



Winter Weather Toolkit

A planning guide for health, climate, and emergency response professionals

Wisconsin Climate and Health Program



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Introduction

Purpose

The Winter Weather Toolkit provides information to local governments, health departments, Tribal health centers, and Wisconsin residents about preparing for and responding to winter weather events. The toolkit provides background information, practical guidance and strategies, media news release templates and talking points, definitions, and reference materials.

The guides in this toolkit may be copied and printed onto local government or health agency letterhead for distribution to residents affected by winter weather. Additional documents and templates are included in Appendix B: Additional Resources.

Background

According to the National Weather Service (NWS), cold temperatures and wind chills cause an average of 28 deaths per year and winter storms cause 39 deaths per year in the United States.¹ Winter weather creates dangerous conditions including icy, snow- and sleet-covered roads. In Wisconsin, these conditions are responsible for an average of 50,000 vehicle accidents and 45 deaths each winter.² Although winter is familiar to Wisconsinites, extreme cold, snow, ice, rain, and sleet create many health and safety risks, particularly susceptible populations like older adults, young children, socially isolated people, those with low economic status, individuals living in unsafe housing, and people who are outdoors for long periods like people experiencing homelessness. Therefore, it's important that all Wisconsinites prepare for the effects of winter weather, whether it's governmental units, residents, schools, or businesses.

From Oct. 2024-May 2024, winter weather contributed to more than 1,000 crashes, resulting in 9 deaths and over 2,000 injuries.²

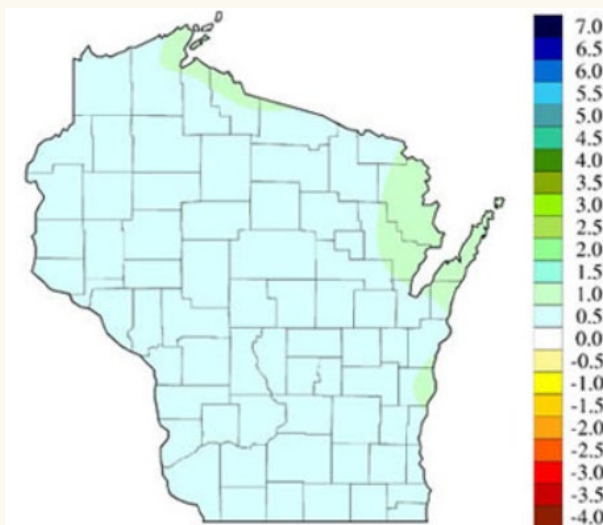


Fig. 1 - Projected Change in Winter Average Precipitation (inches) from 1980-2055

Climate Trends



University of Wisconsin climate scientists' research confirms that the state's climate is getting wetter, warmer, and more unpredictable. According to the Wisconsin Initiative on Climate Change Impacts (WICCI), wintertime precipitation increased more than 20% statewide from 1950 to 2020. Climate scientists expect this trend will continue, with wintertime precipitation increasing into the mid-21st century. Trends also indicate that winter temperatures in Wisconsin are warming, increasing the likelihood that winter precipitation occurs as rain or freezing rain rather than snow, and making travel conditions more hazardous.³

Winter health impacts

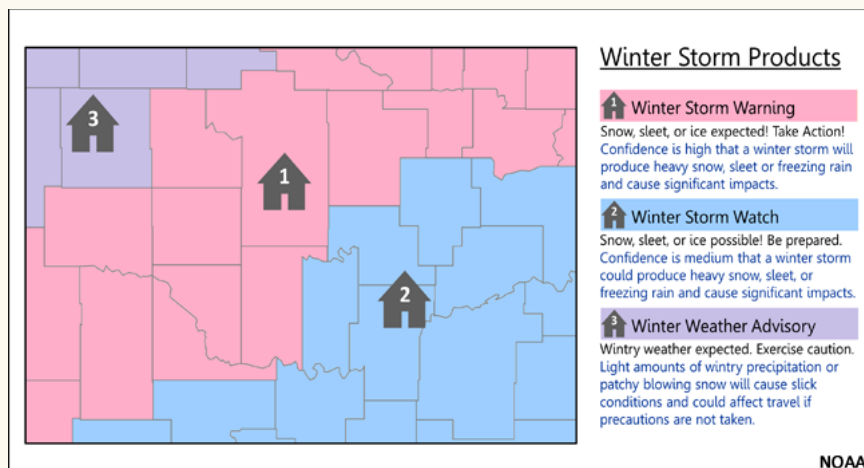
The dangers of winter weather require Wisconsinites to prepare for freezing temperatures, life-threatening wind chills, and dangerous weather conditions that can cause health impacts such as injuries from falls, frostbite, hypothermia, and even death. Emergency planners should consider cold-related needs such as safe usage of electrical appliances, planning for power outages, prevention of carbon monoxide poisoning, and placement of warming centers. They must work to maintain the health and safety of Wisconsin residents in unpredictable winter conditions, especially for susceptible populations.



