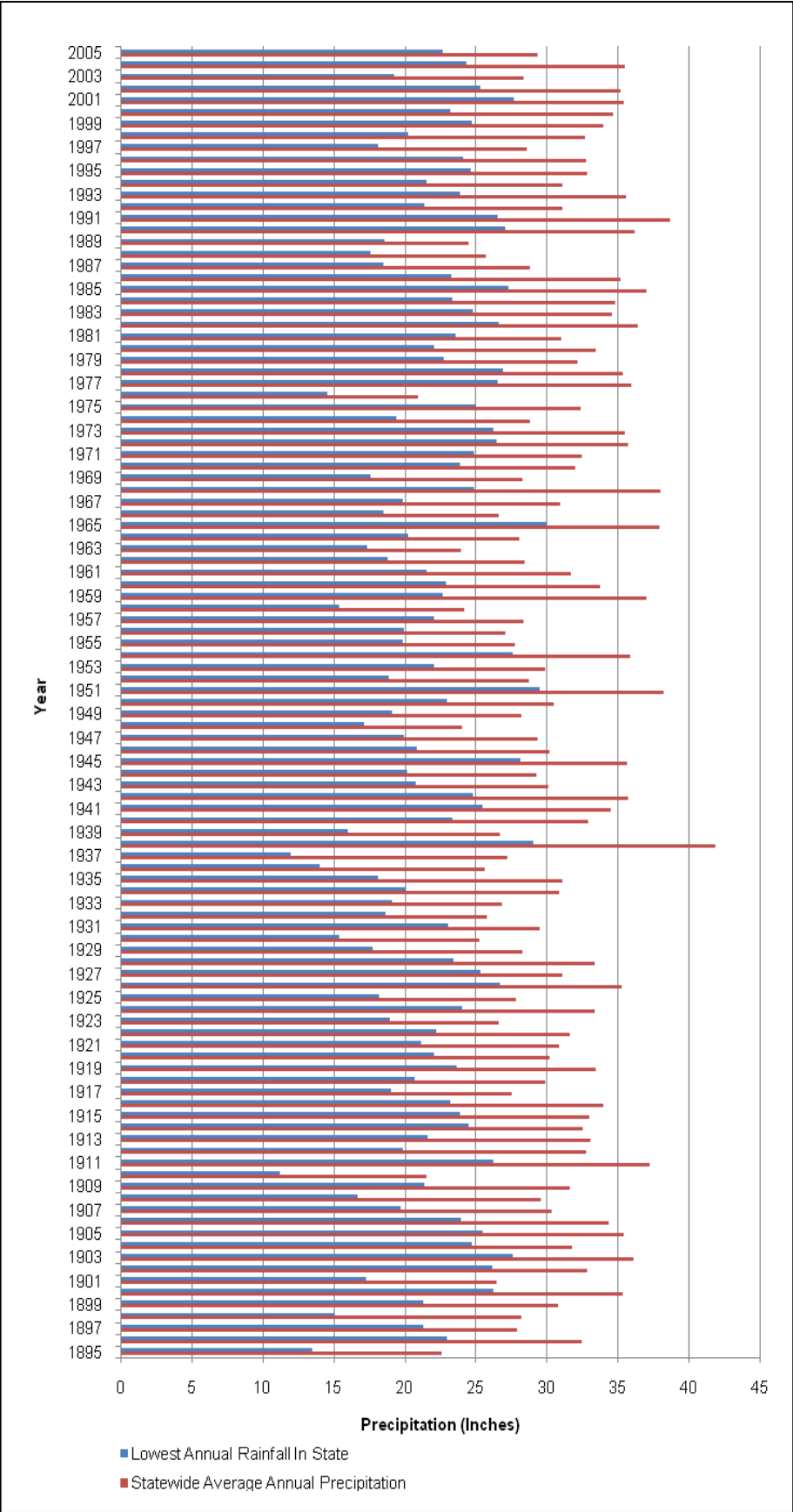
On a more localized level, there have been 88 years when an area of the state with the lowest precipitation level received less than 25 inches of precipitation. As shown in Table 5-25, the lowest statewide precipitation levels occurred in Sauk County or an adjoining county on nine occasions.

**Table 5-25. Locations in and Near Sauk County with the Lowest Annual Statewide Precipitation Levels: 1895-2008**

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

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

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



Source: Wisconsin State Climatology Office

## VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

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

## POTENTIAL FOR FUTURE LOSSES

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Climate Change** – Climate change can be expected to lead to rising average annual temperatures. The increased heat will fuel more extreme weather of all types, including excessive heat which is already one of the deadliest hazards in Wisconsin. Drought conditions will become more frequent and persistent.

## ESTIMATED DAMAGE

It is estimated that a short-term drought over the course of a year would cause a loss in agricultural production in the range of \$5,000 to \$50,000. The upper end of this estimate is based on an average loss of \$300 per acre over 166 acres.

## 16. SUMMARY OF RISK BY JURISDICTION

Table 5-26 presents a summary of current risk for each jurisdiction in Sauk County.

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

municipalities have grown in population, the following have experienced population decline in the last few years: Towns of La Valle, Reedsburg, and Troy; Villages of La Valle and Rock Springs; and City of Wisconsin Dells.

**Table 5-26. Summary of Risk by Jurisdiction: 2024**

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

## 17. SUMMARY OF DAMAGE ESTIMATES

Table 5-27 lists damage estimates for the various natural hazards reviewed in this chapter.

**Table 5-27. Damage Estimates for Natural Hazards; Sauk County**

Natural Hazard	Damage Estimate
Dam failure	Unknown
Flooding [1]	\$53.2 million (building loss)
Dense fog [2]	Minimal
Tornado – EF1	\$55,000
Tornado – EF2	\$1,225,000
Hail storm [2]	\$1,500
Thunderstorm [2]	\$13,300 property; \$6,000 crop
Winter storm [2,3]	Minimal
Extreme temperature – heat	Minimal
Extreme temperature – cold	Minimal
Drought - short-lived	0 property; \$25,000 to \$50,000 crop
Drought - long-lived	0 property; \$100,000 to \$200,000 crop

**Notes:**

1. Based on a 100-year flood; 2010 HAZUS-MH analysis
2. Estimates do not include damage to motor vehicles or other accident-related costs
3. Estimate does not include snow plowing/removal costs. While potentially significant, these costs are included in local government budgets.

# ASSESSMENT OF MANMADE HAZARDS

## 1. CHAPTER OVERVIEW

This chapter evaluates the manmade hazards that have or could occur in the county. Initially, 20 manmade hazards were identified. They were prioritized and 15 of the hazards were dropped from future consideration given their low ranking compared to the other hazards. The remaining 5 hazards are described in detail. After describing the nature of the hazard, the frequency of occurrence is documented along with its effect on critical facilities, various population groups, and economic sectors. Estimates of economic loss are included when there is enough empirical data to do so.

### Chapter Contents

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

## 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

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

**Table 6-1. Hazard Assessment Criteria**

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

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

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

The following manmade hazards were excluded from further consideration:

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

<sup>1</sup> *Resource Guide to All Hazards Mitigation Planning In Wisconsin*, 2023. Wisconsin Emergency Management

**Table 6-2. Countywide Comparative Analysis of Manmade Hazards; Sauk County: 2024**

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

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

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

Column 1 refers to the frequency of past occurrences.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Column 11 is the raw score for the hazard.

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

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

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

Notes:

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

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



**Table 6-4. General Effects of Manmade Hazards on Facilities, Population Groups, and Economic Sectors; Sauk County: 2024**

Critical Facility	Loss of Sewer System	Traffic Accident	Structural Fire	Loss of Electrical System	HAZMAT Spill at a Fixed Facility
Facility with Hazardous Materials	-	-	D	D	D
Infrastructure					
Bridge	-	-	-	-	-
Dam	-	-	-	-	-
Communication Tower	-	-	-	D	-
Electric Facility – Power Plant	-	-	-	D	-
Electric Facility – Substation	-	-	D	D	-
Natural Gas Facility	-	-	-	-	-
Petroleum Pipeline	-	-	-	-	I
Public-Use Airport	-	-	D	D	-
Telephone Facility	-	-	D	D	-
Utility Offices/Yard	-	-	D	-	-
Water Facility [1]	-	-	D	D	-
Wastewater Facility	D	-	D	D	-
Government Facility					
Community Center	-	-	D	D	-
Library	-	-	D	D	-
Municipal Garage	-	-	D	D	-
Municipal Office and Other	-	-	D	D	-
Post Office	-	-	D	D	-
Senior Center	-	-	D	D	-
Health Care Facility					
Health Care Clinic	-	-	D	D	-
Hospital	-	-	D	D	-
Public Safety Facility					
EMS Facility	-	-	D	D	-
Fire Station	-	-	D	D	-
National Guard Facility	-	-	D	D	-
School					
K-12	D	-	D	D	I
Secondary	D	-	D	D	I
Special Care Facility - Residential					
Adult Family Home	D	-	D	D	I
Community Based Residential Facility	D	-	D	D	I
Nursing Home	D	-	D	D	I
Residential Care Apartment Complex	D	-	D	D	I
Special Care Facility - Nonresidential					
Adult Day Care	D	-	D	D	I
Group Day Care	D	-	D	D	I
Vulnerable Housing					
Mobile Home Park	-	-	D	D	I
Campground	-	-	-	-	I
Noncritical Buildings/Structures	D	-	D	D	D
General Public	D	D	D	D	-
Elderly and People with Disabilities	I	I	D	D	-
Homeless	I	-	-	-	-
<b>Economic Sector</b>					
Agriculture	-	-	D	D	D
Commercial	C	-	D	D	D

**Table 6-4. General Effects of Manmade Hazards on Facilities, Population Groups, and Economic Sectors; Sauk County: 2024**

Critical Facility	Loss of Sewer System	Traffic Accident	Structural Fire	Loss of Electrical System	HAZMAT Spill at a Fixed Facility
Industrial	C	-	D	D	D
Transportation	-	D	-	-	D

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

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

### 3. LOSS OF SEWER SYSTEM

#### PROFILE

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

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

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

#### HISTORY OF PAST OCCURRENCES

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

#### VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

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

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

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

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

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

## 4. TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

### PROFILE

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

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

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

**Table 6-5. Traffic Crashes; Sauk County: 2011-2020**

Year	Number	Change from Prior Year
2011	1,500	n/a
2012	1,424	-76
2013	1,486	62
2014	1,516	30
2015	1,653	137
2016	1,628	-25
2017	1,927	299
2018	1,978	51
2019	1,851	-127
2020	1,487	-364

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

### HISTORY OF PAST OCCURRENCES

According to data collected by the Wisconsin Department of Transportation, the overall number of crashes has fluctuated between 2011 and 2020 from a low of 1,481 to a high of 1,927 (Table 6-5).

### VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

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

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

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

**Table 6-6. Average Economic Cost per Death, Injury, or Crash; United States: 2022**

Type	Cost
Death	\$1,869,000
Nonfatal Disabling Injury	\$162,000
Property Damage Crash per Vehicle	\$6,100

Source: National Safety Council, 2022 accessed at <https://injuryfacts.nsc.org/all-injuries/costs/guide-to-calculating-costs/data-details/>

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

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

## 5. STRUCTURAL FIRE

### PROFILE

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

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

#### Quick Fire Stats – United States: 2022

- 2,720 civilian fatalities
- 10,720 civilian injuries
- 98 firefighters were killed while on duty
- Fire killed more Americans than all natural disasters combined
- 84 percent of all civilian fire deaths occurred in residences
- Direct property loss due to residential fires was estimated at \$10.8 billion
- An estimated 18,500 residential fires were intentionally set
- Intentionally set structure fires resulted in an estimated \$589 million in property damage

Source: U.S. Fire Administration website accessed January 2025  
<https://www.usfa.fema.gov/statistics/>

Table 6-7. Fire Department Runs; United States: 2020

Month	Percent of Total
January	9.1
February	8.5
March	8.4
April	7.1
May	7.9
June	8.4
July	9.1
August	8.9
September	8.0
October	8.3
November	8.1
December	8.3

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

### HISTORY OF PAST OCCURRENCES

At the national level, fire calls are most common in the winter season and in particular during January (Table 6-8). Table 6-8 shows the number of structural fires from 2016 through 2024 in Sauk County.

Sauk County has approximately 10 metropolitan areas where large numbers of people would be affected if a major structural fire occurred. Three fires have involved multiple families in the past. However, all 13 volunteer fire departments in Sauk County have had fires that have affected a single-family dwelling. The fires in Sauk County involving numbers of people were August 13, 1985 at the Bluffview Elderly Apartments near the former Badger Army Ammunitions Plant on State Highway 12, the DOT apartments (eight units) in Merrimac on July 18th, 1993, and a seven-unit apartment fire in Baraboo in 1994.

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

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

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

**Effects on Population Groups** – According to the U.S. Fire Administration, there were 5.4 fire-related fatalities in Wisconsin per 1,000 fires in 2020, which was over the national rate of 2.1.

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

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

Table 6-8. Structure Fires; Sauk County: 2016 through 2024

Year	Count
2016	386
2017	402
2018	426
2019	401
2020	299
2021	96
2022	83
2023	83
2024	72

6. LOSS OF ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

PROFILE

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

HISTORY OF PAST OCCURRENCES

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

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

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

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

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

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

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

## 7. HAZARDOUS MATERIAL SPILL AT A FIXED FACILITY

### PROFILE

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

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

About 80 percent of all HAZMAT spills involve petroleum products. For emergency response purposes, hazardous material spill incidents are categorized as Level A or Level B releases. Level A releases are the most hazardous materials requiring the most protection. Response to a Level A incident will be done from Madison. Level B releases require respiratory protection with a minimum skin protection. Sauk County has mutual aid with the Portage Level B team for some areas on the east side and a contract with a Level B clean up company for the rest of the County. This occurs with the uncontrolled release or threatened release of hazardous materials from a fixed site that may impact public health and safety and/or the environment. The Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA) defines a hazardous material as any chemical that is a physical hazard or health hazard [defined at 29 CFR 1910.1200(c)] for which the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requires a facility to maintain a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS). Under EPCRA, there is no specific list of hazardous materials, however, an extremely hazardous substance (EHS) list of 356 substances, identified at 40 CFR Part 355, is kept by the United States Environmental Protection Agency. There are two thresholds related to chemicals.

- ◆ **Planning Threshold** – The facility has an extremely hazardous substance present at any one time in an amount equal to or exceeding the chemical-specific threshold planning quantity and is required to have an off-site plan.

**Table 6-9. Hazardous Materials Facilities: 2024**

Location	Facilities
Baraboo	29
Freedom	1
Hillpoint	3
Lake Delton	3
LaValle	1
Lime Ridge	2
Loganville	1
North Freedom	1
Plain	4
Prairie du Sac	9
Reedsburg	28
Rock Springs	1
Sauk City	5
Spring Green	13
Wisconsin Dells	6
Wonewoc	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>

Source: Sauk County Emergency Management

**Table 6-10. Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) at Fixed Facilities: 2024**

Location	Chemical Name	CAS#	Amount
Sysco Foods Baraboo	Sulfuric acid	7664939	32,268 lbs.
Lakeside Foods	Ferric chloride	7705080	72,000 lbs.
United Cooperative	Anhydrous ammonia	7664417	196,000 lbs.
Foremost Farms	Nitric acid	7697372	54,294 lbs.
Cardinal CG	Sulfur dioxide	7446095	5,000 lbs.
Grede LLC Reedsburg	Phosphorus	7723140	13,561 lbs.
Milwaukee Valve	Phenol (Foundry resin)	108952	15,348 lbs.

Source: Sauk County Emergency Management

- ◆ **Reporting Threshold** – This facility has 10,000 pounds of a hazardous substance or either 500 pounds or the threshold planning quantity of an extremely hazardous substance present at any one time and is not exempt from the reporting requirements.

Sauk County had 108 facilities under Sauk County EM LEPC oversight in 2024 (Table 6-9). Of these, 38 were classified as extremely hazardous substances facilities (Table 6-10).

## History of Past Occurrences

The number of hazardous material spills in the County range from a low of 8 to 74 between 1993 and 2024 (Table 6-11). To date, no fatalities occurred, however; one person was treated for inhalation in September 1996 from chlorine/muratic acid and 11 young people were transported to the hospital after a chlorine/muratic acid inhalation incident in August 2003. An explosion at a planning facility released ammonia and required evacuation in December 2003.

## VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

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

Short and/or long-term hazards from an incident could cause adverse health hazards if exposed to chemicals through work, explosions, fires, or environmental contamination. An incident may also necessitate short or long-term evacuation, which disrupts the social and economic aspects of the affected area. A hazardous materials incident at a fixed facility can result in loss of income if the facility is unable to operate waiting for cleanup. Other businesses and residents in the area may have to be evacuated until cleanup is finished. Medical treatment may also be required to persons affected by exposure to the hazardous materials. Public safety personnel and equipment may also need to be deployed to mitigate the spill at a cost to the taxpayer.

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

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

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

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

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

**Table 6-11. Hazardous Material Spills; Sauk County: 1993-2024**

Year	Number of Spills
1993	52
1994	65
1995	50
1996	41
1997	74
1998	60
1999	36
2000	26
2001	25
2002	24
2003	26
2004	26
2005	20
2006	40
2007	24
2008	28
2009	25
2010	41
2011	29
2012	18
2013	15
2014	23
2015	23
2016	23
2017	18
2018	27
2019	20
2020	16
2021	16
2022	23
2023	8
2024	15

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources: BRRTS data access May 2025

## 8. SUMMARY OF RISK BY JURISDICTION

Table 6-12 presents a summary of risk for each jurisdiction in Sauk County.

**Table 6-12. Summary of Risk by Jurisdiction: 2024**

Town	Loss of Sewer System	Traffic Accident	Structural Fire	HAZMAT Spill at Fixed Facility	Loss of Electrical System
Baraboo	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
Bear Creek	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
Dellona	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
Delton	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
Excelsior	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
Fairfield	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
Franklin	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
Freedom	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
Greenfield	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
Honey Creek	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
Ironton	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
La Valle	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
Merrimac	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
Prairie du Sac	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
Reedsburg	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
Spring Green	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
Sumpter	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
Troy	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
Washington	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
Westfield	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
Winfield	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
Woodland	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
<b>Village</b>					
Cazenovia [1]	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Ironton	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Lake Delton	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
La Valle	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Lime Ridge	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Loganville	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Merrimac	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
North Freedom	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Plain	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Prairie du Sac	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Rock Springs	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Sauk City	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Spring Green	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
West Baraboo	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
<b>City</b>					
Baraboo	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Reedsburg	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Wisconsin Dells [1]	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium

Notes:

1. Municipality located in Sauk County and another county



# Mitigation Strategy

## 1. CHAPTER OVERVIEW

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

## 2. TYPES OF POTENTIAL MITIGATION STRATEGIES

Mitigation strategies can be grouped into six broad categories:

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

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

### Dam Failure

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

### Flooding

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

### Chapter Contents

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

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

### Fog

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

### Tornado / High Winds

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

### Key Terms in This Chapter

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Severe Storms/Hail**

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

**Snow Storms**

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

**Temperature Extremes**

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

**Drought**

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

**Contamination and Loss of Water Supply**

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

- ◆ Encourage and increase cost share assistance for the installation of farm drought management strategies including Irrigation Water Management Systems and expanded use of Wisconsin Irrigation Scheduling Program (WISP).
- ◆ Encourage multi-agency approaches to drought planning, water conservation, drought prediction, and stream and groundwater monitoring.

#### **Wildland Fire**

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

### **3. EXISTING MITIGATION STRATEGIES**

#### **FLOOD PROTECTION MEASURES**

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

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

#### **NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM**

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

Sauk County participates in the NFIP along with all of the cities and villages listed in Table 7-1. Participation in the NFIP is based on an agreement between local communities and the federal government. If a community adopts and enforces a floodplain management ordinance to reduce future flood risks to new construction in Special Flood Hazard Areas, the federal government will make flood insurance available within the community as a financial protection against flood losses.

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<sup>1</sup> The National Flood Insurance Program was created with the passage of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968.

**Table 7-1. Local Participation and Compliance with NFIP Requirements: 2024****City of Baraboo****NFIP Status:** Participating**Floodplain Ordinance:** Chapter 17 of the municipal code**Adoption of Initial FIRM:** 08/01/79**Adoption of Latest FIRM:** 11/20/13**Designated Agency/Department:** Zoning administrator**Primary Responsible Party for Substantial Damage Provisions:** Local building Inspector**Floodplain Mgmt. Efforts Contributing to Continued Compliance with NFIP:** Comprehensive plan to help guide future development**City of Reedsburg****NFIP Status:** Participating**Floodplain Ordinance:** Chapter 650 of the municipal code**Adoption of Initial FIRM:** 03/04/85**Adoption of Latest FIRM:** 10/02/15**Designated Agency/Department:** Zoning administrator**Primary Responsible Party for Substantial Damage Provisions:** Local building Inspector**Floodplain Mgmt. Efforts Contributing to Continued Compliance with NFIP:** Comprehensive plan to help guide future development**City of Wisconsin Dells [1]****NFIP Status:** Participating**Floodplain Ordinance:** Chapter 20 of the municipal code**Adoption of Initial FIRM:** 12/18/84**Adoption of Latest FIRM:** 05/16/16**Designated Agency/Department:** Zoning administrator**Primary Responsible Party for Substantial Damage Provisions:** Local building Inspector**Floodplain Mgmt. Efforts Contributing to Continued Compliance with NFIP:** Comprehensive plan to help guide future development**Village of Cazenovia [1]****NFIP Status:** Participating**Floodplain Ordinance:** Chapter 95 of the municipal code**Adoption of Initial FIRM:** 12/18/09**Adoption of Latest FIRM:** 12/08/16**Designated Agency/Department:** Zoning administrator**Primary Responsible Party for Substantial Damage Provisions:** Local building Inspector**Floodplain Mgmt. Efforts Contributing to Continued Compliance with NFIP:** Comprehensive plan to help guide future development**Village of Ironton****NFIP Status:** Participating**Floodplain Ordinance:** not posted online**Adoption of Initial FIRM:** 03/07/01**Adoption of Latest FIRM:** 11/20/13**Designated Agency/Department:** Zoning administrator**Primary Responsible Party for Substantial Damage Provisions:** Local building Inspector**Floodplain Mgmt. Efforts Contributing to Continued Compliance with NFIP:** Comprehensive plan to help guide future development**Village of Lake Delton****NFIP Status:** Participating**Floodplain Ordinance:** Chapter 68 of the municipal code**Adoption of Initial FIRM:** 09/04/85**Adoption of Latest FIRM:** 11/20/13**Designated Agency/Department:** Zoning administrator**Primary Responsible Party for Substantial Damage Provisions:** Local building Inspector**Floodplain Mgmt. Efforts Contributing to Continued Compliance with NFIP:** Comprehensive plan to help guide future development**Village of La Valle****NFIP Status:** Participating**Floodplain Ordinance:** Ordinance No 13-10**Adoption of Initial FIRM:** 09/19/84**Adoption of Latest FIRM:** 11/20/13**Designated Agency/Department:** Zoning administrator**Primary Responsible Party for Substantial Damage Provisions:** Local building Inspector

**Table 7-1. Local Participation and Compliance with NFIP Requirements: 2024**

**Floodplain Mgmt. Efforts Contributing to Continued Compliance with NFIP:** Comprehensive plan to help guide future development

**Village of Lime Ridge**

**NFIP Status:** Participating

**Floodplain Ordinance:** not posted online

**Adoption of Initial FIRM:** 09/01/87

**Adoption of Latest FIRM:** 11/20/13

**Designated Agency/Department:** Zoning administrator

**Primary Responsible Party for Substantial Damage Provisions:** Local building Inspector

**Floodplain Mgmt. Efforts Contributing to Continued Compliance with NFIP:** Comprehensive plan to help guide future development

**Village of Loganville**

**NFIP Status:** Participating

**Floodplain Ordinance:** Adopted, but unnumbered

**Adoption of Initial FIRM:** 02/15/85

**Adoption of Latest FIRM:** 11/20/13

**Designated Agency/Department:** Zoning administrator

**Primary Responsible Party for Substantial Damage Provisions:** Local building Inspector

**Floodplain Mgmt. Efforts Contributing to Continued Compliance with NFIP:** Comprehensive plan to help guide future development

**Village of Merrimac**

**NFIP Status:** Participating

**Floodplain Ordinance:** Chapter 185 of the municipal code

**Adoption of Initial FIRM:** 03/07/01

**Adoption of Latest FIRM:** 11/20/13

**Designated Agency/Department:** Zoning administrator

**Primary Responsible Party for Substantial Damage Provisions:** Local building Inspector

**Floodplain Mgmt. Efforts Contributing to Continued Compliance with NFIP:** Comprehensive plan to help guide future development

**Village of North Freedom**

**NFIP Status:** Participating

**Floodplain Ordinance:** Chapter 18 of the municipal code

**Adoption of Initial FIRM:** 09/19/84

**Adoption of Latest FIRM:** 11/20/13

**Designated Agency/Department:** Zoning administrator

**Primary Responsible Party for Substantial Damage Provisions:** Local building Inspector

**Floodplain Mgmt. Efforts Contributing to Continued Compliance with NFIP:** Comprehensive plan to help guide future development

**Village of Plain**

**NFIP Status:** Participating

**Floodplain Ordinance:** Chapter 19 of the municipal code

**Adoption of Initial FIRM:** 09/30/88

**Adoption of Latest FIRM:** 11/20/13

**Designated Agency/Department:** Zoning administrator

**Primary Responsible Party for Substantial Damage Provisions:** Local building Inspector

**Floodplain Mgmt. Efforts Contributing to Continued Compliance with NFIP:** Comprehensive plan to help guide future development

**Village of Prairie du Sac**

**NFIP Status:** Participating

**Floodplain Ordinance:** Title 10, chapter 2

**Adoption of Initial FIRM:** 03/07/01

**Adoption of Latest FIRM:** 10/02/15

**Designated Agency/Department:** Zoning administrator

**Primary Responsible Party for Substantial Damage Provisions:** Local building Inspector

**Floodplain Mgmt. Efforts Contributing to Continued Compliance with NFIP:** Comprehensive plan to help guide future development

**Village of Rock Springs**

**NFIP Status:** Participating

**Floodplain Ordinance:** Chapter 14 of the municipal code

**Adoption of Initial FIRM:** 09/18/85

**Adoption of Latest FIRM:** 11/20/13

**Designated Agency/Department:** Zoning administrator



**Table 7-1. Local Participation and Compliance with NFIP Requirements: 2024****Primary Responsible Party for Substantial Damage Provisions:** Local building Inspector**Floodplain Mgmt. Efforts Contributing to Continued Compliance with NFIP:** Comprehensive plan to help guide future development**Village of Sauk City****NFIP Status:** Participating**Floodplain Ordinance:** Chapter 345 of the municipal code**Adoption of Initial FIRM:** 03/07/01**Adoption of Latest FIRM:** 10/02/15**Designated Agency/Department:** Zoning administrator**Primary Responsible Party for Substantial Damage Provisions:** Local building Inspector**Floodplain Mgmt. Efforts Contributing to Continued Compliance with NFIP:** Comprehensive plan to help guide future development**Village of Spring Green****NFIP Status:** Participating**Floodplain Ordinance:** No specific number; adopted October 2, 2015**Adoption of Initial FIRM:** 02/01/86**Adoption of Latest FIRM:** 10/02/15**Designated Agency/Department:** Zoning administrator**Primary Responsible Party for Substantial Damage Provisions:** Local building Inspector**Floodplain Mgmt. Efforts Contributing to Continued Compliance with NFIP:** Comprehensive plan to help guide future development**Village of West Baraboo****NFIP Status:** Participating**Floodplain Ordinance:** Chapter 19 of the municipal code**Adoption of Initial FIRM:** 09/19/84**Adoption of Latest FIRM:** 11/20/13**Designated Agency/Department:** Zoning administrator**Primary Responsible Party for Substantial Damage Provisions:** Local building Inspector**Floodplain Mgmt. Efforts Contributing to Continued Compliance with NFIP:** Comprehensive plan to help guide future development**Sauk County****NFIP Status:** Participating**Floodplain Ordinance:** Chapter 9 of the municipal code**Adoption of Initial FIRM:** 09/17/80**Adoption of Latest FIRM:** 10/02/15**Designated Agency/Department:** Land Resources and Environment Department and Zoning administrator**Primary Responsible Party for Substantial Damage Provisions:** Local building Inspector**Floodplain Mgmt. Efforts Contributing to Continued Compliance with NFIP:** Comprehensive plan to help guide future developmentSource: Federal Emergency Management Agency <https://www.fema.gov/cis/WI.pdf> Accessed October 1, 2024

Notes:

1. Municipality located in Sauk County and another county

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

There are two types of flood insurance. The first is a policy that insures the physical structure and the second is a policy that covers the content of the building. The standard flood insurance policy provides coverage for one building per policy. The only exception is 10 percent coverage for a detached garage. However, the total payment for flood damage to the detached garage and the house together cannot exceed the building policy limit. For coverage to apply, the garage can only be used for parking and storage. All other buildings on the premises need separate coverage. The maximum allowable limits are \$250,000 for residential properties and \$500,000 for commercial properties.

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

Building property coverage includes:

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

Personal property coverage includes:

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

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

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

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

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

In 2024, there were 137 insurance policies in effect in Sauk County (Table 7-2). Roughly one-third of all of the policies were for property in the city of Baraboo and Reedsburg. Countywide, coverage totaled more than \$32.5 million and premiums totaled \$139,600 for those policies.

**Table 7-2. Flood Insurance Policies: 2024**

City	Policies	Total Coverage	Total Written Premiums + FPF	Total Annual Payment
Baraboo	10	\$3,177,000	\$10,840	\$13,856
Reedsburg	36	\$9,675,000	\$48,603	\$59,071
Wisconsin Dells [1]	0	0	0	0
<b>Village</b>				
Cazenovia [1]	0	0	0	0
Ironton	1	\$175,000	\$320	\$619
Lake Delton	2	\$420,000	\$918	\$1,341
La Valle	8	\$1,617,000	\$8,173	\$10,452
Lime Ridge	0	0	0	0
Loganville	0	0	0	0
Merrimac	1	\$350,000	\$860	\$1,256
North Freedom	2	\$500,000	\$3,061	\$3,645
Plain	0	0	0	0
Prairie du Sac	2	\$560,000	\$1,548	\$1,860
Rock Springs	4	\$1,105,000	\$6,611	\$8,092
Sauk City	4	\$1,300,000	\$4,551	\$6,111
Spring Green	0	0	0	0
West Baraboo	0	0	0	0
Unincorporated Sauk County	67	\$13,693,000	\$54,115	\$71,939
<b>Total</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>\$32,572,000</b>	<b>\$139,600</b>	<b>\$178,242</b>

Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency <https://nfip-services.floodsmart.gov/reports-flood-insurance-data>  
 Report title: "Policy Information by State and Community"; data as of September 30, 2024

**Notes:**

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

**Key:**

Policies in Force is the number of policies as of the date of the report.  
 Total Coverage is the total building and contents coverage for the policies in force.  
 Total Written Premium + FPF is the sum of the premium and FPF (federal policy fee) for the policies in force.  
 Total Annual Payment is the sum of submitted written premium, discounts, fees, assessments and surcharge

COMMUNITY RATING SYSTEM

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

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

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

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

Table 7-4. Community Rating System Rating of Jurisdictions; Sauk County: 2024

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

Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency <https://www.fema.gov/cis/WI.pdf> Accessed October 1, 2024

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

PROPERTY ACQUISITION AND STRUCTURE REMOVAL

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

**Table 7-5. Acquired Flood-Prone Properties: 1996 through 2024**

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

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

## STORMREADY

StormReady is a national voluntary program, administered through local National Weather Service offices, that encourages communities to take a proactive approach in developing plans to improve local hazardous weather operations and public awareness for all types of local severe weather threats<sup>2</sup>. It is intended to give communities the skills and education needed to cope with and manage potential weather-related disasters, before and during the event. By participating in StormReady, local agencies can earn recognition for their jurisdiction by meeting criteria established by the National Weather Service in partnership with federal, state, and local emergency management professionals.

The program does not replace any of the various federally or state-funded hazard mitigation programs, rather, it compliments them. The entire community - from the mayor, emergency managers, to business leaders and civic groups - can take the lead on becoming StormReady.

Education and communication are a key part of the StormReady program. The Wisconsin StormReady Advisory Board, comprised of National Weather Service personnel and state, regional, and county emergency managers, reviews applications and visits the jurisdictions to verify the steps made in the process to become StormReady. The designation is only valid for two years.

As of 2024, there were 19 counties, 14 communities, and 6 universities in Wisconsin that were StormReady certified (Table 7-6).

Sauk County, the City of Reedsburg, and the Village of Lake Delton became StormReady certified in the last five years.

<sup>2</sup> More information about StormReady is available from the Milwaukee/Sullivan Weather Service Forecast office. [www.crh.noaa.gov/mkx/?n=stormready-mkx](http://www.crh.noaa.gov/mkx/?n=stormready-mkx)

**Table 7-6. StormReady Jurisdictions; Wisconsin: 2024**

Counties	Communities	Universities
Brown	Bayside	University of Wisconsin
Calumet	Belleville	University of Wisconsin, Eau Claire
Eau Claire	Cedarburg	University of Wisconsin, La Crosse
Fond du Lac	Dousman	University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee
Iowa	Elm Grove	University of Wisconsin, Stevens Point
La Crosse	Hillsboro	University of Wisconsin, Whitewater
Lincoln	Lake Delton	
Manitowoc	Lake Mills	
Monroe	New Berlin	
Oneida	Reedsburg	
Outagamie	Stevens Point School Area District	
Ozaukee	Viroqua	
Racine	Waupaca	
Sauk	Whitewater	
St. Croix		
Taylor		
Vernon		
Washburn		
Wood		

Source: National Weather Service, <https://www.weather.gov/stormready/wi-sr>, Accessed October 1, 2024

## NOAA WEATHER RADIO

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

The Milwaukee/Sullivan Weather Service Forecast office is located in the Town of Sullivan and serves 20 counties in south-central and southeast Wisconsin. NOAA Weather Radios are available through retail stores that sell electronic appliances, marine supply stores, truck stops, cable shopping networks, mail order catalogs, and the Internet.

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

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

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

## EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT OFFICE WEBSITE

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



## STORMWATER MANAGEMENT ORDINANCE

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

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

## EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL ORDINANCES

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

Sauk County adopted a stormwater and erosion control ordinance which is codified as Chapter 51 in the county's municipal code.

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

## SHORELAND ZONING

Under Wisconsin Administrative Code NR 115, counties are required to adopt a shoreland zoning ordinance that controls development within the shoreland<sup>3</sup> of lakes and streams. The shoreland-zoning ordinance establishes minimum lot sizes—10,000 square feet on public sanitary sewer and 20,000 square feet on private sanitary systems. Buildings must be setback 75 feet from the ordinary high-water mark and comply with local floodplain zoning ordinances. The ordinance regulates the cutting of trees and shrubbery within 35 feet of the ordinary high-water mark and prohibits more than 30 feet of every 100 feet to be removed. These development standards follow land when it is annexed into a city or village, unless the municipality has adopted an ordinance as strict as the county ordinance. Sauk County has adopted an ordinance consistent with state requirements.

## SHORELAND WETLAND ZONING

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

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

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

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

## COMPREHENSIVE PLANS

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

## TORNADO SIRENS

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

Tornado Siren



## ROADWAY CLOSURES DURING FLOOD EVENTS

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

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

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

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

Table 7-7. Recommended Roadway Flood Protection Level

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

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

scheduled, the designers should consider the alternative of roadway elevation. Roadways should only be raised where the project is cost effective.

**Road Closures During Flooding** Drowning is the number one cause of flood deaths. More people drown in their cars than anywhere else. During flood events, the depth of the water over road surfaces is difficult to predict. Many drivers enter water they think is a few inches deep, only to find themselves in the center of a flowing stream. For years, Sauk County and the local municipalities have closed and barricaded roadways that are flooded. A coordinated system between Sauk County Emergency Management, the Sauk County Sheriff's Department, and local municipalities is in place to close flooded roads and reroute traffic.

## PUBLIC INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

#### Organization / Activities

##### Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

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

##### Wisconsin Emergency Management

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

##### Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

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

##### Sauk County Zoning Department

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

##### Local Insurance Agents

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

##### Local Lending Agencies

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

##### Real Estate Agents

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

## 4. FUNDING SOURCES

### AVAILABLE FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES

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

The **Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC)** program provides mitigation grants to state and local government, and Tribal Nations, for all-hazards mitigation planning and to implement cost-effective mitigation projects that support resiliency to infrastructure and community lifelines. In April 2025, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) officially terminated this grant program.

**Hazard Mitigation Grant Program** The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) provides grants to States and local governments to implement long-term hazard mitigation measures after a major disaster declaration. The purpose of the HMGP is to reduce the loss of life and property due to natural disasters and to enable mitigation measures to be implemented during the immediate recovery from a disaster. The HMGP is authorized under Section 404 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act. FEMA ended this program in the 2020 Federal Fiscal Year, but grants were provided in 2016-2019 to Wisconsin communities.

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

**Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program** The Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) program provides funds to states, territories, Indian tribal governments, communities, and universities for hazard mitigation planning and the implementation of mitigation projects prior to a disaster event. Funding these plans and projects reduces overall risks to the population and structures, while also reducing reliance on funding from actual disaster declarations. PDM grants are to be awarded on a competitive basis and without reference to state allocations, quotas, or other formula-based allocation of funds.

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

**Severe Repetitive Loss Program** The Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) grant program was authorized by the Bunning-Bereuter-Blumenauer Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2004, which amended the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 to provide funding to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to severe repetitive loss (SRL) structures insured under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Eligible flood mitigation project activities include floodproofing (historical properties only), location, elevation, acquisition, mitigation reconstruction (demolition rebuild), and minor physical localized flood control projects.

### FUNDING RECEIVED

Since 1965, Sauk County and municipalities have received almost \$30 million in federal funding for mitigation activities (Appendix I).

## 5. REVIEW OF CAPABILITIES

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

**Table 7-9. Summary of Staff Capabilities: 2024**

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

Notes:

1. Municipality located in Sauk County and another county

By in large, all of the cities and villages in Sauk County have been facing serious budget constraints for years, exacerbated by state-imposed levy limits. The outlook is not expected to change. As a result, each of the communities is heavily dependent on grant funding. These conditions limit each jurisdiction's ability to expand or improve its mitigation capabilities.

## 6. AUTHORITY TO CONTROL LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT

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

**Table 7-10. Summary of Authority to Control Development: 2024**

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

Notes:

1. Municipality located in Sauk County and another county



## 7. GOALS, OBJECTIVES, POLICIES, AND ACTIVITIES

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

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

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

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

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

**Exhibit 7-2. STAPLE+E**

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

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

The Steering Committee reviewed the goals, objectives, and policies included in the following pages and made minor changes.

## RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER LOCAL PLANNING EFFORTS

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

As of this date, Sauk County and none of the participating municipalities have updated their comprehensive plans as related to this hazard mitigation plan.

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

Goal	Objectives	Policies
Goal 1. Public Education and Communication	No change	Revisions
Goal 2. Information and Technology Systems	No change	No change
Goal 3. Early Warning System	No change	No change
Goal 4. Flooding and Dam Failure	No change	No change
Goal 5. Storm Events	No change	No change
Goal 6. Temperature Extremes	No change	Minor revisions
Goal 7. Drought	No change	No change
Goal 8. Wildland Fire	No change	No change
Goal 9. Hazardous Materials Incidents	No change	No change

## PRIORITIZATION OF GOALS AND ACTIONS

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

## COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS FOR GOALS AND ACTIONS

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

## COMMUNITY LIFELINES

Community lifelines are essential services and infrastructure that enable the sustained operation of a community and support its resilience, especially in the face of disasters (Exhibit 7-4). The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) identifies seven key community lifelines:

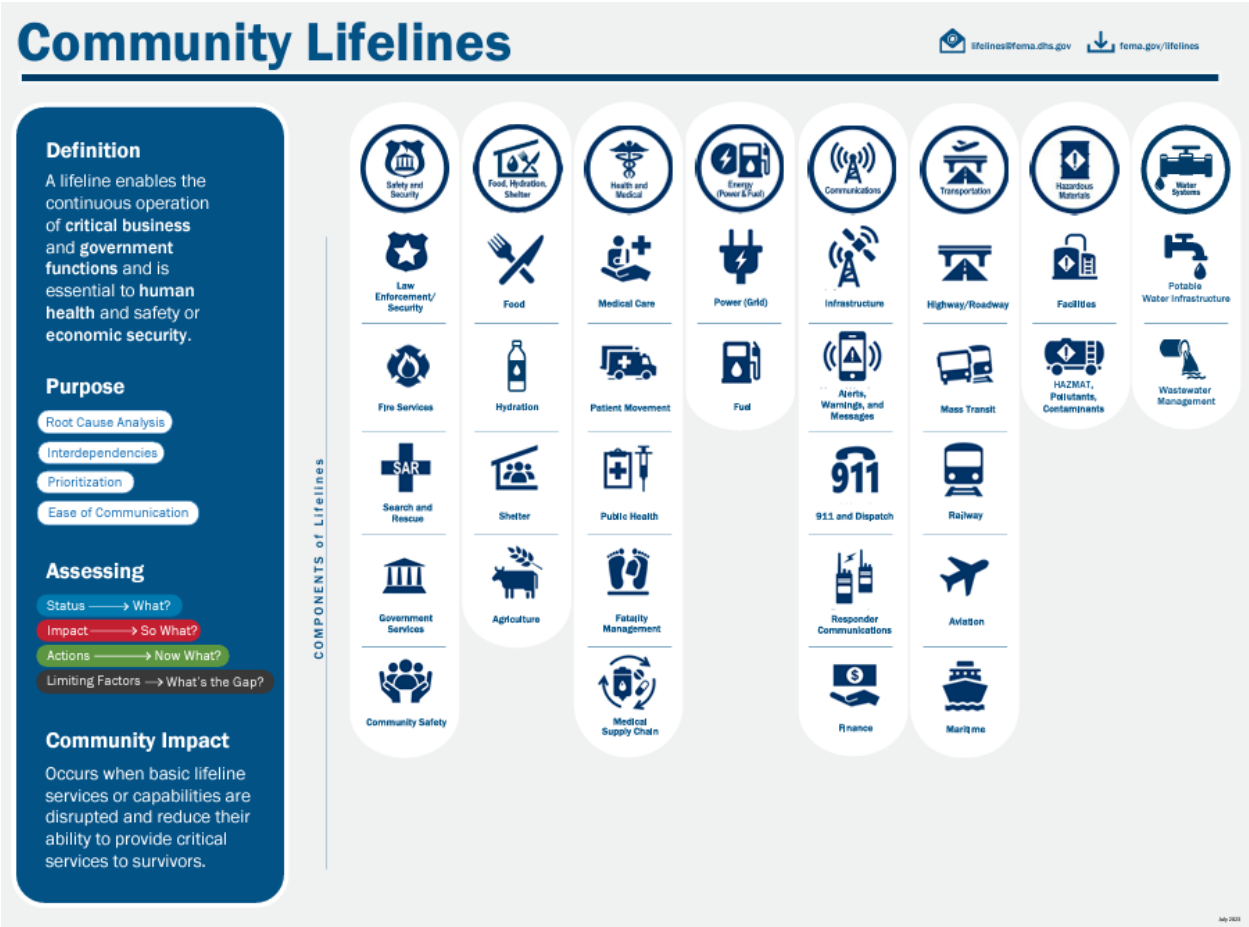
1. **Safety and Security** – Law enforcement, emergency services, and general public safety.
2. **Food, Water, and Shelter** – Access to food, potable water, sanitation, and housing.
3. **Health and Medical** – Medical care, health resources, and public health services.
4. **Energy (Power and Fuel)** – Electricity, gas, and fuel for transportation and heating.
5. **Communications** – Internet, cell networks, and other communication systems.
6. **Transportation** – Roads, bridges, airports, and public transportation.
7. **Hazardous Materials** – Management and containment of hazardous substances.
8. **Water Systems** – Potable water and wastewater management.

In hazard mitigation planning, community lifelines guide strategies to reduce the risks and impacts of natural hazards. By focusing on these lifelines, communities can prioritize protecting the critical infrastructure that supports essential

functions, thereby strengthening community resilience. Some mitigation activities, like the following, can promote Community Lifelines:

1. installing community safe rooms,
2. floodproofing critical infrastructure like water and wastewater facilities,
3. installing backup generator at government facilities, and
4. providing emergency shelters.

