



EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

01.01.A: REFERENCE

COUNTYWIDE LIFELINES

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Prepared by: **Clinton County Emergency Management Agency**

Purpose: This reference profile applies the Clinton County Community Lifelines framework to countywide systems, shared infrastructure, township and unincorporated areas, rural households, agricultural operations, and regional dependencies to support impact analysis, operational planning, resource coordination, public information, elected official decision support, mitigation discussions, and emergency declaration conversations.

ELECTED OFFICIAL BRIEFING

01.01.A: REFERENCE – COUNTYWIDE LIFELINES Clinton County Emergency Operations Plan

What This Document Is

This reference document is the Countywide Lifeline Profile. It applies the Clinton County Community Lifelines framework to countywide systems, shared infrastructure, township and unincorporated areas, rural households, farms, public services, incorporated service centers, and regional dependencies.

Why It Matters to County Leadership

This profile helps county officials, township trustees, department heads, and partner organizations understand Lifeline concerns that may affect multiple jurisdictions or require county-level coordination. It also identifies conditions that may disproportionately affect rural households and residents outside incorporated service centers.

Key Takeaways

- Energy, Transportation, Water Systems, Safety and Security, and Health and Medical are the Countywide Top Five Overall Lifeline Concerns.
- Incorporated cities and villages are addressed in separate 01.01.B through 01.01.I Lifeline Profiles, but their utilities, healthcare, public safety, commercial services, and infrastructure may support residents throughout Clinton County.
- Rural households may be affected sooner by private-well and septic-system dependencies, heating-fuel needs, longer travel distances, limited communications coverage, and longer utility-restoration timelines.
- Wilmington and other incorporated communities serve as essential healthcare, food, fuel, pharmacy, employment, public-safety, government, and commercial service centers for surrounding rural areas.
- Countywide impacts may cross municipal, township, utility, school, public-safety, healthcare, and county boundaries and may require early coordination with neighboring counties and regional providers.
- Cascading Impact Flows and Declaration Conversation Indicators support early coordination. For declaration guidance, refer to *06.05.05 – Playbook – Damage Assessment & Disaster Declaration*.

What This Document Does Not Do

This document does not replace *01.01: REFERENCE – CLINTON COUNTY LIFELINES* or the community-specific profiles, establish tactical procedures, replace Incident Command, direct field operations, provide sensitive infrastructure details, or automatically trigger an emergency declaration.

What Elected Officials Should Know

Use this profile to assess worsening countywide conditions and determine whether additional coordination, resources, public leadership, emergency purchasing, or declaration discussion may be needed. Consider the scope, duration, trend, affected populations, service reductions, outside resource needs, and cascading impacts. Decisions should use the best available information to protect life, support responders, stabilize essential services, protect property, and limit environmental harm.

RECORD OF CHANGES

This section documents significant revisions, updates, and modifications made to this document to support version control, operational continuity, and historical reference. Minor formatting, spelling, or administrative corrections that do not affect operational content may not be individually tracked.

Changes are recorded in chronological order and should include the date of revision, affected section(s), a brief summary of the update, and the individual or agency responsible for the change.

This document should be reviewed periodically and updated as operational requirements, authorities, procedures, or organizational structures change.

Version	Date	Section(s) Updated	Summary of Changes	Updated By
1	1 May 2026	All	Initial draft developed	T. Breckel, EMA
2	18 May 2026	Table data	Updated all tables	T. Breckel, EMA
2.1	1 June 2026	All	Edit / Review by EMA	T. Breckel, EMA
2.2	30 June 2026	Planning Assumptions	Updated and finalized	T. Breckel, EMA
2.3	2 July 2026	Items for Future Local Review	Updated and finalized	T. Breckel, EMA
2.4	17 July 2026	Cover, Elected Official Briefing, Sections 1–10	Rebalanced the countywide scope and Top Five Lifeline concerns; aligned the profile with completed community profiles; updated cascading impacts, declaration indicators, terminology, healthcare references, and future review items.	T. Breckel, EMA
2.5	17 July 2026	N/A	Packaged & submitted for Jurisdictional comment	T. Breckel, EMA

Contents

RECORD OF CHANGES	3
1. Community Summary	5
2. Area Covered	5
3. Seasonal / Event Population Considerations	6
4. Top Five Overall Lifeline Concerns.....	8
5. Cascading Impact Flows.....	9
Sample Lifeline Impact Statement	11
6. Declaration Conversation Indicators	12
7. Mitigation Discussion Points.....	14
8. Relevant Lifelines and Sub-Sectors.....	17
9. Planning Assumptions.....	21
10. Items for Future Local Review.....	24

Countywide Lifeline Profile

1. Community Summary

Clinton County includes incorporated cities and villages, thirteen townships, unincorporated communities, rural neighborhoods, farms, transportation corridors, public facilities, utility systems, schools, healthcare services, businesses, and public-safety organizations. Lifeline disruptions may affect the county as a whole, several jurisdictions, a provider service area, or primarily residents and operations in rural and unincorporated areas.