Definitions

General terms for all types of weather

- **Outlook**
Conditions are possible in the next two to five days.
- **Advisory**
Conditions are expected to cause significant inconveniences and may become hazardous.
- **Watch**
Conditions are possible within the next 24-48 hours.
- **Warning**
Life-threatening severe conditions have begun or will begin within 12-24 hours.
- **Winter weather event**
A winter weather occurrence, such as a snowstorm or extreme cold snap, that affects public safety, transportation, and/or commerce.⁴
- **Wind chill**
The temperature the body feels, calculated using the actual temperature outdoors and the wind speed. The wind chill is always lower than the actual temperature. See box on next page for more details.
- **Sleet**
Rain that turns to ice pellets before reaching the ground. Sleet can cause dangerous and slick outdoor conditions.
- **Frost**
The formation of thin ice crystals on the ground or other surfaces that are below 32°F in the form of scales, needles, feathers, or fans.
- **Freezing rain**
Rain that freezes when it hits the ground. Freezing rain can cause dangerous and slick outdoor conditions.
- **Black ice**
A deadly driving hazard defined as patchy ice on roadways or other transportation surfaces that cannot be easily seen. It is often clear (not white) with the black road surface visible underneath.
- **Cold-related fatality**
Death attributed to cold weather events.



Winter weather alerts

Freezing rain advisory

Any accumulation of freezing rain is expected in the next 12 to 36 hours (but will remain below a half inch) for at least 50% of the zone or affecting most of the population.

Cold Weather Advisory

A Cold Weather Advisory is issued when cold air temperatures or wind chill conditions are expected or occurring. Wisconsin cold advisory thresholds vary by location:

- Wind chill or temperature of -25°F is possible in the next 12 to 24 hours in western to northern counties.
- Wind chill or temperature of -20°F is imminent in the next 12 to 24 hours in southern to northeastern counties.

Winter Weather Advisory

A winter storm event (sleet, snow, freezing rain, snow and blowing snow, ice, black ice, or a combination) is expected to meet local winter weather advisory criteria in the next 12 to 36 hours. Criteria for snow is 4 inches or more in 12 hours or less, covering at least 50% of the zone or affecting most of the population. Ice criteria is any ice accumulation less than 1/2 inch over at least 50% of the zone or affecting most of the population.

Blizzard Watch

Conditions are favorable for a blizzard event in the next 24 to 72 hours. Sustained wind or frequent gusts greater than or equal to 35 mph will accompany falling and/or blowing snow, often reducing visibility to less than 1/4 mile for three or more hours.

Extreme Cold Watch

Cold Watch is issued when dangerously cold air temperatures or wind chill levels are expected or occurring. Wisconsin extreme cold watch thresholds vary by location:

- Wind chill or temperature of -35°F is possible in the next 12 to 24 hours from western to northern counties.
- Wind chill or temperature of -30°F is imminent in the next 12 to 24 hours from southern to northeastern counties.

Winter Storm Watch

Conditions are favorable for a winter storm event (heavy sleet, heavy snow, ice storm, heavy snow, blowing snow, or a combination of events) to meet local winter storm watch criteria in the next 24 to 72 hours. Criteria for snow is 7 inches or more in 12 hours or less or 9 inches or more in 24 hours, covering at least 50% of the zone or affecting most of the population. Use "mid-point" of snowfall range to trigger a watch (5 to 8 inches of snow = watch). Criteria for ice is 1/2 inch or more over at least 50% of the zone or affecting most of the population.