Exhibit 7-4. Community Lifelines



Source: Community Lifelines Poster, July 26, 2023

GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The following goals, objectives, and policies were derived based on the risk assessment. They have been updated in each of the plan updates.

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**Goal 1. Public Education and Communication**

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

**Objectives**

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

**Policies**

1. Work with non-governmental organizations, such as youth, service, professional, and religious organizations, to promote mitigation education and awareness.
2. Look for multiple and varied opportunities to disseminate educational information to county residents and business owners.
3. Improve communication between the county and local units of government when disasters occur or are likely to occur.
4. Work to develop information aimed at foreign visitors and hospitality workers in the Lake Delton region. To be effective, such information should be presented in their languages to be effective. (Note: Depending on the time of year, there could be up to 75 different languages spoken.)

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**Goal 2. Information and Technology Systems**

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

**Objectives**

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

**Policies**

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

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**Goal 3. Early Warning System**

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

**Objectives**

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

**Policies**

1. Evaluate the need for establishing additional sirens in those areas of the county that do not have coverage.
  2. Promote the increased use of National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) weather radios, especially among facilities of special concern especially in those areas of the county not currently covered by warning sirens.
  3. Continue to support the efforts of severe weather spotters.
  4. Provide information about warming/cooling shelters in advance of potential extreme temperature events.
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**Goal 4. Flooding and Dam Failure**

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

**Objectives**

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

**Policies**

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

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

**Objectives**

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

**Policies**

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

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**Goal 6. Temperature Extremes**

Protect county residents from the effects of temperature extremes.

**Objectives**

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

**Policies**

1. Encourage volunteers to look after vulnerable individuals, especially the elderly, during times of extreme heat and cold.
  2. Open county and other public facilities with heating and/or air conditioning, as appropriate, for public access during periods of extreme temperatures.
  3. Ensure that county residents are aware that there are different forms of assistance to help qualified individuals to help pay their winter heating costs.
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**Goal 7. Drought**

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

**Objectives**

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

**Policies**

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

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**Goal 8. Wildland Fire**

Protect structures and people in Sauk County from uncontrolled wildfires.

**Objectives**

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

**Policies**

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



**Goal 9. Hazardous Materials Incidents**

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

**Objectives**

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

**Policies**

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

### MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

A number of major accomplishments have been achieved by Sauk County and municipalities (Table 7-10).

Table 7-10. Major Accomplishments: 2010-2024
<div><div>1.</div><div>Developed dam break analysis and Emergency Action Plans for County dams.</div></div> <div><div>2.</div><div>Completed annual certifications for emergency action plans for major power dams impacting Sauk County.</div></div> <div><div>3.</div><div>Completed a database of bridges/culverts on a county or state road.</div></div> <div><div>4.</div><div>City of Baraboo constructed a floodwall to protect the city shop from flooding.</div></div> <div><div>5.</div><div>Completed a debris management plan, including short- and long-term disposal.</div></div> <div><div>6.</div><div>Revised Sauk County’s emergency operations plan to address temperature extremes (i.e., cold and heat).</div></div> <div><div>7.</div><div>EAP and IOM Plans have been completed for three dams owned by Sauk County.</div></div> <div><div>8.</div><div>EAP and IOM Plans are currently being completed for three dams owned by Sauk County (Plain Honey Creek Dams 2, 3, and 4)</div></div> <div><div>9.</div><div>Mitigation work has been done on Clark Creek based on the Clark Creek study (2008)</div></div> <div><div>10.</div><div>Village of Lime Ridge installed an outdoor warning siren in 2019</div></div> <div><div>11.</div><div>Improvements to relocate and elevate sewer lift station on County V in City of Reedsburg (2020)</div></div> <div><div>12.</div><div>Relocated City of Reedsburg’s city shop out of the floodplain (2021)</div></div> <div><div>13.</div><div>Backup generator installed at ambulance service in City of Reedsburg (2023)</div></div> <div><div>14.</div><div>Sauk County became NWS StormReady recertified (2024)</div></div> <div><div>15.</div><div>The City of Reedsburg became NWS StormReady recertified (2024)</div></div> <div><div>16.</div><div>The Village of Lake Delton became NWS StormReady recertified (2024)</div></div> <div><div>17.</div><div>City of Baraboo installed a river gauge using grant funding from DR-4402</div></div> <div><div>18.</div><div>Sauk County initiated a flood study of the Baraboo River using grant funding from DR-4402</div></div> <div><div>19.</div><div>Conducted work on Lake Redstone Dam (2021)</div></div> <div><div>20.</div><div>Conducted work on Hemlock Dam (completed in 2024)</div></div> <div><div>21.</div><div>Sauk County adopted Erosion Control and Stormwater Management regulations (Ch. 51) (2022)</div></div> <div><div>22.</div><div>Rock Springs river gauge upgraded/replaced in 2024</div></div> <div><div>23.</div><div>Village of Merrimac Village installed a backup generator at the Village Hall/Public Works building in December 2024.</div></div> <div><div>24.</div><div>Village of Merrimac Village signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Sauk Prairie School District in September of 2023, agreeing to provide shelter and assistance to students and staff evacuated during emergency situations. The shelter is located at 100 Cook Street, which is our Village Hall.</div></div> <div><div>25.</div><div>La Valle replaced the municipal well in 2024 following flooding</div></div>

### FUTURE PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES

The following are specific projects and activities to be undertaken in the next 5 and 10 years subject to necessary resources, including staff time and funding.

**Goal 1. Public Education and Communication**

Implementation Projects and Activities Related to Public Education and Communication	Cost Estimate (2024)	Potential Funding Source	Priority	Schedule		Responsible Entity
				2025 - 2029	2030 - 2034	
1. Develop and implement education programs aimed at mitigating natural hazards and reducing the risk to citizens, public agencies, private property owners, businesses, and schools. <b>(2024 status – ongoing effort)</b>	\$10,000	Departmental budget	Medium	X	X	Sauk County Emergency Management; cities of Baraboo, Reedsburg, and Wisconsin Dells; and villages of Ironton, Lake Delton, La Valle, Lime Ridge, Loganville, Merrimac, North Freedom, Plain, Prairie du Sac, Rock Springs, Sauk City, Spring Green, and West Baraboo
2. Create displays for use at public events such as the county fair and wellness fairs. <b>(2024 status – ongoing effort)</b>	Staff time and cost of supplies	Departmental budget	Medium	X		Sauk County Emergency Management; cities of Baraboo, Reedsburg, and Wisconsin Dells; and villages of Ironton, Lake Delton, La Valle, Lime Ridge, Loganville, Merrimac, North Freedom, Plain, Prairie du Sac, Rock Springs, Sauk City, Spring Green, and West Baraboo
3. Work with the public and private schools within the county to promote hazard mitigation awareness and to create plans. <b>(2024 status – ongoing effort)</b>	Staff time	Departmental budget	Medium	X	X	Sauk County Emergency Management; cities of Baraboo, Reedsburg, and Wisconsin Dells; and villages of Ironton, Lake Delton, La Valle, Lime Ridge, Loganville, Merrimac, North Freedom, Plain, Prairie du Sac, Rock Springs, Sauk City, Spring Green, and West Baraboo
4. Continue to promote informational campaigns about severe weather, such as Winter Awareness Week in November, Tornado and Severe Weather Awareness Week in April, Heat Awareness Day in June, Flood Awareness in March, and Preparedness Week in September. <b>(2024 status – ongoing effort)</b>	Staff time	Departmental budget	Medium	X	X	Sauk County Emergency Management; cities of Baraboo, Reedsburg, and Wisconsin Dells; and villages of Ironton, Lake Delton, La Valle, Lime Ridge, Loganville, Merrimac, North Freedom, Plain, Prairie du Sac, Rock Springs, Sauk City, Spring Green, and West Baraboo
5. Continue offering information regarding insurance to farm operators for potential crop losses due to weather-related damage. <b>(2024 status – ongoing effort)</b>	Staff time	Departmental budget	Medium	X	X	Sauk UW-Extension
6. Provide more hazard-related information in multiple languages <b>(2024 status – ongoing effort)</b>	Staff time	Departmental budget	Medium	X		Sauk County Emergency Management; Sauk County Health Department
7. Add information to the village's website about natural disasters and mitigation efforts and flooding <b>(Status 2024 - done)</b>	Staff time	Departmental budget	Medium	X		Village of North Freedom

**Goal 2. Information and Technology Systems**

Implementation Projects and Activities Related to Information and Technology Systems	Cost Estimate (2024)	Potential Funding Source	Priority	Schedule		Responsible Entity
				2025 - 2029	2030 - 2034	
1. Continue to add/update links on the existing department web sites (e.g., ARC, FEMA, WEM), especially focusing on preparedness bulletins, including a link to the stream gauge web site maintained by the National Weather Service. <b>(2024 status – ongoing effort)</b>	Staff time	Departmental budget	Medium	X		Sauk County Emergency Management
2. Develop and maintain a geographic database of natural hazard events that have occurred in the county, including location, event conditions, and resulting damage. <b>(2024 status – ongoing effort)</b>	Staff time	Departmental budget	High	X		Sauk County Emergency Management; Sauk County Land Information Department
3. Develop and maintain a webpage relating to mitigation planning and activities, to include the posting of the countywide natural hazards mitigation plan. <b>(2024 status – ongoing effort)</b>	Staff time	Departmental budget	High	X		Sauk County Emergency Management
4. Add links on websites maintained by local jurisdictions to the Sauk County Emergency Management website. <b>(2024 status – ongoing effort)</b>	Staff time	Departmental budget	High	X		Cities of Baraboo, Reedsburg, and Wisconsin Dells; and the villages of Ironton, Lake Delton, La Valle, Lime Ridge, Loganville, Merrimac, North Freedom, Plain, Prairie du Sac, Rock Springs, Sauk City, Spring Green, and West Baraboo
5. Update and maintain the database of critical facilities that was provided to the county as part of the 2010 plan update project. <b>(Completed for recent plan update)</b>	Staff time	Departmental budget	Medium	X	X	Sauk County Emergency Management

**Goal 3. Early Warning System**

Implementation Projects and Activities Related to Early Warning System	Cost Estimate (2024)	Potential Funding Source	Priority	Schedule		Responsible Entity
				2025 - 2029	2030 - 2034	
1. Explore alternatives to increase public warning options (e.g., sirens, mass notification system). <b>(2024 status – ongoing effort)</b>	Staff time	Departmental budget	Medium	X		Sauk County Emergency Management
2. Analyze the current coverage of outdoor sirens and prepare a schedule for placing additional sirens in the county. <b>(2024 status – ongoing effort)</b>	Staff time	Departmental budget	High	X		Sauk County Emergency Management; cities of Baraboo, Reedsburg, and Wisconsin Dells; and the villages of Ironton, Lake Delton, La Valle, Lime Ridge, Loganville, Merrimac, North Freedom, Plain, Prairie du Sac, Rock Springs, Sauk City, Spring Green, and West Baraboo
3. Continue to update and/or monitor the countywide public early warning system and network. <b>(2024 status – ongoing effort)</b>	Staff time	Departmental budget	Medium	X	X	Sauk County Emergency Management
4. Continue to apply for federal funding to purchase NOAA weather radios for county residents. <b>(2024 status – ongoing effort)</b>	Staff time	Departmental budget	Medium	X	X	Sauk County Emergency Management; cities of Baraboo, Reedsburg, and Wisconsin Dells; and the villages of Ironton, Lake Delton, La Valle, Lime Ridge, Loganville, Merrimac, North Freedom, Plain, Prairie du Sac, Rock Springs, Sauk City, Spring Green, and West Baraboo
5. Continue to host classes for severe weather spotters and maintain a network of spotters in the county. <b>(2024 status – ongoing effort)</b>	Staff time	Departmental budget	Medium	X	X	Sauk County Emergency Management
6. Develop an early warning system to monitor river levels and related flooding for the Baraboo River (using RTU) <b>(New 2018, 2024 status – ongoing effort)</b>	Unknown	Capital budget and other sources	Medium	X		Sauk County Emergency Management
7. Install a new siren in the community. <b>(2024 status – Completed)</b>	\$10,000	Capital budget, grants, and other sources	Medium	X		Village of Lime Ridge

**Goal 4. Flooding and Dam Failure**

Implementation Projects and Activities Related to Flooding and Dam Failure	Cost Estimate (2024)	Potential Funding Source	Priority	Schedule		Responsible Entity
				2025 - 2029	2030 - 2034	
1. Initiate a program to work with owners of property in the 100-year floodplain and other flood-prone areas relating to mapped flood storage areas and identification of pumping stations. <b>(2024 status – ongoing effort)</b>	Staff time	Departmental budget	High	X	X	Sauk County Planning & Zoning Department, Sauk County Land Conservation Department, Mapping Department
2. Continue to survey floodplain property owners for a voluntary buyout or relocation project. <b>(2024 status – ongoing effort)</b>	Varies	Departmental budget	High	X	X	Sauk County Planning & Zoning Department, Sauk County Emergency Management, individual local jurisdictions
3. Municipalities facing significant growth should develop, update or maintain a stormwater management plan to address stormwater control issues within their borders and meet new EPA/DNR regulations. <b>(2024 status – ongoing effort)</b>	Staff time	Departmental budget; state and federal grants	High	X	X	Sauk County Planning & Zoning and Emergency Management; cities of Baraboo, Reedsburg, and Wisconsin Dells; and the villages of Ironton, Lake Delton, La Valle, Lime Ridge, Loganville, Merrimac, North Freedom, Plain, Prairie du Sac, Rock Springs, Sauk City, Spring Green, and West Baraboo
4. Identify and analyze feasible mitigation options for those properties which are designated as a repetitive loss property. <b>(2024 status – ongoing effort)</b>	Staff time	Departmental budget	High	X	X	Sauk County Emergency Management
5. Apply for funding through the federal Hazard Mitigation Grant program, Flood Mitigation Assistance Program, and the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program as well as any other resources that may be available to help flood proof repetitive loss sites or other flood-prone properties or remove them through voluntary acquisition with demolition or relocation. <b>(2024 status – ongoing effort)</b>	Staff time	Departmental budget	High	X	X	Sauk County Emergency Management; cities of Baraboo, Reedsburg, and Wisconsin Dells; and the villages of Ironton, Lake Delton, La Valle, Lime Ridge, Loganville, Merrimac, North Freedom, Plain, Prairie du Sac, Rock Springs, Sauk City, Spring Green, and West Baraboo
6. Design and construct stormwater management facilities consistent with adopted stormwater management plans than have been or will be prepared / amended. <b>(2024 status – ongoing effort)</b>	Staff time	Departmental budget	Medium	X		Cities of Baraboo, Reedsburg, and Wisconsin Dells; and the villages of Ironton, Lake Delton, La Valle, Lime Ridge, Loganville, Merrimac, North Freedom, Plain, Prairie du Sac, Rock Springs, Sauk City, Spring Green, and West Baraboo
7. Identify and upgrade those culverts and bridges that are undersized or are otherwise unable to handle expected flood flows. <b>(2024 status – ongoing effort)</b>	Staff time	Departmental budget	High	X		Sauk County Highway and Public Works Department; cities of Baraboo, Reedsburg, and Wisconsin Dells; and the villages of Ironton, Lake Delton, La Valle, Lime Ridge, Loganville, Merrimac, North Freedom, Plain, Prairie du Sac, Rock Springs, Sauk City, Spring Green, and West Baraboo

Implementation Projects and Activities Related to Flooding and Dam Failure	Cost Estimate (2024)	Potential Funding Source	Priority	Schedule		Responsible Entity
				2025 - 2029	2030 - 2034	
8. Prepare a strategy to prioritize road improvements for public roadways that are susceptible to flooding. <b>(2024 status – ongoing effort)</b>	Staff time	Departmental budget	High	X		Sauk County Highway and Public Works Department; cities of Baraboo, Reedsburg, and Wisconsin Dells; and the villages of Ironton, Lake Delton, La Valle, Lime Ridge, Loganville, Merrimac, North Freedom, Plain, Prairie du Sac, Rock Springs, Sauk City, Spring Green, and West Baraboo
9. Re-evaluate and update the county ordinances as may be required and adopt a county-wide stormwater management and erosion control ordinance. <b>(2024 status – completed in 2022)</b>	Staff time	Departmental budget	Medium	X		Sauk County Land Resources and Environment
10. Distribute National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) information to the public. <b>(2024 status – ongoing effort)</b>	Staff time	Departmental budget	Medium	X	X	Sauk County Emergency Management; Sauk County Land Resources and Environment Department; cities of Baraboo, Reedsburg, and Wisconsin Dells; and the villages of Ironton, Lake Delton, La Valle, Lime Ridge, Loganville, Merrimac, North Freedom, Plain, Prairie du Sac, Rock Springs, Sauk City, Spring Green, and West Baraboo.
11. Evaluate the support for and the feasibility of becoming part of the Community Rating System (CRS) to lower flood insurance premiums for property owners. <b>(2024 status – ongoing effort)</b>	Staff time	Departmental budget	High	X		Sauk County Emergency Management; Sauk County Land Resources and Environment; Cities of Baraboo, Reedsburg, and Wisconsin Dells; and the villages of Ironton, Lake Delton, La Valle, Lime Ridge, Loganville, Merrimac, North Freedom, Plain, Prairie du Sac, Rock Springs, Sauk City, Spring Green, and West Baraboo.
12. Work with property owners with land that has been delineated as flood storage areas on the flood insurance rate maps to protect them from inappropriate development. <b>(2024 status – ongoing effort)</b>	Staff time	Departmental budget	High	X		Sauk County Emergency Management; Sauk County Land Resources and Environment; Cities of Baraboo, Reedsburg, and Wisconsin Dells; and the villages of Ironton, Lake Delton, La Valle, Lime Ridge, Loganville, Merrimac, North Freedom, Plain, Prairie du Sac, Rock Springs, Sauk City, Spring Green, and West Baraboo
13. Work with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources to ensure that an emergency action plan is prepared for large dams and that they are periodically updated. <b>(2024 status – ongoing effort)</b>	Staff time	Departmental budget	Medium	X		Sauk County Emergency Management



Implementation Projects and Activities Related to Flooding and Dam Failure	Cost Estimate (2024)	Potential Funding Source	Priority	Schedule		Responsible Entity
				2025 - 2029	2030 - 2034	
14. Ensure that privately-owned large dams are inspected consistent with state law. <b>(2024 status – ongoing effort)</b>	Staff time	Departmental budget	Medium	X		Sauk County Emergency Management
15. Ensure that publicly-owned large dams are inspected consistent with state law. <b>(2024 status – ongoing effort)</b>	Staff time	Departmental budget	Medium	X		Cities of Baraboo, Reedsburg, and Wisconsin Dells; and the villages of Ironton, Lake Delton, La Valle, Lime Ridge, Loganville, Merrimac, North Freedom, Plain, Prairie du Sac, Rock Springs, Sauk City, Spring Green, and West Baraboo; Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
16. Conduct a study to determine feasible and cost-effective solutions to minimize flooding along streams and rivers experiencing flooding in the last five years. <b>(2024 status – ongoing effort)</b>	Unknown	Departmental budget	High	X		Sauk County Emergency Management; Sauk County Land Resources and Environment; cities of Baraboo, Reedsburg, and Wisconsin Dells; and the villages of Ironton, Lake Delton, La Valle, Lime Ridge, Loganville, Merrimac, North Freedom, Plain, Prairie du Sac, Rock Springs, Sauk City, Spring Green, and West Baraboo
17. Relocate Reedsburg's city shop out of the floodplain <b>(2024 status – completed)</b>	Unknown	Capital budget and other sources	Medium	X		City of Reedsburg
18. Re-evaluate the area along Highway 60 and Old Bluff Trail to verify extent of floodplain <b>(2024 status – ongoing effort)</b>	Unknown	Capital budget and other sources	Medium	X		Town of Prairie du Sac
19. Elevate Barbara Ann Drive and replace adjacent boardwalk as a sidewalk and replace box culvert <b>(2024 status – ongoing work)</b>	Unknown	Capital budget and other sources	Medium	X		City of Reedsburg
20. Relocate and elevate electric substation on Railroad Street <b>(2024 status – ongoing work)</b>	Unknown	Capital budget and other sources	Medium	X		City of Reedsburg
21. New ambulance generator <b>(2024 status – completed in 2023)</b>	Unknown	Capital budget and other sources	Medium	X		City of Reedsburg
22. New flood protection levee in Downtown Reedsburg <b>(2024 status – The Army Corps of Engineers did a study and additional evaluation is forthcoming)</b>	Unknown	Capital budget and other sources	Medium	X		City of Reedsburg
23. Elevate W Main St (State HWY 33) <b>(2024 status – remove as a task, not feasible)</b>	Unknown	Capital budget and other sources	Medium	X		City of Reedsburg
24. Relocate and elevate sewer lift station on County V <b>(2024 status – Completed 2020)</b>	Unknown	Capital budget and other sources	Medium	X		City of Reedsburg

Implementation Projects and Activities Related to Flooding and Dam Failure	Cost Estimate (2024)	Potential Funding Source	Priority	Schedule		Responsible Entity
				2025 - 2029	2030 - 2034	
25. Relocate existing Village hall, library, and fire station out of the floodplain <b>(New 2018, 2024 status – work has not started yet)</b>	Unknown	Capital budget and other sources	High	X	X	Village of La Valle
26. Relocate municipal public utility infrastructure that is vulnerable to flooding out of the floodplain <b>(New 2018, 2024 status – ongoing effort)</b>	Unknown	Capital budget and other sources	High	X	X	Sauk County Emergency Management; cities of Baraboo, Reedsburg, and Wisconsin Dells; and the villages of Ironton, Lake Delton, La Valle, Lime Ridge, Loganville, Merrimac, North Freedom, Plain, Prairie du Sac, Rock Springs, Sauk City, Spring Green, and West Baraboo
27. Develop a plan to relocate downtown Rock Springs to a location outside of the floodplain <b>(New 2018)</b>	Unknown	Capital budget and other sources	High	X	X	Village of Rock Springs
28. Apply for funding through the federal Hazard Mitigation Grant program, Flood Mitigation Assistance Program, and the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program as well as any other resources that may be available to remove flood-prone properties through voluntary acquisition with demolition or relocation. <b>(2018 status – new for West Baraboo, 2024)</b>	Unknown	Capital budget and other sources	High	X	X	Village of West Baraboo
29. Evaluate the potential expansion and development of additional stormwater retention ponds. <b>(New 2018)</b>	Unknown	Departmental budgets and other sources	High	X	X	City of Wisconsin Dells
30. Evaluate the potential expansion and development of additional stormwater retention ponds. <b>(New 2018, 2024)</b>	Unknown	Departmental budgets and other sources	High	X		Village of Prairie du Sac
31. Conduct a study to determine feasible and cost-effective solutions to minimize flooding <b>(New 2018, 2024)</b>	Unknown	Departmental budgets and other sources	High	X		Village of Spring Green
32. Conduct a study to determine feasible and cost-effective solutions to minimize flooding <b>(New 2018)</b>	Unknown	Departmental budgets and other sources	High	X		Village of Sauk City

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

Implementation Projects and Activities Related to Storm Events (Tornadoes, Wind Events, Storms, Hail, and Dense Fog)	Cost Estimate (2024)	Potential Funding Source	Priority	Schedule		Responsible Entity
				2025 - 2029	2030 - 2034	
1. Promote lightning awareness <b>(2024 status – ongoing effort)</b>	Low	Departmental budget	Low	X	X	Sauk County Emergency Management
2. The County and local units of government should identify buildings that will provide protection to the public in the event of a tornado. <b>(2024 status – ongoing effort)</b>	Low	Departmental budget	High	X		Sauk County Emergency Management
3. Upon identifying existing building that could provide protection, the County and local units of government should identify areas that are deficit in tornado shelters. <b>(2024 status – ongoing effort)</b>	Low	Departmental budget	High	X	X	Sauk County Emergency Management
4. Identify and pursue funding opportunities to develop and implement local and county mitigation activities. <b>(2024 status – ongoing effort)</b>	Staff time	Departmental budget	Medium	X	X	Sauk County Emergency Management; cities of Baraboo, Reedsburg, and Wisconsin Dells; and the villages of Ironton, Lake Delton, La Valle, Lime Ridge, Loganville, Merrimac, North Freedom, Plain, Prairie du Sac, Rock Springs, Sauk City, Spring Green, and West Baraboo
5. Periodically assess whether there are enough storm shelters to house displaced persons. <b>(2024 status – ongoing effort)</b>	Staff time	Departmental budget	Medium	X	X	Sauk County Emergency Management; American Red Cross
6. Study the feasibility of and support for adopting a local regulation which would require new mobile home/manufacture home parks and future expansions of existing parks to provide for a tornado shelter for residents. <b>(2024 status – ongoing effort)</b>	Staff time	Departmental budget	Medium	X		Sauk County Emergency Management; Cities of Baraboo, Reedsburg, and Wisconsin Dells; and the villages of Ironton, Lake Delton, La Valle, Lime Ridge, Loganville, Merrimac, North Freedom, Plain, Prairie du Sac, Rock Springs, Sauk City, Spring Green, and West Baraboo
7. Install storm shelters near or in existing mobile home parks and high occupancy campgrounds. <b>(2024 status – ongoing effort)</b>	Project dependant	Private funds and grants	Medium	X		Mobile home park operators and campground operations; Sauk County Emergency Management
8. Work with the local chapter of the American Red Cross to update its shelter evaluation assessment. <b>(2024 status – ongoing effort)</b>	Staff time	Departmental budget	Medium	X		Sauk County Emergency Management; American Red Cross
9. Investigate the need for standby generators at government buildings, especially public safety facilities. <b>(2024 status – ongoing effort)</b>	Staff time	Departmental budget	Medium	X		Sauk County Emergency Management; cities of Baraboo, Reedsburg, and Wisconsin Dells; and the villages of Ironton, Lake Delton, La Valle, Lime Ridge, Loganville, Merrimac, North Freedom, Plain, Prairie du Sac, Rock Springs, Sauk City, Spring Green, and West Baraboo

Implementation Projects and Activities Related to Storm Events (Tornadoes, Wind Events, Storms, Hail, and Dense Fog)	Cost Estimate (2024)	Potential Funding Source	Priority	Schedule		Responsible Entity
				2025 - 2029	2030 - 2034	
10. Evaluate the cost/benefit of establishing a storm shelter(s) for Blackhawk Mobile home park ( <b>New 2018</b> )	Staff time	Departmental budget	High	X		City of Baraboo
11. Evaluate the cost/benefit of establishing a storm shelter(s) for campground/mobile home park ( <b>New 2018</b> )	Staff time	Departmental budget	High	X		Village of Lake Delton

**Goal 6. Temperature Extremes**

Implementation Projects and Activities Related to Temperature Extremes	Cost Estimate (2024)	Potential Funding Source	Priority	Schedule		Responsible Entity
				2025 - 2029	2030 - 2034	
1. Develop a directory of public buildings that would be open to the public during extended heat waves. <b>(2024 status – ongoing effort)</b>	Staff time	Departmental budget	Medium	X	X	Sauk County Emergency Management; Sauk County Health Department
2. Call a meeting of public and non-profit organizations that may be able to mobilize a volunteer corps of individuals willing to assist vulnerable people during periods of extreme heat or cold. <b>(2024 status – ongoing effort)</b>	Staff time	Departmental budget	High	X		Sauk County Emergency Management; Sauk County Health Department
3. Investigate the possibility of establishing a database of individuals who are vulnerable to temperature extremes and who have voluntarily placed their name on a call list. <b>(2024 status – ongoing effort)</b>	Staff time	Departmental budget	High	X		Sauk County Emergency Management; Sauk County Health Department; American Red Cross
4. Publicise available programs that help low-income residents pay for their utility expenses. <b>(2024 status – ongoing effort)</b>	Staff time	Departmental budget	Medium	X		Sauk County Emergency Management; Sauk County Health Department; cities of Baraboo, Reedsburg, and Wisconsin Dells; and the villages of Ironton, Lake Delton, La Valle, Lime Ridge, Loganville, Merrimac, North Freedom, Plain, Prairie du Sac, Rock Springs, Sauk City, Spring Green, and West Baraboo

**Goal 7. Drought**

Implementation Projects and Activities Related to Drought	Cost Estimate (2024)	Potential Funding Source	Priority	Schedule		Responsible Entity
				2025 - 2029	2030 - 2034	
1. The County should encourage farmers that irrigate to use the Wisconsin Irrigation Scheduling Program (WISP). <b>(2024 status, ongoing strategy)</b>	Low	Departmental budget	Low	X	X	Sauk County Land Conservation Department
2. Develop a program to communicate with farmers during times of drought. <b>(2024 status – ongoing effort)</b>	Low	Departmental budgets	Low	X		Sauk County Land Conservation Department and Sauk County UW Extension
3. Provide a crop insurance educational program. <b>(2024 status – ongoing effort)</b>	Low	Departmental budgets	Low	X	X	Sauk County Land Conservation Department and Sauk County UW Extension
4. Adopt local regulations to control the use of water during drought conditions. <b>(2024 status – ongoing effort)</b>	Staff time	Departmental budget	Medium	X	X	Municipalities with public water systems
5. Develop procedures for water distribution during drought to those in need. <b>(2024 status – ongoing effort)</b>	Staff time	Departmental budget	Medium	X		Sauk County Emergency Management

**Goal 8. Wildfire**

Implementation Projects and Activities Related to Wildfire	Cost Estimate (2024)	Potential Funding Source	Priority	Schedule		Responsible Entity
				2025 - 2029	2030 - 2034	
1. The County and DNR should continue to make outreach efforts to homeowners on protecting their homes and structures from wildfires. <b>(2024 status – no action due to low priority)</b>	Low	Departmental budget	Low	X	X	Sauk County Planning & Zoning Department and Sauk County Emergency Management
2. Work with local jurisdictions to encourage adequate access for emergency vehicles, including 30 ft. minimum distance between structures and safe design/locations for driveways. <b>(2024 status– ongoing strategy)</b>	Low	Departmental budget	Low	X	X	Sauk County Planning & Zoning Department and the Sauk County Emergency Management
3. Apply for federal and state grants to enhance the capability of local fire departments. <b>(2024 status – ongoing effort)</b>	Staff time	Departmental budget	Medium	X	X	Local fire departments
4. Provide education to county and municipal personnel about federal cost-share and grant programs, fire protection agreements, and other related federal programs so the full array of assistance available to local agencies is understood. <b>(2024 status – ongoing effort)</b>	Staff time	Departmental budget	Low	X		Sauk County Emergency Management; cities of Baraboo, Reedsburg, and Wisconsin Dells; and the villages of Ironton, Lake Delton, La Valle, Lime Ridge, Loganville, Merrimac, North Freedom, Plain, Prairie du Sac, Rock Springs, Sauk City, Spring Green, and West Baraboo
5. Develop a digital database to keep track of wildfire events in the county. <b>(2024 status – ongoing effort)</b>	Staff time	Departmental budget	Medium	X		Sauk County Emergency Management; local fire departments

**Goal 9. Hazardous Materials Incidents**

Implementation Projects and Activities Related to Hazardous Materials Incidents	Cost Estimate (2024)	Potential Funding Source	Priority	Schedule		Responsible Entity
				2025 - 2029	2030 - 2034	
1. The County should prevent or reduce hazardous material exposure by separation and buffering between industrial areas and other land uses <b>(2024 status - ongoing effort)</b>	Moderate	Departmental budget	High	X	X	Sauk County Planning and Zoning Department
2. Continue to identify and record locations of all properties where hazardous materials are used or stored. <b>(2024 status - ongoing)</b>	Staff time	Departmental budget	Medium	X	X	Sauk County Emergency Management
3. Establish a formal procedure to promptly notify those people affected by an uncontrolled release of hazardous materials. <b>(2024 status - ongoing)</b>	Staff time	Departmental budget	Medium	X	X	Sauk County Emergency Management
4. Develop a coordinated training procedure involving police departments and fire departments to respond to uncontrolled releases of hazardous materials. <b>(2024 status - ongoing)</b>	Staff time	Departmental budget	Medium	X	X	Sauk County Emergency Management
5. Identify truck routes where transporting of hazardous materials is permitted and incorporate that information into comprehensive plans and other planning projects. <b>(2024 status - ongoing)</b>	Staff time	Departmental budget	Medium	X	X	Sauk County Emergency Management
6. Conduct periodic emergency response training exercises. <b>(2024 status - ongoing)</b>	\$5,000 per training exercise	Departmental budget	Medium	X	X	Sauk County Emergency Management



## ADDITIONAL PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES

In addition to the above, each of the participating municipalities were asked to complete a survey identifying potential mitigation projects and activities. Their responses are included below as submitted along with information for some of the school districts.

### Additional Mitigation Projects and Activities

#### Town of Bear Creek (Sheila Carver)

**Stormwater & Flooding:** Assess tree trimming projects that would mitigate storm debris related damage and hazards such as blocked critical roadways, storm water drainage, power outages, etc.

**Other:** Ongoing tree trimming to prevent downed trees on roads during storms.

#### Town of Delton (Mark Schauf)

**Severe Weather:** (1) Install backup generators at a critical facility (2) Post information on the town's website related to emergency warning systems, importance of NOAA weather radios and resident sign up for CodeRED (Sauk County's emergency notifications.) (3) Post information on the town's website related to emergency preparedness planning, the safe operation of generators, and space heaters, winter weather driving, tornado safety etc. (4) Host a free emergency preparedness training or post free training information on the town's website (5) Review / update Emergency Operating Plans (6) Develop and implement appropriate evacuation procedures in flood-prone areas;

**Stormwater & Flooding:** (1) Assess tree trimming projects that would mitigate storm debris-related damage and hazards such as blocked critical roadways, storm water drainage, power outages, etc. (2) Designate a storm debris collection point and / or create a debris management plan. (3) Remove debris and downed trees along streams and waterways to help improve stream flow.

**Wildfire:** (1) Ensure new developments have adequate ingress and egress routes; (2) Assess fire district equipment needs and capabilities to effectively respond to wildland fires.

**Climate Adaptation:** (1) Incorporate natural hazard information into the town's comprehensive plan. (2) Encourage local residents to contact friends, neighbors, and other family members during periods of extreme temperatures (3) Encourage farm operators to evaluate the economics of crop insurance programs.

**Other:** (1) Town is working to remove dead or damaged trees within and adjacent to the ROW of Town roads, including working with residents and private contractors. (2) The Town is working toward a full generator back up for the Marshal Memorial Town Hall and looking into portable generator application at the Town Shops on Xanadu Road. (3) The Town now has a web page and is in the processing of developing links for citizens to include hyperlinks to Sauk County EM and General Government as a means to communicate with the community. (4) Development of Cooperative Agreements with neighboring jurisdictions for response in the time of emergency and resource management. Included mutual aid agreements, resource sharing and availability in times of disaster as well as staff to manage items such as debris removal event response. (5) Develop a resource plan for emergency items like fuel during a crisis with Sauk EM/ local providers. (6) Applied for Agricultural Road Improvement grant for the bridge/ structure under Lage Rd, vulnerable in time of flooding. (7) The addition of digital placement on the web site has had a review of codes including building and storm water management to ensure compliance in new building projects. (8) Hiring of a Code Enforcement officer to reduce the debris conditions prior to any significant weather and work to educate community members. Additionally, ensuring compliance with zoning and placement of multifamily residences and at risk businesses to ensure proper responses. (9) Recent change in garbage and recycling provider gave committed resource such as dumpsters in time of need by the Township. (10) Working with WI DNR on dredging and on-going maintenance at Mirror Lake State Park inclusive of supporting their logging and cleaning up the area to help prevent wild fires.

#### Town of Excelsior (Kurt Muchow)

**Severe Weather:** (1) Evaluate existing outdoor sirens and coverage add or upgrade as needed (2) Post information on the town's website related to emergency warning systems, importance of NOAA weather radios and resident sign up for CodeRED (Sauk County's emergency notifications.) (3) Post information on the town's website related to, emergency preparedness planning, the safe operation of generators, and space heaters, winter weather driving, tornado safety etc. (4) Host a free emergency preparedness training or post free training information on the town's website (5) Develop and implement appropriate evacuation procedures in flood-prone areas (6) Review / update Emergency Operating Plans (7) Bury electrical and other utility lines to prevent service outages during weather events.

**Stormwater & Flooding:** Assess tree trimming projects that would mitigate storm debris related damage and hazards such as blocked critical roadways, storm water drainage, power outages, etc.

**Wildfire:** (1) Provide information to property owners on creating a defensible space around structures (2) Ensure new developments have adequate ingress and egress routes

**Climate Adaptation:** (1) Incorporate natural hazard information into the town's comprehensive plan. (2) Encourage local residents to contact friends, neighbors, and other family members during periods of extreme temperatures (3) Expand landowner/farmer outreach programs which will increase conservation efforts

**Dams:** (1) Ensure that dam inspections are conducted as required by state law (2) Review any local dam emergency action plans

**Other:** Tree trimming and/or removal along town roads

## Additional Mitigation Projects and Activities

**Comments:** Increased rail traffic and train speed on the Wisconsin Southern Railroad (WSOR) may create traffic safety hazards at road crossings. The WDOT and WSOR should evaluate and upgrade road intersections to ensure appropriate warning devices are in place. Hazardous materials hauled by rail could create a potential safety hazard in the event of accidents and/or derailment events. An appropriate hazard mitigation plan should be created to address this potential hazard.

### Town of Franklin (Jospeh Prem)

**Stormwater & Flooding:** (1) Install backup generators at a critical facility (2) Post information on the town's website related to emergency warning systems, importance of NOAA weather radios and resident sign up for CodeRED (Sauk County's emergency notifications.)

**Other:** Emergency Generator at Town Shop\Office

### Town of Freedom (Dennis Rehr)

**Severe Weather:** (1) Evaluate existing outdoor sirens and coverage, add or upgrade as needed. (2) Post information on the town's website related to emergency warning systems, importance of NOAA weather radios and resident sign up for CodeRED (Sauk County's emergency notifications.

**Stormwater & Flooding:** (1) Develop a plan / pursue funding to modify any bridges/culverts in your jurisdiction that are not able to handle floodwaters. (2) Assess tree trimming projects that would mitigate storm debris related damage and hazards such as blocked critical roadways, storm water drainage, power outages, etc.

**Wildfire:** Assess fire district equipment needs and capabilities to effectively respond to wildland fires.

**Climate Adaptation:** (1) Expand landowner/farmer outreach programs which will increase conservation efforts (2) Encourage farm operators to evaluate the economics of crop insurance programs.

**Dams:** Ensure that dam inspections are conducted as required by state law

**Other:** (1) Remove dead ash trees that may fall into roadways (2) Replace failing culverts and ditch to aid in water flow (3) Replacement of a bridge deemed at its lifespan end

### Town of Ironton (Jerry White)

**Severe Weather:** (1) Post information on the town's website related to, emergency preparedness planning, the safe operation of generators, and space heaters, winter weather driving, tornado safety etc. (2) Post information on the town's website related to emergency warning systems, importance of NOAA weather radios and resident sign up for CodeRED (Sauk County's emergency notifications.) (3) Encourage local businesses, churches, schools, etc. to utilize NOAA All Hazards Weather Radios as a way to keep the public safe during dangerous weather events. (4) Host a free emergency preparedness training or post free training information on the town's website (5) Review / update Emergency Operating Plans

**Stormwater & Flooding:** (1) Apply for grant to purchase flood-prone properties (2) Develop a plan / pursue funding to modify any bridges/culverts in your jurisdiction that are not able to handle floodwaters. (3) Assess tree trimming projects that would mitigate storm debris related damage and hazards such as blocked critical roadways, storm water drainage, power outages, etc. (4) Designate a storm debris collection point and / or create a debris management plan (5) Remove debris and downed trees along streams and waterways to help improve stream flow.

**Wildfire:** (1) Consider requirement of burn permits; Encourage controlled burns as a means of controlling fuel buildup (2) Ensure new developments have adequate ingress and egress routes (3) Provide information to property owners on creating a defensible space around structure (4) Assess fire district equipment needs and capabilities to effectively respond to wildland fires.

**Climate Adaptation:** (1) Incorporate natural hazard information into the Town's comprehensive plan. (2) Encourage local residents to contact friends, neighbors, and other family members during periods of extreme temperatures (3) Promote the use of drought-resistant landscaping practices using native plantings. (4) Expand landowner/farmer outreach programs which will increase conservation efforts (5) Encourage farm operators to evaluate the economics of crop insurance programs

**Other:** Plans to create a website this year and use it to inform residents of hazardous situations that may arise

**Comments:** The Town of Ironton is 100% rural, surrounded by three small villages. While many of the items listed do not apply, creating a relationship with these villages for use of shelters, etc. could be a worthwhile possibility

### Town of Prairie du Sac (Adam Weiss)

**Stormwater & Flooding:** (1) Develop a plan / pursue funding to modify any bridges/culverts in your jurisdiction that are not able to handle floodwaters (2) Assess tree trimming projects that would mitigate storm debris related damage and hazards such as blocked critical roadways, storm water drainage, power outages, etc. (3) Remove debris and downed trees along streams and waterways to help improve stream flow.

**Other:** Couple culverts need to be replaced over the next couple of years. A few spots need to have brush/debris cleared to help drainage.

### Town of Spring Green (Dave Radel)

## Additional Mitigation Projects and Activities

**Severe Weather:** (1) Install backup generators at a critical facility (2) Post information on the town's website related to emergency warning systems, importance of NOAA weather radios and resident sign up for CodeRED (Sauk County's emergency notifications.) (3) Host a free emergency preparedness training or post free training information on the town's website

**Stormwater & Flooding:** (1) Apply for grant to purchase flood-prone properties (2) Assess tree trimming projects that would mitigate storm debris-related damage and hazards such as blocked critical roadways, storm water drainage, power outages, etc. (3) Remove debris and downed trees along streams and waterways to help improve stream flow

**Wildfire:** Assess fire district equipment needs and capabilities to effectively respond to wildland fires

**Climate Adaptation:** Encourage local residents to contact friends, neighbors, and other family members during periods of extreme temperatures

**Other:** The town of Spring Green along with the village of Spring Green and Sauk county have and will continue to apply for grants to address the eastern basin flooding issues. After major flooding in 2008 the town of Spring Green and Tri County Airport have completed two drainage projects. The third project that still needs to be completed is called the eastern basin. This project will protect the ag land to the north of the Village of Spring Green and protect the Village of Spring Green's future growth. This will also protect the town of Spring Green's Hwy 14 business corridor.

**Comments:** Along with updating the plan there needs to be an easier reporting system when seeking recovery of costs associated with hazard clean-up. It seems that after all the time municipalities put into completing documentation to only find out there "is no money" to cover reimbursements.

### Town of Winfield (Teresa Bass)

**Severe Weather:** (1) Post information on the town's website related to emergency warning systems, importance of NOAA weather radios and resident sign up for CodeRED (Sauk County's emergency notifications.) (2) Post information on the town's website related to emergency preparedness planning, the safe operation of generators, and space heaters, winter weather driving, tornado safety etc.

**Other:** None

**Comments:** None

### Village of Ironton (Jennifer Ferguson)

**Severe Weather:** Update zoning to require community safe rooms in new or expanding mobile home parks and campgrounds

**Stormwater & Flooding:** Assess tree trimming projects that would mitigate storm debris related damage and hazards such as blocked critical roadways, storm water drainage, power outages, etc.

**Other:** Currently no community shelter or building available for use (add funding permitting)

### Village of La Valle (Lori Dee)

**Severe Weather:** Install backup generators at a critical facility

**Stormwater & Flooding:** (1) Build or reinforce levees, floodwalls and berms (2) Remove debris and downed trees along streams and waterways to help improve stream flow (3) Upgrade storm sewer systems

**Other:** (1) Purchase generator to power lift station if power goes out. (2) Install storm sewer along LaValle Street to catch rain/snow thaw and connect to Main Street storm sewer. (3) Install a berm along area near the 400 Trail to direct flow of floodwater away to protect homes along South and S. East Streets. (4) Clear the Baraboo River of debris and downed trees to improve the river flow.

### Village of Lake Delton (Eric Thunberg)

**Severe Weather:** (1) Install backup generators at a critical facility (2) Evaluate existing outdoor sirens and coverage, Add or upgrade as needed. (3) Post information on the village's website related to emergency warning systems, importance of NOAA weather radios and resident sign up for CodeRED (Sauk County's emergency notifications.); (4) Post information on the village's website related to, emergency preparedness planning, the safe operation of generators, and space heaters, winter weather driving, tornado safety etc. (5) Host a free emergency preparedness training or post free training information on the village's website (6) Review / update Emergency Operating Plans

**Wildfire:** (1) Consider requirement of burn permits (2) Encourage controlled burns as a means of controlling fuel buildup (3) Ensure new developments have adequate ingress and egress routes (4) Provide information to property owners on creating a defensible space around structures (5) Assess fire district equipment needs and capabilities to effectively respond to wildland fires (6) Complete a Community Wildfire Protection Plan

**Other:** Increasing partnership/collaboration with local business (resorts especially), to enhance our ability to respond to and prevent hazardous incidents. Partnering with VLD EM, DFD and adding staff positions specifically to develop and enhance our ongoing community training and response.

## Additional Mitigation Projects and Activities

**Comments:** Two full-time LDPD sworn staff to develop and maintain a business and community liaison to address the unique economics and demographics in Lake Delton. Encompasses the J1 program, Emergency management, development of the RTF concept for EMS and annual FSE for public safety, the community and schools.

### Village of Merrimac (Jennie Klecker)

**Severe Weather:** (1) Install backup generators at a critical facility (2) Bury electrical and other utility lines to prevent service outages during weather events (3) Become a NWS Storm Ready Community (4) Host a free emergency preparedness training or post free training information on the village's website (5) Review / update Emergency Operating Plans (6) Post information on the village's website related to, emergency preparedness planning, the safe operation of generators, and space heaters, winter weather driving, tornado safety etc. (7) Post information on the village's website related to emergency warning systems, importance of NOAA weather radios and resident sign up for CodeRED (Sauk County's emergency notifications.) (8) Encourage the construction of safe rooms in new residential buildings (9) Explore grant opportunities for community safe rooms / storm shelters in municipal buildings, campgrounds and mobile home parks (10) Encourage local businesses, churches schools, etc. to utilize NOAA All Hazards Weather Radios as a way to keep the public safe during dangerous weather events. (11) Develop and implement appropriate evacuation procedures in flood-prone areas

**Stormwater & Flooding:** (1) Raise road surfaces to mitigate flood chances (2) Implement critical facility flood protection measures. (wastewater treatment plant, police station, municipal building) (3) Upgrade storm sewer systems (4) Develop a plan / pursue funding to modify any bridges/culverts in your jurisdiction that are not able to handle floodwaters.(5) Designate a storm debris collection point and / or create a debris management plan (6) Assess tree trimming projects that would mitigate storm debris related damage and hazards such as blocked critical roadways, storm water drainage, power outages, etc.

**Wildfire:** (1) Encourage controlled burns as a means of controlling fuel buildup (2) Ensure new developments have adequate ingress and egress routes (3) Institute measures to reduce soil erosion following a wildland fire event

**Climate Adaptation:** (1) Apply to become part of the Tree City USA program or adopt an urban forest management plan to mitigate high heat extremes during the summer (2) Encourage local residents to contact friends, neighbors, and other family members during periods of extreme temperatures (3) Adopt a climate action plan.; Promote the use of drought-resistant landscaping practices using native plantings.(4) Expand landowner/farmer outreach programs which will increase conservation efforts (5) Encourage farm operators to evaluate the economics of crop insurance programs.(6) Incorporate natural hazard information into the village's comprehensive plan.(7) Establish local heating and cooling centers for vulnerable populations (8) Adopt local ordinances for prioritizing water usage during periods of drought

**Dams:** (1) Review any local dam emergency action plans (2) Include a dam failure in emergency planning exercises

**Other:** The Village is working collaboratively with Green Merrimac, a newly formed local environmental group, to enact changes in the Merrimac area that help protect the environment through education and active citizen participation.

### Village of North Freedom (Nicki Breunig)

**Severe Weather:** (1) Install backup generators at a critical facility (2) Evaluate existing outdoor sirens and coverage, Add or upgrade as needed.(3) Post information on the village's website related to emergency warning systems, importance of NOAA weather radios and resident sign up for CodeRED (Sauk County's emergency notifications.) (4) Encourage local businesses, churches, schools, etc. to utilize NOAA All Hazards Weather Radios as a way to keep the public safe during dangerous weather events.(5) Review / update Emergency Operating Plans (6) Develop and implement appropriate evacuation procedures in flood-prone areas

**Stormwater & Flooding:** (1) Upgrade storm sewer systems (2) Assess tree trimming projects that would mitigate storm debris related damage and hazards such as blocked critical roadways, storm water drainage, power outages, etc. (3) Designate a storm debris collection point and / or create a debris management plan (4) Remove debris and downed trees along streams and waterways to help improve stream flow

**Wildfire:** Assess fire district equipment needs and capabilities to effectively respond to wildland fires

**Climate Adaptation:** Encourage local residents to contact friends, neighbors, and other family members during periods of extreme temperatures

### Village of Plain (Sheila Carver)

**Severe Weather:** (1) Post information on the village's website related to emergency warning systems, importance of NOAA weather radios and resident sign up for CodeRED (Sauk County's emergency notifications.) (2) Post information on the village's website related to, emergency preparedness planning, the safe operation of generators, and space heaters, winter weather driving, tornado safety etc.

**Other:** None

### Village of Sauk City (Heidi Koch)

**Severe Weather:** (1) Bury electrical and other utility lines to prevent service outages during weather events.(2) Explore grant opportunities for community safe rooms / storm shelters in municipal buildings, campgrounds and mobile home parks (3) Post information on the village's website related to emergency warning systems, importance of NOAA weather radios and resident sign up for CodeRED (Sauk County's emergency notifications.) (4) Post information on the village's website related to emergency preparedness planning, the safe operation of generators, and space heaters, winter weather driving, tornado safety etc. (5) Review / update Emergency Operating

### Additional Mitigation Projects and Activities

Plans (6) Encourage local businesses, churches schools, etc. to utilize NOAA All Hazards Weather Radios as a way to keep the public safe during dangerous weather events. (6) Install backup generators at a critical facility

**Stormwater & Flooding:** (1) Development of stormwater retention ponds (2) Upgrade storm sewer systems (3) Consider establishing a stormwater utility as a means to fund needed stormwater improvement projects (4) Assess tree trimming projects that would mitigate storm debris-related damage and hazards such as blocked critical roadways, storm water drainage, power outages, etc. (5) Initiate the creation of a stormwater management plan

**Wildfire:** (1) Ensure new developments have adequate ingress and egress routes (2) Assess fire district equipment needs and capabilities to effectively respond to wildland fires. (3) Provide information to property owners on creating a defensible space around structures

**Climate Adaptation:** (1) Apply to become part of the Tree City USA program or adopt an urban forest management plan to mitigate high heat extremes during the summer (2) Promote the use of drought-resistant landscaping practices using native plantings. (3) Encourage local residents to contact friends, neighbors, and other family members during periods of extreme temperatures

**Dams:** (1) Ensure that dam inspections are conducted as required by state law (2) Include a dam failure in emergency planning exercises

**Other:** Lead water service line replacements

#### Village of Spring Green (Adam Reno)

**Severe Weather:** (1) Evaluate existing outdoor sirens and coverage, add or upgrade as needed. (2) Install backup generators at a critical facility (3) Encourage the construction of safe rooms in new residential buildings.

**Stormwater & Flooding:** Upgrade storm sewer systems

**Wildfire:** Assess fire district equipment needs and capabilities to effectively respond to wildland fires

**Climate Adaptation:** Adopt local ordinances for prioritizing water usage during periods of drought

**Other:** The village is in full support of the River Valley School District installing a new storm facility shelter for public use. The village is also looking into redoing our emergency sirens as well as adding another to cover section of the village. Another project to note is adding a generator the public works building so we have full access to equipment during long durations of power outages.

#### City of Reedsburg (Josh Kowalke)

**Severe Weather:** (1) Evaluate existing outdoor sirens and coverage, Add or upgrade as needed (2) Explore grant opportunities for community safe rooms / storm shelters in municipal buildings, campgrounds and mobile home parks (3) Update zoning to require community safe rooms in new or expanding mobile home parks and campgrounds (4) Post information on the city's website related to emergency warning systems, importance of NOAA weather radios and resident sign up for CodeRED (Sauk County's emergency notifications.) (4) Post information on the city's website related to emergency preparedness planning, the safe operation of generators, and space heaters, winter weather driving, tornado safety etc. (5) Encourage local businesses, churches schools, etc. to utilize NOAA All Hazards Weather Radios as a way to keep the public safe during dangerous weather events. (6) Host a free emergency preparedness training or post free training information on the city's website (7) Develop and implement appropriate evacuation procedures in flood-prone areas (8) Review / update Emergency Operating Plans

**Stormwater & Flooding:** (1) Build or reinforce levees, floodwalls and berms (2) Raise road surfaces to mitigate flood chances (3) Implement critical facility flood protection measures. (wastewater treatment plant, police station, municipal building) (4) Development of stormwater retention ponds (5) Upgrade storm sewer systems (6) Develop a plan / pursue funding to modify any bridges/culverts in your jurisdiction that are not able to handle floodwaters. (7) Remove debris and downed trees along streams and waterways to help improve stream flow

**Climate Adaptation:** Encourage local residents to contact friends, neighbors, and other family members during periods of extreme temperatures

**Dams:** (1) Ensure that dam inspections are conducted as required by state law (2) Review any local dam emergency action plans (3) Include a dam failure in emergency planning exercises

**Other:** Create storm shelters in our mobile home parks in the City including The Courtyards.

#### River Valley School District (Mr. Loren G. Glasbrenner)

**Severe Weather:** (1) Explore grant opportunities for community safe rooms / storm shelters in municipal buildings, campgrounds and mobile home parks (2) Develop and implement appropriate evacuation procedures in flood-prone areas (3) Review / update Emergency Operating Plans

**Stormwater & Flooding:** Development of stormwater retention ponds

**Climate Adaptation:** Establish local heating and cooling centers for vulnerable populations

**Other:** The District is actively investigating a FEMA BRIC grant to provide the community of Spring Green with expanded access to an community safe room / emergency shelter on campus.

**Additional Mitigation Projects and Activities**

**Baraboo School District**

Apply for grant funding for a storm shelter/community safe room as may be approved by the School Board.

**Reedsburg School District**

Apply for grant funding for a storm shelter/community safe room as may be approved by the School Board.

**Sauk Prairie School District**

Apply for grant funding for a storm shelter/community safe room as may be approved by the School Board.

**Weston School District**

Apply for grant funding for a storm shelter/community safe room as may be approved by the School Board.

**Wisconsin Dells School District**

Apply for grant funding for a storm shelter/community safe room as may be approved by the School Board.

**Sauk County Land Resources (Will Christensen)**

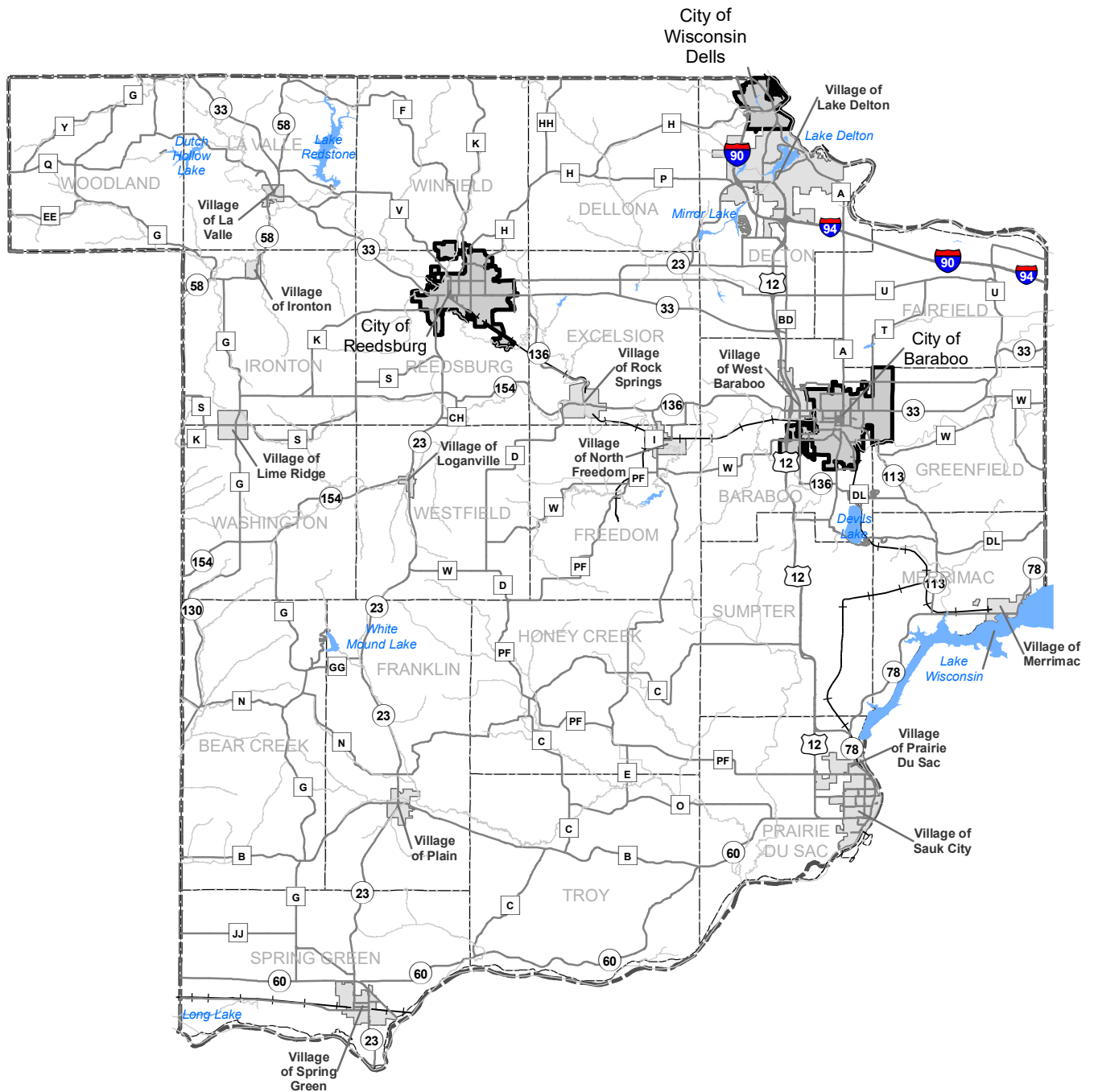
- Stormwater & Flooding:** Review / update Emergency Operating Plans
- Dams:** Ensure that dam inspections are conducted as required by state law
- Comments:** We primarily deal with floodplain regulation. Our parks department does oversee several dams and their operation/safety.

Source: Community Survey conducted in 2025

## MAP SERIES

1. Civil Divisions: 2024
2. School Districts: 2024
3. Road Network: 2024
4. Railroads: 2024
5. County Zoning: 2024
6. Surface Water Resources: 2024
7. Persons over 65 Years of Age: 2022
8. Persons with Disabilities: 2022
9. Persons of Minority Status: 2022
10. Persons Living Below Poverty Threshold: 2022
11. Vulnerable Housing: 2024
12. Bridges: 2024
13. Dams: 2024
14. Public-Use Airports: 2024
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18. Public Safety Facilities: 2024
19. Government Facilities: 2024
20. Schools: 2024
21. Special Care Residential Facilities: 2024
22. Special Care Nonresidential Facilities: 2024
23. Health Care Facilities: 2024





### Legend



City Boundary



Village Boundary



Township Boundary



County Boundary



Waterbody



River

Source: Base map from Sauk County  
Information Systems Department

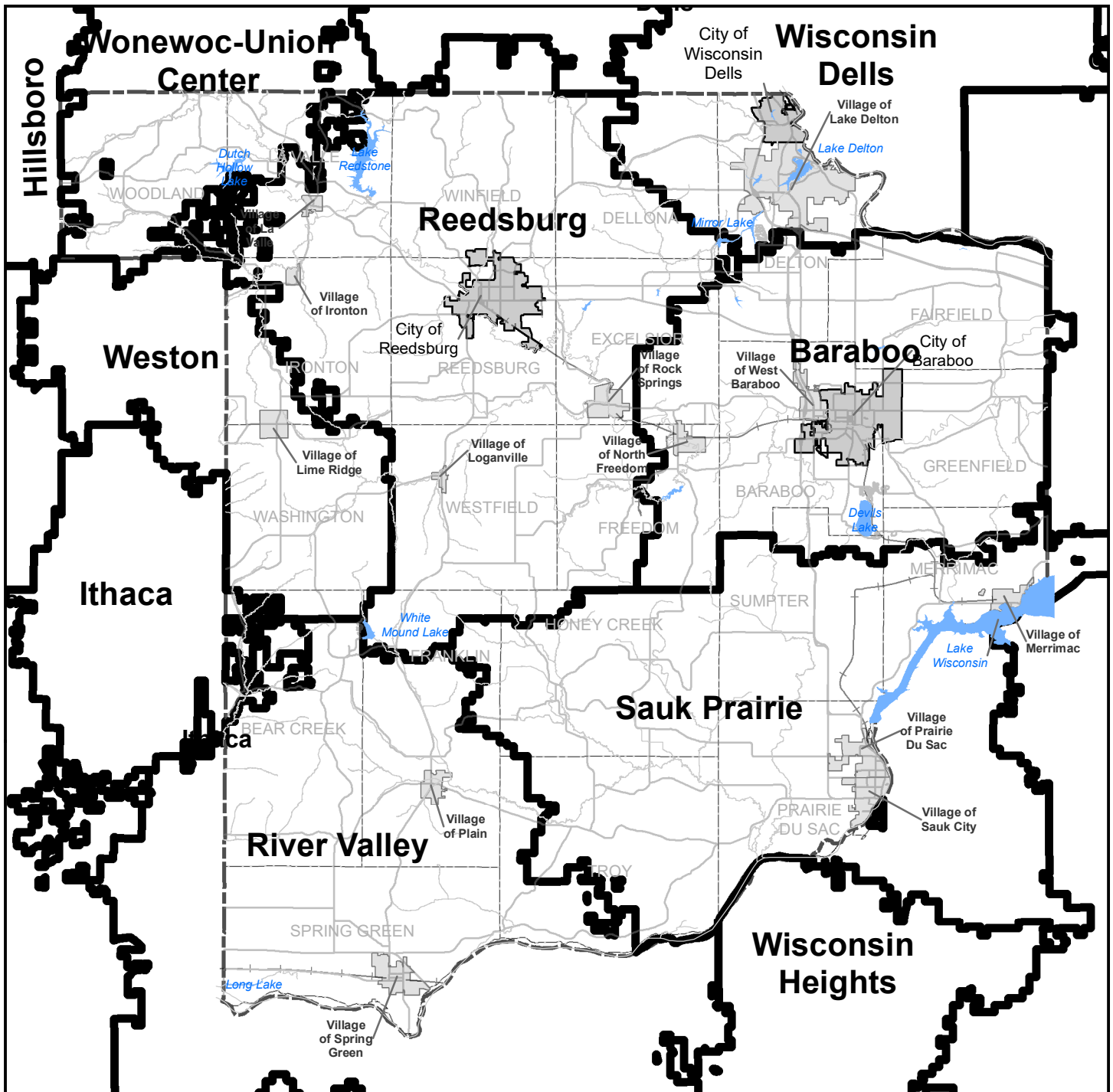
0 1.25 2.5 5 Miles



### Map 1 Civil Divisions: 2024

**Sauk County  
Multijurisdictional  
Hazards  
Mitigation Plan:  
2025-2029**

**CIVITEK  
CONSULTING**



### Legend



School District Boundary



Waterbody



River

Source: Base map from Sauk County  
Information Systems Department

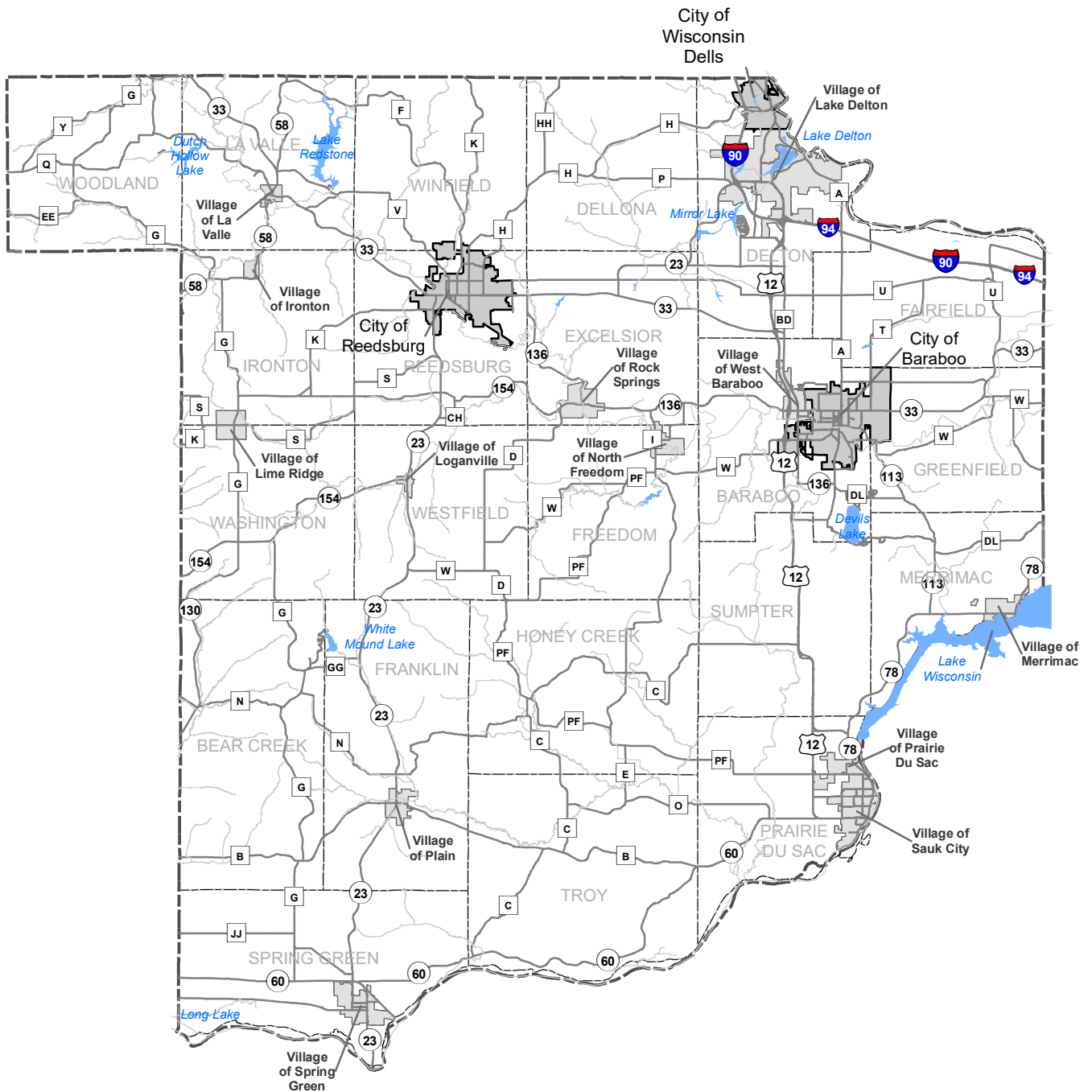
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### Map 2 School Districts: 2024

**Sauk County  
Multijurisdictional  
Hazards  
Mitigation Plan:  
2025-2029**

**CIVITEK  
CONSULTING**



## Legend

Local Road

County Road

State Highway

Federal Highway

Interstate Highway

Railroad

Waterbody

River

Municipal Boundary

Source: Base map from Sauk County  
Information Systems Department

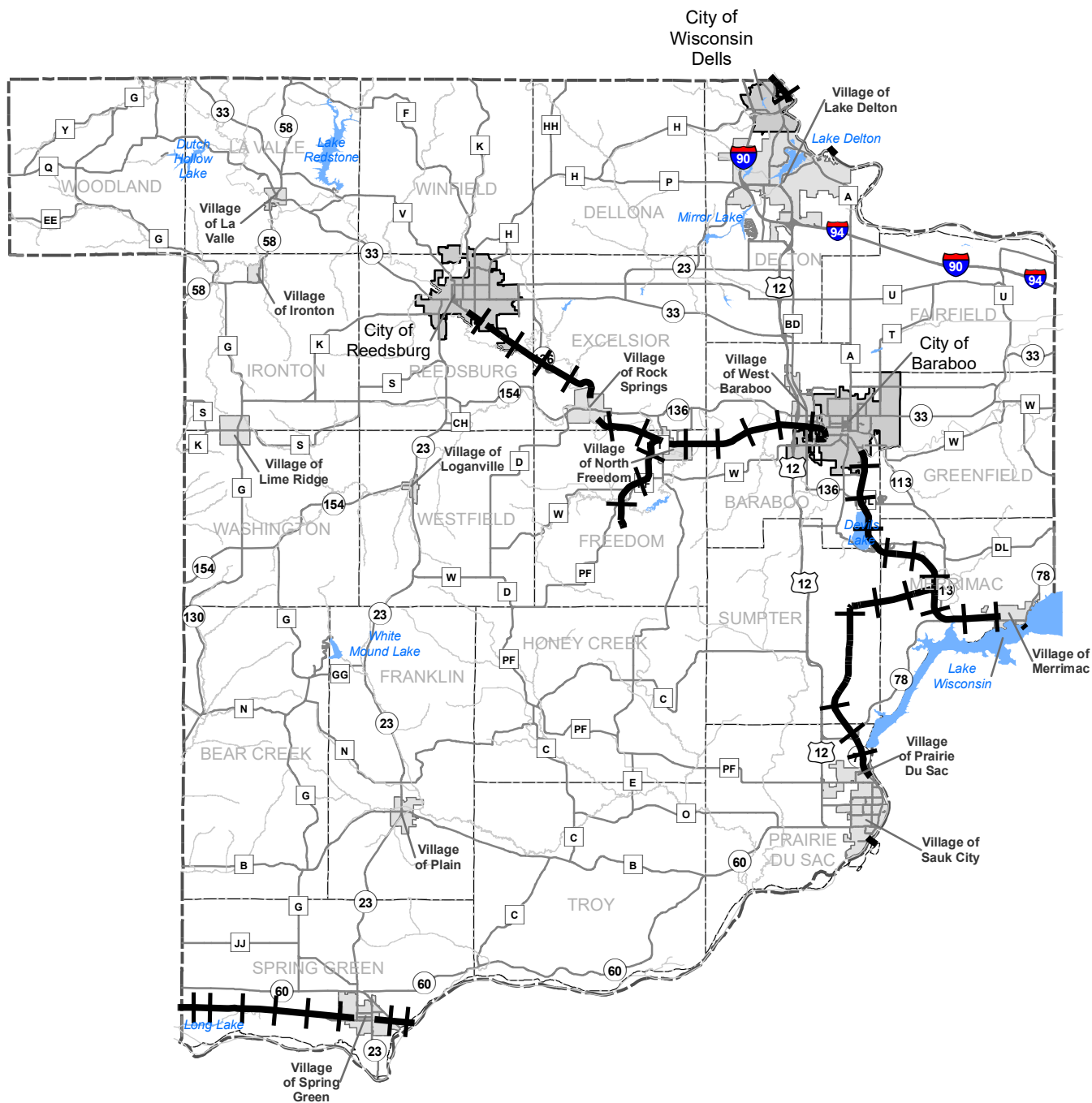
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## Map 3 Road Network: 2024

**Sauk County  
Multijurisdictional  
Hazards  
Mitigation Plan:  
2025-2029**

**CIVITEK  
CONSULTING**



### Legend



Railroad



Municipal Boundary



Waterbody



River



Major Road

Source: Base map from Sauk County  
Information Systems Department

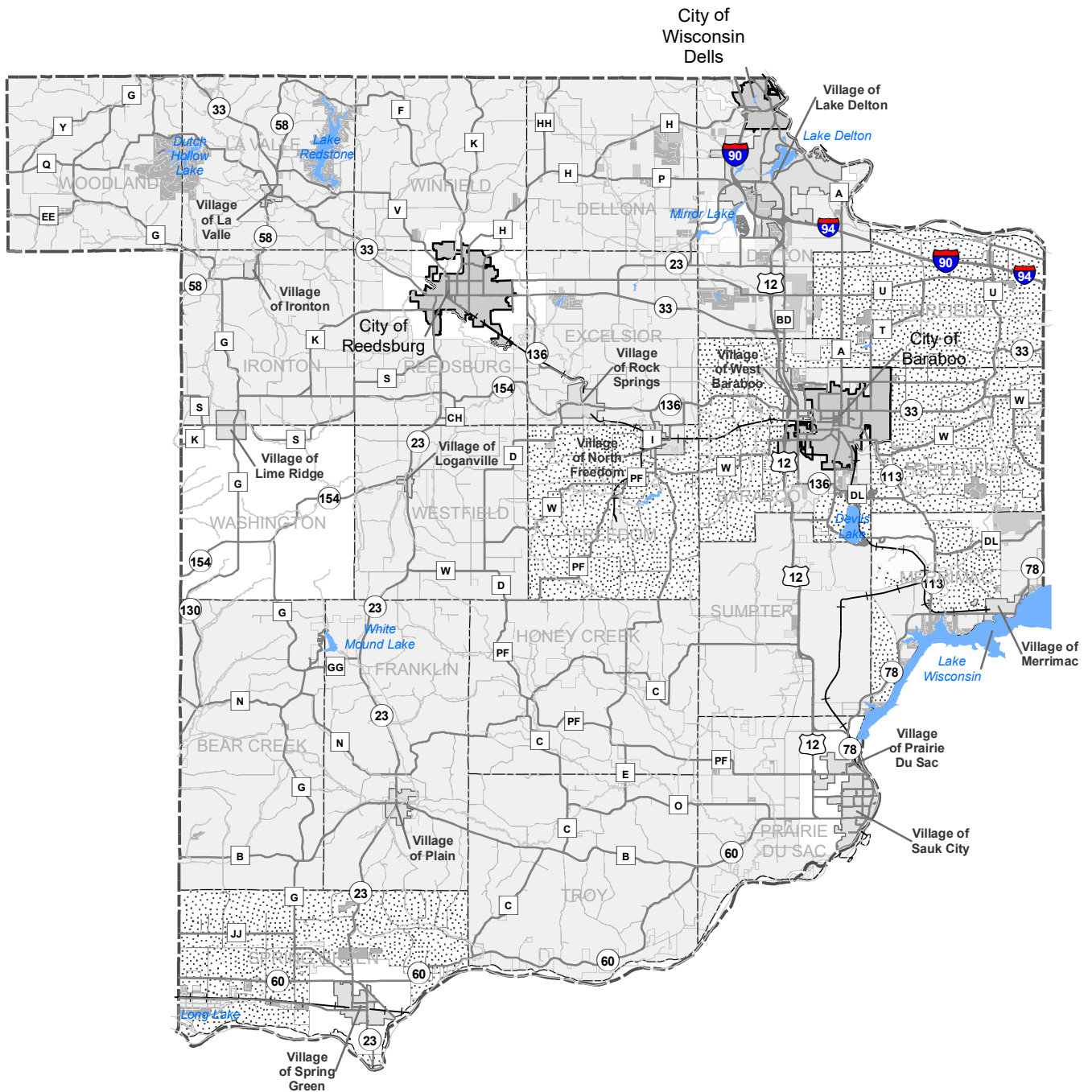
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### Map 4 Railroads: 2024

**Sauk County  
Multijurisdictional  
Hazards  
Mitigation Plan:  
2025-2029**

**CIVITEK  
CONSULTING**



## Legend

- Municipal Zoned
- Agriculture
- Industrial
- Commercial
- Residential
- Rural Community District
- Park/Conservancy/Open Space

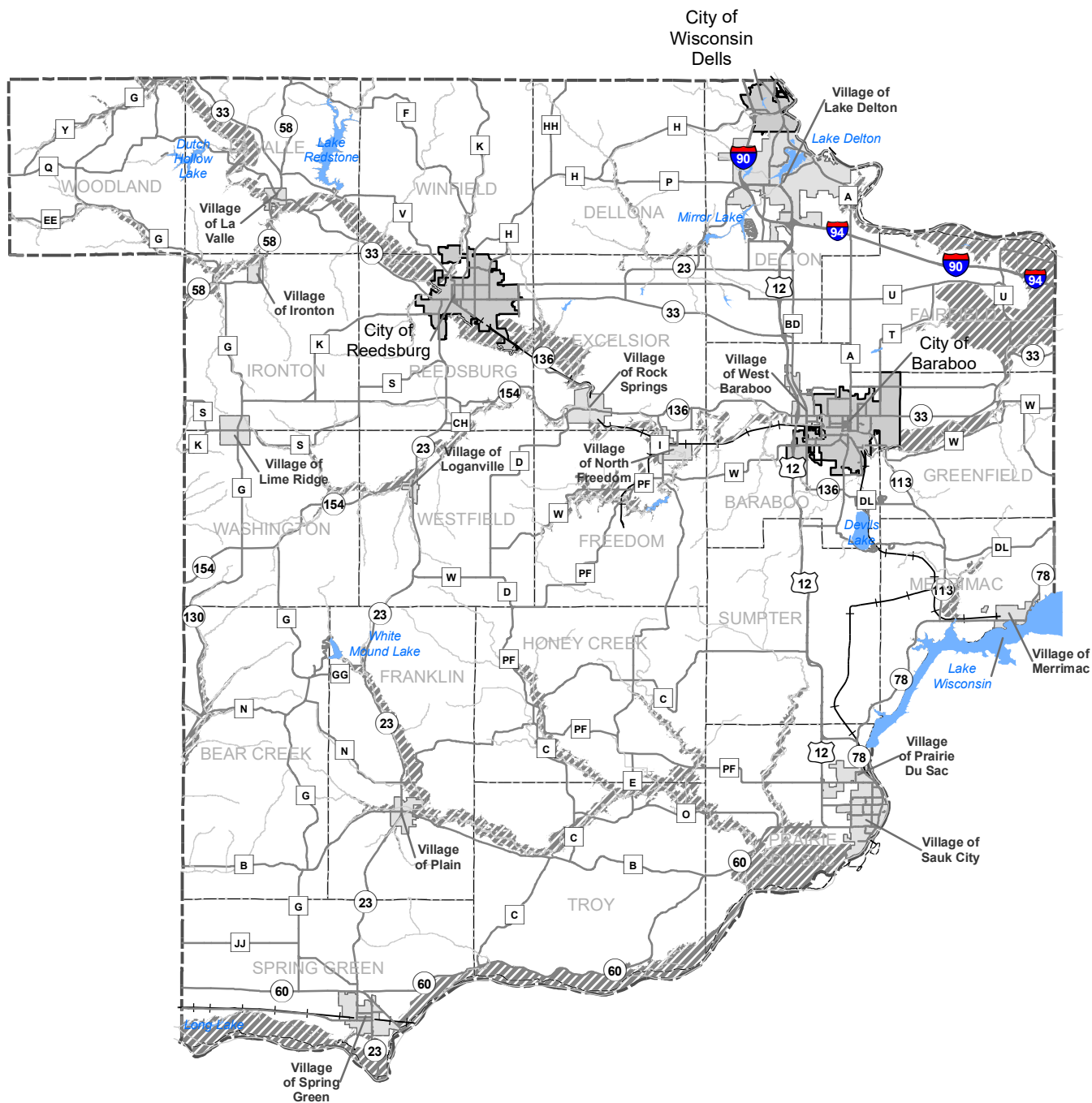
- Municipal Boundary
- Major Road
- Waterbody
- River

Source: Base map from Sauk County  
Information Systems Department


0 1.25 2.5 5 Miles







## Legend

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

Source: Base map from Sauk County  
Information Systems Department

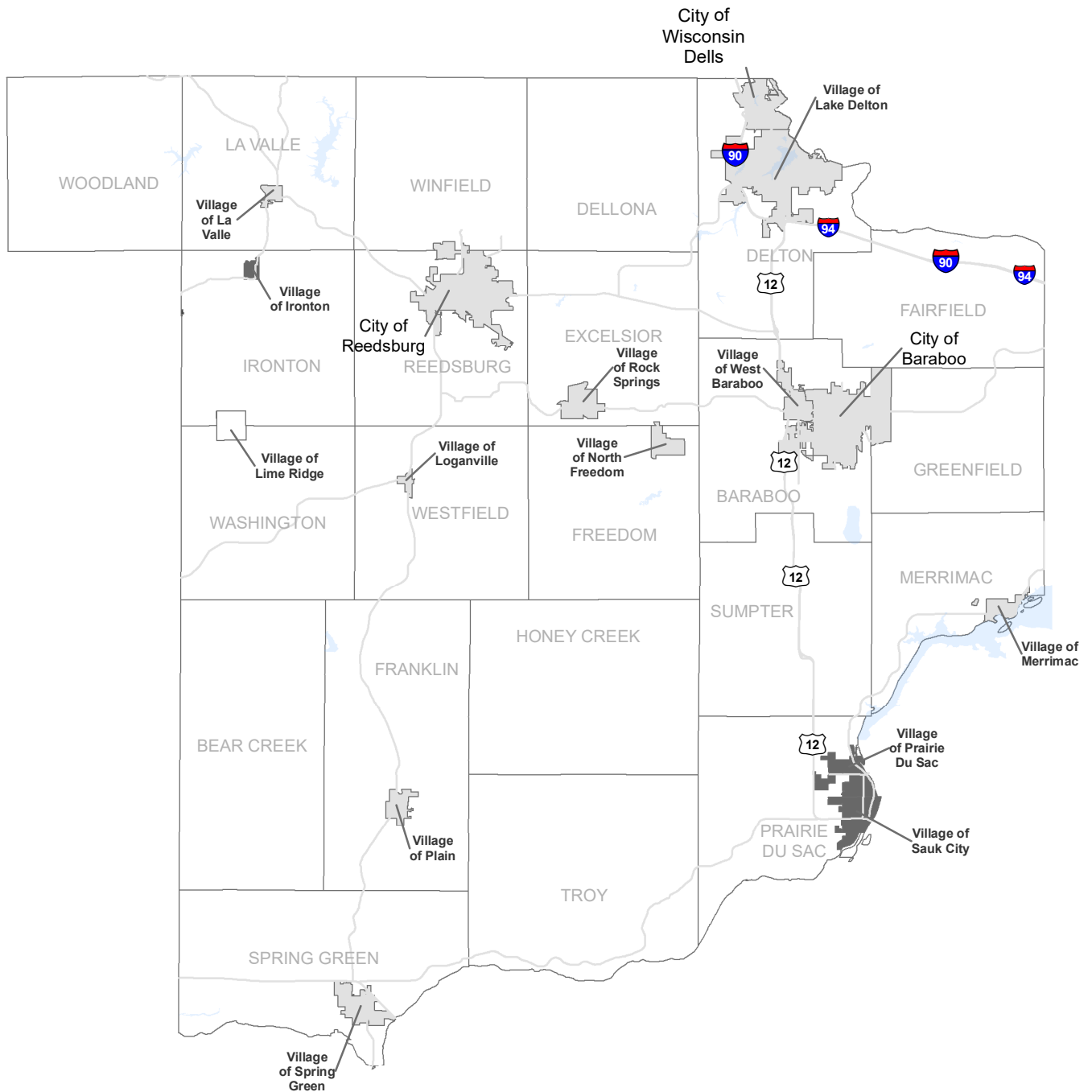
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## Map 6 Surface Water Resources: 2024

## Sauk County Multijurisdictional Hazards Mitigation Plan: 2025-2029

**CIVITEK**  
**CONSULTING**



## Legend

### Over 65 per SQ MI

- Less than 20
- 20 to 50
- 51 to 75
- Greater than 75

Source: Base map from Sauk County  
Information Systems Department

Data: US Census Bureau  
American Community Survey

0 1.25 2.5 5 Miles

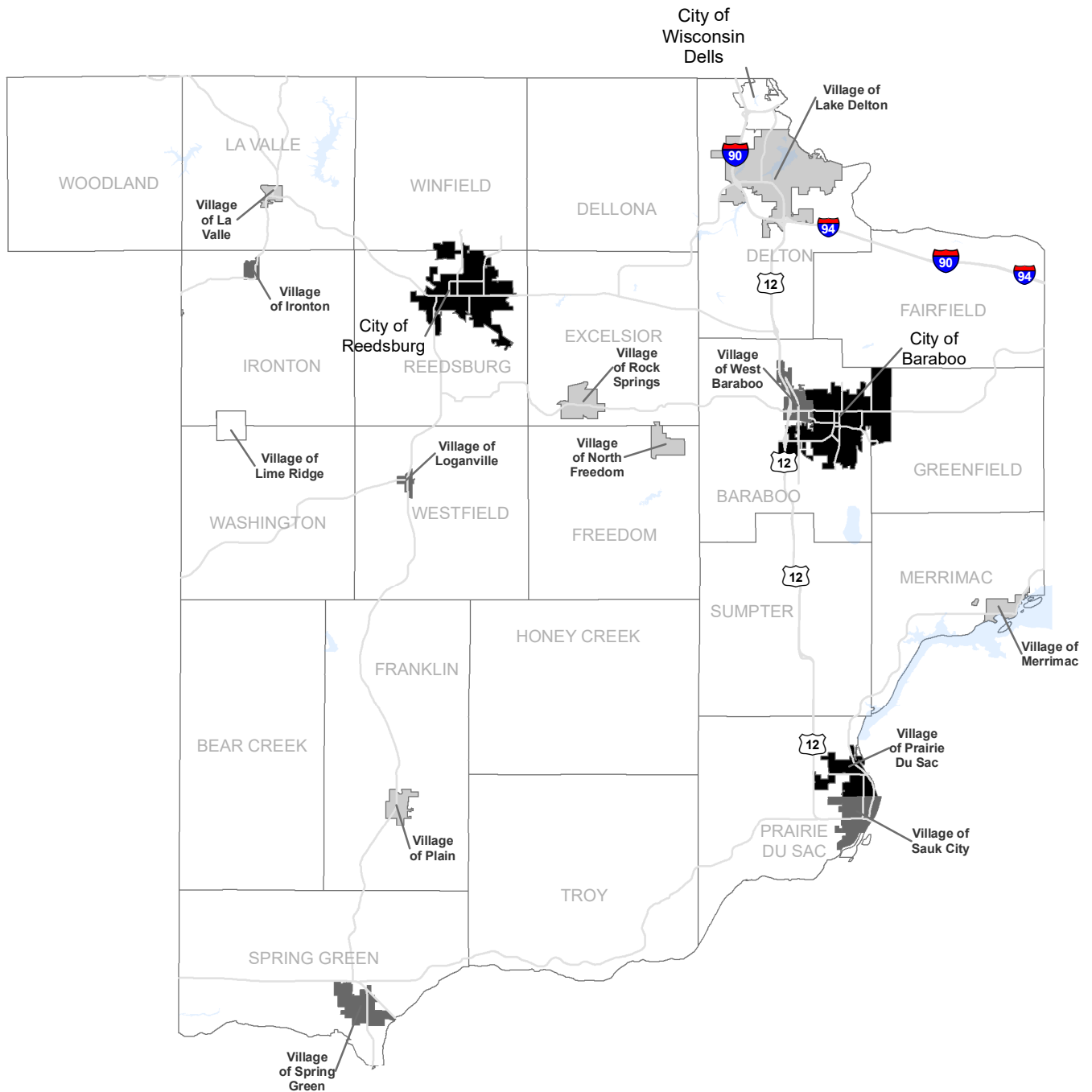


**Map 7**  
**Persons over 65**  
**Years of Age:**  
**2022 Estimate**

**Sauk County**  
**Multijurisdictional**  
**Hazards**  
**Mitigation Plan:**  
**2025-2029**

**CIVITEK**  
**CONSULTING**





## Legend

### Disabilities per SQ MI

- Less than 25
- 25 to 100
- 101 to 200
- Greater than 200

Source: Base map from Sauk County  
Information Systems Department

Data: US Census Bureau  
American Community Survey

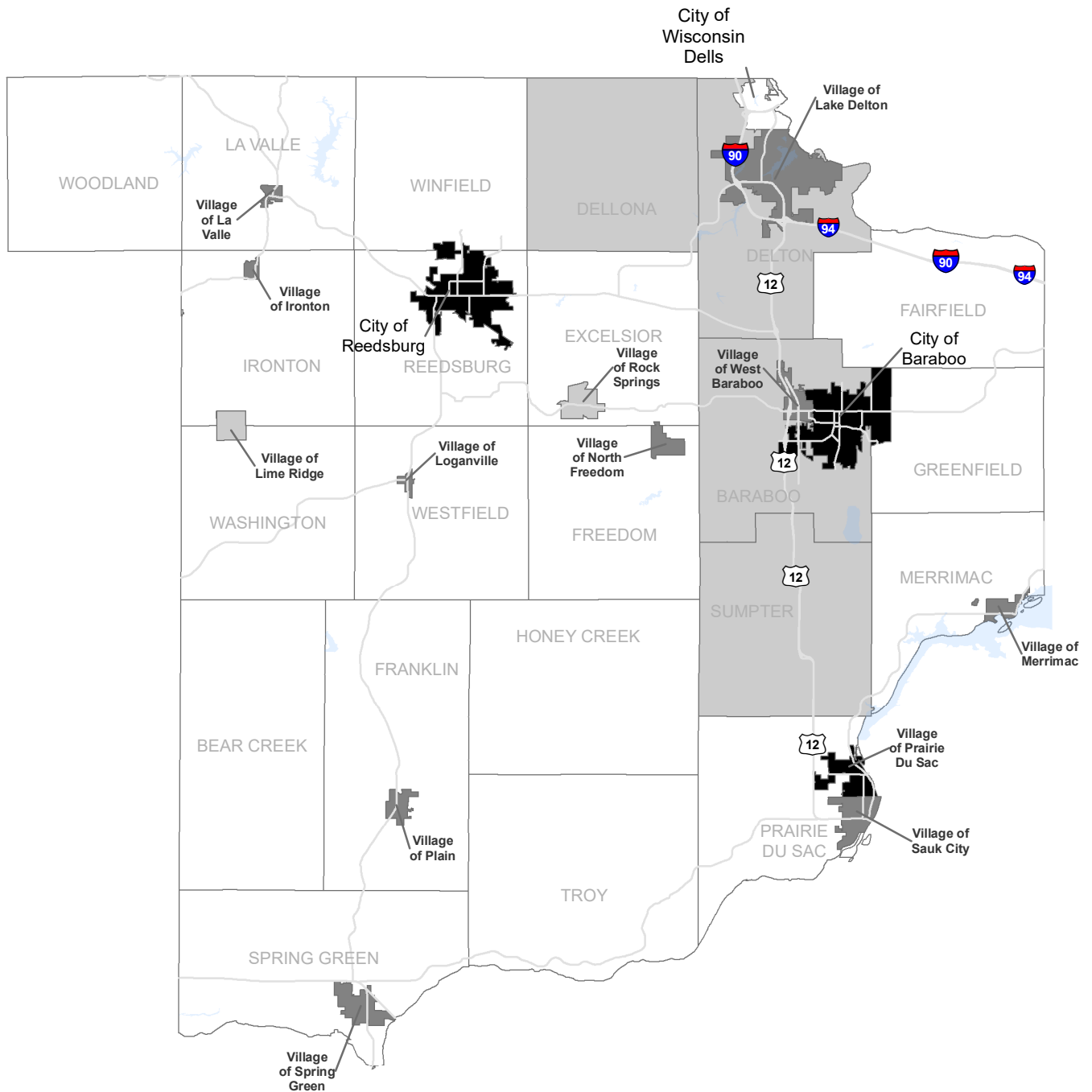
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## Map 8 Persons with Disabilities: 2022 Estimate