Winter weather alerts

Blizzard Warning

Blizzard event is imminent or expected in the next 12 to 36 hours. Sustained wind or frequent gusts greater than or equal to 35 mph will accompany falling and/or blowing snow to frequently reduce visibility to 1/4 mile for three or more hours.

Extreme Cold Warning

An Extreme Cold Warning is issued when dangerously cold air temperatures or wind chill levels are expected or occurring. Wisconsin thresholds vary by location:

- Wind chill or temperature of -35°F is imminent in the next 12 to 36 hours in western to northern counties.
- Wind chill or temperature of -30°F is imminent in the next 12 to 36 hours in southern to northeastern counties.

Ice Storm Warning

An ice storm event is expected to meet or exceed local ice storm warning criteria in the next 12 to 36 hours. Criteria for ice is 1/2 inch or more over at least 50% of the zone or encompassing most of the population.

Winter Storm Warning

A winter storm event (heavy sleet, heavy snow, ice storm, heavy snow and blowing snow, or a combination of events) is expected to meet or exceed local winter storm warning criteria in the next 12 to 36 hours. Criteria for snow is 7 inches or more in 12 hours or less; or 9 inches or more in 24 hours covering at least 50% of the zone or encompassing most of the population. Use "mid-point" of snowfall range to trigger warning (5 to 8 inches of snow = warning). Criteria for ice is 1/2 inch or more over at least 50% of the zone or encompassing most people.

Frost Advisory

A Frost Advisory is issued when the minimum temperature is forecast to be 33 to 36°F on clear and calm nights during the growing season. A Frost Advisory is issued in the autumn until the end of the growing season, marked by the occurrence of first widespread freeze.

Wind Chill Index

Wind chill is a measure of how cold people feel from the combined effect of wind and cold temperatures. The Wind Chill Index is based on the rate of heat loss from exposed skin. Both cold temperatures and wind remove heat from the body. As the wind speed increases during cold conditions, a body loses heat more quickly. Eventually, the internal body temperature also falls and hypothermia can develop. Animals also feel the effects of wind chill.

Wind Chill Index thresholds

		Actual Temperature (°F)								
		40°	30°	20°	10°	0°	-10°	-20°	-30°	-40°
		How Cold It Feels								
Wind Speed (mph)	10	34°	21°	9°	-4°	-16°	-28°	-41°	-53°	-66°
	20	30°	17°	4°	-9°	-22°	-35°	-48°	-61°	-74°
	30	28°	15°	1°	-12°	-26°	-39°	-53°	-67°	-80°
	40	27°	13°	-1°	-15°	-29°	-43°	-57°	-71°	-84°
	50	26°	12°	-3°	-17°	-31°	-45°	-60°	-74°	-88°
	60	25°	10°	-4°	-19°	-33°	-48°	-62°	-76°	-91°
Frostbite times:		30 minutes			10 minutes			5 minutes		

Cold-related health effects

Below are health conditions that are caused by cold temperatures. Keep in mind that the overconsumption of alcohol decreases decision-making capabilities and has been found to increase the likelihood of serious cold-related health effects.⁵

Medical condition	Symptom(s)	Causes	Safety tips
Hypothermia⁶	Adults <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shivering, exhaustion • Confusion • Memory loss • Slurred speech • Drowsiness Infants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shivering, shaking • Bright red or pinkish cold skin • Blue or dark inside of lip • Very low energy 	Body temperature that is too low.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the body temperature is below 95°, seek immediate medical attention. • Move the victim into a warm room. • Remove wet clothing and keep the victim dry. • Warm the center of the body first.
Frostbite⁶	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redness or purple discoloration • Pain • Pale, white, graying, or grayish-yellow skin • Numbness, tingling, or burning sensation 	Freezing of body parts exposed to cold.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relocate to a warm room. • Do not walk; do not use frostbitten body parts. • Warm the area by submerging it in warm water or using other people's body heat. • Do not massage or use heating pads, lamps, stoves, or fires to warm the area.
Trench foot⁷	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pain, tingling sensation • Swelling • Cold, numbness • Blisters may form after feet are dry 	Feet are wet for an extended period of time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean, dry, and elevate feet. • Warm feet by using warm packs or by soaking them in warm water. • Seek medical attention.