### Sauk County Multijurisdictional Hazards Mitigation Plan: 2025-2029

**CIVITEK**  
**CONSULTING**



## Legend

### Minority per SQ MI

- Less than 5
- 5 to 20
- 21 to 75
- Greater than 75

Source: Base map from Sauk County  
Information Systems Department

Data: US Census Bureau  
American Community Survey

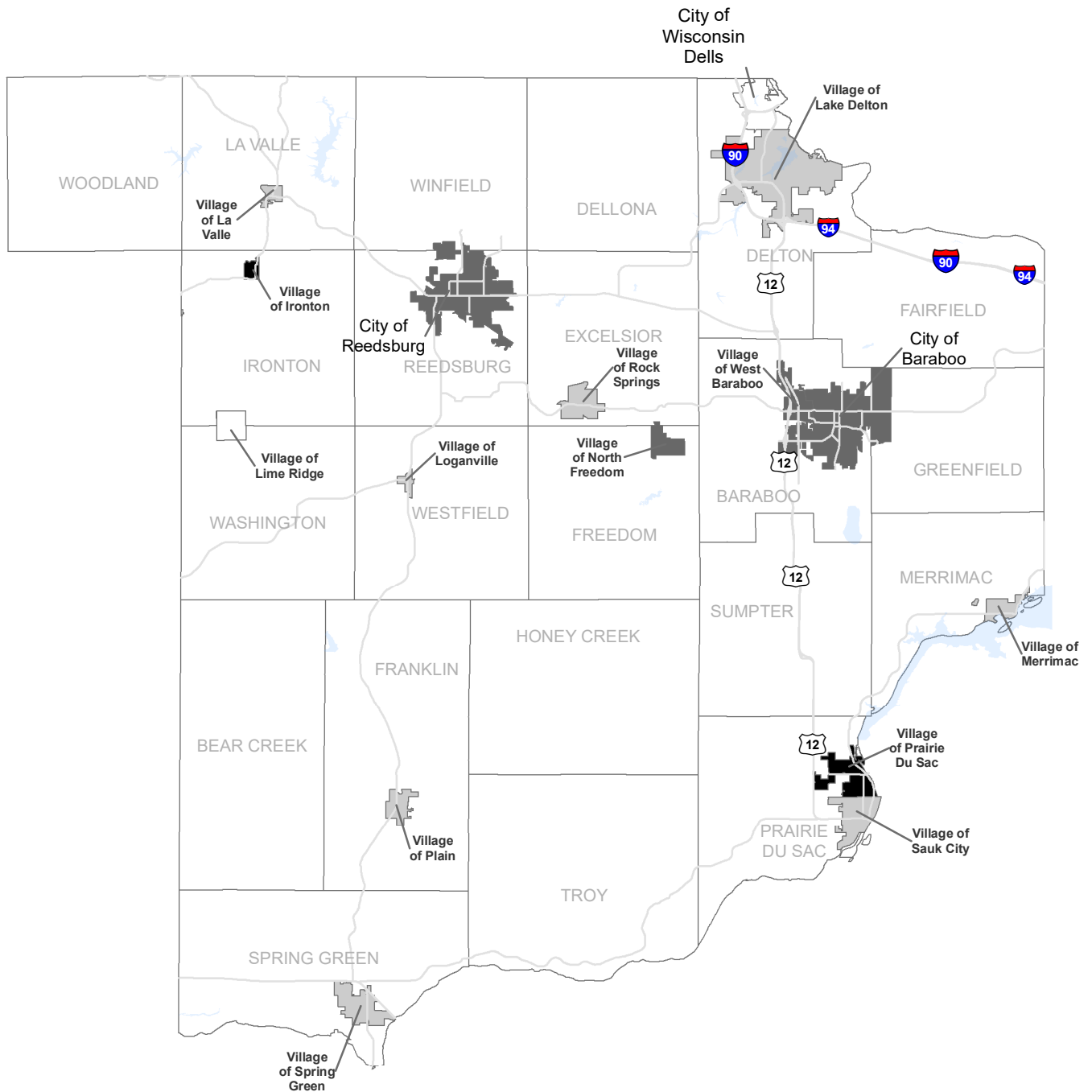
0 1.25 2.5 5 Miles



## Map 9 Minorities per SQ MI: 2022 Estimate

Sauk County  
Multijurisdictional  
Hazards  
Mitigation Plan:  
2025-2029

**CIVITEK**  
**CONSULTING**



## Legend

### Poverty per SQ MI

- Less than 25
- 25 to 100
- 101 to 200
- Greater than 200

Source: Base map from Sauk County  
Information Systems Department

Data: US Census Bureau  
American Community Survey

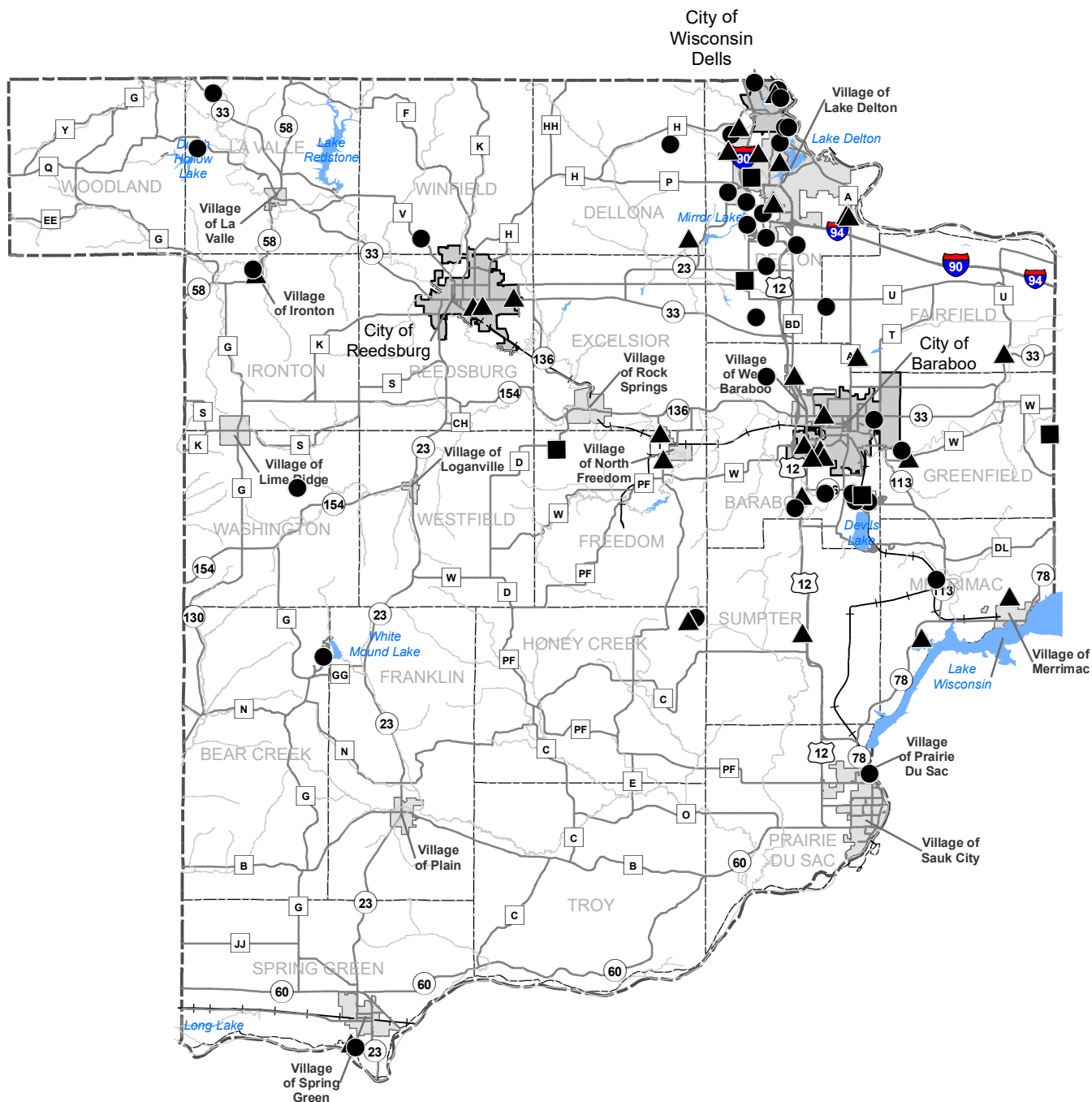
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**Map 10**  
**Persons Living Below**  
**Poverty Threshold:**  
**2022 Estimate**

**Sauk County**  
**Multijurisdictional**  
**Hazards**  
**Mitigation Plan:**  
**2025-2029**

**CIVITEK**  
**CONSULTING**



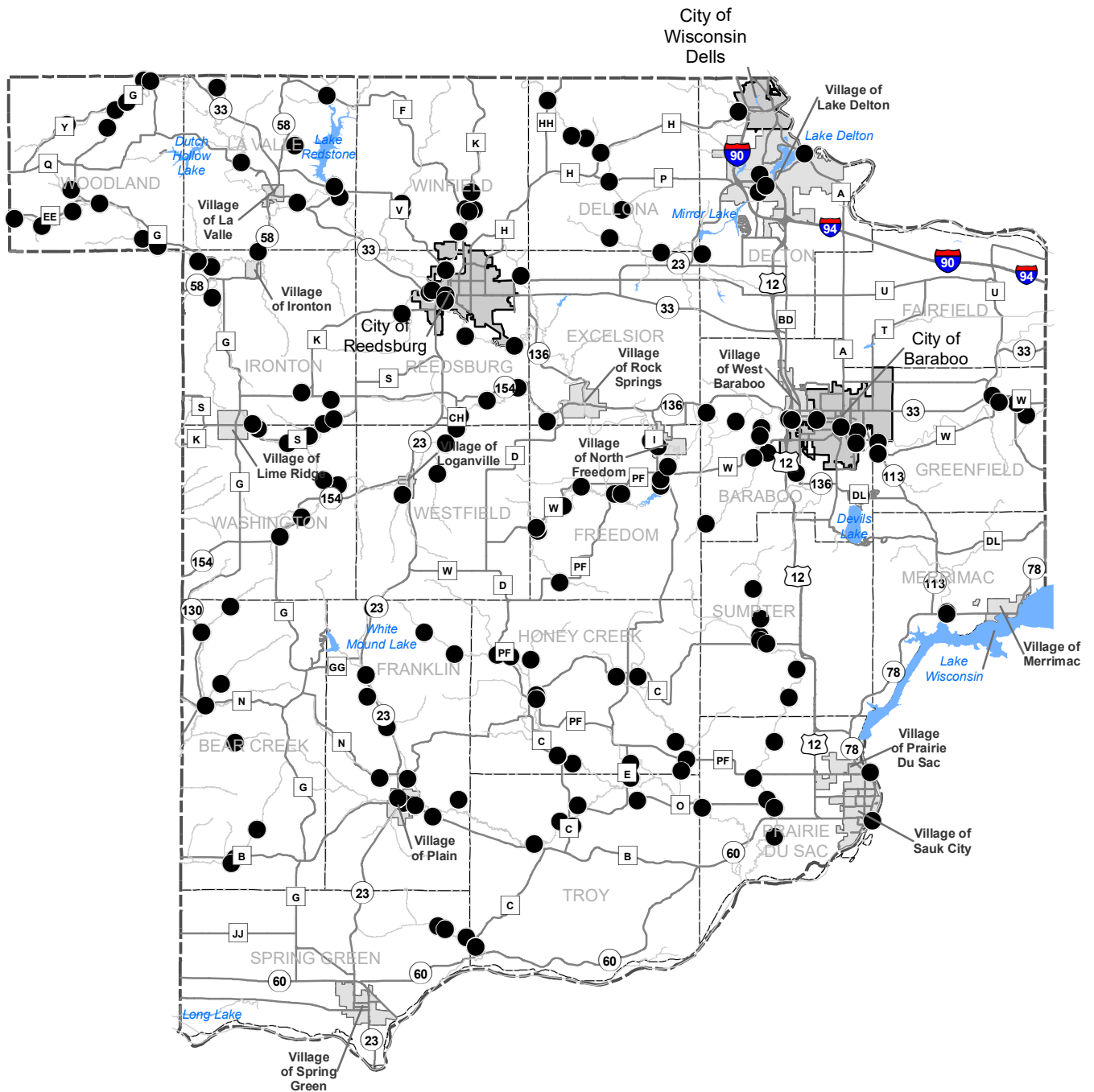
## Legend

- |   |                                     |       |                    |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------|--------------------|
| ● | Campground                          | ⬡     | Municipal Boundary |
| ▲ | Manufactured/Mobile Home Park       | 🌊     | Waterbody          |
| ■ | Recreational/Educational Campground | ~~~~~ | River              |
|   |                                     | —     | Major Road         |

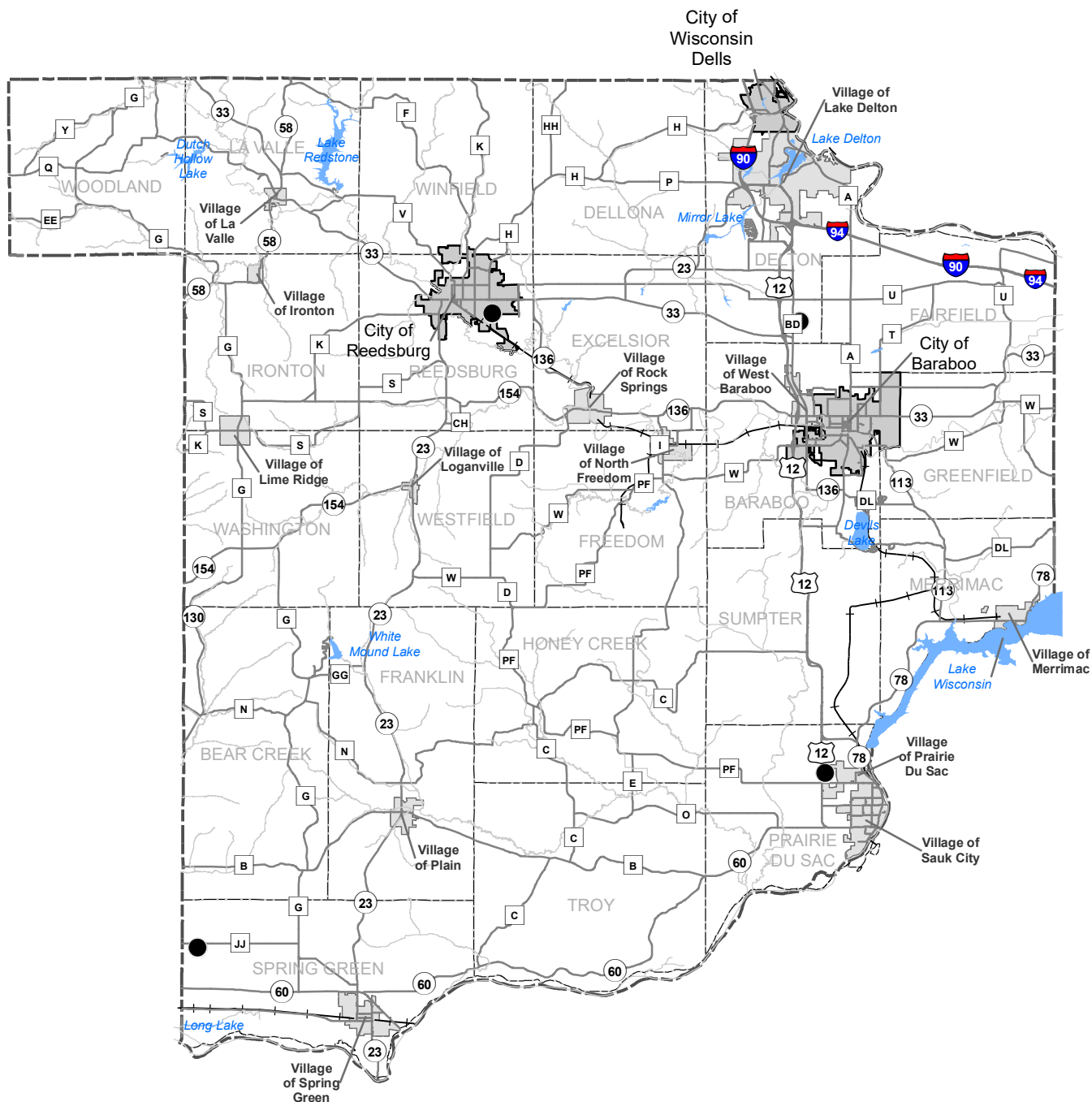
Source: Base map from Sauk County  
Information Systems Department

0 1.25 2.5 5 Miles









## Legend



Public Use Airport



Municipal Boundary



Waterbody



River



Major Road

Source: Base map from Sauk County  
Information Systems Department

0 1.25 2.5 5 Miles

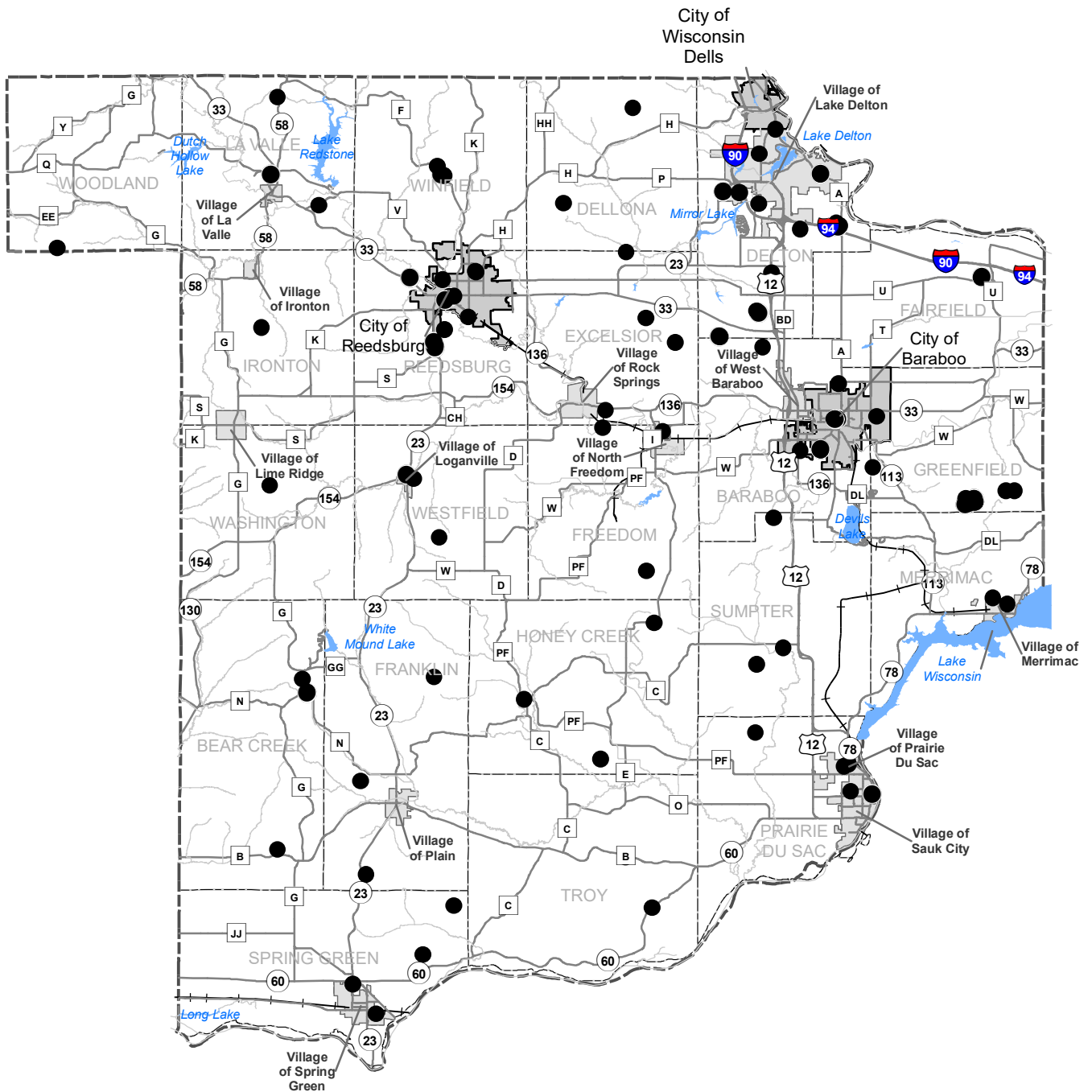


## Map 14 Public Use Airports: 2024

Sauk County  
Multijurisdictional  
Hazards  
Mitigation Plan:  
2025-2029

**CIVITEK**  
CONSULTING





## Legend

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

Source: Base map from Sauk County  
Information Systems Department

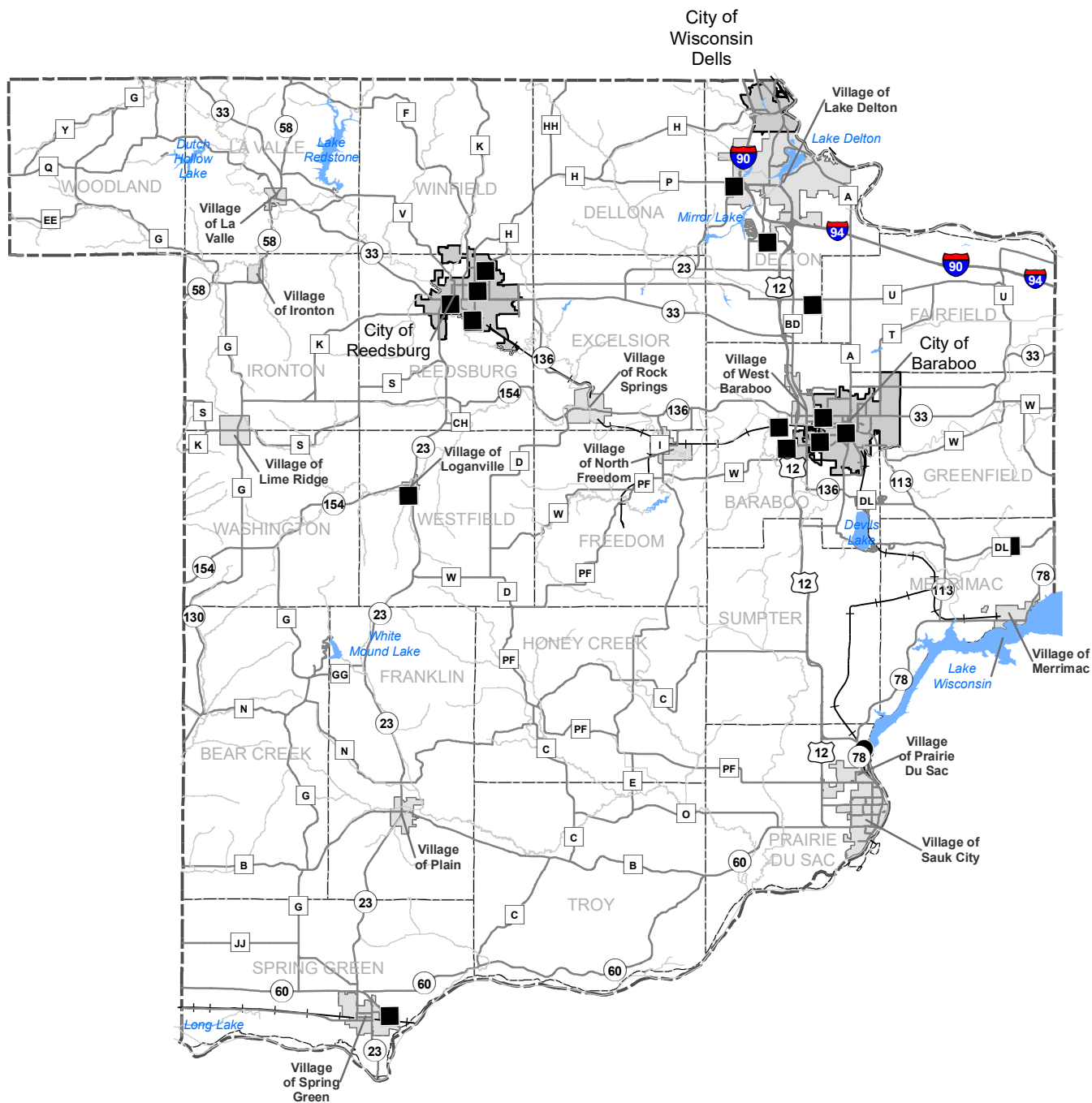
0 1.25 2.5 5 Miles



## Map 15 Telecommunication Facilities: 2024

Sauk County  
Multijurisdictional  
Hazards  
Mitigation Plan:  
2025-2029

**CIVITEK**  
**CONSULTING**



## Legend

- Electric Facility - Power Plant
- Electric Facility - Substation
- ▲ Natural Gas Facility



Municipal Boundary



Waterbody



River



Major Road

Source: Base map from Sauk County  
Information Systems Department

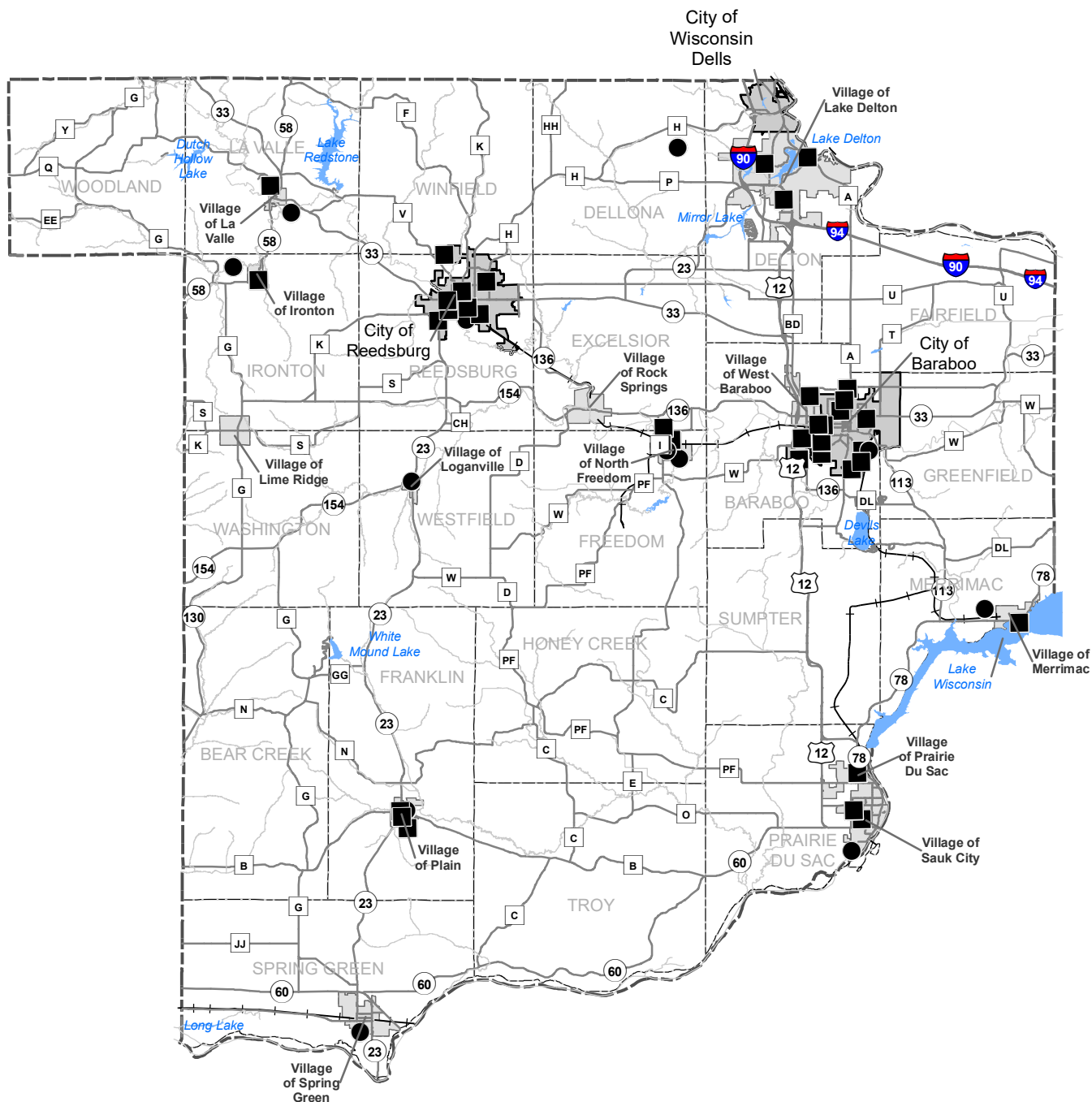
0 1.25 2.5 5 Miles



## Map 16 Energy Facilities: 2024

**Sauk County  
Multijurisdictional  
Hazards  
Mitigation Plan:  
2025-2029**

**CIVITEK  
CONSULTING**



## Legend

- Wastewater Facility
- Water Facility

- Municipal Boundary
- Waterbody
- ~ River
- Major Road

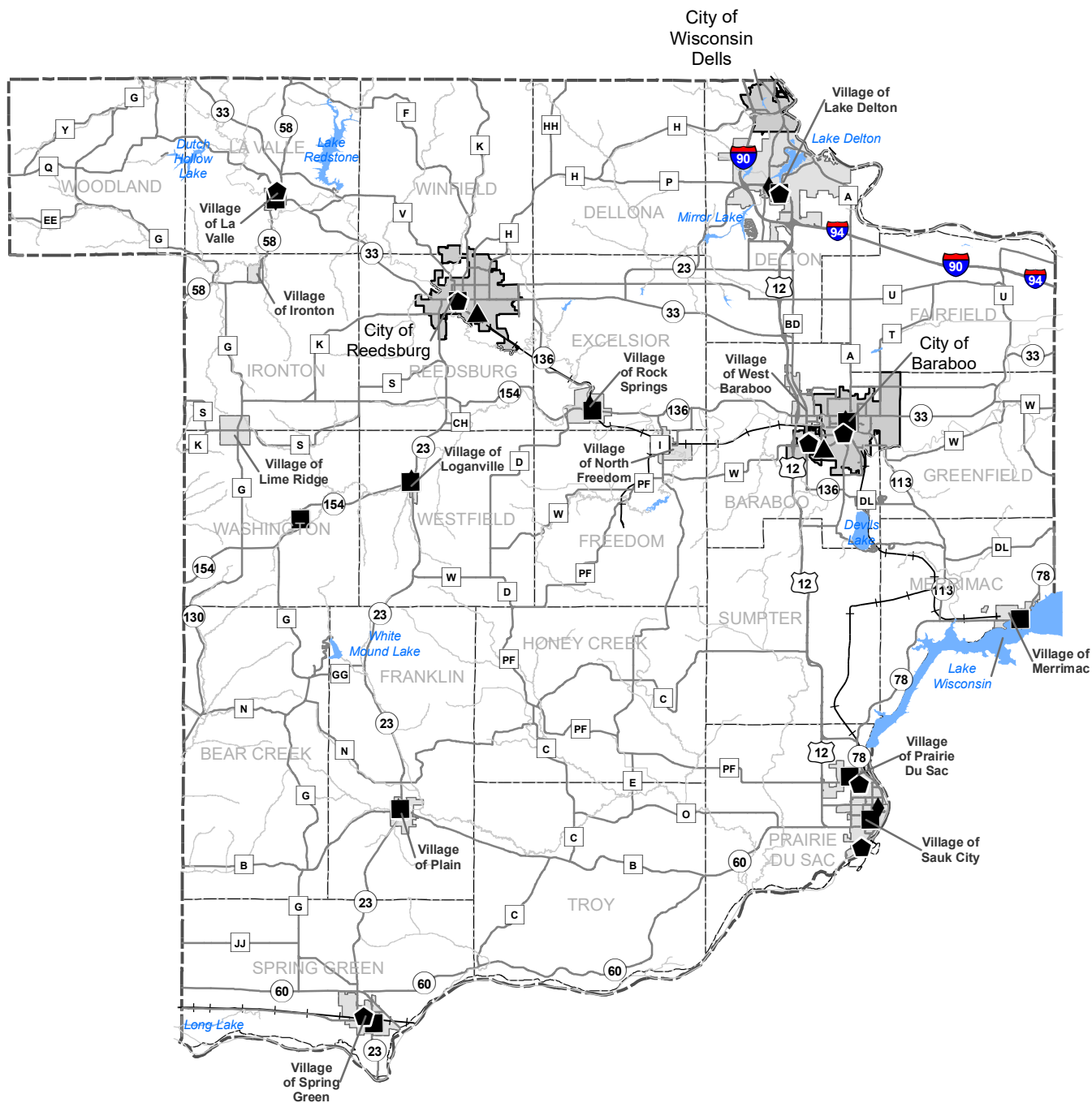
Source: Base map from Sauk County  
Information Systems Department

0 1.25 2.5 5 Miles



**Map 17**  
**Public Water and**  
**Wastewater**  
**Facilities: 2024**  
**Sauk County**  
**Multijurisdictional**  
**Hazards**  
**Mitigation Plan:**  
**2025-2029**

**CIVITEK**  
**CONSULTING**



## Legend

- Correctional Facility
- Fire Station
- ▲ National Guard Facility
- ⬠ Police Station
- ◆ EMS Facility



Municipal Boundary



Waterbody



River

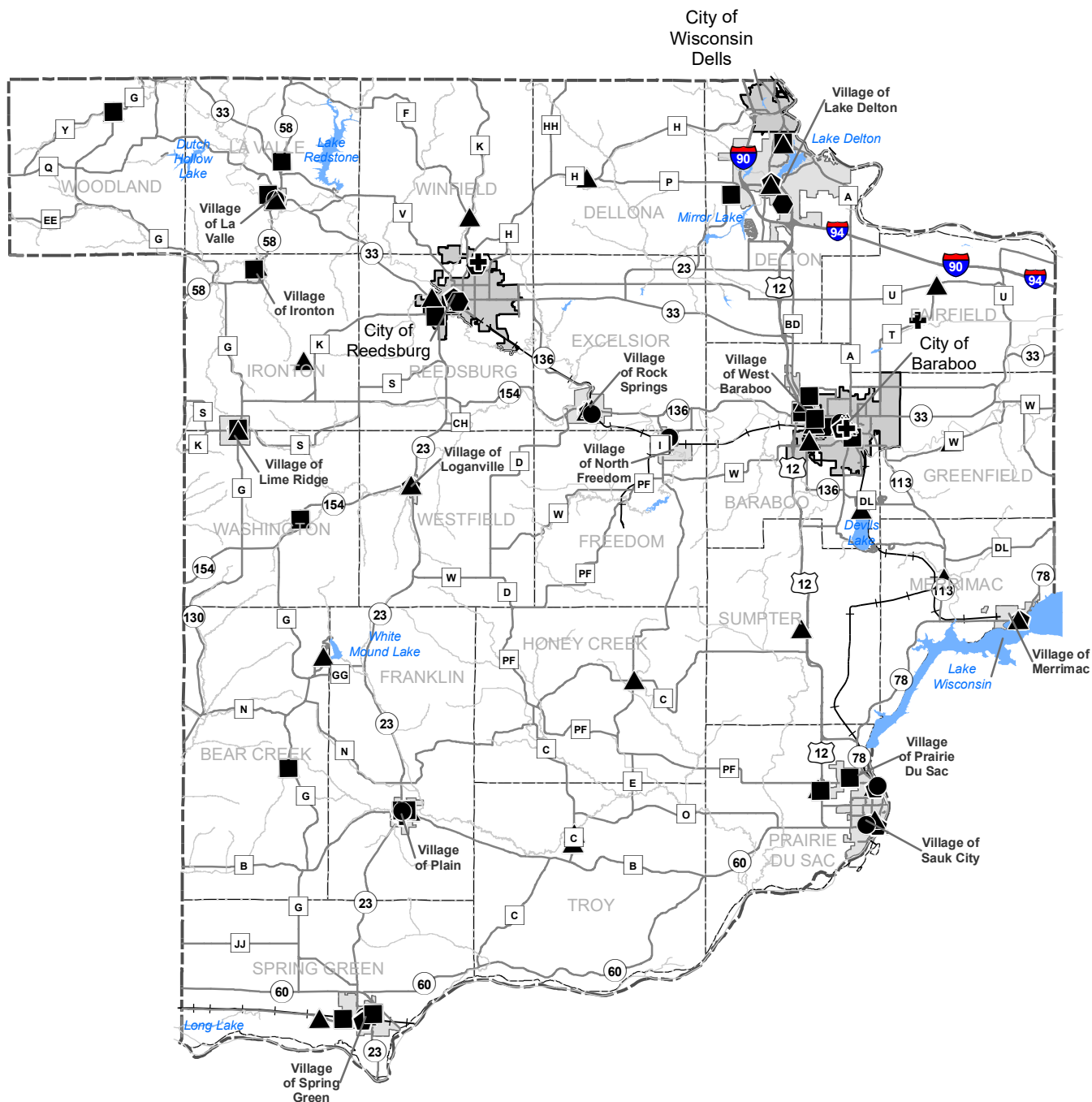


Major Road

Source: Base map from Sauk County  
Information Systems Department

0 1.25 2.5 5 Miles





## Legend

- ✚ Community/Senior Center
- Library
- Municipal Garage
- ▲ Municipal Office and Other
- ⬠ Post Office
- ⬡ Recreation



Municipal Boundary



Waterbody



River



Major Road

Source: Base map from Sauk County  
Information Systems Department

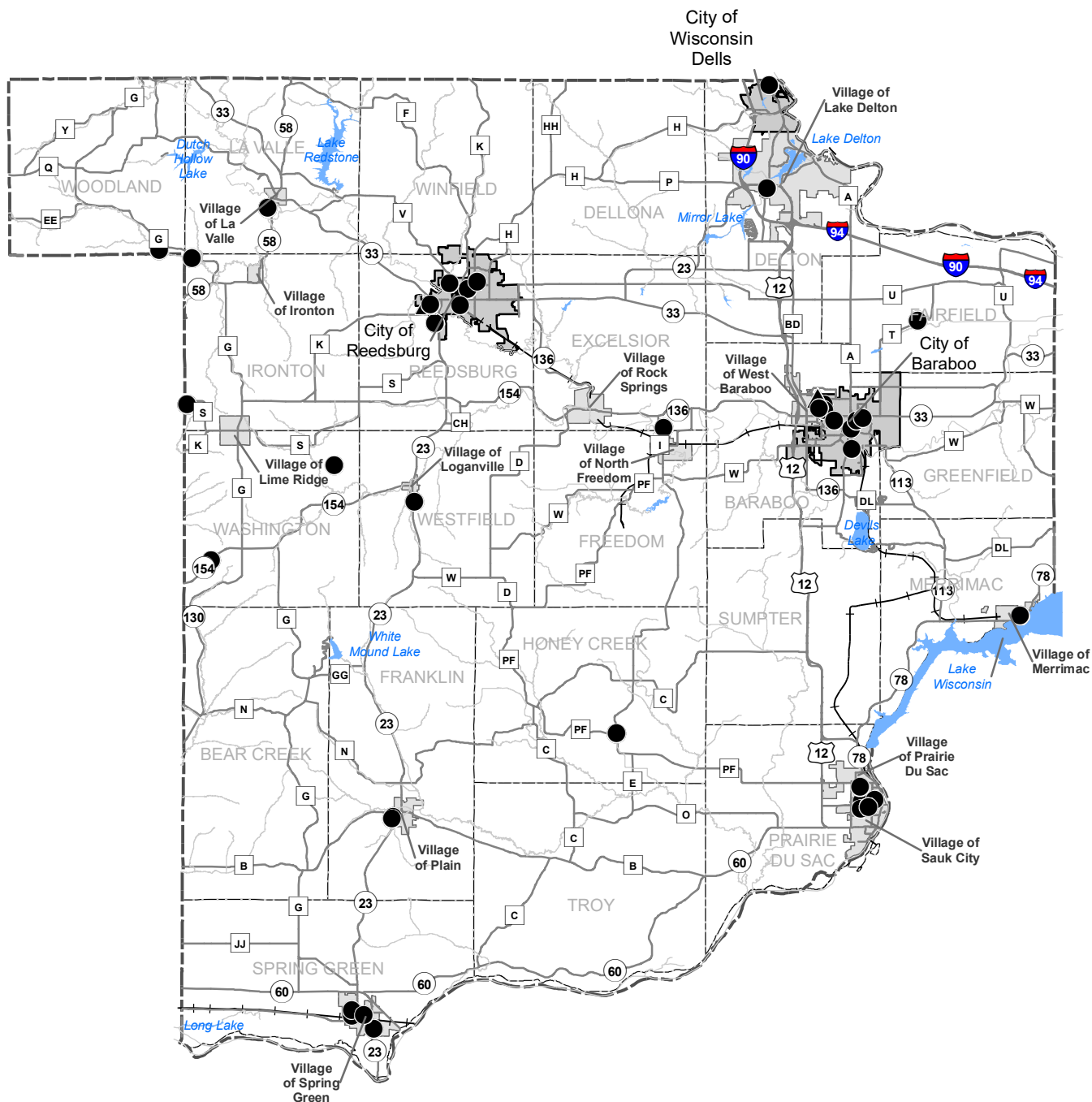
0 1.25 2.5 5 Miles



**Map 19**  
**Government**  
**Facilities: 2024**  
**Sauk County**  
**Multijurisdictional**  
**Hazards**  
**Mitigation Plan:**  
**2025-2029**