Winter weather preparedness

Prepare your home

Step 1: Assemble an emergency supply kit

- Blankets or warm sleeping bags
- First aid kit and instruction manual
- Flashlight or battery-powered lantern, or candle in a tin can and matches
- Battery-powered radio, clock, or watch
- Extra batteries and portable battery charger for phone
- Manual can opener



Assemble home maintenance items:

- Prepare to heat your home during a power failure:
 - Do not use a gas stove, charcoal or gas grill, or electric generator inside to heat your home as this may cause carbon monoxide poisoning.
 - Use dry, seasoned firewood for a fireplace or wood stove, or
 - Use kerosene for a kerosene heater
- Have an ample supply of furnace fuel (coal, propane, or oil)
- Snow shovel and roof rake
- Sand for traction or sidewalk deicer (Calcium chloride is least harmful for pets and water quality, and melts ice in temperatures of -6°F or warmer.)
- Multipurpose, dry-chemical fire extinguisher
- Electric space heater with automatic shut-off switch and non-glowing elements



Step 2: Stockpile supplies

- Stock three days worth of non-perishable food items.
- Store one gallon of water per person for three days.
- Stock personal items like diapers, hearing aid batteries, and medications.
- Stock a three-day supply of food and water for service animal or pets.



Step 3: Winterize Your Home

- Install a smoke detector and a battery-operated carbon monoxide detector and test the detectors before winter begins.
- Shut off exterior water lines or insulate them to prevent freezing pipes.
- Insulate attics and walls, seal cracks and drafty windows, install storm windows and insulated doors, and install heating tape on your roof if you get ice dams.
- Install a thermometer in a visible location and check the indoor temperature regularly.
- Insulate any water lines that run along exterior walls to avoid frozen pipes.
- Have an HVAC professional inspect your chimney, furnace, or other heating sources.
- Cover windows using plastic or thick window coverings from the inside.
- Repair roof leaks and cut trees to avoid branches falling on your home and roof.

Transportation planning

Step 1: Identify transportation and route options

If you need transportation to a warming center or shelter, call 211 or visit 211.org for local options. Check with your local health or emergency management agencies to find out if a free transportation service is available during a natural disaster. Also create a list of alternative transportation options in your area with contact numbers before winter weather hits, including:

- Urban, rural, or regional public transit systems
- Transit services for older adults or disabled individuals (for example County Elderly and Disabled Transportation Programs, Tribal Elderly Assistance Programs, local senior centers, local human services agencies)
- Private providers (for example, cabs, Lyft/Uber)
- Neighbors, friends, or relatives

Step 2: If you have a vehicle, stock it with essentials

Assemble an emergency supply kit and keep it in your vehicle all winter:

- First aid kit
- A metal can and waterproof matches to melt snow for water
- Windshield scraper and shovel
- Booster cables, toolkit, and tow rope
- Road maps
- Cell phone and charger
- Bag of sand or cat litter (to pour on snow or ice for traction)
- Battery-operated radio
- Emergency flare
- Whistle to signal for help
- Tire chains (only legal when used for safety)
- Container of water, high-calorie canned or dried food, and a can opener
- Flashlight and extra batteries
- Canned compressed air with sealant for emergency tire repair
- Brightly colored cloth or plastic triangular warning signs to alert other motorists
- Extra gas
- Emergency numbers and cash in a Ziploc bag
- Extra boots, winter clothing, and blankets



Step 3: Winterize your car when possible

- Have your vehicle regularly serviced following the manufacturer's suggestions.
- Maintain high antifreeze levels and use wintertime windshield wiper fluid.
- Replace worn tires and install snow tires for optimal winter traction.
- Keep your gas tank as full as possible to prevent ice formation.