**CIVITEK**  
**CONSULTING**





## Legend

- K-12
- ▲ Post - Secondary

- Municipal Boundary
- Waterbody
- River
- Major Road

Source: Base map from Sauk County  
Information Systems Department

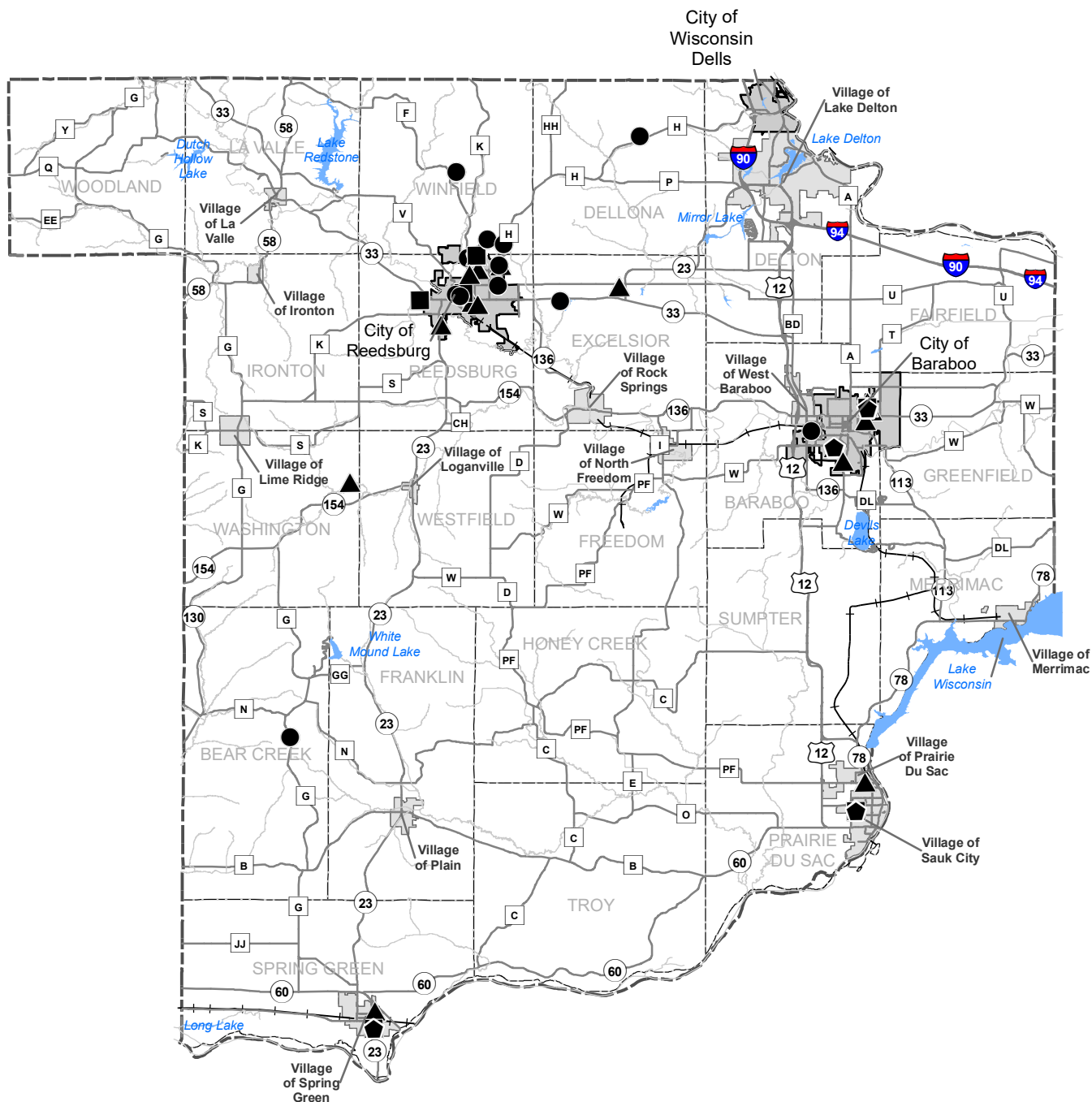
0 1.25 2.5 5 Miles



Map 20  
Schools: 2024

Sauk County  
Multijurisdictional  
Hazards  
Mitigation Plan:  
2025-2029

**CIVITEK**  
CONSULTING



## Legend

- Adult Family Home
- ▲ Community Based Residential Facility (CBRF)
- Nursing Home
- ◆ Residential Care Apartment Complex (RCAC)



Municipal Boundary



Waterbody



River



Major Road

Source: Base map from Sauk County  
Information Systems Department

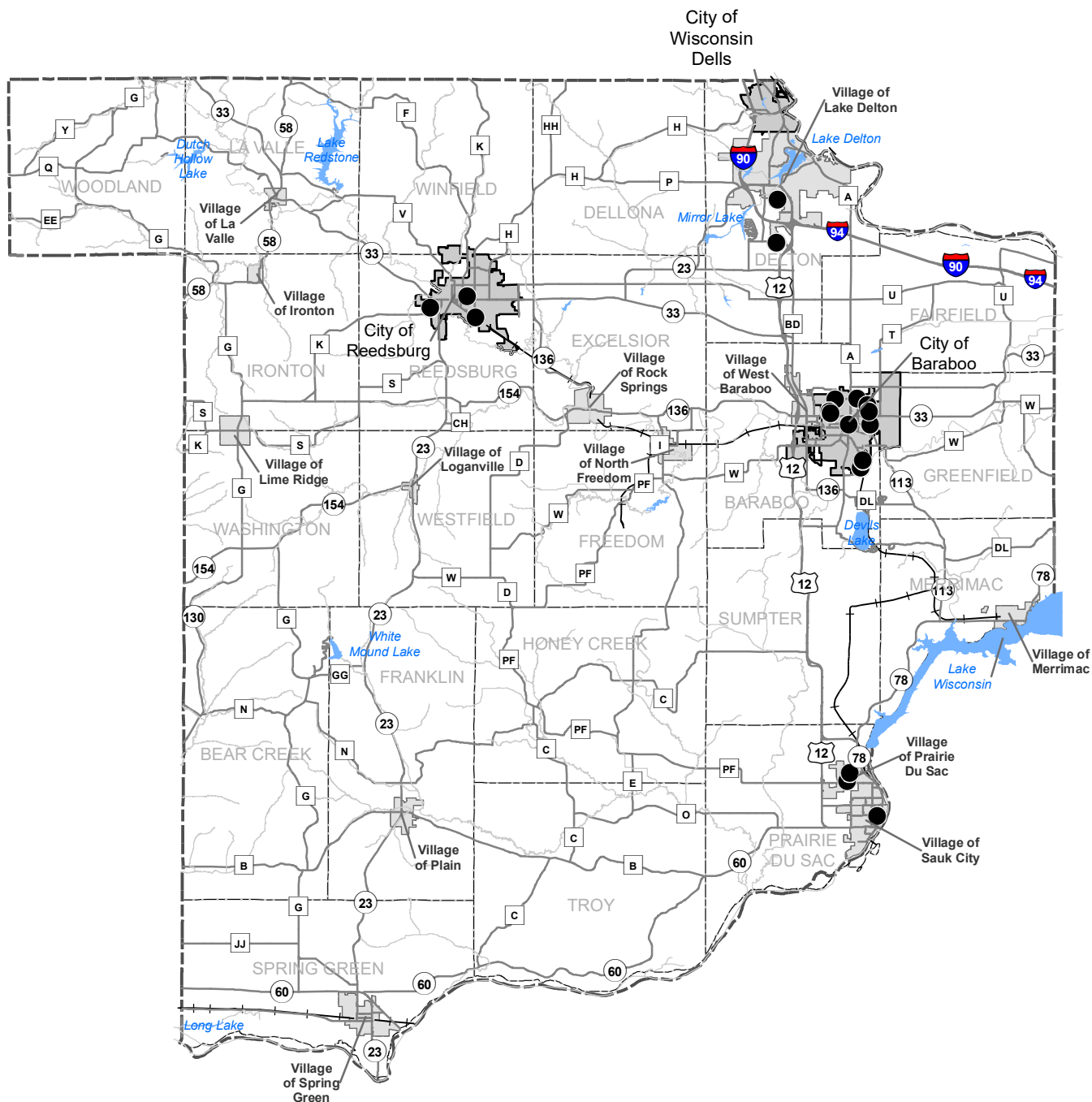
0 1.25 2.5 5 Miles



**Map 21**  
**Special Care**  
**Residential**  
**Facilities: 2024**  
**Sauk County**  
**Multijurisdictional**  
**Hazards**  
**Mitigation Plan:**  
**2025-2029**

**CIVITEK**  
**CONSULTING**





## Legend



Group Child Care Center



Municipal Boundary



Waterbody



River



Major Road

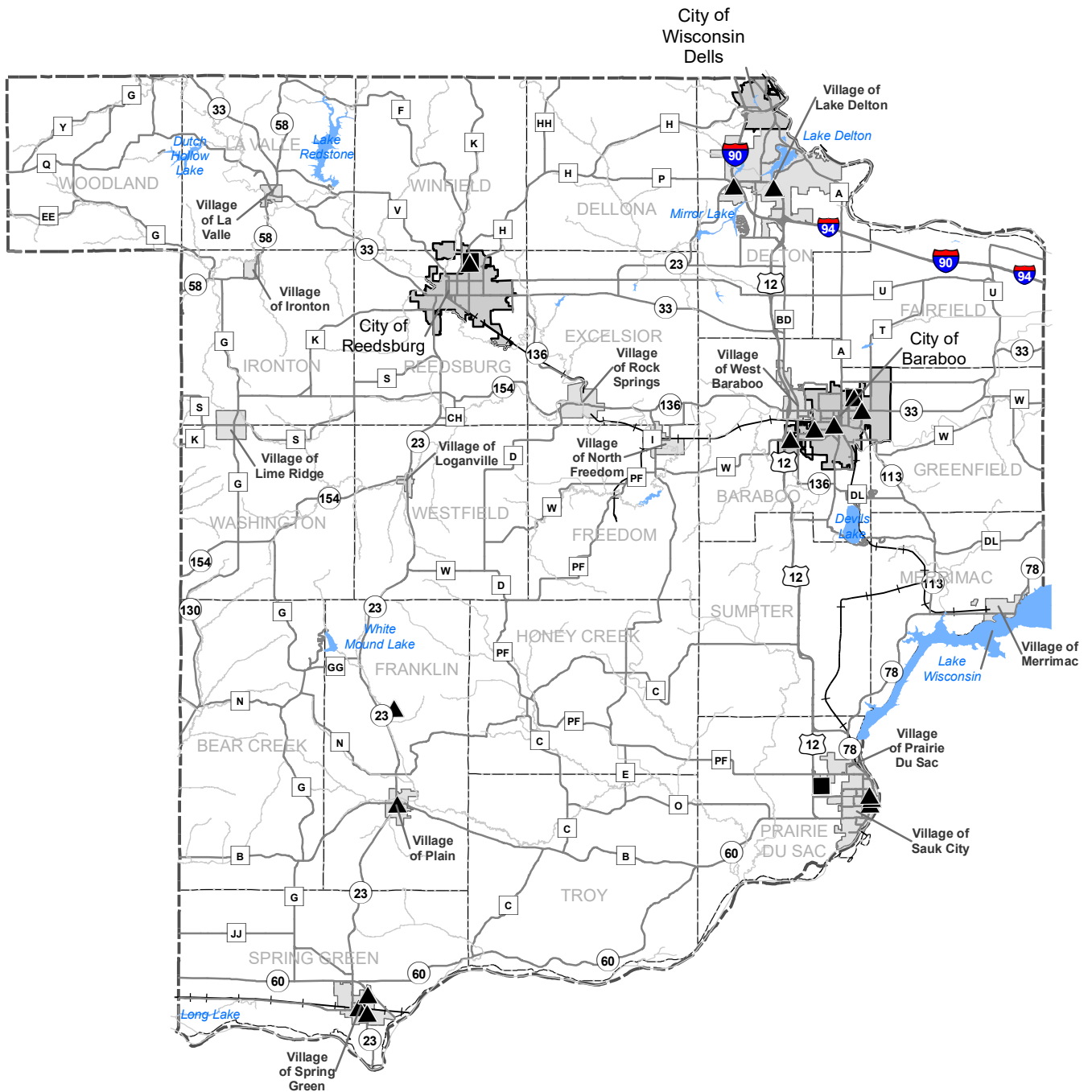
Source: Base map from Sauk County  
Information Systems Department

0 1.25 2.5 5 Miles



**Map 22**  
**Special Care**  
**Non-residential**  
**Facilities: 2024**  
**Sauk County**  
**Multijurisdictional**  
**Hazards**  
**Mitigation Plan:**  
**2025-2029**

**CIVITEK**  
**CONSULTING**



## Legend



Health Care Clinic



Hospital



Municipal Boundary



Waterbody



River



Major Road

Source: Base map from Sauk County  
Information Systems Department

0 1.25 2.5 5 Miles



**CIVITEK**  
CONSULTING

# PUBLIC PARTICIPATION DOCUMENTATION

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## Public Participation Plan Sauk County Multi-jurisdictional Hazards Mitigation Plan Update

Working in concert with local jurisdictions, Sauk County has initiated a project to update its countywide hazards mitigation plan to comply with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000. The items listed below are the ways in which the county will facilitate public participation and local government involvement in the preparation, review, and adoption of the plan update.

- **Formation of a Steering Committee.** An advisory steering committee will be established to guide the project and provide oversight and input. Members will include county officials and staff and local government officials and representatives who wish to participate.
- **Public Notices for Steering Committee Meetings.** All steering committee meetings will be formally noticed and open to the public consistent with the state's open meeting law.
- **Local Government Involvement.** Each of the local governments in Sauk County will be contacted early in the process and informed about the project and asked to enter into a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the county. Although the MOU would be non-binding, it would establish a framework for intergovernmental cooperation and coordination in terms of information sharing and give the jurisdiction the opportunity to also adopt the plan making it eligible for federal mitigation funding.
- **Local Jurisdiction Survey.** A listing of critical facilities in the jurisdiction and a draft version of the assessment matrix used in the plan will be sent to each of the local jurisdictions in the county. Local officials will have an opportunity to review and comment on the materials prepared up to that date.
- **Fire Chiefs Survey.** A survey will be sent to each of the fire chiefs in the county to collect information on wildland fire in their jurisdiction.
- **Website.** Information about the project will be posted on the county's website, along with draft documents, maps, meeting notices and agendas, and project-related news.
- **Material Availability.** As various drafts are completed, copies will be sent to each of the local jurisdictions in Sauk County and other interested parties for review and comment. Drafts will also be posted on the county's website.
- **Plan Adoption.** The County Board will review the plan at one of its meetings and take final action on the resolution adopting the plan. Each of the participating cities and villages who want to adopt the plan may also adopt resolutions of adoption as well.
- **Press Releases.** Press releases will be issued to the local media on an as-needed basis.
- **Other Means.** The county may provide other avenues for public participation and local government involvement during the course of the project.

Adopted by the County Board on March 13, 2024 by Resolution 20-2024

### Sample Email Sent to Municipalities Regarding Participation

**Subject:** Participation in Sauk County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Sauk County prepared a multi-jurisdictional hazards mitigation plan in 2008 and has updated it every five years after that.

The county is embarking on another five-year update, and we need the involvement of all of the towns, cities, and villages in Sauk County to make sure we address local issues and concerns.

As in the past, cities and villages will have the opportunity to adopt the updated plan — doing so will allow them to qualify to apply for federal funding for hazard mitigation projects and activities.

If your jurisdiction would like to participate, complete the attached memorandum of understanding and appoint one person from your jurisdiction who will (1) verify the accuracy of a list of critical facilities that will be prepared for your jurisdiction, (2) review and comment on the draft plan, (3) complete a short survey, and (4) serve as a liaison. If that individual would like to be more involved, he or she can also volunteer to serve on a steering committee that will have a direct role in overseeing the plan update process.

I hope you can see the benefits (and low cost) of participating in this project. To participate, sign the enclosed memorandum and then appoint one person to represent your jurisdiction in the process. Please send me the completed forms by August 31, 2024 (via mail or email).

The County Board has hired Civi Tek Consulting to help prepare the plan update. If you should have any questions, you may contact me at (608) 355-4410 or at [jed.seidl@saukcountywi.gov](mailto:jed.seidl@saukcountywi.gov).

Kind regards,

Jed Seidl, Emergency Management Director

### Municipal Point of Contacts and Steering Committee Members

Town	Point of Contact
Town of Baraboo	Bill Klemm, Town Chairman
Town of Bear Creek	Sheila Carver, Town Clerk
Town of Dellona	Stephanie Darnell, Deputy Town Clerk
Town of Delton	Brent Gasser, Town Chairman **
Town of Excelsior	Mark Weihing, Town resident **
Town of Fairfield	Eugene Larsen, Town Chairman **
Town of Franklin	Joseph Prem, Town Chairman
Town of Freedom	Dennis Rehr, Town Chairman
Town of Greenfield	Robert Geenen, Town Treasurer
Town of Honey Creek	Don Gieck Town Chairman **
Town of Ironton	Jerry White, Town Chairman **
Town of La Valle	Alan Johnson, Public Works Director**
Town of Merrimac	Stephanie Brensike, Village Administrator/ Clerk
Town of Prairie du Sac	Adam Weiss, Town Supervisor
Town of Reedsburg	Rebecca Lynn Meyer, Town Clerk
Town of Spring Green	Dave Radel, Town Supervisor / EM**
Town of Sumpter	Donna Ziegler, Town Supervisor
Town of Troy	Jeff Lohr, Town Chairman**
Town of Washington	James Huesch, Town Chairman
Town of Westfield	Larry Wilkinson, Town Chairman
Town of Winfield	Kurt Mead, Town Chairman
Town of Woodland	Ed Wooliever, Town Chairman
<b>Village</b>	
Village of Cazenovia	Rita Bulin, Village Clerk
Village of Ironton	Jennifer Ferguson, Village Clerk
Village of Lake Delton	Eric Thunberg, Chief of Police
Village of La Valle	Lori Dee, Village Trustee**
Village of Lime Ridge	LeRoy Unbehaun, Village President
Village of Loganville	Mark Kruse, Public Works Director**
Village of Merrimac	Jennie Klecker, Village Administrator
Village of North Freedom	Mike Carignan, Interim Village President
Village of Plain	Sheila Carver, Village Administrator / Clerk
Village of Prairie du Sac	James Schulenberg, Fire Chief**
Village of Rock Springs	Jenny Roloff, Village Clerk/Treasurer
Village of Sauk City	Jim Kirch, Fire Chief
Village of Spring Green	Adam Reno, Public Works Director
Village of West Baraboo	William Clary, Public Works Director
<b>City</b>	
City of Baraboo	John Young, City Administrator**
City of Reedsburg	Joshua Kowalke, Emergency Management**
City of Wisconsin Dells	Karen Terry, City Administrator**

\*\* Also served on Steering Committee

Sauk County Hazard Mitigation Plan Survey 2024

Your Name:

Your Position/Title:

Name of City, Village, Town:

1. Which plans has your organization adopted?

Plan	Yes	No	Unsure
Comprehensive Plan	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Capital Improvement Plan (CIP)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Economic Development Plan	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Housing Plan or Study	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Operations Plan	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Continuity of Operations Plan	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Transportation Plan	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Stormwater Management Plan	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Disaster Recovery Plan	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Watershed Restoration Plan	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Parks/Outdoor Recreation Plan	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Sustainability, Energy, and/or Climate Plan	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Farmland Preservation Plan	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Land & Water Conservation Plan	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
List any other recent plans:			
<div></div>			



Page 2

**2. Which ordinances has your community adopted?**

Ordinance	Yes	No	Unsure
General Zoning Ordinance	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Floodplain Zoning Ordinance, if City or Village	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Shoreland Zoning Ordinance, if City or Village	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Shoreland-Wetland Zoning Ordinance, if City or Village	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Building Codes/Uniform Dwelling Code	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Farmland Preservation Zoning, if Town	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Historic Preservation Ordinances, if City or Village	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
List other ordinances:			

**3. Which personnel and technical resources does your organization have? Include in-house staff and contracted external resources.**

Resource	Yes	No	Unsure
Designated Emergency Management Manager	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Planner or engineer trained in land development	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Planner or engineer trained in construction	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Planner or engineer trained in natural hazards	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Public Works	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Building inspector	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Floodplain Manager/Administrator, if City or Village	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
GIS Technician	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Grant writer/administrator	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Warning systems/services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Mutual Aid Agreements	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Maintenance Programs (tree trimming, stormwater infrastructure maintenance, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
List any other available resources:			

Page 3

**4. Which financial resources does your organization have?**

Resource	Yes	No	Unsure
Capital Improvements Project Funding	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Authority to levy taxes for special purposes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Stormwater Utility Fees	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Community Development Block Grant	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Revenue from utilities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Impact fees for new development	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Tax Incremental Financing (TIF)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
List any other resources:			

**5. Which outreach/engagement capabilities does your organization have to implement hazard mitigation strategies?**

Strategy	Yes	No	Unsure
Staff with hazard mitigation training to attend community events	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ongoing education programs (first aid, disaster preparedness, safety training, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Nonprofit organizations that assist vulnerable populations	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Nonprofit organizations involved in environmental protection	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Municipal website	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Municipal or utility newsletter	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Emergency notification apps	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
List other available strategies:			

6. Rate the categories discussed in questions 2 through 6 by how effectively your organization can implement hazard mitigation projects and strategies:

Category	Low	Moderate	High
Planning	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ordinances/Zoning	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Personnel/Technical Resources	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Financial Resources	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Outreach/Engagement	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

7. What improvements do you think are needed to more effectively manage natural hazards and disaster response for each category:

Category	Improvements Needed
Planning	
Ordinances/Zoning	
Personnel/ Technical Resources	
Financial Resources	
Outreach/ Engagement	

8. What are the top three needs to improve your community's capacity to implement hazard mitigation projects and strategies?

1.	
2.	
3.	

9. List any roads in your jurisdiction that have been flooded in the last 5 years:

Road Name	Road Segment (From/To) or General Location	Year(s)

Thank you for taking the time to complete this survey. It's most appreciated.

Please return this survey by October 4, 2024:

Jed Seidl, Emergency Management Director  
Sauk County  
510 Broadway  
Baraboo, WI 53913

[Jed.Seidl@saukcountywi.gov](mailto:Jed.Seidl@saukcountywi.gov)

Sauk County Hazard Mitigation Plan  
School District Survey 2024

School District

Your Name

Your Position/Title

1. Does the school district have a strategic plan? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, does anything relate to mitigating natural hazards? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, briefly describe.

2. Briefly, what natural hazards are of most concern to the school district and why?

3. Has the school district undertaken any projects to help mitigate natural hazards?

Mitigation Project/Activity	Recently Completed	In Progress	Budgeted
Install backup generators	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Flood-proof existing buildings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Install or improve on-site stormwater management	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Install or improve tornado safe rooms	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Building improvements	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remove large trees that pose a threat to infrastructure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other: <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other: <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>


4. What schools in your district do not have a tornado safe room?

1.		4.		7.	
2.		5.		8.	
3.		6.		9.	

	Yes	No	Unsure
5. Does the school district have an emergency preparedness plan specifically tailored to natural hazards like flooding or high winds?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6. Does the school district provide specific education or resources for students and families about natural hazard risks and preparedness?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7. Does the school district have a post-disaster recovery plan to ensure continuity of education if a school is damaged by a natural hazard?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8. Does the school district have a plan for providing psychological support to students and staff in the aftermath of a natural disaster affecting their school or the larger community?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Communication with Adjoining Counties

Sauk County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan: 2025-2029



Jed Seidl <Jed.Seidl@saukcountywi.gov>

To Jane Gervais; bob.koch@columbiacountywi.gov; Tubbs, Charles; Iowa County 2 - DMA; jbonikowske@juneaucountywi.gov; michael.jessen@co.richland.wi.us; Vernon County - DMA

Cc Stacy Blakemore; Tim Schwecke

Reply

Reply All

Forward

...

Tue 10/15/2024 9:22 AM

Good morning,

Sauk County Emergency Management is in the process of updating our Hazards Mitigation Plan. Like many of you, we’re on our third 5-year update.

Please let us know if there are any natural hazards you believe should be **addressed across county lines** or if any kind of multi-jurisdictional effort could be implemented.

Also, there are a couple of cities and villages that are in more than one county. These include:

- Village of Cazenovia
- City of Wisconsin Dells


Did these communities participate in your most recent effort to update your county plan?

When we finalize our plan update, we’ll send you a link to access the document.

As always, we appreciate any input you may have.

Thank you for your time,

Jed



Jed Seidl

Emergency Management | Director

Phone: (608) 355-4410| Fax: (608) 355-3299

Email: [jed.seidl@saukcountywi.gov](mailto:jed.seidl@saukcountywi.gov)

Address: 510 Broadway, Baraboo, WI 53913

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B - 12



## Communication with American Red Cross

**From:** [Jed Seidl](#)  
**To:** [Williams, Burlie](#); [beal.shana@redcross.org](mailto:beal.shana@redcross.org)  
**Cc:** [Stacy Blakemore](#); [Tim Schwecke](#)  
**Subject:** Sauk County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan: 2025-2029  
**Date:** Tuesday, October 15, 2024 11:45:00 AM  
**Attachments:** [image001.png](#)

---

Good Morning,

Sauk County Emergency Management is in the process of updating our Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan.

We wanted to reach out to thank you for sending us the updated list of storm shelters in our county.

Secondly, please let us know if there is anything in our plan that would help you in providing your services in Sauk County.

When we finalize our plan update, we'll send you a link to access the document.

Thank you for your time and effort – I really appreciate any input you may have.

Sincerely,

Jed



Jed Seidl  
Emergency Management | Director  
Phone: (608) 355-4410 | Fax: (608) 355-3299  
Email: [jed.seidl@saukcountywi.gov](mailto:jed.seidl@saukcountywi.gov)  
Address: 510 Broadway, Baraboo, WI 53913

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## Steering Committee Meeting Agenda #1 (October 2, 2024)



### Sauk County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Steering Committee Meeting

#### NOTICE OF COMMITTEE MEETING

**DATE:** **Wednesday, October 2, 2024 @ 5:30 PM**

**PLACE:** Lake Delton Fire and EMS Complex  
45 Miller Drive, Village of Lake Delton, WI 53959

**VIRTUAL OPTION:** Microsoft Teams [Join the meeting now](https://teams.microsoft.com/l/meetup-join/19%3ameeting_YjhmNWFjN2QtOTNhMy00NjU0LTljNGYtNjNhZDAzMTg4NjFj%40thread.v2/0?context=%7b%22Tid%22%3a%22d6b351ba-e1ee-4920-855a-4eb9c4ba343b%22%2c%22Oid%22%3a%222429b11a-6e1e-4e71-ba26-08cd66fafa7c%22%7d)  
[https://teams.microsoft.com/l/meetup-join/19%3ameeting\\_YjhmNWFjN2QtOTNhMy00NjU0LTljNGYtNjNhZDAzMTg4NjFj%40thread.v2/0?context=%7b%22Tid%22%3a%22d6b351ba-e1ee-4920-855a-4eb9c4ba343b%22%2c%22Oid%22%3a%222429b11a-6e1e-4e71-ba26-08cd66fafa7c%22%7d](https://teams.microsoft.com/l/meetup-join/19%3ameeting_YjhmNWFjN2QtOTNhMy00NjU0LTljNGYtNjNhZDAzMTg4NjFj%40thread.v2/0?context=%7b%22Tid%22%3a%22d6b351ba-e1ee-4920-855a-4eb9c4ba343b%22%2c%22Oid%22%3a%222429b11a-6e1e-4e71-ba26-08cd66fafa7c%22%7d)  
Meeting ID: 236 264 880 126

Passcode: zyj5sd

**REASON FOR MEETING:**    ☒ Regular                      ☐ Special

**SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION:**

1. Introductions
2. Certification of compliance with open meetings law
3. Public comment
4. Project description – What is a hazard mitigation plan?
5. Steering committee role
6. Project timeline
7. Upcoming committee tasks
8. Feedback and questions
9. Discussion of topics for next agenda
10. Adjournment

**Attendance (11 Total)**

- Lisa Wilson, Sauk County Land, Resources and Environment (In person)
- Dave Radel, Town of Spring Green (In person)
- Mark Weihing, Town of Excelsior (In person)
- Jed Seidl, Sauk County Emergency Management (In person)
- Stacy Blakemore, Sauk County Emergency Management (In person)
- Alan Johnson, Town of LaValle (Virtual)
- Josh Kowalke, City of Reedsburg (Virtual)
- James Schulenberg, Village of Prairie du Sac (Virtual)
- Lori Dee, Village of LaValle (Virtual)
- Jodie Molitor, Sauk County Public Health (Virtual)
- Tim Schwecke, CiviTek (In person)

**NEXT MEETING:** Wednesday, October 16, 2024 @ 5:30 PM

Carnegie Schade Library, 230 4<sup>th</sup> Ave., Baraboo, WI 53913

## NOTICE OF COMMITTEE MEETING

- Dave Radel, Town of Spring Green (In person)
- Mark Weihing, Town of Excelsior (In person)
- Jed Seidl, Sauk County Emergency Management (In person)
- Stacy Blakemore, Sauk County Emergency Management (In person)
- Alan Johnson, Town of LaValle (Virtual)
- Joshua Kowalke, City of Reedsburg (Virtual)
- James Schulenberg, Village of Prairie du Sac (Virtual)
- Lori Dee, Village of LaValle (Virtual)
- Jodie Molitor, Sauk County Public Health (Virtual)
- Lori Glasbrenner, River Valley School District (Virtual)
- Lisa Herritz, Ho-Chunk Department of Health (Virtual)
- Brent Gasser, Town of Delton (Virtual)
- Will Christensen, Sauk County (In person)
- John Young, City of Baraboo (Virtual)
- Tim Schwecke, CiviTek (In person)

## Steering Committee Meeting Agenda #3 (November 13, 2024)



### Sauk County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Steering Committee Meeting

#### NOTICE OF COMMITTEE MEETING

**DATE:** Wednesday, November 13, 2024 @ 5:30 PM

**PLACE:** Reedsburg Ambulance (230 Railroad St, Reedsburg, WI 53959)

**VIRTUAL OPTION:** Microsoft Teams

[https://teams.microsoft.com/join/19%3ameeting\\_NWQ4NDU2YzMtMDFyZi00NDVilTg5ZGMtNTJhZjRmYTgzMjE4%40thread.v2/0?context=%7b%22Tid%22%3a%22d6b351ba-e1ee-4920-855a-4eb9c4ba343b%22%2c%22Oid%22%3a%222429b11a-6e1e-4e71-ba26-08cd66fafa7c%22%7d](https://teams.microsoft.com/join/19%3ameeting_NWQ4NDU2YzMtMDFyZi00NDVilTg5ZGMtNTJhZjRmYTgzMjE4%40thread.v2/0?context=%7b%22Tid%22%3a%22d6b351ba-e1ee-4920-855a-4eb9c4ba343b%22%2c%22Oid%22%3a%222429b11a-6e1e-4e71-ba26-08cd66fafa7c%22%7d)

Meeting ID: 215 321 523 57

Passcode: hjM4JH

**REASON FOR MEETING:**     ☒ Regular     ☐ Special

**SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION:**

1. Introductions
2. Certification of compliance with open meetings law
3. Public comment
4. Review selected parts of plan to confirm / revise
5. Upcoming committee tasks, if any
6. Feedback and questions
7. Adjournment

**NEXT MEETING:** TBD, as needed

**Attendance (15 Total)**

- Dave Radel, Town of Spring Green (In person)
- Mark Weihing, Town of Excelsior (Virtual)
- Jed Seidl, Sauk County Emergency Management (In person)
- Stacy Blakemore, Sauk County Emergency Management (In person)
- Alan Johnson, Town of LaValle (Virtual)
- Joshua Kowalke, City of Reedsburg (Virtual)
- James Schulenberg, Village of Prairie du Sac (Virtual)
- Lori Dee, Village of LaValle (In person)
- Jodie Molitor, Sauk County Public Health (Virtual)
- Lori Glasbrenner, River Valley School District (Virtual)
- Lisa Herritz, Ho-Chunk Department of Health (Virtual)
- Will Christensen, Sauk County (In person)
- Lisa Wilson, Sauk county Administrator (Virtual)
- Jordan Buss, JBAD Solutions (Virtual)
- Tim Schwecke, CiviTek (In person)

Survey for Local Mitigation Projects and Activities

Sauk County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

\* Required

Information

1. Name of Municipality \*

Enter your answer

2. Your Name

Enter your answer

Next

Hazard Mitigation Activities and Projects

Select hazard mitigation projects / activities that your jurisdiction and community may benefit from and may like to accomplish in the next 5 years. It is especially important to list projects and activities that may be eligible for mitigation grant funding. There is room at the end of this survey to elaborate on any of these or to add your jurisdiction's pre-identified projects.

3. SEVERE WEATHER

☐ Install backup generators at a critical facility

☐ Bury electrical and other utility lines to prevent service outages during weather events.

☐ Become a NWS Storm Ready Community

☐ Evaluate existing outdoor sirens and coverage. Add or upgrade as needed.

☐ Explore grant opportunities for community safe rooms / storm shelters in municipal buildings, campgrounds and mobile home parks

☐ Encourage the construction of safe rooms in new residential buildings.

☐ Update zoning to require community safe rooms in new or expanding mobile home villages and campgrounds

☐ Post information on the city's, village's, town's website related to emergency warning systems, importance of NOAA weather radios and resident sign up for CodeRED (Sauk County's emergency notifications.)

☐ Post information on the city's, village's, town's website related to, emergency preparedness planning, the safe operation of generators, and space heaters, winter weather driving, tornado safety etc.

☐ Encourage local businesses, churches schools, etc. to utilize NOAA All Hazards Weather Radios as a way to keep the public safe during dangerous weather events.

☐ Host a free emergency preparedness training or post free training information on the city's, village's, town's website

☐ Develop and implement appropriate evacuation procedures in flood-prone areas

☐ Review / update Emergency Operating Plans

**4. STORMWATER, FLOODWATER, DEBRIS MANAGEMENT**

- ☐ Apply for grant to purchase flood-prone properties
- ☐ Build or reinforce levees, floodwalls and berms
- ☐ Raise road surfaces to mitigate flood chances
- ☐ Implement critical facility flood protection measures. (wastewater treatment plant, police station, municipal building)
- ☐ Development of stormwater retention ponds
- ☐ Upgrade storm sewer systems
- ☐ Initiate the creation of a stormwater management plan
- ☐ Develop a plan / pursue funding to modify any bridges/culverts in your jurisdiction that are not able to handle floodwaters.
- ☐ Consider establishing a stormwater utility as a means to fund needed stormwater improvement projects
- ☐ Assess tree trimming projects that would mitigate storm debris related damage and hazards such as blocked critical roadways, storm water drainage, power outages, etc.
- ☐ Designate a storm debris collection point and / or create a debris management plan
- ☐ Remove debris and downed trees along streams and waterways to help improve stream flow.

**5. WILDFIRE**

- ☐ Institute measures to reduce soil erosion following a wildland fire event
- ☐ Consider requirement of burn permits
- ☐ Encourage controlled burns as a means of controlling fuel buildup
- ☐ Ensure new developments have adequate ingress and egress routes
- ☐ Provide information to property owners on creating a defensible space around structures
- ☐ Assess fire district equipment needs and capabilities to effectively respond to wildland fires.
- ☐ Complete a Community Wildfire Protection Plan

**6. CLIMATE ADAPTAION AND OTHER ITEMS**

- ☐ Incorporate natural hazard information into the city's, village's, town's comprehensive plan.
- ☐ Adopt a climate action plan.
- ☐ Establish local heating and cooling centers for vulnerable populations.
- ☐ Encourage local residents to contact friends, neighbors, and other family members during periods of extreme temps.
- ☐ Apply to become part of the Tree City USA program or adopt an urban forest management plan to mitigate high heat extremes during the summer
- ☐ Adopt local ordinances for prioritizing water usage during periods of drought
- ☐ Promote the use of drought-resistant landscaping practices using native plantings.
- ☐ Expand landowner/farmer outreach programs which will increase conservation efforts
- ☐ Encourage farm operators to evaluate the economics of crop insurance programs.

7. DAMS

- ☐ Ensure that dam inspections are conducted as required by state law
- ☐ Review any local dam emergency action plans
- ☐ Include a dam failure in emergency planning exercises
- ☐ Evaluate the removal of dams that don't serve a useful purpose

Sauk County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Tell us about your hazard mitigation projects or activities.

8. Please list hazard mitigation projects or activities your jurisdiction may already have planned over the next five years or elaborate on any items selected above.

Enter your answer

9. Comments:

Enter your answer

Back

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**Executive & Legislative Committee  
Meeting Agenda for May 5, 2025**

**Forthcoming**

**Sauk County Board  
Meeting Agenda for May 20, 2025 (pertinent page only)**

**Forthcoming**

# CERTIFICATION LETTER



STATE OF WISCONSIN  
DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS  
**DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT**

Phone: 608-242-3000  
P.O. Box 7865 · Madison, WI 53707-7865



April 1, 2025

Jed Seidl, Director  
Sauk County  
Emergency Management  
510 Broadway  
Baraboo, WI 53913

Dear Director Seidl:

Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) has reviewed the *Sauk County Hazard Mitigation Plan: 2025-2029*. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and WEM have signed a Program Administration by States operational agreement, allowing WEM to review local mitigation plans to ensure they meet the required criteria for a multi-jurisdiction hazard mitigation plan outlined in 44 CFR Part 201.

The local mitigation plan meets all applicable FEMA mitigation planning requirements except its adoption by: Sauk County, Village of Cazenovia, Village of Ironston, Village of Lake Delton, Village of La Valle, Village of Lime Ridge, Village of Loganville, Village of Merrimac, Village of North Freedom, Village of Plain, Village of Prairie du Sac, Village of Rock Springs, Village of Sauk City, Village of Spring Green, Village of West Baraboo, City of Baraboo, City of Reedsburg, and City of Wisconsin Dells.

Local governments, including special districts, with a plan status of "Approvable Pending Adoption" (APA) are not eligible for FEMA mitigation grant programs with a mitigation plan requirement. The next step in the approval process is to formally adopt the mitigation plan and send a resolution to the state for submission to FEMA. Sample adoption resolutions can be found in Appendix A of the Local Mitigation Planning and Policy Guide.

An approved local mitigation plan, including adoption by the local government, is one of the conditions for applying for and/or receiving FEMA mitigation grants from the following programs:

- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
- Flood Mitigation Assistance

Participating jurisdictions that adopt the plan more than one year after APA status has been issued must either:

- Validate that their information in the plan remains current with respect to both the risk assessment (no recent hazard events, no changes in development) and their mitigation strategy (no changes necessary); or
- Make the necessary updates before submitting the adoption resolution to FEMA.

We look forward to receiving the adoption resolution(s) and discussing options for implementing this mitigation plan. If we can help in any way, please contact me at [heather.thole@widma.gov](mailto:heather.thole@widma.gov).

Sincerely,



Heather Thole, Alternate GAR  
State Hazard Mitigation Officer  
Wisconsin Emergency Management

Enclosure

- WEM Plan Review Tool

Cc:

Stacy Blakemore, Deputy Director, Sauk County Emergency Management  
Darin Gudgeon, Southwest Region Director, WEM  
Tim Schwecke, Civi Tek Consulting

## HISTORY OF ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT

Date	Description
May 20, 2025	Sauk County Board adopted a countywide hazard mitigation plan
■, 2025	City of Baraboo adopted a hazard mitigation plan for its jurisdiction
■, 2025	City of Reedsburg adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan
■, 2025	City of Wisconsin Dells adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan
■, 2025	Village of Ironton adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan
■, 2025	Village of La Valle adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan
■, 2025	Village of Lake Delton adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan
■, 2025	Village of Lime Ridge adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan
■, 2025	Village of Loganville adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan
■, 2025	Village of Merrimac adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan
■, 2025	Village of North Freedom adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan
■, 2025	Village of Plain adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan
■, 2025	Village of Prairie du Sac adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan
■, 2025	Village of Rock Springs adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan
■, 2025	Village of Sauk City adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan
■, 2025	Village of Spring Green adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan
■, 2025	Village of West Baraboo adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan
April 14, 2019	Sauk County Board adopted a countywide hazard mitigation plan
June 25, 2019	City of Baraboo adopted a hazard mitigation plan for its jurisdiction
May 13, 2019	City of Reedsburg adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan
August 19, 2019	City of Wisconsin Dells adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan
May 13, 2019	Village of Ironton adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan
June 10, 2019	Village of La Valle adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan
June 24, 2019	Village of Lake Delton adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan
August 13, 2019	Village of Lime Ridge adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan
July 9, 2019	Village of Loganville adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan
July 9, 2019	Village of Merrimac adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan
May 13, 2019	Village of North Freedom adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan
May 8, 2019	Village of Plain adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan
May 14, 2019	Village of Prairie du Sac adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan
May 20, 2019	Village of Rock Springs adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan
April 30, 2019	Village of Sauk City adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan
May 22, 2019	Village of Spring Green adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan
May 9, 2019	Village of West Baraboo adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan
April 17, 2012	Sauk County Board adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan update
March 27, 2012	City of Baraboo adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan [1]
April 9, 2012	City of Reedsburg adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan update
May 21, 2012	City of Wisconsin Dells adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan update
April 9, 2012	Village of Ironton adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan update
May 9, 2012	Village of La Valle adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan update

Date	Description
April 9, 2012	Village of Lake Delton adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan update
March 13, 2012	Village of Lime Ridge adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan update
May 15, 2012	Village of Loganville adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan update
April 10, 2012	Village of Merrimac adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan update
April 9, 2012	Village of North Freedom adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan update
March 14, 2012	Village of Plain adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan update
March 27, 2012	Village of Prairie du Sac adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan update
March 19, 2012	Village of Rock Springs adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan update
March 13, 2012	Village of Sauk City adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan update
March 14, 2012	Village of Spring Green adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan update
April 12, 2012	Village of West Baraboo adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan update
January, 2005	Sauk County Board adopted a countywide hazard mitigation plan
June 28, 2005	City of Baraboo adopted a hazard mitigation plan for its jurisdiction [1]
July 26, 2005	City of Reedsburg adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan
September 19, 2005	City of Wisconsin Dells adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan (Resolution 3238)
Not known	Village of Ironton adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan
June 28, 2005	Village of La Valle adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan
Not known	Village of Lake Delton adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan
Not known	Village of Lime Ridge adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan
Not known	Village of Loganville adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan
August 10, 2005	Village of Merrimac adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan (Resolution 2005-081)
July 11, 2005	Village of North Freedom adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan (Resolution 391)
July 13, 2005	Village of Plain adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan (Resolution 2005-04)
August 23, 2005	Village of Prairie du Sac adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan (Resolution 8-23-05(a))
Not known	Village of Rock Springs adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan
July 26, 2005	Village of Sauk City adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan
September 28, 2005	Village of Spring Green adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan (Resolution R-0506)
Not known	Village of West Baraboo adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan

## Notes:

1. The City of Baraboo adopted its own hazard mitigation plan in 2005, but elected to participate in the preparation of the five-year update in 2012.

# CRITICAL FACILITIES SORTED BY TYPE: 2024



Municipality	Facility Name	Address
<b>Adult Day Care</b>		
City of Reedsburg	Reminisce Adult Day Services	2350 N Dewey Ave
<b>Adult Family Home</b>		
City of Baraboo	REM Krista Court (0012869)	300 Krista Ct
City of Reedsburg	Kummer Haus (0015814)	237 N Pine Street
City of Reedsburg	REM Eastridge (0017880)	744 Eastridge Dr
Town of Bear Creek	Ridgeview (0010420)	S9068 County Road G
Town of Excelsior	Virginia House (0016558)	S3123 W Lake Virginia Rd
Town of Reedsburg	Kiefer Adult Family Home (0009289)	E6844 Fawn Valley Drive
Town of Winfield	Inspiring Heights LLC (0015367)	E6633 N Dewey Ave
Town of Winfield	Inspiring Horizons (0012949)	E6865 Chadwick Rd
<b>Bridge</b>		
City of Baraboo	Bridge over Baraboo River	2nd Ave
City of Baraboo	Bridge over Baraboo River	Ash/Walnut
City of Baraboo	Bridge over Baraboo River	Broadway
City of Baraboo	Bridge over tributary to Baraboo River	Hill Street
City of Baraboo	Bridge over Baraboo River	Manchester Street
City of Baraboo	Bridge over unnamed stream	State Road 123
City of Reedsburg	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road V
City of Reedsburg	Bridge over unnamed stream	Lavalle St
City of Reedsburg	Bridge over unnamed stream	Preston Ave
City of Reedsburg	Bridge over unnamed stream	State Road 23
City of Reedsburg	Bridge over unnamed stream	Webb Ave
Town of Baraboo	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road DL
Town of Baraboo	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road W
Town of Baraboo	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road W
Town of Baraboo	Bridge over unnamed stream	Gasser Road
Town of Baraboo	Bridge over unnamed stream	Happy Hill Road
Town of Baraboo	Bridge over unnamed stream	Hatchery Road
Town of Baraboo	Bridge over Pine Creek	Hatchery Road
Town of Baraboo	Bridge over unnamed stream	Kohlmeyer Road
Town of Baraboo	Bridge over unnamed stream	Moore St
Town of Baraboo	Bridge over Pine Creek	Sunset Road
Town of Baraboo	Bridge over Baraboo River	US 12

<b>Municipality</b>	<b>Facility Name</b>	<b>Address</b>
Town of Bear Creek	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road B
Town of Bear Creek	Bridge over Bear Creek	County Road N
Town of Bear Creek	Bridge over Bear Creek	Croal Hollow Road
Town of Bear Creek	Bridge over unnamed stream	Croal Hollow Road
Town of Bear Creek	Bridge over Little Bear Creek	Dane Hill Road
Town of Bear Creek	Bridge over Little Bear Creek	Little Bear Road
Town of Bear Creek	Bridge over unnamed stream	Marble Quarry Road
Town of Bear Creek	Bridge over McCarville Creek	Mc Carville Road
Town of Dellona	Bridge over unnamed stream	Briar Bluff Road
Town of Dellona	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road H
Town of Dellona	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road P
Town of Dellona	Bridge over Dell Creek	County Road HH
Town of Dellona	Bridge over unnamed stream	North Avenue
Town of Dellona	Bridge over unnamed stream	South Avenue
Town of Dellona	Bridge over Dell Creek	Town Hall Road
Town of Delton	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road H
Town of Delton	Bridge over unnamed stream	Mirror Lake Road
Town of Excelsior	Bridge over unnamed stream	Coon Bluff Road
Town of Excelsior	Bridge over unnamed stream	Highlow Road
Town of Franklin	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road B
Town of Franklin	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road N
Town of Franklin	Bridge over unnamed stream	Eli Valley Road
Town of Franklin	Bridge over unnamed stream	Hickory Road
Town of Franklin	Bridge over Honey Creek	Leland Road
Town of Franklin	Bridge over unnamed stream	Mill Road
Town of Franklin	Bridge over unnamed stream	Mill Road
Town of Franklin	Bridge over unnamed stream	Ohio Road
Town of Franklin	Bridge over unnamed stream	Sky View Drive
Town of Franklin	Bridge over unnamed stream	Valley View Road
Town of Franklin	Bridge over Honey Creek	Willow Road
Town of Freedom	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road PF
Town of Freedom	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road W
Town of Freedom	Bridge over Seeley Creek	County Road W
Town of Freedom	Bridge over Seeley Creek	Diamond Hill Road

Municipality	Facility Name	Address
Town of Freedom	Bridge over unnamed stream	Freedom Road
Town of Freedom	Bridge over unnamed stream	Kossin Drive
Town of Freedom	Bridge over Seeley Creek	Seeley Lane
Town of Greenfield	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road W
Town of Greenfield	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road X
Town of Greenfield	Bridge over Rowley Creek	Durward's Glen Road
Town of Greenfield	Bridge over Rowley Creek	Konkeltmill Road
Town of Greenfield	Bridge over Baraboo River	STH 113
Town of Honey Creek	Bridge over East Branch Honey Creek	Block Road
Town of Honey Creek	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road C
Town of Honey Creek	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road C
Town of Honey Creek	Bridge over North Branch Honey Creek	County Road C
Town of Honey Creek	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road PF
Town of Honey Creek	Bridge over East Branch Honey Creek	County Road PF
Town of Honey Creek	Bridge over North Branch Honey Creek	County Road PF
Town of Honey Creek	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road E
Town of Honey Creek	Bridge over North Branch Honey Creek	Cross Road
Town of Honey Creek	Bridge over North Branch Honey Creek	Elm Road
Town of Honey Creek	Bridge over unnamed stream	Hemlock Road
Town of Honey Creek	Bridge over unnamed stream	Sky View Road
Town of Honey Creek	Bridge over unnamed stream	Wenzel Road
Town of Ironton	Bridge over Little Baraboo River	Branton Road
Town of Ironton	Bridge over Little Baraboo River	County Road G
Town of Ironton	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road PF
Town of Ironton	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road S
Town of Ironton	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road S
Town of Ironton	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road S
Town of Ironton	Bridge over Seeley Creek	County Road W
Town of Ironton	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road G
Town of Ironton	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road G
Town of Ironton	Bridge over unnamed stream	Cox Road
Town of Ironton	Bridge over unnamed stream	Klein Road
Town of Ironton	Bridge over Carr Valley Branch	Marshall Road
Town of Ironton	Bridge over Little Baraboo River	Nash Road

<b>Municipality</b>	<b>Facility Name</b>	<b>Address</b>
Town of Ironton	Bridge over unnamed stream	Pikel Road
Town of Ironton	Bridge over unnamed stream	Pikel Road
Town of La Valle	Bridge over Lake Redstone	County Road F
Town of La Valle	Bridge over Baraboo River	County Road V
Town of La Valle	Bridge over Baraboo River	Dutch Hollow Road
Town of La Valle	Bridge over Baraboo River	Highway 33
Town of La Valle	Bridge over Baraboo River	Hwy 33
Town of La Valle	Bridge over unnamed stream	Smith Road
Town of La Valle	Bridge over Crossman Creek	Stout Road
Town of La Valle	Bridge over Crossman Creek	Stout Road
Town of Merrimac	Railroad bridge over Gallus Slough at Wisconsin River	Railroad
Town of Merrimac	Brige over Gallus Slough	State Road 78/113
Town of Prairie du Sac	Bridge over Honey Creek	County Road O
Town of Prairie du Sac	Bridge over Otter Creek	County Road PF
Town of Prairie du Sac	Bridge over Otter Creek	Gilding Road
Town of Prairie du Sac	Bridge over Otter Creek	Otter Creek Road
Town of Prairie du Sac	Bridge over Otter Creek	Prairie Road
Town of Prairie du Sac	Bridge over Otter Creek	River Road
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over unnamed stream	Coon Valley Rd
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over Babb Creek	Coon Valley Rd
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over unnamed stream	Copper Creek Crossing
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road CH
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over Babb Creek	County Road K
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over unnamed stream	Crosscut Rd
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over unnamed stream	CTH CH
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over Babbs Creek	CTH K
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over unnamed stream	Dunse Rd
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over Narrows Creek	Dunse Rd
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over Narrows Creek	Dunse Road
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over Babb Creek	Fish Pond Rd
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over unnamed stream	Golf Course Rd
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over Narrows Creek	Golf Course Rd
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over unnamed stream	Golf Course Rd
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over unnamed stream	Golf Course Road

<b>Municipality</b>	<b>Facility Name</b>	<b>Address</b>
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over Narrows Creek	Golf Course Road
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over unnamed stream	Grote Hill Rd
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over unnamed stream	Hachbarth Rd
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over unnamed stream	Herritz Rd
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over unnamed stream	Herritz Rd
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over Copper Creek	N. Reedsburg Rd
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over unnamed stream	North Reedsburg Road
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over unnamed stream	Old La Valle Rd
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over unnamed stream	Old Loganville Rd
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over unnamed stream	Prairie View Rd
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over Baraboo River	S Dewey Ave
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over unnamed stream	S Dewey Avenue
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over unnamed stream	Ski Hill Rd
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over unnamed stream	Ski Hill Rd
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over unnamed stream	Ski Hill Rd
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over unnamed stream	STH 154
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over Hay Creek	STH 23
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over unnamed stream	STH 23
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over unnamed stream	STH 23
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over Babb Creek	STH 33
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over unnamed stream	Themann Hill Rd
Town of Spring Green	Bridge over unnamed stream	Butternut Road
Town of Spring Green	Bridge over unnamed stream	Raymer Drive
Town of Spring Green	Bridge over unnamed stream	Wilson Creek Road
Town of Sumpter	Bridge over Otter Creek	County Road C
Town of Sumpter	Bridge over Otter Creek	Keitel Drive
Town of Sumpter	Bridge over Otter Creek	Kings Corner Road
Town of Sumpter	Bridge over unnamed stream	Stones Pocket Road
Town of Sumpter	Bridge over Otter Creek	Stones Pocket Road
Town of Sumpter	Bridge over unnamed stream	Stones Pocket Road
Town of Sumpter	Bridge over unnamed stream	Yanke Drive
Town of Troy	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road C
Town of Troy	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road C
Town of Troy	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road O

<b>Municipality</b>	<b>Facility Name</b>	<b>Address</b>
Town of Troy	Bridge over Honey Creek	County Road O
Town of Troy	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road E
Town of Troy	Bridge over unnamed stream	Factory Road
Town of Troy	Bridge over unnamed stream	Mill Road
Town of Washington	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road G
Town of Washington	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road S
Town of Washington	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road S
Town of Washington	Bridge over unnamed stream	Narrows Valley Rd
Town of Washington	Bridge over unnamed stream	Narrows Valley Rd
Town of Washington	Bridge over unnamed stream	North View Road
Town of Washington	Bridge over unnamed stream	Tuckertown Rd
Town of Washington	Bridge over Hill Point Creek	Village Road
Town of Westfield	Bridge over Narrows Creek	Open View Road
Town of Westfield	Bridge over Narrows Creek	Pine Bluff Rd
Town of Westfield	Bridge over Spring Valley Creek	Spring Valley Rd
Town of Westfield	Bridge over unnamed stream	Sunrise Rd
Town of Winfield	Bridge over Hay Creek	Bass Rd
Town of Winfield	Bridge over Twin Creek	Churchill Road
Town of Winfield	Bridge over Twin Creek	County Road F
Town of Winfield	Bridge over Hay Creek	County Road K
Town of Winfield	Bridge over Twin Creek	County Road V
Town of Winfield	Bridge over Hay Creek	County Road WD
Town of Winfield	Bridge over Copper Creek	Golf Course Rd
Town of Winfield	Bridge over Hay Creek	Skinner Road
Town of Woodland	Bridge over Plum Creek	County Road G
Town of Woodland	Bridge over Little Baraboo	Beier Road
Town of Woodland	Bridge over Little Baraboo River	Boot Jack Road
Town of Woodland	Bridge over Little Baraboo River	County Road EE
Town of Woodland	Bridge over Little Baraboo River	County Road G
Town of Woodland	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road Y
Town of Woodland	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road Y
Town of Woodland	Bridge over unnamed stream	David Dr
Town of Woodland	Bridge over Little Baraboo River	Henderson Road
Town of Woodland	Bridge over unnamed stream	Mortimer Road

Municipality	Facility Name	Address
Town of Woodland	Bridge over Little Baraboo River	Quaker Valley Road
Town of Woodland	Bridge over Little Baraboo	Rott Road
Town of Woodland	Bridge over unnamed stream	Strawbridge Road
Village of Lake Delton	Bridge over Lake Delton	Adams St
Village of Lake Delton	Bridge over Lake Delton	Burritt Ave
Village of Lake Delton	Bridge over Springbrook	Clara Ave
Village of Lake Delton	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road A
Village of North Freedom	Bridge over Baraboo River	County Road PF
Village of North Freedom	Bridge over Baraboo River	Walnut St
Village of Plain	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road B
Village of Plain	Bridge over unnamed stream	Wachter Ave (23)
Village of Plain	Bridge over Honey Creek	Wachter Ave (Hwy 23)
Village of Prairie du Sac	Bridge over Wisconsin River	STH 60
Village of Sauk City	Bridge over Wisconsin River	US 12
Village of West Baraboo	Bridge over Baraboo River	Shaw Street
Village of West Baraboo	Bridge over Baraboo River	US Hwy 12
<b>Campground</b>		
City of Baraboo	Sauk County Fairgrounds	700 Washington St
City of Wisconsin Dells	Sherwood Forest Camping & RV Park	2852 Wis Dells Pkwy
City of Wisconsin Dells	Mt. Olympus Camp Resort	300 County Road A
City of Wisconsin Dells	Natura	400 County Road A
Town of Baraboo	Baraboo RV Resort	E10545 Terrytown Rd
Town of Baraboo	Skillet Creek Campground	E11329 Hwy 139
Town of Baraboo	Green Valley Campground	S5927 Oak Ct
Town of Baraboo	Green Vally Campground	S5927 Oak Ct
Town of Baraboo	Devil's Lake State Park	S5975 Park Rd
Town of Bear Creek	White Mound County Park	S7967 White Mound Dr
Town of Dellona	Christmas Mountain Campground	S944 Christmas Mountain Rd
Town of Delton	Nature's Touch Campground	E10096 Trout Rd
Town of Delton	Mirror Lake State Park	E10320 Fern Dell Rd
Town of Delton	Dell Pines Campground	E10562 Shady Lane Rd
Town of Delton	Pioneer Park	E10570 Fern Dell Rd
Town of Delton	Country Roads RV	S1633 Hwy 23
Town of Delton	Yogi Bear's Jellystone Park Camp	S1915 Ishnala Rd



Municipality	Facility Name	Address
Town of Delton	Red Oak Campground	S2350 Timothy Ln
Town of Delton	Wisconsin Dells KOA	S235A Stand Rock Rd
Town of Delton	Badger Steam and Gas Engine Show - Event Campground	S3347 Sand Rd
Town of Delton	Rocky Arbor State Park	U.S. Highway 12
Town of Fairfield	Fox Hill RV Park & Campground	E11371 N Reedsburg Rd
Town of Greenfield	Double K-D Ranch	E12442 County Road W
Town of Honey Creek	Tuck-A-Way Campground	E9648 Tuckaway Dr
Town of La Valle	Dutch Hollow Lake	E2670 Club House Dr
Town of La Valle	Chapparal Campground	S316 Dreamland Dr
Town of Merrimac	Merry Mac's Campground	E12995 Halweg Rd
Town of Spring Green	Wisconsin Riverside Resort	S13220 Shifflet Rd
Town of Washington	Sugar Maple MX Park	S5702 Sugar Maple Rd
Village of Lake Delton	Bonanza Campground & RV Park	1770 Wisconsin Dells Parkway
Village of Lake Delton	Camp Delton Club	E10305 Xanadu Rd
Village of Prairie du Sac	VFW Memorial Park Campground	700 VFW Dr
<b>Community Based Residential Facility (CBRF)</b>		
City of Baraboo	Starlight Assisted Living (0018498)	1114 Silver Dr
City of Baraboo	Our House Baraboo Assisted Care (0013376)	1200 Washington Ave
City of Baraboo	Meadow Lane (110191)	1414 Jefferson St
City of Baraboo	St Clare Senior Living (0020528)	1414 Jefferson St
City of Baraboo	Meadow View (0011486)	1600 Jefferson St
City of Baraboo	Meadow Ridge Assisted Living LLC (0009753)	1700 Jefferson St
City of Baraboo	Oak Park Place Baraboo Autumn Lane (0012510)	800 Waldo St
City of Reedsburg	Casa de Oakes Assisted Living (0015819)	1130 Bindl Dr
City of Reedsburg	Casa de Oakes Memory Care (0016006)	1130 Bindl Dr
City of Reedsburg	Our House Reedsburg Memory Care (0013375)	1135 17th Ct
City of Reedsburg	Casa de Oakes Pineview (0018386)	1395 Pineview St
City of Reedsburg	Casa de Oakes Inc Reedsburg (0012392)	201 South Grove St
City of Reedsburg	Ridgeview Trails (0018113)	2350 N Dewey Ave
City of Reedsburg	Our House Reedsburg Assisted Care (0013376)	355 Mack Dr
Town of Excelsior	Country Casa (0010325)	E8509 N Reedsburg Rd
Town of Reedsburg	Casa de Oakes (0008972)	E6846 Fawn Valley Dr
Town of Washington	Harmony Hills (0016795)	E4796 Narrows Creek Rd
Village of Prairie du Sac	Pines Assisted Living (The) (110462)	1050 Prairie St

Municipality	Facility Name	Address
Village of Prairie du Sac	Pine Villa Memory Care (0016643)	890 Prairie St
Village of Spring Green	Meadows of Spring Green (The) (110558)	477 E Rainbow Rd
<b>Community/Senior Center</b>		
City of Baraboo	Barboo Civic Center	124 Snd St
City of Reedsburg	Fusch Community Center	2090 Rideview Dr
Town of Fairfield	Fairfield Center	E12654 CTH T
Village of Plain	American Legion Post 398	1225 American Legion Dr
Village of Plain	Kraemer Library and Community Center	910 Main St
Village of Rock Springs	Rock Springs Memorial Community Center	201 W Broadway
Village of Sauk City	Sauk Prairie Community Center	730 Monroe St
Village of Spring Green	Spring Green Senior Center	117 S Washington St
<b>Correctional Facility</b>		
City of Baraboo	Huber Center	1300 Lange Ct
<b>Dam</b>		
City of Wisconsin Dells	Kilbourn Dam (#6)	none
Town of Dellona	Marking Dam (#846)	none
Town of Excelsior	Huey Duck Lake Dam (#568)	none
Town of Excelsior	Virginia Lake Dam (#829)	none
Town of Franklin	Plain Honey Creek Dam 4 (#381)	none
Town of Franklin	Plain Honey Creek Dam 3 (#382)	none
Town of Franklin	Plain Honey Creek Dam 2 (#497)	S Lake Rd
Town of Freedom	Schramms Dam (#192) Seeley Lake	none
Town of Freedom	Steinhorst and Coughlin Dam (480)	none
Town of Honey Creek	Leland Dam (#191)	none
Town of La Valle	Dutch Hollow Lake Dam (#193)	none
Town of La Valle	Lake Redstone Dam (#653)	none
Town of La Valle	Hemlock Dam (#956)	none
Town of Prairie du Sac	Prairie du Sac Dam (#30)	none
Town of Spring Green	Long Lake Flowage Dam (#815)	none
Town of Spring Green	Bakkens Pond Dam (#816)	none
Town of Woodland	Magruder Dam (#419)	none
Town of Woodland	Polk Dam (#830)	none
Town of Woodland	Sensnovis Dam (#896)	none
Town of Woodland	Satterlee Dam (#456)	none

Municipality	Facility Name	Address
Village of Lake Delton	Delton Dam (#190)	none
Village of Lake Delton	Dells Manor Dam (#654)	none
Village of Lake Delton	Lake of the Dells (#4837)	none
Village of Lake Delton	Dell Creek Dam (#56)	none
<b>Electric Facility - Power Plant</b>		
Town of Prairie du Sac	Praire du Sac Hydro Plant	S9270 Dam Rd
<b>Electric Facility - Substation</b>		
City of Baraboo	Alliant Energy Substation	CTH W
City of Baraboo	Alliant Energy substation	Island Ct
City of Baraboo	Alliant Energy Substation	Moore St
City of Baraboo	Alliant Energy Substation	Paradise Alley
City of Baraboo	Alliant Engery Substation	South Blvd
City of Reedsburg	City of Reedsburg substation	1139 Wellington Dr
City of Reedsburg	Electric substation	1600 19th St
City of Reedsburg	Reedsburg electric substation	412 S Walnut St
Town of Baraboo	Alliant Energy substation	Hatchery Road
Town of Delton	Electric substation	E10175 County Road P
Town of Delton	Electric substation	E10569 Fern Dell Rd
Town of Delton	Electric substation	S3183 Fox Hill Rd
Town of Merrimac	Alliant Energy substation	E13910 COUNTY RD DL
Town of Reedsburg	American Transmission electric substation	S Dewey Ave
Town of Reedsburg	Substation	S. Dewey Ave
Town of Spring Green	Wisconsin Power & Light Electric substation	Raidbow Rd and US Hwy 14
Town of Westfield	Wisconsin Power & Light Electric substation	S5781 Spring Valley Rd
<b>EMS Facility</b>		
City of Baraboo	Baraboo Ambulance	120 5th St
City of Reedsburg	Reedsburg Ambulance	230 Railroad St
Town of Washington	Hillpoint 1st Responders	S6101 State Road 154
Village of La Valle	LaValle 1st Responders	Intersection of Main and Union
Village of La Valle	La Valle 1st Responders	W Main St
Village of Lake Delton	Delton Ambulance Service	200 Whitlock St
Village of Loganville	Loganville 1st Responders	140 West St
Village of Merrimac	Merrimac EMT	127 School St
Village of North Freedom	North Freedom 1st Responders	103 N Maple St

Municipality	Facility Name	Address
Village of Plain	Plain Ambulance	1045 Cedar St
Village of Rock Springs	Rock Springs EMS	105 E Broadway
Village of Sauk City	Sauk Prairie Ambulance	110 Washington St
<b>Fire Station</b>		
City of Baraboo	Baraboo Fire and EMS District	135 Fourth St
City of Reedsburg	Reedsburg Fire Department	131 S Park
Town of Washington	Town of Washington Hillpoint Fire Station	S6101 State Road 154
Village of La Valle	LaValle Fire Department	101 East Main St
Village of Lake Delton	Lake Delton Fire and EMS Complex	45 Miller Dr
Village of Loganville	Loganville Area Fire Department	140 West St
Village of Merrimac	Merrimac Fire Department	120 School St
Village of North Freedom	North Freedom Fire Department	103 N Maple St
Village of Plain	Plain Fire Protection District	1045 Cedar St
Village of Prairie du Sac	Prairie du Sac Volunteer Fire Department	855 17th St
Village of Sauk City	Sauk City Fire Station	505 Van Buren St
Village of Spring Green	Spring Green Fire Protection District	327 S Winsted St
<b>Group Child Care Center</b>		
City of Baraboo	Bright Future	1000 11th St
City of Baraboo	Our Saviors Kids Early Learning Center (Our Savior	1120 Draper St
City of Baraboo	SSM Tommy Bartlett Childcare	1510 Jefferson St
City of Baraboo	Baraboo Head Start Center	1531 Lake Street
City of Baraboo	Lil Treasures Day Care	231 4th St
City of Baraboo	Childrens Day Center & Preschool	525 Madison Ave
City of Baraboo	Bear-A-Boo	620 Commerce Dr
City of Baraboo	Bright Future Bilingual Early Learning Center	714 Matts Ferry Rd
City of Reedsburg	Walker Family Daycare, Inc.	1111 Industrial Ave
City of Reedsburg	Renewal Unlimited - Reedsburg Area Learning Center	400 Alexander Ave
Town of Delton	Neenk Chunk GRA Head Start Center	E10701 Fern Dell Rd
Village of Lake Delton	Mindi's Sunshine Playhouse Childcare	223 Progressive Dr
Village of Prairie du Sac	Renewal Unlimited Sauk Prairie	1906 North St
Village of Prairie du Sac	Peek-A-Boo Daycare	955 17th St
Village of Sauk City	By Leaps and Bounds Childcare	213 Washington Ave
Village of Sauk City	Sauk Prairie Nursery Center Inc	504 Washington Ave
<b>Health Care Clinic</b>		

Municipality	Facility Name	Address
City of Baraboo	ARO Behavioral Health	103 Water St
City of Baraboo	SSM Health at Home	1111 8th St
City of Baraboo	SSM Health at Home	1111 8th St
City of Baraboo	U.S. Veterans Affairs - Baraboo Clinic	1670 S Boulevard
City of Baraboo	SSM Health Dean Medical Group	707 14th Street
City of Baraboo	Nordic Private Care	814 Lynn Ave
City of Reedsburg	Reedsburg Physician's Group	1900 N Dewey Avenue
Town of Franklin	Erickson Clinic	8804 Valley View Rd
Village of Lake Delton	Mile Bluff Medical Center Clinics	28 Commerce St
Village of Lake Delton	SSM Health Urgent Care	530 Wis Dells Pkwy S
Village of Plain	Plain Medical Clinic	825 Main St
Village of Prairie du Sac	SSM Health at Home	250 26th Street, Suite 110
Village of Prairie du Sac	SSM Health Dean Medical Group	250 26th Street, Suite 240
Village of Prairie du Sac	Good Neighbor Clinic	80 1st St
Village of Sauk City	Prairie Clinic, S.C.	112 Helen St
Village of Sauk City	Wisconsin Heart & Vascular Institute	207 Water St
Village of Spring Green	Spring Green Medical Center	150 E Jefferson St
Village of Spring Green	Spring Medical Associates	156 W Jefferson St
Village of Spring Green	Driftless Diabetes Management	285 S Winstead St
Village of Spring Green	Green River Valley Medical Clinic	436 Sunrise Dr
<b>Hospital</b>		
City of Baraboo	SSM Health - St. Clare Hospital	707 14th St
City of Reedsburg	Reedsburg Area Medical Center	2000 N Dewey Ave
Village of Prairie du Sac	Sauk Prairie Healthcare	260 26th Street
<b>K-12</b>		
City of Baraboo	Baraboo High School	1201 Draper St
City of Baraboo	Jack Young Middle School	1531 Draper St
City of Baraboo	St. Joseph School	310 2nd St
City of Baraboo	Al Behrman Elementary	400 Mulberry St
City of Baraboo	St. Johns Lutheran School	515 Fifth St
City of Baraboo	BELC	707 Center St
City of Baraboo	BELC-Renewal Head Start	707 Center St
City of Baraboo	West Elementary School (kindergarten center)	707 Center St
City of Baraboo	East Elementary School	815 6th St

<b>Municipality</b>	<b>Facility Name</b>	<b>Address</b>
City of Reedsburg	Reedsburg Area High School	1100 S Albert Ave
City of Reedsburg	Pineview Elementary School	1121 8th St
City of Reedsburg	St. Peters Lutheran School	346 N Locust
City of Reedsburg	4K Community-Based	401 Alexander Ave
City of Reedsburg	Westside Elementary School	401 Alexander Ave
City of Reedsburg	Sacred Heart School	545 N Oak St
City of Reedsburg	Webb Middle School	707 N Webb Ave
City of Wisconsin Dells	Wisconsin Dells High School	1501 Brew Farm Road
Town of Fairfield	Community Christian School of Baraboo	E12654 County Road T
Town of Honey Creek	Tower Rock Elementary	S9033 Denzer Rd
Town of Ironton	Weston Jr. High School	E2511 County Road S
Town of Ironton	Weston Sr. High School	E2511 County Road S
Town of Ironton	Weston Elementary	E2511 County Road S
Town of Washington	Rustic Ridge Amish School	E2875 State Road 154
Town of Washington	Hidden Acres Amish School	E4583 Stoney Ridge Road
Town of Woodland	Quaker Valley Amish School	S2441 Quaker Valley Rd
Village of Lake Delton	Lake Delton Elementary School	20 W Delevan St
Village of Loganville	Loganville Elementary	S5864 Hwy 23
Village of Merrimac	Merrimac Community Charter Elementary School	360 School Rd
Village of North Freedom	North Freedom Elementary School	S4890 CTH I (500 N Maple St)
Village of Plain	St. Luke Grade School	1290 Nachreiner Ave
Village of Plain	River Valley Early Learning	1370 Cherry St
Village of Prairie du Sac	Sauk Prairie High School	105 9th St
Village of Prairie du Sac	Bridges Elementary	1200 Broadway St
Village of Prairie du Sac	Grand Avenue Elementary School	225 Grand Ave
Village of Sauk City	Sauk Prairie Middle School	207 Maple St
Village of Sauk City	St. Aloysius Grade School	608 Oak St
Village of Sauk City	Shoreless Lake School Wisconsin	608 Oak St
Village of Spring Green	Saint John the Evangelist School	209 N Washington St
Village of Spring Green	River Valley Middle School	660 W Daley St
Village of Spring Green	River Valley High School	660 W Varsity Ave
Village of Spring Green	River Valley Elementary	830 W Daley St
Village of West Baraboo	Willson Elementary School	146 Berkley Blvd

**Library**

<b>Municipality</b>	<b>Facility Name</b>	<b>Address</b>
City of Baraboo	Carnegie-Schadde Memorial Public Library	230 Fourth Ave
City of Reedsburg	Reedsburg Public Library	370 Vine St
Village of La Valle	La Valle Public Library	101 W Main St
Village of North Freedom	North Freedom Public Library	105 N Maple St
Village of Plain	Kraemer Library & Community Center	910 Main St
Village of Prairie du Sac	Ruth Culver Community Library	540 Water St
Village of Rock Springs	Rock Springs Public Library	251 Railroad St
Village of Sauk City	George Culver Community Library	615 Philips Blvd
Village of Spring Green	Spring Green Community Library	230 E Monroe St
<b>Manufactured/Mobile Home Park</b>		
City of Baraboo	Honey Boy Mobile Home Park	1420 South Blvd
City of Baraboo	Wander Inn Mobile Home Park	844 8th Ave
City of Baraboo	Black Hawk Manor	901 Moore St
City of Reedsburg	Maple Aire Village	1239 Maple St
City of Reedsburg	The Courtyards	2701 E Main St
City of Reedsburg	Reedsburg Estates	325 S Grove St
City of Wisconsin Dells	Fairway MHC	610 Commercial Ave
Town of Baraboo	Four Winds Mobile Home Park	S4110 US Hwy 12
Town of Baraboo	Kuhnaus Mobile Court	S5746 US Hwy 12
Town of Dellona	Dellwood Mobile Home Court	E9450 Dellwood Rd
Town of Delton	Lower Dells Estates	S1975 Hwy A
Town of Fairfield	Emperuer MHP	E11790 A Trap Shoot Rd
Town of Fairfield	Petes Park	S3851 CTH U
Town of Greenfield	Paradise Acres	E12505 County Rd W
Town of Honey Creek	Tuckaway Camp	E9630 Tuckaway Dr
Town of Merrimac	Park Place MHC	S7175 Bluff Rd
Town of Spring Green	Oak Ridge Estates	S13220 Shifflet Rd
Town of Sumpter	Bluffview Estates	S7559 US Hwy 12
Village of Ironton	West View Court	Park St and West St
Village of Lake Delton	Reds Trailer Court & Campground	731 Sunset Blvd
Village of Lake Delton	Deer Run Mobile Home Estates	Progressive Dr
Village of North Freedom	North Freedom Mobile Home Park	324 S Maple St
<b>Municipal Garage</b>		
City of Baraboo	Baraboo Street Department Shop	450 Roundhouse Ct

<b>Municipality</b>	<b>Facility Name</b>	<b>Address</b>
City of Baraboo	Baraboo Parks Maintenance Office	900 2nd Ave
City of Reedsburg	Reedsburg Public Works Garage	412 S Walnut St
City of Reedsburg	Sauk County Highway Department - Reedsburg	K St
Town of Bear Creek	Bear Creek Municipal Garage	S9497 County Road G
Town of Delton	Delton Municipal Shop	E10064 Xanadu Rd
Town of Delton	Sauk County Highway Department- Lake Delton	S1616 Hwy 23
Town of La Valle	Sauk County Highway Department - Sefkar Rd	Sefkar Rd
Town of Prairie du Sac	Sauk County Highway Department - Prairie du Sac	Hwy 12 at PF
Town of Spring Green	Sauk County Highway Department- Spring Green	Kennedy Rd
Town of Washington	Town of Washington Municipal Garage	E4074 W Hillpoint Rd
Town of Woodland	Woodland Town Garage	S548 County Road G
Village of Ironton	Village of Ironton Municipal Garage	600 State St
Village of La Valle	Village of La Valle Road Shop	210 Commercial St
Village of La Valle	Town of La Valle Road Shop	218 Commercial St
Village of Lake Delton	Lake Delton Public Works Garage No. 1	121 Skyline Dr
Village of Lake Delton	Lake Delton Public Works Garage No. 2	121 Skyline Dr
Village of Lime Ridge	Lime Ridge Municipal Garage	109 N Main St
Village of Merrimac	Wisconsin Department of Transportation	251 E Main St
Village of North Freedom	North Freedom storage building	100 W Walnut St
Village of North Freedom	North Freedom Public Works Garage/Office	105 N Maple St
Village of Plain	Plain Public Works Garage	610 Bridge Rd
Village of Plain	Plain Public Works Garage	961 Wachter Ave
Village of Plain	Public Works Department	Main St
Village of Prairie du Sac	Prairie du Sac Public Works/Utility Shop	1700 North St
Village of Spring Green	Spring Green Village Salt Storage Bldg	456 E Rainbow Rd
Village of Spring Green	Spring Green Public Works Department	456 E Rainbow Rd
Village of West Baraboo	Village of West Baraboo Storage Facility	1302 Zajak St
Village of West Baraboo	West Baraboo Municipal Garage	500 Cedar St
Village of West Baraboo	Sauk County Highway Department - West Baraboo	620 STH 136 (Linn St)
<b>Municipal Office and Other</b>		
City of Baraboo	Baraboo Civic Center	
City of Baraboo	Baraboo City Hall	
City of Baraboo	Public Defender's Office	107 Third St
City of Baraboo	Baraboo Parks and Recreation	124 2nd St



<b>Municipality</b>	<b>Facility Name</b>	<b>Address</b>
City of Baraboo	Coroner's Office	1319 Sauk Ave
City of Baraboo	Baraboo Municipal Building	135 4th St
City of Baraboo	Sauk County West Square Building	505 Broadway
City of Baraboo	Sauk County Courthouse Annex	510 Broadway
City of Baraboo	Sauk County Courthouse	515 Oak St
City of Reedsburg	Reedsburg Municipal Building	131 S Park St
City of Reedsburg	Reedsburg Administrative Offices	134 S Locust St
City of Reedsburg	Reedsburg Town Hall	600 W Main St
Town of Baraboo	North Shore Shelter	No Address
Town of Bear Creek	Sauk County Parks & Recreation	S7995 White Mound Dr
Town of Bear Creek	Bear Creek Town Hall	S9497 County Road G
Town of Dellona	Dellona Town Hall	E8062 County Road H
Town of Fairfield	Fairfield Town Hall	E12891 County Road U
Town of Greenfield	Greenfield Town Hall	E13098 County Road W
Town of Honey Creek	Honey Creek Town Hall	E8724 County Road C
Town of Ironton	La Valle Village Hall	103 W Main St
Town of Ironton	Ironton Town Hall	E4206 Old K Rd
Town of Merrimac	Merrimac Town Hall	S6911A State Hwy 113
Town of Prairie du Sac	Prairie du Sac Town Hall	S9903 US Hwy 12
Town of Spring Green	Spring Green Town Hall	E4411 Kennedy Rd
Town of Sumpter	Sumpter Town Hall	Western Ave
Town of Troy	Sumpter Community Center	E10496 County Road C
Town of Troy	Troy Town Hall	S10372 County Road C
Town of Washington	Washington Town Hall	S6101 State Road 154
Town of Winfield	Winfield Town Hall	S1992 County Road K
Town of Woodland	Woodland Town Hall	S 548 County Road G
Village of Ironton	Ironton Village Hall	600 State St
Village of La Valle	Village of La Valle Municipal Hall	101 W Main St
Village of Lake Delton	Lake Delton Public Works office	151 Skyline Dr
Village of Lake Delton	Delton Town Hall, Marshall Memorial Hall	30 Wisconsin Dells Parkway South
Village of Lake Delton	Lake Delton Administration Building	50 Wisconsin Dells Pkwy South
Village of Lime Ridge	Lime Ridge Village Hall	133 S Main St
Village of Loganville	Loganville Village Hall	140 West St
Village of Loganville	Westfield Town Hall	200 Mill St

Municipality	Facility Name	Address
Village of Merrimac	Merrimac Village Hall	100 Cook St
Village of North Freedom	Freedom Town Hall	103 N Maple St
Village of North Freedom	North Freedom Village Hall	103 N Maple St
Village of North Freedom	Town of Freedom Town Hall	103 N Maple St
Village of Plain	Plain Village Hall	1015 Cedar St
Village of Plain	Franklin Town Hall	550 Main St
Village of Prairie du Sac	Prairie du Sac Village Hall	335 Galena St
Village of Rock Springs	Excelsior Town Hall	100 E Broadway
Village of Rock Springs	Rock Springs Village Hall	110 E Broadway
Village of Sauk City	Freie Gemeinde Hall	307 Polk St
Village of Sauk City	Sauk City Municipal Building	726 Water St
Village of Spring Green	Spring Green Police Department	112 W Monroe St
Village of Spring Green	Spring Green Municipal Building	154 N Lexington St
Village of West Baraboo	Probation and Parole Office	1000 Log Lodge Ct
Village of West Baraboo	Baraboo Town Hall	101 Cedar St
Village of West Baraboo	West Baraboo Village Hall	500 Cedar St
<b>National Guard Facility</b>		
City of Baraboo	Baraboo National Guard Armory	999 South Blvd
City of Reedsburg	Reedsburg National Guard Armory	549 S Dewey Ave
<b>Natural Gas Facility</b>		
City of Baraboo	Gas Peaking Facility	STH 123
Town of Delton	Natural gas facility	E10191 County Road P
Town of Delton	Natural gas facility	E9750 Scott Ln
Town of Excelsior	Natural Gas Pumping Station	S4896 County Road I
<b>Nursing Home</b>		
City of Baraboo	SSM Health St Clair Meadows Care Center (3099)	1414 Jefferson St
City of Reedsburg	Sauk County Health Care Center (2397)	1051 Clark St
City of Reedsburg	Ridgeview Terrace Long Term Care (2297)	2350 N Dewey Ave
Village of Sauk City	Maplewood of Sauk Prairie (2249)	245 Sycamore St
Village of Spring Green	Greenway Manor Nursing Home (2470)	501 S Winsted
<b>Police Station</b>		
City of Baraboo	Baraboo Police Department	101 South Blvd
City of Baraboo	Sauk County Sheriff's Department	1300 Lange Ct
City of Reedsburg	Reedsburg Police Department	200 S Park St
Village of Prairie du Sac	Sauk Prairie Police Department	640 13th St

<b>Municipality</b>	<b>Facility Name</b>	<b>Address</b>
Village of La Valle	La Valle Police Department	314 State Rd 33-58
Village of Lake Delton	Lake Delton Police Department	35 Miller Dr
Village of Spring Green	Spring Green Police Department	137 N Washington St
<b>Post Office</b>		
City of Baraboo	Baraboo Post Office	303 Broadway St
City of Reedsburg	Reedsburg Post Office	215 N Walnut St
Town of Washington	Hillpoint Post Office	S6071 State Road 154
Village of La Valle	La Valle Post Office	106 E Main St
Village of Lake Delton	Lake Delton Post Office	49 E Adams St
Village of Lime Ridge	Lime Ridge Post Office	104 N Main St
Village of Loganville	Loganville Post Office	245 Walnut St
Village of Merrimac	Merrimac Post Office	110 School St
Village of North Freedom	North Freedom Post Office	102 E Walnut St
Village of Plain	Plain Post Office	1050 Main St
Village of Prairie du Sac	Prairie du Sac Post Office	285 Washington St
Village of Rock Springs	Rock Springs Post Office	107 W Broadway
Village of Sauk City	Sauk City Post Office	739 Water St
Village of Spring Green	Spring Green Post Office	105 S Washington St
<b>Post-Secondary</b>		
City of Baraboo	UW Platteville Baraboo Sauk County	1006 Connie Rd
City of Reedsburg	MATC Reedsburg Campus	300 Alexander Ave
<b>Public-Use Airport</b>		
City of Reedsburg	Reedsburg Municipal Airport	1702 E Main St
Town of Delton	Baraboo - Dells Flight Center	S3440 CTH BD
Town of Prairie du Sac	Sauk Prairie Airport	US Highway 12
Town of Spring Green	Tri-County Regional Airport	E2525 CTH JJ
<b>Recreation</b>		
City of Reedsburg	Reedsburg Area Community Arena	1411 Viking Dr
Village of Lake Delton	Poppy Waterman Ice Arena	112 Miller Dr
Village of Plain	Village of Plain Recreation Center	925 Park View Ave
Village of Reedsburg	Reedsburg Recreation Center	134 Locust St
<b>Recreational/Educational Campground</b>		
Town of Baraboo	Expeditions Unlimited	E1184 County Road DL
Town of Delton	Camp Gray	E10213 Shady Lane Rd
Town of Greenfield	American Ukranian Youth Assoc. Camp and Resort	E14481 Luebke Rd

Municipality	Facility Name	Address
Village of Lake Delton	JCC Camp	443 W Munroe Ave
<b>Residential Care Apartment Complex (RCAC)</b>		
City of Baraboo	Greenbriar Apartments LLC (0013806)	1350 Jefferson St
City of Baraboo	Oak Park Place The Grove (0012768)	800 Waldo St
City of Reedsburg	Ridgeview Place (0011110)	2350 N Dewey Ave
Village of Sauk City	Maplewood Village (0010279)	1425 Hemlock St
Village of Spring Green	Greenway Terrace (0010288)	547 E McKinley St
<b>Telecommunication</b>		
City of Baraboo	WRPQ Radio Station	1100 Waldo St
City of Baraboo	WRPQ-AM (Baraboo)	1100 Waldo St
City of Baraboo	Centurytel Baraboo Central Office	130 4th St
City of Baraboo	Sauk County	510 Broadway
City of Reedsburg	Verizon North Inc	231 Vine St
City of Reedsburg	MCI	245 S Webb
Town of Bear Creek	Sauk County Emergency tower	County Road N and County Road G
Town of Delton	Telecommunication tower	E10010 Hogsback Rd
Town of Delton	Telecommunication tower	E10090 Xanadu Rd
Town of Delton	Telecommunication tower	S1416 County Road A
Town of Delton	Telecommunication tower	S2115 County Road A
Town of Delton	Telecommunication tower	S3342 Sand Rd
Town of Fairfield	Telecommunication tower	E13612 County Road U
Town of Greenfield	Wisconsin Department of Transportation Telecommuni	E13451 High Point Dr
Town of Greenfield	Entercom telecommunication tower	E13453 High Point Dr
Town of Greenfield	Sauk County	E13487 Tower Rd
Town of Greenfield	American Tower Management telecommunication tower	E13535 Tower Rd
Town of Greenfield	AT&T Baraboo	E13535 Tower Rd
Town of Greenfield	WOLX-FM (Baraboo)	High Point Dr
Town of Greenfield	Telecommunication tower	Tower Rd
Town of La Valle	Telecommunication tower	S1427 State Road 33
Town of Reedsburg	Sauk County communication tower	S3840 STH 23
Town of Reedsburg	Sauk City Communication	STH 23
Town of Reedsburg	WRDB-am (Reedsburg)	STH 33
Town of Reedsburg	WRDB-AM (Reedsburg)	STH 33
Town of Winfield	WNFM-FM (Reedsburg)	None

Municipality	Facility Name	Address
Village of Loganville	Telecommunication tower	Mill St
Village of North Freedom	North Freedom Fire and Sauk County Sheriffs Fire Repeat er Tower	103 N Maple St
Village of Prairie du Sac	Verizon	85 Water St
<b>Telephone Facility</b>		
Town of Delton	Telephone switch station	E11002A Shady Lane Rd
Town of Delton	Telephone switch station	S3578 US Hwy 12
Town of Delton	Telephone switch station	Scott Ln
Village of La Valle	La Valle Telephone Cooperative	100 W Main St
Village of Lime Ridge	Wisconsin Telephone Facility	203 N Main St
Village of North Freedom	Telephone Switch Station	102 N Maple St
Village of Plain	Telephone switch station	1017 St. Lukes Ave
Village of Prairie du Sac	Wisconsin Telephone	85 Water St
Village of Spring Green	GTE Telephone Switch Station	419 S Winsted St
Village of West Baraboo	CenturyTel switching station	500 Cedar St
<b>Utility office/Yard</b>		
City of Baraboo	Alliant Energy Office/Yard	520 Commerce Ave
City of Reedsburg	Reedsburg Utility Commission	501 Utility Dr
<b>Wastewater Facility</b>		
City of Baraboo	Baraboo Wastewater Treatment Plant	1000 Manchester St
City of Reedsburg	Reedsburg Wastewater Treatment Plant	802 Division St (or 850)
Town of Dellona	Christmas Mtn Sanitary District Wastewater Treatment Pla nt	Christmas Mountain Rd
Town of Ironton	Village of Cazenovia Wastewater Treatment Plant	State Line Road
Town of Ironton	Cazenovia & Ironton Wastewater Treatement Plant	State Ln
Town of La Valle	Village of La Valle wastewater facility	Hwy 33
Village of Loganville	Sewage Pumping Station	Main St
Village of Merrimac	Merrimac Wastewater Treatment Plant	E13536 Highway 78
Village of North Freedom	North Freedom Wastewater Treatment Plant	S Maple St
Village of North Freedom	North Freedom Influent pumps	Village Park
Village of Plain	Plain Wastewater Treatment Facility	610 Bridge Rd
Village of Sauk City	Sauk Prairie Wastewater Treatment Plant	1400 Water St
Village of Spring Green	Spring Green Wastewater Treatment Plant	Carpenter Ln
<b>Water Facility</b>		
City of Baraboo	Moore Street Pumping Station	1000 Moore St
City of Baraboo	Water Tower	1111 Commerce Pkwy
City of Baraboo	Water tower/booster station	1807 Oak St