Indoor safety during winter storms

Safely use alternative sources of heat

Alternative sources of heating produce major health risks often from fires and carbon monoxide poisoning. When using alternative sources of heat like fireplaces, wood stoves, and space heaters, take the following precautions when possible:

- When indoors, never use electric generators, grills, or other devices that burn gasoline, propane, natural gas, or charcoal as this may cause carbon monoxide poisoning.
- Install a battery-operated carbon monoxide detector and a smoke detector. You can purchase both at hardware stores for about \$20.
- Ensure adequate ventilation for a heat source by cracking windows.
- Do not plug space heaters into extension cords.
- When using a space heater, plug it into the wall and not an extension cord, place it on a level surface and keep it at least 3 feet from items that can catch on fire. Only use space heaters with an enclosed heat element.
- Only use the designated fuel for your heat source.

Know the signs and symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning

- Carbon monoxide poisoning occurs when the body is in contact with carbon monoxide, an odorless, colorless gas that is given off by fuel-burning equipment.
- Signs of carbon monoxide poisoning include shortness of breath, headache, impaired coordination, nausea, dizziness, and loss of consciousness.
- If you suspect a carbon monoxide leak in your house or if your carbon monoxide alarm goes off, leave the house immediately and call 911.

Know what to do when there is no heat

- Seek alternative shelter by calling 211, visiting 211.org, or texting SHELTER and your zip code to 43362. Shelters may alter policies or direct you to alternative housing during a pandemic or health emergency.
- Conserve body heat by not overexerting yourself.
- Eat well-balanced meals and avoid alcohol or caffeinated beverages.
- Dress warmly in layers, and wear hats, mittens, and scarves.
- Close off unused rooms and prevent airflow by positioning towels under doors.

Prevent frozen pipes

Extremely cold temperatures can freeze and break pipes. Vulnerable pipes include those found on exterior walls, in unheated rooms, and outside supply lines.

- If possible, insulate water lines before winter begins.
- Keep an emergency water supply that will last for several days.
- Keep the temperature in your home constant.
- If you leave for vacation, keep your heat at a minimum of 55°F.
- Do not turn faucets completely off; let faucets drip continuously.
- Open cabinet doors and inside doors so that pipes are in contact with warm air.

- If pipes are frozen, completely open all faucets and run water.
- Thaw frozen pipes with a hairdryer or by pouring hot water on the pipes. Do not thaw pipes with open flames.
- If a pipe bursts, close your main water valve immediately.

Power outages

Keep food as safe as possible

- Keep refrigerator and freezer doors closed as much as possible. Eat perishable foods from the refrigerator first.
- Use freezer food after refrigerator food.
- Use your non-perishable foods after using food from the refrigerator and freezer.
- If it looks like the power outage will last more than a day, prepare a cooler with ice for your freezer items.
- Keep food in a dry, cool spot and keep it always covered.

Monitor electrical equipment

- Turn off and unplug all unnecessary electrical equipment.
- Turn off or disconnect any appliances, equipment, or electronics you were using when the power went out. When the power comes back on, surges or spikes can damage equipment.
- Leave one light on so you'll know when the power comes back on.
- Avoid travel if possible. Street and traffic lights will be out, and roads may be congested.

Use generators safely

- Keep the generator outside, at least 20 feet from windows, people, or homes.
- When using a portable generator, connect the equipment you want to power directly to the outlets on the generator. Do not connect a portable generator to a home's electrical system.
- If you are considering getting a generator, get advice from an electrician or other professional. Make sure that the generator you purchase is rated for the power you need. Consider purchasing a generator that uses cleaner fuels like natural gas or large battery storage.
- Never use a generator, grill, camp stove, or other gas- or fuel-powered devices inside a home, garage, basement, crawlspace, or partially enclosed area.
- Install carbon monoxide alarms in central locations in your home.
- If the carbon monoxide alarm sounds, move to a place with fresh air and call 911.



Call 211 for FREE access to local resources, including information about warming centers and guidance.

Helping others impacted by winter weather

Check on older neighbors and family members.

Older adults may live alone. They have slower metabolisms and often do not create as much body heat as middle-aged adults. Also, when people are older, they do not sense air temperature as well as middle-aged adults; temperature drops in their homes can go unnoticed. For these reasons, it is necessary to check on older family, neighbors, and friends often to ensure their heating source is working and they maintain a healthy body temperature. Older adults are also at greater risk of losing their balance and falling on ice, which can result in broken hips, arms, and legs. They are also at risk of heart attack while shoveling snow.