<b>Municipality</b>	<b>Facility Name</b>	<b>Address</b>
City of Baraboo	Booster Station	660 Commerce Ave
City of Baraboo	Well #8	721 2nd Ave
City of Baraboo	Hill St Well #2	722 Hill St
City of Baraboo	Gall Rd, Well #7	801 Gall Rd
City of Baraboo	Jefferson St Well #4	808 Jefferson St
City of Baraboo	Sauk Ave, Well #6	919 Sauk Ave
City of Baraboo	Water tower	Birch St
City of Baraboo	Barnhart Booster Station	Commerce Ave
City of Baraboo	City of Baraboo Water Tower	County Road A
City of Baraboo	Water tower	Mine Rd
City of Baraboo	Water tower	Moore St
City of Reedsburg	Reedsburg well	101 Granite Ave
City of Reedsburg	Reedsburg well	1102 S Albert Ave
City of Reedsburg	Reedsburg well	1700 8th St
City of Reedsburg	Reedsburg well	2331 Sarah Rose Ln
City of Reedsburg	Reedsburg well	333 S Webb Ave
City of Reedsburg	Reedsburg well	433 Myrtle St
City of Reedsburg	Water booster station	660 Commerce Ave
City of Reedsburg	Reedsburg well	821 Lucky St
Town of Baraboo	City of Baraboo East Street Reservoir	2323 County Road A
Town of La Valle	Village of La Valle well	Thompson Road
Town of Winfield	Water tower	S2575 County Road H
Village of Ironton	Ironton Wellhouse	Mill St
Village of Lake Delton	Lake Delton water well	Bonanza Dr/CTH A
Village of Lake Delton	Lake Delton Water Well	Dell Creek/CTH A
Village of Lake Delton	Lake Delton Water Well	Lake St and Springbrook Dr
Village of Lake Delton	Lake Delton Water Well	Progressive Dr
Village of Lake Delton	Lake Delton Water Tower	Red Bird Ave and Parkway
Village of Merrimac	Merrimac Wellhouse	127 Palisade St
Village of North Freedom	North Freedom Well #2	103 N Maple St
Village of North Freedom	North Freedom Well #3	502 N Maple St
Village of North Freedom	North Freedom water reservoir	High St
Village of Plain	Well #2	1400 Westbrook Dr
Village of Plain	Plain water reservoir (200,000 gal.)	1765 Wildwood Dr

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<b>Municipality</b>	<b>Facility Name</b>	<b>Address</b>
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Village of Plain	Well #1	925 Wachter Ave
Village of Prairie du Sac	Water tower	Tower St
Village of Rock Springs	Rock Springs Well	311 W Broadway
Village of Sauk City	Water reservoir	241 Ash St
Village of Sauk City	Water tower	510 Bates St
Village of West Baraboo	Well #1	101 Willow St
Village of West Baraboo	Water tower	1301 Zajak St
Village of West Baraboo	Village of West Baraboo booster station #1	1301 Zajak St

# CRITICAL FACILITIES SORTED BY JURISDICTION: 2024



Facility Type	Facility Name	Address
<b>City of Baraboo</b>		
Adult Family Home	REM Krista Court (0012869)	300 Krista Ct
Bridge	Bridge over Baraboo River	Broadway
Bridge	Bridge over Baraboo River	2nd Ave
Bridge	Bridge over Baraboo River	Ash/Walnut
Bridge	Bridge over Baraboo River	Manchester Street
Bridge	Bridge over tributary to Baraboo River	Hill Street
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	State Road 123
Campground	Sauk County Fairgrounds	700 Washington St
Community Based Residential Facility (CBRF)	Meadow Lane (110191)	1414 Jefferson St
Community Based Residential Facility (CBRF)	Meadow Ridge Assisted Living LLC (0009753)	1700 Jefferson St
Community Based Residential Facility (CBRF)	Meadow View (0011486)	1600 Jefferson St
Community Based Residential Facility (CBRF)	Oak Park Place Baraboo Autumn Lane (0012510)	800 Waldo St
Community Based Residential Facility (CBRF)	Our House Baraboo Assisted Care (0013376)	1200 Washington Ave
Community Based Residential Facility (CBRF)	St Clare Senior Living (0020528)	1414 Jefferson St
Community Based Residential Facility (CBRF)	Starlight Assisted Living (0018498)	1114 Silver Dr
Community/Senior Center	Baraboo Civic Center	124 Snd St
Correctional Facility	Huber Center	1300 Lange Ct
Electric Facility - Substation	Alliant Energy substation	Island Ct
Electric Facility - Substation	Alliant Energy Substation	Pardise Alley
Electric Facility - Substation	Alliant Energy Substation	Moore St
Electric Facility - Substation	Alliant Energy Substation	CTH W
Electric Facility - Substation	Alliant Engery Substation	South Blvd
EMS Facility	Baraboo Ambulance	120 5th St
Fire Station	Baraboo Fire and EMS District	135 Fourth St
Group Child Care Center	Baraboo Head Start Center	1531 Lake Street
Group Child Care Center	Bear-A-Boo	620 Commerce Dr
Group Child Care Center	Bright Future	1000 11th St
Group Child Care Center	Bright Future Bilingual Early Learning Center	714 Matts Ferry Rd
Group Child Care Center	Childrens Day Center & Preschool	525 Madison Ave
Group Child Care Center	Lil Treasures Day Care	231 4th St
Group Child Care Center	Our Saviors Kids Early Learning Center (Our Savior	1120 Draper St
Group Child Care Center	SSM Tommy Bartlett Childcare	1510 Jefferson St
Health Care Clinic	ARO Behavioral Health	103 Water St

Facility Type	Facility Name	Address
Health Care Clinic	Nordic Private Care	814 Lynn Ave
Health Care Clinic	SSM Health at Home	1111 8th St
Health Care Clinic	SSM Health at Home	1111 8th St
Health Care Clinic	SSM Health Dean Medical Group	707 14th Street
Health Care Clinic	U.S. Veterans Affairs - Baraboo Clinic	1670 S Boulevard
Hospital	SSM Health - St. Clare Hospital	707 14th St
K-12	Al Behrman Elementary	400 Mulberry St
K-12	Baraboo High School	1201 Draper St
K-12	BELC	707 Center St
K-12	BELC-Renewal Head Start	707 Center St
K-12	East Elementary School	815 6th St
K-12	Jack Young Middle School	1531 Draper St
K-12	St. Johns Lutheran School	515 Fifth St
K-12	St. Joseph School	310 2nd St
K-12	West Elementary School (kindergarten center)	707 Center St
Library	Carnegie-Schadde Memorial Public Library	230 Fourth Ave
Manufactured/Mobile Home Park	Black Hawk Manor	901 Moore St
Manufactured/Mobile Home Park	Honey Boy Mobile Home Park	1420 South Blvd
Manufactured/Mobile Home Park	Wander Inn Mobile Home Park	844 8th Ave
Municipal Garage	Baraboo Parks Maintenance Office	900 2nd Ave
Municipal Garage	Baraboo Street Department Shop	450 Roundhouse Ct
Municipal Office and Other	Baraboo City Hall	
Municipal Office and Other	Baraboo Civic Center	
Municipal Office and Other	Baraboo Municipal Building	135 4th St
Municipal Office and Other	Baraboo Parks and Recreation	124 2nd St
Municipal Office and Other	Coroner's Office	1319 Sauk Ave
Municipal Office and Other	Public Defender's Office	107 Third St
Municipal Office and Other	Sauk County Courthouse	515 Oak St
Municipal Office and Other	Sauk County Courthouse Annex	510 Broadway
Municipal Office and Other	Sauk County West Square Building	505 Broadway
National Guard Facility	Baraboo National Guard Armory	999 South Blvd
Natural Gas Facility	Gas Peaking Facility	STH 123
Nursing Home	SSM Health St Clair Meadows Care Center (3099)	1414 Jefferson St
Police Station	Baraboo Police Department	101 South Blvd

Facility Type	Facility Name	Address
Police Station	Sauk County Sheriff's Department	1300 Lange Ct
Post Office	Baraboo Post Office	303 Broadway St
Post-Secondary	UW Platteville Baraboo Sauk County	1006 Connie Rd
Residential Care Apartment Complex (RCAC)	Greenbriar Apartments LLC (0013806)	1350 Jefferson St
Residential Care Apartment Complex (RCAC)	Oak Park Place The Grove (0012768)	800 Waldo St
Telecommunication	Centurytel Baraboo Central Office	130 4th St
Telecommunication	Sauk County	510 Broadway
Telecommunication	WRPQ Radio Station	1100 Waldo St
Telecommunication	WRPQ-AM (Baraboo)	1100 Waldo St
Utility office/Yard	Alliant Energy Office/Yard	520 Commerce Ave
Wastewater Facility	Baraboo Wastewater Treatment Plant	1000 Manchester St
Water Facility	Barnhart Booster Station	Commerce Ave
Water Facility	Booster Station	660 Commerce Ave
Water Facility	City of Baraboo Water Tower	County Road A
Water Facility	Gall Rd, Well #7	801 Gall Rd
Water Facility	Hill St Well #2	722 Hill St
Water Facility	Jefferson St Well #4	808 Jefferson St
Water Facility	Moore Street Pumping Station	1000 Moore St
Water Facility	Sauk Ave, Well #6	919 Sauk Ave
Water Facility	Water tower	Birch St
Water Facility	Water tower	Mine Rd
Water Facility	Water Tower	1111 Commerce Pkwy
Water Facility	Water tower	Moore St
Water Facility	Water tower/booster station	1807 Oak St
Water Facility	Well #8	721 2nd Ave
<b>City of Reedsburg</b>		
Adult Day Care	Reminisce Adult Day Services	2350 N Dewey Ave
Adult Family Home	Kummer Haus (0015814)	237 N Pine Street
Adult Family Home	REM Eastridge (0017880)	744 Eastridge Dr
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Preston Ave
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road V
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Lavalle St
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	State Road 23
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Webb Ave

Facility Type	Facility Name	Address
Community Based Residential Facility (CBRF)	Casa de Oakes Assisted Living (0015819)	1130 Bindl Dr
Community Based Residential Facility (CBRF)	Casa de Oakes Inc Reedsburg (0012392)	201 South Grove St
Community Based Residential Facility (CBRF)	Casa de Oakes Memory Care (0016006)	1130 Bindl Dr
Community Based Residential Facility (CBRF)	Casa de Oakes Pineview (0018386)	1395 Pineview St
Community Based Residential Facility (CBRF)	Our House Reedsburg Assisted Care (0013376)	355 Mack Dr
Community Based Residential Facility (CBRF)	Our House Reedsbury Memory Care (0013375)	1135 17th Ct
Community Based Residential Facility (CBRF)	Ridgeview Trails (0018113)	2350 N Dewey Ave
Community/Senior Center	Fusch Community Center	2090 Rideview Dr
Electric Facility - Substation	City of Reedsburg substation	1139 Wellington Dr
Electric Facility - Substation	Electric substation	1600 19th St
Electric Facility - Substation	Reedsburg electric substation	412 S Walnut St
EMS Facility	Reedsburg Ambulance	230 Railroad St
Fire Station	Reedsburg Fire Department	131 S Park
Group Child Care Center	Renewal Unlimited - Reedsburg Area Learning Center	400 Alexander Ave
Group Child Care Center	Walker Family Daycare, Inc.	1111 Industrial Ave
Health Care Clinic	Reedsburg Physician's Group	1900 N Dewey Avenue
Hospital	Reedsburg Area Medical Center	2000 N Dewey Ave
K-12	4K Community-Based	401 Alexander Ave
K-12	Pineview Elementary School	1121 8th St
K-12	Reedsburg Area High School	1100 S Albert Ave
K-12	Sacred Heart School	545 N Oak St
K-12	St. Peters Lutheran School	346 N Locust
K-12	Webb Middle School	707 N Webb Ave
K-12	Westside Elementary School	401 Alexander Ave
Library	Reedsburg Public Library	370 Vine St
Manufactured/Mobile Home Park	Maple Aire Village	1239 Maple St
Manufactured/Mobile Home Park	Reedsburg Estates	325 S Grove St
Manufactured/Mobile Home Park	The Courtyards	2701 E Main St
Municipal Garage	Reedsburg Public Works Garage	412 S Walnut St
Municipal Garage	Sauk County Highway Department - Reedsburg	K St
Municipal Office and Other	Reedsburg Administrative Offices	134 S Locust St
Municipal Office and Other	Reedsburg Municipal Building	131 S Park St
Municipal Office and Other	Reedsburg Town Hall	600 W Main St
National Guard Facility	Reedsburg National Guard Armory	549 S Dewey Ave

Facility Type	Facility Name	Address
Nursing Home	Ridgeview Terrace Long Term Care (2297)	2350 N Dewey Ave
Nursing Home	Sauk County Health Care Center (2397)	1051 Clark St
Police Station	Reedsburg Police Department	200 S Park St
Post Office	Reedsburg Post Office	215 N Walnut St
Post-Secondary	MATC Reedsburg Campus	300 Alexander Ave
Public-Use Airport	Reedsburg Municipal Airport	1702 E Main St
Recreation	Reedsburg Area Community Arena	1411 Viking Dr
Residential Care Apartment Complex (RCAC)	Ridgeview Place (0011110)	2350 N Dewey Ave
Telecommunication	MCI	245 S Webb
Telecommunication	Verizon North Inc	231 Vine St
Utility Office/Yard	Reedsburg Utility Commission	501 Utility Dr
Wastewater Facility	Reedsburg Wastewater Treatment Plant	802 Division St (or 850)
Water Facility	Reedsburg well	333 S Webb Ave
Water Facility	Reedsburg well	1102 S Albert Ave
Water Facility	Reedsburg well	1700 8th St
Water Facility	Reedsburg well	821 Lucky St
Water Facility	Reedsburg well	433 Myrtle St
Water Facility	Reedsburg well	101 Granite Ave
Water Facility	Reedsburg well	2331 Sarah Rose Ln
Water Facility	Water booster station	660 Commerce Ave
<b>City of Wisconsin Dells</b>		
Campground	Mt. Olympus Camp Resort	300 County Road A
Campground	Natura	400 County Road A
Campground	Sherwood Forest Camping & RV Park	2852 Wis Dells Pkwy
Dam	Kilbourn Dam (#6)	none
K-12	Wisconsin Dells High School	1501 Brew Farm Road
Manufactured/Mobile Home Park	Fairway MHC	610 Commercial Ave
<b>Town of Baraboo</b>		
Bridge	Bridge over Baraboo River	US 12
Bridge	Bridge over Pine Creek	Sunset Road
Bridge	Bridge over Pine Creek	Hatchery Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road W
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Hatchery Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Moore St

Facility Type	Facility Name	Address
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road W
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Kohlmeyer Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Happy Hill Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road DL
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Gasser Road
Campground	Baraboo RV Resort	E10545 Terrytown Rd
Campground	Devil's Lake State Park	S5975 Park Rd
Campground	Green Valley Campground	S5927 Oak Ct
Campground	Green Vally Campground	S5927 Oak Ct
Campground	Skillet Creek Campground	E11329 Hwy 139
Electric Facility - Substation	Alliant Energy substation	Hatchery Road
Manufactured/Mobile Home Park	Four Winds Mobile Home Park	S4110 US Hwy 12
Manufactured/Mobile Home Park	Kuhnaus Mobile Court	S5746 US Hwy 12
Municipal Office and Other	North Shore Shelter	No Address
Recreational/Educational Campground	Expeditions Unlimited	E1184 County Road DL
Water Facility	City of Baraboo East Street Reservoir	2323 County Road A
<b>Town of Bear Creek</b>		
Adult Family Home	Ridgeview (0010420)	S9068 County Road G
Bridge	Bridge over Bear Creek	Croal Hollow Road
Bridge	Bridge over Bear Creek	County Road N
Bridge	Bridge over Little Bear Creek	Dane Hill Road
Bridge	Bridge over Little Bear Creek	Little Bear Road
Bridge	Bridge over McCarville Creek	Mc Carville Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road B
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Croal Hollow Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Marble Quarry Road
Campground	White Mound County Park	S7967 White Mound Dr
Municipal Garage	Bear Creek Municipal Garage	S9497 County Road G
Municipal Office and Other	Bear Creek Town Hall	S9497 County Road G
Municipal Office and Other	Sauk County Parks & Recreation	S7995 White Mound Dr
Telecommunication	Sauk County Emergency tower	County Road N and County Road G
<b>Town of Dellona</b>		
Bridge	Bridge over Dell Creek	County Road HH
Bridge	Bridge over Dell Creek	Town Hall Road

Facility Type	Facility Name	Address
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	North Avenue
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road P
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Briar Bluff Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	South Avenue
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road H
Campground	Christmas Mountain Campground	S944 Christmas Mountain Rd
Dam	Marking Dam (#846)	none
Manufactured/Mobile Home Park	Dellwood Mobile Home Court	E9450 Dellwood Rd
Municipal Office and Other	Dellona Town Hall	E8062 County Road H
Wastewater Facility	Christmas Mtn Sanitary District Wastewater Treatment Pl	Christmas Mountain Rd
<b>Town of Delton</b>		
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road H
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Mirror Lake Road
Campground	Badger Steam and Gas Engine Show - Event Campground	S3347 Sand Rd
Campground	Country Roads RV	S1633 Hwy 23
Campground	Dell Pines Campground	E10562 Shady Lane Rd
Campground	Mirror Lake State Park	E10320 Fern Dell Rd
Campground	Nature's Touch Campground	E10096 Trout Rd
Campground	Pioneer Park	E10570 Fern Dell Rd
Campground	Red Oak Campground	S2350 Timothy Ln
Campground	Rocky Arbor State Park	U.S. Highway 12
Campground	Wisconsin Dells KOA	S235A Stand Rock Rd
Campground	Yogi Bear's Jellystone Park Camp	S1915 Ishnala Rd
Electric Facility - Substation	Electric substation	E10569 Fern Dell Rd
Electric Facility - Substation	Electric substation	S3183 Fox Hill Rd
Electric Facility - Substation	Electric substation	E10175 County Road P
Group Child Care Center	Neenk Chunk GRA Head Start Center	E10701 Fern Dell Rd
Manufactured/Mobile Home Park	Lower Dells Estates	S1975 Hwy A
Municipal Garage	Delton Municipal Shop	E10064 Xanadu Rd
Municipal Garage	Sauk County Highway Department- Lake Delton	S1616 Hwy 23
Natural Gas facility	Natural gas facility	E9750 Scott Ln
Natural Gas facility	Natural gas facility	E10191 County Road P
Public-Use Airport	Baraboo - Dells Flight Center	S3440 CTH BD
Recreational/Educational Campground	Camp Gray	E10213 Shady Lane Rd

Facility Type	Facility Name	Address
Telecommunication	Telecommunication tower	S3342 Sand Rd
Telecommunication	Telecommunication tower	S2115 County Road A
Telecommunication	Telecommunication tower	E10090 Xanadu Rd
Telecommunication	Telecommunication tower	E10010 Hogsback Rd
Telecommunication	Telecommunication tower	S1416 County Road A
Telephone Facility	Telephone switch station	E11002A Shady Lane Rd
Telephone Facility	Telephone switch station	S3578 US Hwy 12
Telephone Facility	Telephone switch station	Scott Ln
<b>Town of Excelsior</b>		
Adult Family Home	Virginia House (0016558)	S3123 W Lake Virginia Rd
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Coon Bluff Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Highlow Road
Community Based Residential Facility (CBRF)	Country Casa (0010325)	E8509 N Reedsburg Rd
Dam	Huey Duck Lake Dam (#568)	none
Dam	Virginia Lake Dam (#829)	none
Natural Gas facility	Natural Gas Pumping Station	S4896 County Road I
<b>Town of Fairfield</b>		
Campground	Fox Hill RV Park & Campground	E11371 N Reedsburg Rd
Community/Senior Center	Fairfield Center	E12654 CTH T
K-12	Community Christian School of Baraboo	E12654 County Road T
Manufactured/Mobile Home Park	Emperuer MHP	E11790 A Trap Shoot Rd
Manufactured/Mobile Home Park	Petes Park	S3851 CTH U
Municipal Office and Other	Fairfield Town Hall	E12891 County Road U
Telecommunication	Telecommunication tower	E13612 County Road U
<b>Town of Franklin</b>		
Bridge	Bridge over Honey Creek	Willow Road
Bridge	Bridge over Honey Creek	Leland Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Valley View Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Ohio Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Eli Valley Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Hickory Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road B
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Mill Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Sky View Drive



Facility Type	Facility Name	Address
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road N
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Mill Road
Dam	Plain Honey Creek Dam 2 (#497)	S Lake Rd
Dam	Plain Honey Creek Dam 3 (#382)	none
Dam	Plain Honey Creek Dam 4 (#381)	none
Health Care Clinic	Erickson Clinic	8804 Valley View Rd
<b>Town of Freedom</b>		
Bridge	Bridge over Seeley Creek	Diamond Hill Road
Bridge	Bridge over Seeley Creek	Seeley Lane
Bridge	Bridge over Seeley Creek	County Road W
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road W
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Freedom Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Kossin Drive
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road PF
Dam	Schramms Dam (#192) Seeley Lake	none
Dam	Steinhorst and Coughlin Dam (480)	none
<b>Town of Greenfield</b>		
Bridge	Bridge over Baraboo River	STH 113
Bridge	Bridge over Rowley Creek	Durward's Glen Road
Bridge	Bridge over Rowley Creek	Konkelmill Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road X
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road W
Campground	Double K-D Ranch	E12442 County Road W
Manufactured/Mobile Home Park	Paradise Acres	E12505 County Rd W
Municipal Office and Other	Greenfield Town Hall	E13098 County Road W
Recreational/Educational Campground	American Ukranian Youth Assoc. Camp and Resort	E14481 Luebke Rd
Telecommunication	American Tower Management telecommunication tower	E13535 Tower Rd
Telecommunication	AT&T Baraboo	E13535 Tower Rd
Telecommunication	Entercom telecommunication tower	E13453 High Point Dr
Telecommunication	Sauk County	E13487 Tower Rd
Telecommunication	Telecommunication tower	Tower Rd
Telecommunication	Wisconsin Department of Transportation Telecommuni	E13451 High Point Dr
Telecommunication	WOLX-FM (Baraboo)	High Point Dr
<b>Town of Honey Creek</b>		

Facility Type	Facility Name	Address
Bridge	Bridge over East Branch Honey Creek	Block Road
Bridge	Bridge over East Branch Honey Creek	County Road PF
Bridge	Bridge over North Branch Honey Creek	County Road PF
Bridge	Bridge over North Branch Honey Creek	Cross Road
Bridge	Bridge over North Branch Honey Creek	County Road C
Bridge	Bridge over North Branch Honey Creek	Elm Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road E
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Sky View Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Hemlock Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road C
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road C
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road PF
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Wenzel Road
Campground	Tuck-A-Way Campground	E9648 Tuckaway Dr
Dam	Leland Dam (#191)	none
K-12	Tower Rock Elementary	S9033 Denzer Rd
Manufactured/Mobile Home Park	Tuckaway Camp	E9630 Tuckaway Dr
Municipal Office and Other	Honey Creek Town Hall	E8724 County Road C
<b>Town of Ironton</b>		
Bridge	Bridge over Carr Valley Branch	Marshall Road
Bridge	Bridge over Little Baraboo River	Nash Road
Bridge	Bridge over Little Baraboo River	Branton Road
Bridge	Bridge over Little Baraboo River	County Road G
Bridge	Bridge over Seeley Creek	County Road W
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road PF
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Cox Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Pikel Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road S
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Klein Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Pikel Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road G
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road G
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road S
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road S

Facility Type	Facility Name	Address
K-12	Weston Elementary	E2511 County Road S
K-12	Weston Jr. High School	E2511 County Road S
K-12	Weston Sr. High School	E2511 County Road S
Municipal Office and Other	Ironton Town Hall	E4206 Old K Rd
Municipal Office and Other	La Valle Village Hall	103 W Main St
Wastewater Facility	Cazenovia & Ironton Wastewater Treatment Plant	State Ln
Wastewater Facility	Village of Cazenovia Wastewater Treatment Plant	State Line Road
<b>Town of La Valle</b>		
Bridge	Bridge over Baraboo River	Hwy 33
Bridge	Bridge over Baraboo River	Dutch Hollow Road
Bridge	Bridge over Baraboo River	County Road V
Bridge	Bridge over Baraboo River	Highway 33
Bridge	Bridge over Crossman Creek	Stout Road
Bridge	Bridge over Crossman Creek	Stout Road
Bridge	Bridge over Lake Redstone	County Road F
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Smith Road
Campground	Chapparal Campground	S316 Dreamland Dr
Campground	Dutch Hollow Lake	E2670 Club House Dr
Dam	Dutch Hollow Lake Dam (#193)	none
Dam	Hemlock Dam (#956)	none
Dam	Lake Redstone Dam (#653)	none
Municipal Garage	Sauk County Highway Department - Sefkar Rd	Sefkar Rd
Telecommunication	Telecommunication tower	S1427 State Road 33
Wastewater Facility	Village of La Valle wastewater facility	Hwy 33
Water Facility	Village of La Valle well	Thompson Road
<b>Town of Merrimac</b>		
Bridge	Brige over Gallus Slough	State Road 78/113
Bridge	Railroad bridge over Gallus Slough at Wisconsin River	Railroad
Campground	Merry Mac's Campground	E12995 Halweg Rd
Electric Facility - Substation	Alliant Energy substation	E13910 COUNTY RD DL
Manufactured/Mobile Home Park	Park Place MHC	S7175 Bluff Rd
Municipal Office and Other	Merrimac Town Hall	S6911A State Hwy 113
<b>Town of Prairie du Sac</b>		
Bridge	Bridge over Honey Creek	County Road O

Facility Type	Facility Name	Address
Bridge	Bridge over Otter Creek	River Road
Bridge	Bridge over Otter Creek	Prairie Road
Bridge	Bridge over Otter Creek	County Road PF
Bridge	Bridge over Otter Creek	Gilding Road
Bridge	Bridge over Otter Creek	Otter Creek Road
Dam	Prairie du Sac Dam (#30)	none
Electric Facility - Power Plant	Prairie du Sac Hydro Plant	S9270 Dam Rd
Municipal Garage	Sauk County Highway Department - Prairie du Sac	Hwy 12 at PF
Municipal Office and Other	Prairie du Sac Town Hall	S9903 US Hwy 12
Public-Use Airport	Sauk Prairie Airport	US Highway 12
<b>Town of Reedsburg</b>		
Adult Family Home	Kiefer Adult Family Home (0009289)	E6844 Fawn Valley Drive
Bridge	Bridge over Babb Creek	Fish Pond Rd
Bridge	Bridge over Babb Creek	County Road K
Bridge	Bridge over Babb Creek	STH 33
Bridge	Bridge over Babb Creek	Coon Valley Rd
Bridge	Bridge over Babbs Creek	CTH K
Bridge	Bridge over Baraboo River	S Dewey Ave
Bridge	Bridge over Copper Creek	N. Reedsburg Rd
Bridge	Bridge over Hay Creek	STH 23
Bridge	Bridge over Narrows Creek	Dunse Road
Bridge	Bridge over Narrows Creek	Golf Course Rd
Bridge	Bridge over Narrows Creek	Dunse Rd
Bridge	Bridge over Narrows Creek	Golf Course Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	STH 23
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Hachbarth Rd
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Herritz Rd
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Herritz Rd
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	North Reedsburg Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	STH 154
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Old La Valle Rd
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	CTH CH
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Dunse Rd
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Crosscut Rd

Facility Type	Facility Name	Address
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Prairie View Rd
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Golf Course Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Coon Valley Rd
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	S Dewey Avenue
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Themann Hill Rd
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road CH
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Golf Course Rd
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	STH 23
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Ski Hill Rd
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Copper Creek Crossing
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Grote Hill Rd
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Ski Hill Rd
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Golf Course Rd
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Old Loganville Rd
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Ski Hill Rd
Community Based Residential Facility (CBRF)	Casa de Oakes (0008972)	E6846 Fawn Valley Dr
Electric Facility - Substation	American Transmission electric substation	S Dewey Ave
Electric Facility - Substation	Substation	S. Dewey Ave
Telecommunication	Sauk City Communication	STH 23
Telecommunication	Sauk County communication tower	S3840 STH 23
Telecommunication	WRDB-AM (Reedsburg)	STH 33
Telecommunication	WRDB-am (Reedsburg)	STH 33
<b>Town of Spring Green</b>		
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Butternut Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Wilson Creek Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Raymer Drive
Campground	Wisconsin Riverside Resort	S13220 Shifflet Rd
Dam	Bakkens Pond Dam (#816)	none
Dam	Long Lake Flowage Dam (#815)	none
Electric Facility - Substation	Wisconsin Power & Light Electric substation	Raidbow Rd and US Hwy 14
Manufactured/Mobile Home Park	Oak Ridge Estates	S13220 Shifflet Rd
Municipal Garage	Sauk County Highway Department- Spring Green	Kennedy Rd
Municipal Office and Other	Spring Green Town Hall	E4411 Kennedy Rd
Public-Use Airport	Tri-County Regional Airport	E2525 CTH JJ

Facility Type	Facility Name	Address
<b>Town of Sumpter</b>		
Bridge	Bridge over Otter Creek	Kings Corner Road
Bridge	Bridge over Otter Creek	County Road C
Bridge	Bridge over Otter Creek	Keitel Drive
Bridge	Bridge over Otter Creek	Stones Pocket Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Stones Pocket Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Stones Pocket Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Yanke Drive
Manufactured/Mobile Home Park	Bluffview Estates	S7559 US Hwy 12
Municipal Office and Other	Sumpter Town Hall	Western Ave
<b>Town of Troy</b>		
Bridge	Bridge over Honey Creek	County Road O
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road C
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road C
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road O
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Mill Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road E
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Factory Road
Municipal Office and Other	Sumpter Community Center	E10496 County Road C
Municipal Office and Other	Troy Town Hall	S10372 County Road C
<b>Town of Washington</b>		
Bridge	Bridge over Hill Point Creek	Village Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road S
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Narrows Valley Rd
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road G
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road S
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Tuckertown Rd
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	North View Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Narrows Valley Rd
Campground	Sugar Maple MX Park	S5702 Sugar Maple Rd
Community Based Residential Facility (CBRF)	Harmony Hills (0016795)	E4796 Narrows Creek Rd
EMS Facility	Hillpoint 1st Responders	S6101 State Road 154
Fire Station	Town of Washington Hillpoint Fire Station	S6101 State Road 154
K-12	Hidden Acres Amish School	E4583 Stoney Ridge Road

Facility Type	Facility Name	Address
K-12	Rustic Ridge Amish School	E2875 State Road 154
Municipal Garage	Town of Washington Municipal Garage	E4074 W Hillpoint Rd
Municipal Office and Other	Washington Town Hall	S6101 State Road 154
Post Office	Hillpoint Post Office	S6071 State Road 154
<b>Town of Westfield</b>		
Bridge	Bridge over Narrows Creek	Pine Bluff Rd
Bridge	Bridge over Narrows Creek	Open View Road
Bridge	Bridge over Spring Valley Creek	Spring Valley Rd
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Sunrise Rd
Electric Facility - Substation	Wisconsin Power & Light Electric substation	S5781 Spring Valley Rd
<b>Town of Winfield</b>		
Adult Family Home	Inspiring Heights LLC (0015367)	E6633 N Dewey Ave
Adult Family Home	Inspiring Horizons (0012949)	E6865 Chadwick Rd
Bridge	Bridge over Copper Creek	Golf Course Rd
Bridge	Bridge over Hay Creek	Bass Rd
Bridge	Bridge over Hay Creek	County Road K
Bridge	Bridge over Hay Creek	County Road WD
Bridge	Bridge over Hay Creek	Skinner Road
Bridge	Bridge over Twin Creek	Churchill Road
Bridge	Bridge over Twin Creek	County Road V
Bridge	Bridge over Twin Creek	County Road F
Municipal Office and Other	Winfield Town Hall	S1992 County Road K
Telecommunication	WNFM-FM (Reedsburg)	None
Water facility	Water tower	S2575 County Road H
<b>Town of Woodland</b>		
Bridge	Bridge over Little Baraboo	Rott Road
Bridge	Bridge over Little Baraboo	Beier Road
Bridge	Bridge over Little Baraboo River	County Road EE
Bridge	Bridge over Little Baraboo River	Henderson Road
Bridge	Bridge over Little Baraboo River	Quaker Valley Road
Bridge	Bridge over Little Baraboo River	Boot Jack Road
Bridge	Bridge over Little Baraboo River	County Road G
Bridge	Bridge over Plum Creek	County Road G
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Strawbridge Road

Facility Type	Facility Name	Address
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Mortimer Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	David Dr
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road Y
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road Y
Dam	Magruder Dam (#419)	none
Dam	Polk Dam (#830)	none
Dam	Satterlee Dam (#456)	none
Dam	Sensnovis Dam (#896)	none
K-12	Quaker Valley Amish School	S2441 Quaker Valley Rd
Municipal Garage	Woodland Town Garage	S548 County Road G
Municipal Office and Other	Woodland Town Hall	S 548 County Road G
<b>Village of Prairie du Sac</b>		
Police Station	Sauk Prairie Police Department	640 13th St
<b>Village of Ironton</b>		
Manufactured/Mobile Home Park	West View Court	Park St and West St
Municipal Garage	Village of Ironton Municipal Garage	600 State St
Municipal Office and Other	Ironton Village Hall	600 State St
Water Facility	Ironton Wellhouse	Mill St
<b>Village of La Valle</b>		
EMS Facility	La Valle 1st Responders	W Main St
EMS Facility	LaValle 1st Responders	Intersection of Main and Union
Fire Station	LaValle Fire Department	101 East Main St
Library	La Valle Public Library	101 W Main St
Municipal Garage	Town of La Valle Road Shop	218 Commercial St
Municipal Garage	Village of La Valle Road Shop	210 Commercial St
Municipal Office and Other	Village of La Valle Municipal Hall	101 W Main St
Police Station	La Valle Police Department	314 State Rd 33-58
Post Office	La Valle Post Office	106 E Main St
Telephone Facility	La Valle Telephone Cooperative	100 W Main St
<b>Village of Lake Delton</b>		
Bridge	Bridge over Lake Delton	Burritt Ave
Bridge	Bridge over Lake Delton	Adams St
Bridge	Bridge over Springbrook	Clara Ave
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road A



Facility Type	Facility Name	Address
Campground	Bonanza Campground & RV Park	1770 Wisconsin Dells Parkway
Campground	Camp Delton Club	E10305 Xanadu Rd
Dam	Dell Creek Dam (#56)	none
Dam	Dells Manor Dam (#654)	none
Dam	Delton Dam (#190)	none
Dam	Lake of the Dells (#4837)	none
EMS Facility	Delton Ambulance Service	200 Whitlock St
Fire Station	Lake Delton Fire and EMS Complex	45 Miller Dr
Group Child Care Center	Mindi's Sunshine Playhouse Childcare	223 Progressive Dr
Health Care Clinic	Mile Bluff Medical Center Clinics	28 Commerce St
Health Care Clinic	SSM Health Urgent Care	530 Wis Dells Pkwy S
K-12	Lake Delton Elementary School	20 W Delevan St
Manufactured/Mobile Home Park	Deer Run Mobile Home Estates	Progressive Dr
Manufactured/Mobile Home Park	Reds Trailer Court & Campground	731 Sunset Blvd
Municipal Garage	Lake Delton Public Works Garage No. 2	121 Skyline Dr
Municipal Garage	Lake Delton Public Works Garage No. 1	121 Skyline Dr
Municipal Office and Other	Delton Town Hall, Marshall Memorial Hall	30 Wisconsin Dells Parkway South
Municipal Office and Other	Lake Delton Administration Building	50 Wisconsin Dells Pkwy South
Municipal Office and Other	Lake Delton Public Works office	151 Skyline Dr
Police Station	Lake Delton Police Department	35 Miller Dr
Post Office	Lake Delton Post Office	49 E Adams St
Recreation	Poppy Waterman Ice Arena	112 Miller Dr
Recreational/Educational Campground	JCC Camp	443 W Munroe Ave
Water Facility	Lake Delton Water Tower	Red Bird Ave and Parkway
Water Facility	Lake Delton Water Well	Lake St and Springbrook Dr
Water Facility	Lake Delton Water Well	Progressive Dr
Water facility	Lake Delton water well	Bonanza Dr/CTH A
Water Facility	Lake Delton Water Well	Dell Creek/CTH A
<b>Village of Lime Ridge</b>		
Municipal Garage	Lime Ridge Municipal Garage	109 N Main St
Municipal Office and Other	Lime Ridge Village Hall	133 S Main St
Post Office	Lime Ridge Post Office	104 N Main St
Telephone Facility	Wisconsin Telephone Facility	203 N Main St
<b>Village of Loganville</b>		

Facility Type	Facility Name	Address
EMS Facility	Loganville 1st Responders	140 West St
Fire Station	Loganville Area Fire Department	140 West St
K-12	Loganville Elementary	S5864 Hwy 23
Municipal Office and Other	Loganville Village Hall	140 West St
Municipal Office and Other	Westfield Town Hall	200 Mill St
Post Office	Loganville Post Office	245 Walnut St
Telecommunication	Telecommunication tower	Mill St
Wastewater Facility	Sewage Pumping Station	Main St
<b>Village of Merrimac</b>		
EMS Facility	Merrimac EMT	127 School St
Fire Station	Merrimac Fire Department	120 School St
K-12	Merrimac Community Charter Elementary School	360 School Rd
Municipal garage	Wisconsin Department of Transportation	251 E Main St
Municipal Office and Other	Merrimac Village Hall	100 Cook St
Post Office	Merrimac Post Office	110 School St
Wastewater Facility	Merrimac Wastewater Treatment Plant	E13536 Highway 78
Water Facility	Merrimac Wellhouse	127 Palisade St
<b>Village of North Freedom</b>		
Bridge	Bridge over Baraboo River	Walnut St
Bridge	Bridge over Baraboo River	County Road PF
EMS Facility	North Freedom 1st Responders	103 N Maple St
Fire Station	North Freedom Fire Department	103 N Maple St
K-12	North Freedom Elementary School	S4890 CTH I (500 N Maple St)
Library	North Freedom Public Library	105 N Maple St
Manufactured/Mobile Home Park	North Freedom Mobile Home Park	324 S Maple St
Municipal Garage	North Freedom Public Works Garage/Office	105 N Maple St
Municipal Garage	North Freedom storage building	100 W Walnut St
Municipal Office and Other	Freedom Town Hall	103 N Maple St
Municipal Office and Other	North Freedom Village Hall	103 N Maple St
Municipal Office and Other	Town of Freedom Town Hall	103 N Maple St
Post Office	North Freedom Post Office	102 E Walnut St
Telecommunication	North Freedom Fire and Sauk County Sheriffs Fire Repea	103 N Maple St
Telephone Facility	Telephone Switch Station	102 N Maple St
Wastewater Facility	North Freedom Influent pumps	Village Park

Facility Type	Facility Name	Address
Wastewater Facility	North Freedom Wastewater Treatment Plant	S Maple St
Water Facility	North Freedom water reservoir	High St
Water Facility	North Freedom Well #2	103 N Maple St
Water Facility	North Freedom Well #3	502 N Maple St
<b>Village of Plain</b>		
Bridge	Bridge over Honey Creek	Wachter Ave (Hwy 23)
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Wachter Ave (23)
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road B
Community/Senior Center	American Legion Post 398	1225 American Legion Dr
Community/Senior Center	Kraemer Library and Community Center	910 Main St
EMS Facility	Plain Ambulance	1045 Cedar St
Fire Station	Plain Fire Protection District	1045 Cedar St
Health Care Clinic	Plain Medical Clinic	825 Main St
K-12	River Valley Early Learning	1370 Cherry St
K-12	St. Luke Grade School	1290 Nachreiner Ave
Library	Kraemer Library & Community Center	910 Main St
Municipal Garage	Plain Public Works Garage	610 Bridge Rd
Municipal Garage	Plain Public Works Garage	961 Wachter Ave
Municipal Garage	Public Works Department	Main St
Municipal Office and Other	Franklin Town Hall	550 Main St
Municipal Office and Other	Plain Village Hall	1015 Cedar St
Post Office	Plain Post Office	1050 Main St
Recreation	Village of Plain Recreation Center	925 Park View Ave
Telephone Facility	Telephone switch station	1017 St. Lukes Ave
Wastewater Facility	Plain Wastewater Treatment Facility	610 Bridge Rd
Water Facility	Plain water reservoir (200,000 gal.)	1765 Wildwood Dr
Water Facility	Well #1	925 Wachter Ave
Water Facility	Well #2	1400 Westbrook Dr
<b>Village of Prairie du Sac</b>		
Bridge	Bridge over Wisconsin River	STH 60
Campground	VFW Memorial Park Campground	700 VFW Dr
Community Based Residential Facility (CBRF)	Pine Villa Memory Care (0016643)	890 Prairie St
Community Based Residential Facility (CBRF)	Pines Assisted Living (The) (110462)	1050 Prairie St
Fire Station	Prairie du Sac Volunteer Fire Department	855 17th St

Facility Type	Facility Name	Address
Group Child Care Center	Peek-A-Boo Daycare	955 17th St
Group Child Care Center	Renewal Unlimited Sauk Prairie	1906 North St
Health Care Clinic	Good Neighbor Clinic	80 1st St
Health Care Clinic	SSM Health at Home	250 26th Street, Suite 110
Health Care Clinic	SSM Health Dean Medical Group	250 26th Street, Suite 240
Hospital	Sauk Prairie Healthcare	260 26th Street
K-12	Bridges Elementary	1200 Broadway St
K-12	Grand Avenue Elementary School	225 Grand Ave
K-12	Sauk Prairie High School	105 9th St
Library	Ruth Culver Community Library	540 Water St
Municipal Garage	Prairie du Sac Public Works/Utility Shop	1700 North St
Municipal Office and Other	Prairie du Sac Village Hall	335 Galena St
Post Office	Prairie du Sac Post Office	285 Washington St
Telecommunication	Verizon	85 Water St
Telephone Facility	Wisconsin Telephone	85 Water St
Water Facility	Water tower	Tower St
<b>Village of Reedsburg</b>		
Recreation	Reedsburg Recreation Center	134 Locust St
<b>Village of Rock Springs</b>		
Community/Senior Center	Rock Springs Memorial Community Center	201 W Broadway
EMS Facility	Rock Springs EMS	105 E Broadway
Library	Rock Springs Public Library	251 Railroad St
Municipal Office and Other	Excelsior Town Hall	100 E Broadway
Municipal Office and Other	Rock Springs Village Hall	110 E Broadway
Post Office	Rock Springs Post Office	107 W Broadway
Water facility	Rock Springs Well	311 W Broadway
<b>Village of Sauk City</b>		
Bridge	Bridge over Wisconsin River	US 12
Community/Senior Center	Sauk Prairie Community Center	730 Monroe St
EMS Facility	Sauk Prairie Ambulance	110 Washington St
Fire Station	Sauk City Fire Station	505 Van Buren St
Group Child Care Center	By Leaps and Bounds Childcare	213 Washington Ave
Group Child Care Center	Sauk Prairie Nursery Center Inc	504 Washington Ave
Health Care Clinic	Prairie Clinic, S.C.	112 Helen St

Facility Type	Facility Name	Address
Health Care Clinic	Wisconsin Heart & Vascular Institute	207 Water St
K-12	Sauk Prairie Middle School	207 Maple St
K-12	Shoreless Lake School Wisconsin	608 Oak St
K-12	St. Aloysius Grade School	608 Oak St
Library	George Culver Community Library	615 Philips Blvd
Municipal Office and Other	Freie Gemeinde Hall	307 Polk St
Municipal Office and Other	Sauk City Municipal Building	726 Water St
Nursing Home	Maplewood of Sauk Prairie (2249)	245 Sycamore St
Post Office	Sauk City Post Office	739 Water St
Residential Care Apartment Complex (RCAC)	Maplewood Village (0010279)	1425 Hemlock St
Wastewater Facility	Sauk Prairie Wastewater Treatment Plant	1400 Water St
Water Facility	Water reservoir	241 Ash St
Water Facility	Water tower	510 Bates St
<b>Village of Spring Green</b>		
Community Based Residential Facility (CBRF)	Meadows of Spring Green (The) (110558)	477 E Rainbow Rd
Community/Senior Center	Spring Green Senior Center	117 S Washington St
Fire Station	Spring Green Fire Protection District	327 S Winsted St
Health Care Clinic	Driftless Diabetes Management	285 S Winstead St
Health Care Clinic	Green River Valley Medical Clinic	436 Sunrise Dr
Health Care Clinic	Spring Green Medical Center	150 E Jefferson St
Health Care Clinic	Spring Medical Associates	156 W Jefferson St
K-12	River Valley Elementary	830 W Daley St
K-12	River Valley High School	660 W Varsity Ave
K-12	River Valley Middle School	660 W Daley St
K-12	Saint John the Evangelist School	209 N Washington St
Library	Spring Green Community Library	230 E Monroe St
Municipal Garage	Spring Green Public Works Department	456 E Rainbow Rd
Municipal Garage	Spring Green Village Salt Storage Bldg	456 E Rainbow Rd
Municipal Office and Other	Spring Green Municipal Building	154 N Lexington St
Municipal Office and Other	Spring Green Police Department	112 W Monroe St
Nursing Home	Greenway Manor Nursing Home (2470)	501 S Winsted
Police Station	Spring Green Police Department	137 N Washington St
Post Office	Spring Green Post Office	105 S Washington St
Residential Care Apartment Complex (RCAC)	Greenway Terrace (0010288)	547 E McKinley St

Facility Type	Facility Name	Address
Telephone Facility	GTE Telephone Switch Station	419 S Winsted St
Wastewater Facility	Spring Green Wastewater Treatment Plant	Carpenter Ln
<b>Village of West Baraboo</b>		
Bridge	Bridge over Baraboo River	US Hwy 12
Bridge	Bridge over Baraboo River	Shaw Street
K-12	Willson Elementary School	146 Berkley Blvd
Municipal Garage	Sauk County Highway Department - West Baraboo	620 STH 136 (Linn St)
Municipal Garage	Village of West Baraboo Storage Facility	1302 Zajak St
Municipal Garage	West Baraboo Municipal Garage	500 Cedar St
Municipal Office and Other	Baraboo Town Hall	101 Cedar St
Municipal Office and Other	Probation and Parole Office	1000 Log Lodge Ct
Municipal Office and Other	West Baraboo Village Hall	500 Cedar St
Telephone Facility	CenturyTel switching station	500 Cedar St
Water Facility	Village of West Baraboo booster station #1	1301 Zajak St
Water Facility	Water tower	1301 Zajak St
Water Facility	Well #1	101 Willow St

# WEATHER EVENTS: 1950-2023

Event Type	General Location	Date	Magnitude	Direct Deaths	Direct Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Dense Fog	Countywide	12/13/1999	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	1/9/2000	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	2/25/2000	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	3/20/2000	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	7/5/2000	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	8/22/2000	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	8/24/2000	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	10/23/2000	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	10/25/2000	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	1/12/2001	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	1/12/2001	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	1/14/2001	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	2/24/2001	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	3/22/2001	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	4/6/2001	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	4/7/2001	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	6/7/2001	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	8/3/2001	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	8/22/2001	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	9/29/2001	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	10/1/2001	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	12/2/2001	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	12/16/2001	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	2/20/2002	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	4/13/2002	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	3/20/2003	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	3/23/2003	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	10/10/2004	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	12/6/2004	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	1/12/2005	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	3/6/2006	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	3/9/2006	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	3/29/2006	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	5/9/2006	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	9/14/2006	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	12/11/2006	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	12/21/2006	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	3/23/2007	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	11/20/2007	N/A	0	0	0	0

Event Type	General Location	Date	Magnitude	Direct Deaths	Direct Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Dense Fog - continued	Countywide	12/21/2007	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	1/5/2008	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	1/7/2008	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	12/26/2008	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	3/10/2009	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	9/12/2009	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	3/7/2010	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	3/10/2010	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	5/21/2010	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	7/19/2010	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	7/19/2010	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	8/1/2010	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	12/30/2010	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	12/14/2011	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	2/1/2012	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	3/24/2012	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	8/26/2012	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	9/4/2012	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	10/22/2012	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	11/20/2012	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	12/2/2012	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	12/16/2012	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	1/11/2013	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	12/3/2013	N/A	0	0	0	0
Subtotals				0	0	0	0
Drought	Countywide	8/1/2002	N/A	0	0	0	200,000
	Countywide	9/1/2003	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	10/1/2003	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	11/1/2003	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	12/1/2003	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	7/1/2005	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	8/1/2005	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	9/1/2005	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	10/1/2005	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	11/1/2005	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	7/1/2007	N/A	0	0	0	100,000
	Countywide	8/1/2007	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	6/26/2012	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	7/1/2012	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	8/1/2012	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	9/1/2012	N/A	0	0	0	0



Event Type	General Location	Date	Magnitude	Direct Deaths	Direct Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
	Countywide	10/1/2012	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	11/1/2012	N/A	0	0	0	0
Subtotals				0	0	0	300,000
Excessive Heat	Countywide	7/17/2011	N/A	1	0	0	0
	Countywide	7/2/2012	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	6/29/2018	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	6/14/2022	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	6/21/2022	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	8/23/2023	N/A	0	0	0	0
Subtotals				1	0	0	0
Extreme Cold/Wind Chill	Countywide	2/5/2007	N/A	0	0	3,000	0
	Countywide	1/30/2008	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	2/10/2008	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	1/15/2009	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	1/06/2014	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	1/29/2019	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	12/22/2022	N/A	0	0	0	0
Subtotals				0	0	3,000	0
Flash Flood	Hill Point	6/17/1996	N/A	0	0	500,000	0
	Valton	6/17/1996	N/A	0	0	120,000	0
	Ironton	6/17/1996	N/A	0	0	170,000	0
	Baraboo	6/17/1996	N/A	0	0	10,000	0
	Merrimac	6/17/1996	N/A	0	0	20,000	50,000
	Baraboo	6/8/1999	N/A	0	0	10,000	0
	Leland	6/10/1999	N/A	0	0	20,000	0
	Baraboo	5/17/2000	N/A	0	0	10,000	0
	Countywide	6/1/2000	N/A	0	0	9,250,000	3,500,000
	Limeridge	7/10/2000	N/A	0	0	175,000	3,000,000
	Countywide	8/2/2001	N/A	0	0	150,000	0
	Lake Delton	5/8/2004	N/A	0	0	25,000	0
	Plain	5/23/2004	N/A	0	0	150,000	300,000
	Hill Point	6/25/2006	N/A	0	0	500,000	1,000
	Limeridge	8/18/2007	N/A	0	0	300,000	4,000,000
	Merrimac	4/25/2008	N/A	0	0	10,000	0
	Baraboo	6/7/2008	N/A	0	0	0	10,000
	Rock Springs	6/7/2008	N/A	0	0	10,000	0
	La Valle	6/8/2008	N/A	0	0	0	10,000
	Lake Delton	6/9/2008	N/A	0	0	2,240,000	15,000,000
	Baraboo	6/12/2008	N/A	0	0	0	0

Event Type	General Location	Date	Magnitude	Direct Deaths	Direct Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Flash Flood - continued	La Valle	7/11/2008	N/A	0	0	25,000	0
	La Valle	7/16/2008	N/A	0	0	10,000	0
	Rock Springs	7/14/2010	N/A	0	0	30,000	10,000
	Hill Point	7/19/2010	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Ironton	8/13/2010	N/A	0	0	10,000	0
	Sauk City	6/22/2013	N/A	0	0	3,000	1,000
	Baraboo	4/12/2014	N/A	0	0	150,000	0
	La Valle	8/28/2018	N/A	0	0	500,000	0
	La Valle	8/28/2018	N/A	0	0	0	0
	La Valle	7/3/2019	N/A	0	0	20,000	0
	Sauk City	7/3/2019	N/A	0	0	500	0
	Lone Rock Airport	9/12/2019	N/A	0	0	1,000	0
	Witwen	10/22/2020	N/A	0	0	2,000	0
	Subtotals	-	-	0	0	34,581,500	25,882,000
Flood	Countywide	6/17/1996		0	0	75,000	0
	Countywide	6/17/1996		0	0	0	0
	Countywide	6/18/1996		0	0	5,000	1,000,000
	North Freedom	6/15/1997		0	0	0	0
	Hillpt	3/30/1998		0	0	0	0
	Countywide	4/1/1998		0	0	5,000	0
	Lake Delton	6/8/1999		0	0	0	0
	Lake Delton	7/20/1999		0	0	0	0
	Countywide	4/11/2001		0	0	0	0
	Baraboo	6/17/2001		0	0	0	0
	Reedsburg	5/8/2002		0	0	0	0
	Countywide	5/22/2004		0	0	0	0
	Countywide	5/23/2004		0	0	0	200,000
	Countywide	6/1/2004		0	0	2,100,000	10,000,000
	La Valle	9/7/2016		0	0	0	0
	Reedsburg	9/7/2016		0	0	2,000	0
	Rock Springs	9/8/2016		0	0	2,000	0
	La Valle	9/22/2016		0	0	3,000	0
	Reedsburg	9/23/2016		0	0	5,000	0
	North Freedom	9/24/2016		0	0	5,000	0
	Rock Springs	7/20/2017		0	0	5,000	1,000
	Reedsburg	7/21/2017		0	0	2,000	0
	Baraboo	5/4/2018		0	0	1,000	0
	Rock Springs	5/4/2018		0	0	1,000	0
	Reedsburg	5/4/2018		0	0	0	0
	La Valle	8/28/2018		0	0	500,000	5,000
	La Valle	8/29/2018		0	0	6,900,000	20,000

Event Type	General Location	Date	Magnitude	Direct Deaths	Direct Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Flood - continued	La Valle	8/30/2018		0	0	6,900,000	20,000
	La Valle	9/1/2018		0	0	1,000	100,000
	Rock Springs	3/14/2019		0	0	5,000	0
	Prairie du Sac	3/14/2019		0	0	10,000	0
	Lone Rock Airport	3/14/2019		0	0	1,000	0
	Reedsburg	3/15/2019		0	0	1,000	0
Subtotals				0	0	16,529,000	11,346,000
Funnel Cloud	Reedsburg	3/1/2004	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Hill Point	6/3/2007	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Baraboo	6/7/2008	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Reedsburg	6/21/2010	N/A	0	0	0	0
Subtotals				0	0	0	0
Hail	Sauk County	8/15/1966	2"	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	6/14/1974	1.75"	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	7/3/1975	1"	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	7/3/1975	1.75"	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	8/3/1977	1.75"	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	8/3/1977	1.75"	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	5/30/1980	1"	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	5/30/1980	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	6/10/1983	1"	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	4/27/1984	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	6/26/1984	1.75"	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	8/29/1984	1.75"	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	9/24/1984	1"	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	9/24/1984	1.75"	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	5/26/1985	1"	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	7/2/1987	1.75"	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	7/8/1989	1.75"	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	4/8/1991	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	6/21/1991	1.75"	0	0	0	0
	Lake Delton	6/25/1994	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	Baraboo	6/25/1994	0.75"	0	0	0	50000
	Reedsburg	9/9/1994	1"	0	0	0	0
	Ironton	9/9/1994	0.75"	0	0	0	5000
	La Valle	5/18/1996	1.75"	0	0	0	0
	La Valle	8/3/1997	1"	0	0	0	4000
	Rock Springs	8/3/1997	1.75"	0	0	0	9000
	Loganville	8/3/1997	2.5"	0	0	50000	240000
	Hillpt	5/12/1998	1.75"	0	0	17000	30000

Event Type	General Location	Date	Magnitude	Direct Deaths	Direct Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Hail - continued	Merrimac	2/11/1999	1"	0	0	0	0
	Reedsburg	7/8/1999	0.88"	0	0	0	0
	Reedsburg	3/8/2000	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	Reedsburg	5/12/2000	0.88"	0	0	0	0
	Lake Delton	5/12/2000	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	La Valle	9/1/2000	1"	0	0	0	0
	Lake Delton	9/1/2000	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	Baraboo	6/17/2001	1"	0	0	0	0
	Baraboo	6/17/2001	1"	0	0	0	0
	Merrimac	4/18/2002	1"	0	0	0	0
	Prairie Du Sac	4/18/2002	0.88"	0	0	0	0
	Merrimac	4/18/2002	1.75"	0	0	2000	0
	Baraboo	5/6/2002	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	Spring Green	5/30/2002	1.75"	0	0	0	0
	Spring Green	6/3/2002	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	Rock Springs	6/21/2002	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	Rock Springs	6/21/2002	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	Plain	8/11/2002	1.5"	0	0	0	0
	Black Hawk	8/11/2002	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	Lake Delton	6/25/2003	0.88"	0	0	0	0
	Plain	6/28/2003	1"	0	0	0	0
	Reedsburg	3/1/2004	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	Rock Springs	5/8/2004	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	North Freedom	5/8/2004	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	Spring Green	5/17/2004	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	La Valle	7/16/2004	1"	0	0	5000	0
	Leland	7/16/2004	1"	0	0	5000	0
	Merrimac	7/16/2004	0.88"	0	0	5000	0
	Baraboo	8/2/2004	1"	0	0	0	0
	La Valle	8/3/2004	0.88"	0	0	0	0
	Reedsburg	8/3/2004	1.75"	0	0	0	0
	Reedsburg	8/3/2004	1.75"	0	0	0	0
	Baraboo	8/3/2004	1.25"	0	0	0	0
	Lake Delton	8/3/2004	1"	0	0	0	0
	La Valle	6/7/2005	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	Loganville	6/10/2005	1"	0	0	0	0
	Limeridge	6/24/2005	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	Merrimac	7/23/2005	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	Loganville	8/18/2005	1.75"	0	0	0	100000
	Reedsburg	5/24/2006	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	Loganville	6/25/2006	0.88"	0	0	0	0
	Lake Delton	7/1/2006	0.88"	0	0	0	0

Event Type	General Location	Date	Magnitude	Direct Deaths	Direct Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Hail - continued	Loganville	7/22/2006	1.75"	0	0	0	0
	Reedsburg	7/22/2006	1"	0	0	0	0
	Loganville	7/22/2006	1.75"	0	0	0	0
	Prairie Du Sac	7/22/2006	1.75"	0	0	0	0
	Baraboo	7/22/2006	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	La Valle	8/23/2006	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	La Valle	8/23/2006	0.88"	0	0	0	0
	Loganville	8/23/2006	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	La Valle	8/23/2006	1"	0	0	0	0
	Loganville	8/23/2006	1.75"	0	0	0	0
	La Valle	8/23/2006	1"	0	0	0	0
	Ironton	8/23/2006	1"	0	0	0	0
	Leland	8/23/2006	1"	0	0	0	0
	Prairie Du Sac	8/24/2006	1.5"	0	0	0	0
	La Valle	8/24/2006	1"	0	0	0	0
	Baraboo	8/24/2006	1"	0	0	0	0
	Loganville	8/25/2006	1.25"	0	0	0	0
	Prairie Du Sac	8/25/2006	1"	0	0	0	0
	Reedsburg	10/4/2006	1.75"	0	0	900000	0
	Sauk City	3/21/2007	0.88"	0	0	0	0
	Baraboo	4/30/2007	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	Sauk City	4/25/2008	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	Merrimac	4/25/2008	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	Baraboo	4/25/2008	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	La Valle	6/7/2008	1"	0	0	0	0
	Plain	6/28/2008	1"	0	0	0	0
	Lake Delton	7/2/2008	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	Reedsburg	7/16/2008	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	Sauk City	6/2/2010	1"	0	0	0	0
	Reedsburg	5/22/2011	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	Reedsburg	6/6/2011	2.5"	0	0	0	0
	Loganville	6/6/2011	4.25"	0	0	0	0
	North Freedom	6/6/2011	2.75"	0	0	0	0
	Baraboo	6/6/2011	1.75"	0	0	0	0
	Plain	6/8/2011	1.5"	0	0	0	0
	West Baraboo	5/1/2012	1"	0	0	0	0
	Reedsburg	5/28/2012	1.25"	0	0	0	0
	Sauk City	4/30/2013	1"	0	0	0	0
	Reedsburg	4/12/2014	1.5"	0	0	0	0
	Reedsburg Muni Airport	4/12/2014	0.88"	0	0	0	0
	Lake Delton	4/12/2014	0.88"	0	0	0	0
	Lake Delton	4/12/2014	1"	0	0	0	0

Event Type	General Location	Date	Magnitude	Direct Deaths	Direct Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Hail - continued	Prairie Du Sac	4/12/2014	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	Sauk City	4/12/2014	1.5	0	0	0	0
	Witwen	6/25/2014	1"	0	0	0	0
	La Valle	5/3/2015	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	Lake Delton	5/3/2015	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	Spring Green	7/13/2015	1.5"	0	0	0	0
	Spring Green	3/6/2016	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	Lake Delton	3/15/2016	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	Plain	9/19/2016	1"	0	0	0	0
	La Valle	6/14/2017	1.5"	0	0	0	0
	Baraboo	7/15/2017	0.88	0	0	0	0
	Loretta	4/13/2018	1.75"	0	0	0	0
	Rock Springs	4/13/2018	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	Reedsburg Muni Airport	4/13/2018	0.88"	0	0	0	0
	North Freedom	4/13/2018	1.25"	0	0	0	0
	Baraboo	4/13/2018	1"	0	0	0	0
	Baraboo	4/13/2018	1"	0	0	0	0
	Devils Lake	4/13/2018	1.75"	0	0	0	0
	Merrimac	4/13/2018	1.75"	0	0	0	0
	Baraboo	7/14/2021	1"	0	0	0	0
	Prairie du Sac	3/5/2022	1"	0	0	0	0
	Rock Springs	4/4/2023	1"	0	0	0	0
	Baraboo	4/19/2023	1"	0	0	0	0
	West Baraboo	7/14/2023	0.75"	0	0	0	0
Subtotals				0	0	984,000	438,000
Heat	Countywide	11/28/1998	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	12/1/1998	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	7/4/1999	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	7/29/1999	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	11/8/1999	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	11/13/1999	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	7/31/2001	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	8/6/2001	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	4/15/2002	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	6/30/2002	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	7/1/2002	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	7/8/2002	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	7/21/2002	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	7/30/2006	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	8/1/2006	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	6/23/2009	N/A	0	0	0	0

Event Type	General Location	Date	Magnitude	Direct Deaths	Direct Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Heat - continued	Countywide	7/1/2011	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	6/28/2012	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	7/16/2012	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	7/18/2012	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	7/23/2012	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	7/25/2012	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	7/16/2013	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	8/30/2013	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	7/22/2014	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	7/21/2016	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	6/16/2018	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	7/4/2018	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	7/19/2019	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	8/6/2022	N/A	0	0	0	0
Subtotals				0	0	0	0
Heavy Rain	Countywide	5/31/2000	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Lake Delton	8/28/2003	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Baraboo	11/1/2003	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Reedsburg	5/8/2004	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Baraboo	10/3/2013	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Baraboo	10/3/2013	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Devils Lake State Park	6/1/2014	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Baraboo	6/29/2014	N/A	0	0	0	0
	West Baraboo	6/25/2015	N/A	0	0	5,000	0
	La Valle	9/7/2016	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Spring Green	5/4/2018	N/A	0	0	1,000	0
	Ironton	10/22/2022 0	N/A	0	0	1,000	0
Subtotals				0	0	7,000	0
Heavy Snow	Countywide	1/26/1996	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	12/23/1996	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	2/4/1997	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	2/21/1997	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	2/27/1997	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	3/12/1997	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	12/11/2000	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	12/18/2000	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	3/2/2002	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	3/4/2003	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	12/10/2003	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	2/5/2004	N/A	0	0	0	0

Event Type	General Location	Date	Magnitude	Direct Deaths	Direct Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
	Countywide	2/14/2008	N/A	0	0	0	0
Subtotals				0	0	0	0
High Wind	Countywide	4/6/1997		0	0	16,000	0
	Countywide	11/10/1998		0	0	100,000	50,000
	Countywide	4/7/2001	50 knots	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	4/12/2001	52 knots	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	10/26/2010	52 knots	0	0	25,000	0
	Countywide	4/10/2013	55 knots	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	12/15/2021	57 knots	0	0	6,000	0
Subtotals				0	0	147,000	50,000
Ice Storm	Countywide	12/23/1996		0	0	300,000	0
	Countywide	01/04/1998		0	0	0	0
Subtotals				0	0	300,000	0
Lightning	Reedsburg	7/1/1997	N/A	0	0	6,000	0
	Reedsburg	7/8/1997	N/A	0	0	8,000	0
	Baraboo	7/19/1998	N/A	0	0	3,000	0
	Lake Delton	6/6/1999	N/A	0	1	0	0
	Baraboo	7/20/1999	N/A	0	0	8,000	0
	Reedsburg	5/21/2004	N/A	0	0	25,000	0
	La Valle	8/3/2004	N/A	0	0	1,000	0
	Sauk City	8/25/2006	N/A	0	0	25,000	0
	Sauk City	8/24/2007	N/A	0	0	1,900,000	0
	Spring Green	7/12/2008	N/A	0	0	20,000	0
Subtotals				0	1	1,996,000	0
Strong Wind	Countywide	5/24/2000		0	0	0	0
	Countywide	12/5/2001		0	0	5,000	0
	Countywide	11/12/2003	39 knots	0	0	3,000	0
	Countywide	3/14/2004	39 knots	0	0	2,000	0
	Countywide	4/18/2004	44 knots	0	0	10,000	0
	Countywide	12/12/2004	41 knots	0	0	2,000	0
	Countywide	1/24/2006	39 knots	0	0	5,000	0
	Countywide	5/11/2006	38 knots	0	0	1,000	0
	Countywide	2/22/2007	39 knots	0	0	2,000	0
	Countywide	5/24/2007	41 knots	0	0	2,000	0
	Countywide	11/5/2007	39 knots	0	0	5,000	0
	Countywide	10/26/2008	40 knots	0	0	2,000	0
	Countywide	9/27/2009	26 knots	0	0	5,000	0
	Countywide	10/6/2009	29 knots	0	0	5,000	0



Event Type	General Location	Date	Magnitude	Direct Deaths	Direct Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Strong Wind - continued	Countywide	5/5/2010	41 knots	0	0	10,000	0
	Countywide	4/15/2011	38 knots	0	0	3,000	0
	Countywide	5/15/2011	39 knots	0	0	5,000	0
	Countywide	9/29/2011	47 knots	0	0	2,000	0
	Countywide	1/1/2012	42 knots	0	0	2,000	0
	Countywide	4/15/2012	41 knots	0	0	1,000	0
	Countywide	4/16/2012	26 knots	0	0	1,000	0
	Countywide	1/19/2013	43 knots	0	0	5,000	0
	Countywide	3/16/2016	44 knots	0	0	1,000	0
	Countywide	3/8/2017	47 knots	0	0	5,000	0
	Countywide	7/19/2017	39 knots	0	0	3,000	0
	Countywide	12/4/2017	42 knots	0	0	4,000	0
	Countywide	10/20/2018	44 knots	0	0	1,000	0
	Countywide	2/24/2019	45 knots	0	0	1,000	0
	Countywide	11/27/2019	41 knots	0	0	5,000	0
	Countywide	4/14/2022	49 knots	0	0	3,000	0
Subtotals				0	0	101,000	0
Thunderstorm Wind	Sauk County	7/12/1957	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	7/3/1966	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	8/15/1966	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	6/25/1969	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	7/31/1970	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	6/12/1971	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	6/19/1971	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	7/1/1972	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	7/9/1973	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	8/21/1974	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	6/4/1975	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	6/22/1975	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	7/3/1975	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	7/6/1977	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	7/6/1977	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	7/6/1977	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	8/21/1977	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	9/12/1979	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	6/27/1980	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	7/20/1980	61	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	7/20/1980	61	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	8/8/1980	50	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	8/8/1980	61	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	6/23/1981	0	0	0	0	0

Event Type	General Location	Date	Magnitude	Direct Deaths	Direct Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Thunderstorm Wind - continued	Sauk County	7/12/1981	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	5/17/1982	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	5/17/1982	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	8/3/1982	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	8/3/1982	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	7/3/1983	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	7/3/1983	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	7/19/1983	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	7/19/1983	52	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	7/19/1983	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	7/19/1983	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	8/6/1983	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	6/17/1984	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	9/24/1984	52	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	9/24/1984	61	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	9/24/1984	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	9/24/1984	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	10/16/1984	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	10/16/1984	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	8/12/1985	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	9/28/1986	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	5/27/1987	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	7/2/1987	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	7/2/1987	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	7/20/1987	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	7/29/1987	56	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	7/29/1987	52	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	5/8/1988	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	5/8/1988	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	5/8/1988	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	5/8/1988	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	5/24/1989	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	6/26/1989	0	0	1	0	0
	Sauk County	8/4/1989	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	3/27/1991	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	7/7/1991	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	8/25/1992	56	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	8/25/1992	52	0	0	0	0
	Lake Delton	6/25/1994	52	0	0	0	0
	Prairie du Sac	7/7/1994	0	0	0	0	500
	Reedsburg	7/11/1994	0	0	0	0	5,000
	Baraboo	7/19/1994	0	0	0	0	0

Event Type	General Location	Date	Magnitude	Direct Deaths	Direct Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Thunderstorm Wind - continued	Ironton	9/9/1994	0	0	0	50,000	5,000
	Lake Delton	9/9/1994	0	0	0	0	0
	La Valle	9/9/1994	0	0	0	0	0
	La Valle	6/7/1995	0	0	0	0	0
	Lake Delton	6/7/1995	0	0	0	0	0
	Badger	6/7/1995	0	0	0	0	0
	Spring Green	8/28/1995	0	0	0	0	0
	Baraboo	6/17/1996		0	0	500	0
	Baraboo	6/29/1996		0	0	7,000	0
	Lake Delton	6/29/1996		0	0	10,000	0
	Reedsburg	6/29/1996		0	0	9,000	0
	Reedsburg	8/7/1996		0	0	50,000	100,000
	Spring Green	4/5/1997		0	0	80,000	0
	La Valle	6/15/1997		0	0	3,000	0
	Reedsburg	6/15/1997		0	0	1,000	0
	Lake Delton	6/15/1997		0	0	1,000	0
	Spring Green	6/15/1997		0	0	15,000	0
	Lake Delton	6/24/1997		0	0	8,000	0
	Reedsburg	7/1/1997		0	0	10,000	0
	La Valle	7/26/1997		0	0	50,000	0
	Lake Delton	7/26/1997		0	0	50,000	0
	Reedsburg	9/16/1997		0	0	200	0
	Reedsburg	5/15/1998	56	0	0	500	0
	Reedsburg	5/28/1998	52	0	0	0	0
	La Valle	5/28/1998	60	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	5/31/1998		0	4	914,000	186,000
	Lake Delton	6/18/1998		0	0	200	0
	Baraboo	6/18/1998	53	0	0	0	0
	Reedsburg	6/18/1998		0	0	1,000	0
	La Valle	6/18/1998	56	0	0	40,000	0
	Reedsburg	6/20/1998	55	0	0	0	0
	Baraboo	6/20/1998		0	0	1,000	0
	Baraboo	6/27/1998		0	0	3,000	0
	Baraboo	6/27/1998	50	0	0	2,000	0
	La Valle	6/27/1998	51	0	0	100	0
	Loganville	6/27/1998	56	0	0	3,000	0
	Plain	7/20/1998		0	0	2,000	0
	Lake Delton	7/20/1998		0	0	2,000	0
	Reedsburg	5/16/1999		0	0	1,000	0
	Lake Delton	6/6/1999		0	0	10,000	0
	Leland	6/8/1999		0	0	1,000	0
	North Freedom	6/10/1999		0	0	1,000	0

Event Type	General Location	Date	Magnitude	Direct Deaths	Direct Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Thunderstorm Wind - continued	Baraboo	7/26/1999		0	0	30,000	0
	Baraboo	5/17/2000	52	0	0	2,000	0
	Reedsburg	6/1/2000	56	0	0	5,000	0
	Baraboo	6/11/2001	55	0	0	25,000	0
	Lake Delton	6/14/2001	52	0	0	0	0
	Reedsburg	6/17/2001	54	0	1	0	0
	Lake Delton	9/7/2001	65	0	0	75,000	0
	Baraboo	4/18/2002	61	0	0	0	0
	La Valle	8/17/2002	56	0	0	0	0
	Lime Ridge	8/21/2002	52	0	0	0	0
	West Baraboo	8/21/2002	61	0	0	5,000	0
	Baraboo	6/25/2003	52	0	0	0	0
	Plain	6/28/2003	52	0	0	0	0
	Plain	7/4/2003	52	0	0	1,000	0
	Merrimac	7/4/2003	52	0	0	0	0
	Lake Delton	8/20/2003	52	0	0	0	0
	Lake Delton	8/28/2003	50	0	0	0	0
	Reedsburg	8/28/2003	56	0	0	2,000	0
	Spring Green	5/17/2004	52	0	0	0	0
	La Valle	6/23/2004	61	0	0	0	0
	Rock Springs	7/16/2004	52	0	0	0	0
	North Freedom	7/16/2004	56	0	0	5,000	0
	Merrimac	8/3/2004	52	0	0	0	0
	Lake Delton	8/3/2004	52	0	0	0	0
	Lake Delton	8/26/2004	56	0	0	0	0
	Spring Green	6/5/2005	65	0	0	50,000	0
	Hillpt	6/5/2005	65	0	0	20,000	0
	Hillpt	6/10/2005	52	0	0	0	0
	Lake Delton	6/30/2005	52	0	0	0	0
	Baraboo	7/23/2005	52	0	0	0	0
	Baraboo	7/25/2005	65	0	0	20,000	0
	Loganville	5/24/2006	50	0	0	0	0
	Spring Green	5/24/2006	50	0	0	0	0
	Prairie Du Sac	7/1/2006	52	0	0	0	0
	La Valle	7/20/2006	65	0	0	50,000	0
	Reedsburg	7/22/2006	55	0	0	5,000	0
	Spring Green	5/24/2007	52	0	0	2,000	0
	Lake Delton	5/24/2007	56	0	0	50,000	0
	Lake Delton	7/3/2007	52	0	0	5,000	0
	Spring Green	7/3/2007	52	0	0	5,000	0
	La Valle	8/11/2007	56	0	0	20,000	0
	Reedsburg	8/11/2007	56	0	0	10,000	0

Event Type	General Location	Date	Magnitude	Direct Deaths	Direct Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Thunderstorm Wind - continued	Ironton	8/21/2007	61	0	0	100,000	250,000
	Reedsburg	8/21/2007	65	0	0	100,000	0
	Lake Delton	8/21/2007	65	0	0	100,000	0
	Ironton	9/18/2007	56	0	0	5,000	0
	La Valle	9/18/2007	56	0	0	5,000	0
	Reedsburg	9/18/2007	56	0	0	5,000	0
	Rock Springs	9/18/2007	56	0	0	5,000	0
	La Valle	6/7/2008	65	0	0	25,000	0
	La Valle	7/7/2008	65	0	0	10,000	0
	Reedsburg	7/7/2008	56	0	0	5,000	0
	La Valle	7/10/2008	56	0	0	20,000	0
	La Valle	7/16/2008	56	0	0	0	0
	Lake Delton	7/14/2010	50	0	0	0	0
	La Valle	7/14/2010	56	0	0	0	0
	Loganville	8/9/2010	65	0	0	0	0
	La Valle	8/20/2010	50	0	0	0	0
	Lone Rock Airport	7/18/2012	52	0	0	0	0
	Sauk City	7/18/2012	70	0	0	0	0
	Lone Rock Airport	7/25/2012	55	0	0	0	0
	Rock Springs	9/4/2012	56	0	0	12,000	0
	Baraboo	9/4/2012	56	0	0	12,000	0
	Lone Rock Airport	5/19/2013	52	0	0	0	0
	Spring Green	5/19/2013	56	0	0	40,000	0
	Reedsburg	5/19/2013	56	0	0	10,000	0
	Hillpt	5/29/2013	61	0	0	40,000	0
	Plain	5/29/2013	56	0	0	20,000	0
	Hillpt	5/30/2013	56	0	0	12,000	0
	Lone Rock Airport	9/19/2013	50	0	0	0	0
	Reedsburg	6/18/2014	65	0	0	15,000	0
	Sauk City	6/18/2014	65	0	0	15,000	0
	Prairie Du Sac	6/18/2014	65	0	0	15,000	0
	Rock Springs	8/25/2014	60	0	0	50,000	0
	Loretta	7/13/2015	60	0	0	5,000	0
	Lone Rock Airport	7/13/2015	59	0	0	0	0
	Lone Rock Airport	7/13/2015	53	0	0	0	0
	La Valle	6/10/2016	56	0	0	15,000	0
	La Valle	7/5/2016	50	0	0	10,000	0
	Lone Rock Airport	7/5/2016	56	0	0	5,000	0
	North Freedom	7/21/2016	52	0	0	5,000	0
	Sauk City	7/21/2016	52	0	0	5,000	0
	Spring Green	8/18/2016	56	0	0	5,000	0
	La Valle	3/6/2017	50	0	0	1,000	0

Event Type	General Location	Date	Magnitude	Direct Deaths	Direct Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Thunderstorm Wind - continued	Merrimac	5/17/2017	56	0	0	4,000	0
	Baraboo	5/17/2017	50	0	0	500	0
	Limeridge	6/14/2017	65	0	0	12,000	0
	Baraboo Bell Airport	6/14/2017	61	0	0	2,000	0
	Limeridge	7/19/2017	56	0	0	5,000	0
	Reedsburg	6/30/2018	50	0	0	8,000	0
	North Freedom	8/26/2018	50	0	0	3,000	0
	West Baraboo	8/27/2018	50	0	0	2,000	0
	Baraboo	6/27/2019	50	0	0	8,000	0
	Lake Delton	6/30/2019	56	0	0	3,000	0
	Baraboo	6/30/2019	56	0	0	3,000	0
	La Valle	7/3/2019	50	0	0	12,000	0
	Limeridge	7/18/2019	50	0	0	3,000	0
	La Valle	7/19/2019	50	0	0	1,000	0
	Spring Green	7/19/2019	50	0	0	2,000	0
	Reedsburg Muni Airport	8/5/2019	52	0	0	4,000	0
	Reedsburg Muni Airport	6/2/2020	50	0	0	10,000	0
	Lone Rock Airport	6/2/2020	51	0	0	0	0
	Sauk City	7/9/2020	50	0	0	5,000	0
	Prairie du Sac	7/9/2020	52	0	0	3,000	0
	Devil's Lake	8/27/2020	50	0	0	3,000	0
	Reedsburg	8/27/2020	50	0	0	3,000	0
	Reedsburg Muni Airport	6/17/2021	52	0	0	3,000	0
	North Freedom	7/14/2021	52	0	0	25,000	0
	Lone Rock Airport	7/28/2021	59	0	0	0	0
	Spring Green	8/10/2021	50	0	0	0	500
	Lone Rock Airport	12/15/2021	57	0	0	0	0
	Reedsburg	6/15/2022	50	0	0	500	0
	Merrimac	6/15/2022	50	0	0	10,000	0
	Reedsburg	7/23/2022	52	0	0	8,000	0
	Black Hawk	7/24/2022	52	0	0	2,000	1,000
	Sandusky	7/24/2022	50	0	0	8,000	0
	West Baraboo	7/14/2023	50	0	0	5,000	0
	Merrimac	7/16/2023	70	0	0	60,000	0
	Baraboo	7/28/2023	56	0	0	15,000	0
	Lone Rock Airport	7/28/2023	67	0	0	0	0
	Sauk City	7/28/2023	52	0	0	3,000	0
Subtotals				0	0	2,621,500	548,000
Tornado	Sauk County	5/28/1959	F0	0	0	2,500	0
	Sauk County	5/21/1960		0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	5/25/1965	F2	0	8	25,000	0

Event Type	General Location	Date	Magnitude	Direct Deaths	Direct Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Tornado - continued	Sauk County	8/15/1966	F2	0	1	250,000	0
	Sauk County	6/26/1969	F1	0	0	25,000	0
	Sauk County	6/26/1969	F1	0	0	250,000	0
	Sauk County	6/13/1972	F1	0	0	2,500	0
	Sauk County	8/9/1979	F0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	6/26/1984	F0	0	0	25,000	0
	Sauk County	6/26/1989	F2	0	0	250,000	0
	Sauk County	6/26/1989	F1	0	4	25,000	0
	Prairie	7/4/1994	F2	0	0	5,000,000	500,000
	Lake Delton	8/16/1995	F0	0	0	0	0
	Prairie Du Sac	6/17/1996	F0	0	0	1,000	0
	Prairie Du Sac	6/17/1996	F1	0	0	75,000	0
	Spring Green	8/18/2005	F1	0	0	5,000	5,000
	Spring Green	8/18/2005	F1	0	0	2,000	0
	Leland	8/18/2005	F2	0	0	600,000	20,000
	Merrimac	8/18/2005	F0	0	0	5,000	0
	Devils Lake	5/24/2006	F0	0	0	0	0
	Lake Delton	6/6/2006	F0	0	0	1,000	0
	Leland	8/23/2006	F0	0	0	0	5,000
	Plain	6/7/2008	EF0	0	0	0	0
Subtotals				0	13	6,544,000	530,000

Source: National Climatic Data Center database accessed August 2024 <https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/choosedates.jsp?statefips=55%2CWISCONSIN>

Notes:

1. Tornadoes through the end of 2006 were rated on the Fujita Tornado Scale. Beginning January 1, 2007, the Enhanced Fujita Tornado scale was used.

# AMERICAN RED CROSS SHELTERS: 2024

Facility Name	Address	Municipality
Al Berhman	400 Mulberry	Baraboo
Baraboo High School	1201 Draper	Baraboo
Baraboo National Guard Armory	999 South Boulevard	Baraboo
East Elementary School	815 6th Street	Baraboo
Glacier Canyon Lodge Wilderness Resort	45 Hillman Road	Baraboo
Gordon L Willson School	146 Berkley Boulevard	Baraboo
Jack Young Middle School	1531 Draper	Baraboo
North Freedom Elementary School	S4890 CTH I	Baraboo
Sauk County Courthouse	510 Broadway Street	Baraboo
St Johns Lutheran Church	510 5th Street	Baraboo
St. Joseph School	310 2nd Street	Baraboo
Lake Delton Elementary School	20 W. Delavan Street	Lake Delton
Ironton-Lavalle Elementary	109 River Street	La Valle
Village Of Ironton Building	600 State Street	La Valle
Village of Ironton Hall	290 Main Street	La Valle
La Valle Village Hall	101 W Main Street	La Valle
Merrimac Elementary	360 School Street	Merrimac
St Mary Health Catholic Church	231 Main Street	Merrimac
River Valley Early Learning Center	1370 Cherry Street	Plain
St Luke School	1240 Nachreiner Avenue	Plain
Grand Avenue Elementary School	225 Grand Avenue	Prairie du Sac
Sauk Prairie High School	105 9th Street	Prairie du Sac
Tower Rock Elementary	S9033 Denzar Road	Prairie du Sac
Pineview Elementary	1121 8th Street	Reedsburg
Reedsburg Area High School	1100 S Albert Avenue	Reedsburg
Reedsburg Armory	549 S Dewey Avenue	Reedsburg
Webb Middle School	707 N Webb Avenue	Reedsburg
Westside Elementary	401 Alexander Avenue	Reedsburg
Prairie Ridge Intermediate School	2400 8th Street	Reedsburg
Sauk Prairie Middle School	207 Maple Street	Sauk City
River Valley Middle School	660 W Daley Street	Spring Green
River Valley Senior High	660 Varsity Boulevard	Spring Green
Wisconsin Dells High School	1501 Brew Farm Road	Wisconsin Dells

**Source:** American Red Cross – Southwest WI Chapter as of August 2024



# GRANT HISTORY: 1965 THROUGH 2024

Year	Jurisdiction	Amount	Funding Source	Funded Activities
2003	Sauk County	\$12,700.00	Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Program	Prepare countywide hazard mitigation plan
2000	City of Baraboo	\$16,792.00	DR-1332	Prepare hazard mitigation plan
2000	City of Baraboo	\$136,254.00	DR-1332	Partial demolition of commercial structure
2004	City of Baraboo	\$12,000.00	Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Program	Prepare countywide hazard mitigation plan
2008	Town of Excelsior	\$97,890.00	DR-1769	Acquisition of 1 SD residential structure
2008	City of Reedsburg	\$2,088,493.00	DR-1768	Acquisition of 18 residential structures (17 SD) and 2 commercial structures
2008	Village of Rock Spring	\$1,390,106.00	DR-1768	Acquisition of 18 SD residential structures, 1 vacant structure, and 1 commercial structure
2008	Town of Spring Green	\$4,961,575.00	DR-1768	Acquisition of 28 residential structures
2008	Sauk County	\$18,880.00	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program through Presidentially declared disaster (FEMA-DR-1768-WI)	Update countywide hazard mitigation plan
2009	Sauk County	\$5,499,424.00	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program through Presidentially declared disaster (FEMA-DR-1768-WI)	Property acquisition in towns of Excelsior and Spring Green
2009	City of Reedsburg	\$2,602,770.00	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program through Presidentially declared disaster (FEMA-DR-1768-WI)	Property acquisition
2009	Village of Rock Springs	\$2,512,786.00	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program through Presidentially declared disaster (FEMA-DR-1768-WI)	Property acquisition
2016	Sauk County	\$23,526.00	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program through Presidentially declared disaster (FEMA-DR-4276-WI)	Update countywide hazard mitigation plan
2017	Village of Rock Springs	\$1,000,000.00	CDBG-Public Facilities Grant	Unspecified project
2018	Village of La Valle	\$843,994.96	DR-4402	Acquisition of 4 residential structures; 1 commercial; 1 public
2018	Village of La Valle	\$494,788.00	DR-4402	Acquisition of 2 residential structures; 1 commercial
2018	Village of La Valle	\$1,328,587.84	DR-4402	Acquisition of 2 commercial structures; 2 commercial-rental; 1 residential
2018	Village of North Freedom	\$401,494.93	DR-4402	Acquisition of 2 residential structures
2018	City of Reedsburg	\$891,863.00	DR-4402	Acquisition of 6 residential structures; 1 vacant lot
2018	City of Reedsburg	\$726,800.00	DR-4402	Acquisition of 5 residential structures; 1 vacant lot
2018	Village of Rock Springs	\$784,262.94	DR-4402	Acquisition of 3 residential structures; 1 commercial-rental
2018	Village of Rock Springs	\$861,412.66	DR-4402	Acquisition of 2 residential structures; 1 commercial; 1 public building
2018	City of Reedsburg	\$12,000.00	DR-4383	River gauge installation
2018	Town of Sumpter	\$314,635.00	CDBG-Public Facilities Grant	Unspecified project
2019	Village of La Valle	\$118,332.00	Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Program	Unspecified project (advance assistance)
2020	City of Baraboo	\$136,254.00	DR-1332	Partial demolition of existing commercial structure
2020	Village of Rock Springs	\$819,192.00	CDBG-EAP	Unspecified project
2020	Village of Rock Springs	\$659,000.00	CDBG-Public Facilities Grant	Unspecified project
2020	Village of Plain	\$464,390.00	CDBG-Public Facilities Grant	Unspecified project

Year	Jurisdiction	Amount	Funding Source	Funded Activities
2020-21	City of Reedsburg	\$275,000.00	Municipal Flood Control Grant Program MFC-71855-20	Flood property acquisitions
2020-21	Village of La Valle	\$230,062.25	Municipal Flood Control Grant Program MFC-72402-20	Acquisition and demolition of flood-prone properties
2020-21	Village of Rock Springs	\$125,803.18	Municipal Flood Control Grant Program MFC-72697-20	Rock Springs Acquisition DNR Flood Control
2021	Sauk County	\$80,000.00	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program through Presidentially declared disaster (FEMA-4402-DR-WI)	Flood study by UW-Madison
2023	Sauk County	\$34,404.48	Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) Program	Planning grant to update countywide hazard mitigation plan
Grant Total		\$29,975,473.24		

Source: Sauk County Emergency Management and Wisconsin Emergency Management