Keep young people warm.

Infants cannot produce enough body heat by shivering and lose heat easier than adults.

- Make sure that infants sleep in a heated room.
- Dress infants in warm clothing.
- In an emergency, hold your baby close; your body heat can keep the baby warm.
- Do not put your infant in bed with you, as rolling onto infants is a risk.
- If you are without heat for a long time, go to a shelter or another home that has heat. During a health emergency or pandemic, shelters may not be open and alternative emergency housing may be an option.

Check on people who are isolated or don't have transportation access.

Check often on neighbors and family who live in an isolated setting or have mobility challenges. If their heat supply stops, this population will be at extreme risk for indoor and outdoor winter hazards. They may also experience communications challenges from downed phone lines and limited cell phone coverage. Transportation challenges due to unsafe driving conditions during severe winter storms or lack of public transportation also create health risks for people who are isolated. If geographically isolated individuals need immediate assistance, first responders may have a longer response time to reach them.

Reach out to people who may not have what they need to stay warm.

Wisconsin residents who live at or below 60% of the state median income may qualify for the Wisconsin Home Energy Assistance Program (homeenergyplus.wi.gov). People without safe and consistent housing are particularly at-risk during winter storms and extreme cold. Call 211 or visit 211.org to find a warming center near you. If you know someone who is struggling financially, check on them during the coldest weather to make sure they are warm enough where they are.

Winter travel and outdoor safety

Driving in a winter storm

- Travel only if necessary.
- Dress warmly in case you get stranded. Wear a hat, mittens, scarf, winter coat, and boots.
- Keep an emergency kit in your car at all times.
- Call 511 or check 511wi.gov for traffic updates and highway closures before departure.
- Avoid driving at night or alone, especially between 4 and 8PM — peak crash times.
- If possible, drive only on main highways and avoid country roads.
- Avoid driving in low-visibility conditions.
- Drive with caution on icy or snow-covered roads, bridges, and overpasses.
- Notify friends or family members of your destination and time of arrival or return.
- If conditions become too hazardous, pull off the road and turn your hazard lights on. If you need assistance, notify emergency services of your location.

What to do when stranded

- Stay inside your vehicle, turn your hazard lights on, and notify emergency services of your location if you have a phone and cellular service.
- Remove snow from around your tail pipe to prevent carbon monoxide buildup.
- Run your heat for 10 minutes every hour. Crack your window for fresh air.
- Wrap yourself in extra clothes and blankets.
- Stay awake and move your arms and legs routinely to keep blood flowing.

What to wear

Staying dry is essential to safety during winter weather. If you must work outside, dress properly, change into dry clothes often, and change out of wet clothes immediately when you return indoors. Winter clothing suggestions include:

- Scarf, mittens, and a hat
- Several layers of loose-fitting clothing that cover legs and arms
- Outerwear that is wind- and water-resistant
- Water-resistant boots

Avoiding exertion

Do not overexert yourself outdoors during extreme cold. Sweating will cool your body.

- If you are shoveling snow, work slowly and take frequent breaks indoors.
- Do not shovel if you have heart disease or high blood pressure, as the cold puts more stress on your cardiovascular system.

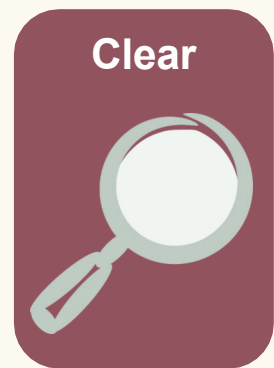
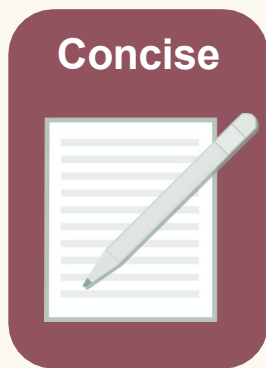
Listen to your body and go inside

- If you're shivering, it's time to go inside.
- Feeling sleepy, confused, or clumsy? Go inside.
- If you have any numbness, go inside.
- If you need a warm place to go inside, call 211 to find a warming center.

Media relations

Talking points and message maps for heat-related fatalities

Message mapping is one of the most important risk communication tools that public health agencies can employ. The goal of a message map is to convey important information in a concise, easy-to-understand, and credible manner.



General guidelines for completing a message map

- Stick to one to three key messages. Underlying concerns or specific questions can be highlighted in the messages.
- Keep key messages brief. The reader should spend less than 10 seconds per line.
- Develop messages that are easily understood by the target audience. Use a 5th- to 8th-grade readability level for communications with the general public.
- Place messages within a message set. The most important messages should occupy the first and last positions.
- Develop key messages that cite credible third parties.
- Use graphics and other visual aids to enhance key messages.
- Keep a positive tone. Messages should be solution-oriented and constructive.
- Avoid unnecessary uses of the words no, not, never, nothing, none.
- Plan for making messages accessible for people who don't speak English as a first language or those who have visual impairments.

Sample message map

If the news media requests an interview about a reported winter weather-related fatality in your jurisdiction, the following talking points may be useful. Start with message A1 or A2, then follow the instructions within that box.

A1

"We were notified by the medical examiner/coroner about a fatality possibly due to winter weather conditions. Our condolences go out to the family."
Go to message B1 or B2.

A2

"We have not been notified of any recent fatalities linked to winter weather conditions."
Go to message C.

B1

Out of respect for the family, we are unable to share any details.
Go to message C.

B2

"On [insert date], a [gender] [____ years old" or "between the ages of ____ and ____"] died during winter weather conditions."
Go to message C.

C

Hypothermia can be rapid and fatal. People should remain warm and safe by:

1. Keeping dry, staying indoors, and wearing appropriate winter clothing.
2. Making outdoor trips as short as possible.

Check in on family, friends, and neighbors who do not have heat, who spend much of their time alone, don't have access to transportation, or who are more likely to be affected by the cold.

For more information, visit [insert relevant website]

Talking points for winter weather

Main message:

“Since [November/December/January/February], there have been ____ winter weather-related fatalities in Wisconsin. To help you and your loved ones stay safe this winter...”

Three key messages

Message 1:

“Check on your neighbors to make sure they are okay, especially older adults and those living alone.”

Message 2:

“If you must be outside during a winter storm, be alert for signs of hypothermia.”

Message 3:

“Warming centers and shelters are available throughout Wisconsin.”

Supporting information:

Three supporting messages for each key message

- Older adults are less likely to sense and respond to low temperatures.
- Those living alone can be isolated and unaware of the dangers posed by winter weather.
- When regularly checking with your neighbors, look for signs of cold-related illness.

- Symptoms include shivering, exhaustion, confusion, memory loss and slurred speech.
- Protect yourself by wearing several layers of loose-fitting clothes underneath a wind and water-resistant outer layer.
- Call 911 or seek medical attention if you or someone you know develops hypothermia.

- Warming centers are designated buildings heat where the public can get relief from the cold.
- Call 211 to find the warming center closest to you or text “SHELTER” and your zip code to 43362 to find the nearest overnight shelter.
- Ask 211 if transportation is also available.

Resources and References

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Resources

DHS winter weather: dhs.wi.gov/climate/weather/winterweather.htm

List of Wisconsin Tribal Health Directors: dhs.wi.gov/lh-depts/contacts/tribal-health-directors.pdf

List of Wisconsin Local Health Departments: dhs.wi.gov/lh-depts/counties.htm

Wisconsin Emergency Management: 608-242-3000 | <https://readywisconsin.wi.gov/winter-storms/>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: cdc.gov/winter-weather

American Red Cross: 1-877-618-6628 | redcross.org/prepare/disaster/winter-storm

Federal Emergency Management Agency: fema.gov

Wisconsin Home Energy Assistance Program: energyandhousing.wi.gov/Pages/Energy.aspx

Wisconsin Weatherization Assistance Program:
energyandhousing.wi.gov/Pages/CustomerResources/assistance.aspx

Wisconsin Focus on Energy Program: focusonenergy.com/residential