This profile identifies countywide systems, shared dependencies, and township or unincorporated conditions that may require county-level situational awareness, public information, resource coordination, EOC support, mutual aid, emergency purchasing, or elected official discussion. It complements—but does not duplicate—the incorporated-community profiles maintained as 01.01.B through 01.01.I.

Township and unincorporated households may experience different consequences than residents near incorporated service centers. Rural conditions may include private wells, septic systems, propane or other heating-fuel dependencies, longer travel distances, limited cellular or broadband coverage, fewer nearby commercial and healthcare services, longer utility-restoration timelines, agricultural and livestock needs, and road or bridge access limitations.

Incorporated communities remain important to the countywide Lifeline picture because their healthcare, food, fuel, pharmacy, lodging, public-safety, government, utility, education, and commercial services frequently support residents outside municipal boundaries. Significant disruption within Wilmington or another service center may therefore create broader countywide impacts.

This profile distinguishes between conditions affecting all of Clinton County and those primarily affecting township, rural, and unincorporated areas while recognizing that the two are often operationally connected.

2. Area Covered

This profile uses two related planning views:

- **Countywide – All Clinton County:** Used when a Lifeline concern, dependency, resource need, public-information issue, or cascading effect affects multiple jurisdictions or relies on systems serving a substantial portion of the county.
- **Township and Unincorporated Areas:** Used when impacts primarily affect rural households, farms, businesses, roads, public services, or response operations outside incorporated city and village boundaries.

Incorporated cities and villages are referenced when their services, facilities, infrastructure, or disruptions support rural residents or create broader countywide consequences. Detailed community-specific conditions remain in 01.01.B through 01.01.I.

Area Type	This Profile	Notes
Countywide – All Clinton County	Yes	Used when an impact, concern, dependency, resource need, public information issue, or cascading effect applies across the county, affects multiple jurisdictions, or requires county-level coordination. This may include dispatch, responder communications, public warning, healthcare access, major transportation routes, utility restoration, mutual aid, public information, EOC support, emergency purchasing, or elected official discussion.
County / Township-Unincorporated Areas	Yes – Primary household focus	Used when an impact, concern, dependency, or cascading effect primarily affects households, farms, rural businesses, public services, or response operations outside incorporated city and village profiles. This includes private wells, septic systems, propane or heating fuel dependency, rural electric restoration, longer travel distance to services, road or bridge access limits, agricultural and livestock needs, and limited nearby grocery, fuel, pharmacy, medical, cooling, or warming options.
Incorporated Cities and Villages	Referenced only when countywide or supporting township residents	Incorporated jurisdictions have stand-alone profiles in later profiles. They may be referenced in this profile when they provide services used by township / unincorporated residents or when an impact inside the incorporated area creates broader countywide consequences. Examples include hospital access, pharmacies, fuel, groceries, shelters, schools, utility dependencies, major road corridors, dispatch, public warning, or mutual aid.
Regional / Outside-County Dependencies	Referenced only when relevant	Some township and unincorporated households may rely on services, employment, utilities, healthcare, fuel, groceries, pharmacies, or transportation routes outside Clinton County. These dependencies should be referenced only when they affect countywide lifeline stability, rural household sustainment, emergency response, or resource coordination.

The County / Township-Unincorporated portion of this profile includes Adams, Chester, Clark, Green, Jefferson, Liberty, Marion, Richland, Union, Vernon, Washington, Wayne, and Wilson Townships, along with unincorporated communities, rural neighborhoods, farms, and other areas outside incorporated city and village limits.

Unincorporated communities, rural neighborhoods, subdivisions, farms, and historical place names are included within this scope but do not constitute separate jurisdictions or stand-alone Lifeline Profiles. Detailed geographic and community-reference information is maintained in the Clinton County Area Study and supporting GIS records.

3. Seasonal / Event Population Considerations

Seasonal, recurring, and event-driven population changes may temporarily alter Clinton County's normal lifeline picture. These changes may increase transportation demand, public safety needs, EMS calls, communications needs, public information requirements, lodging demand, fuel and food access, severe weather sheltering considerations, and coordination with private-sector event operators.

For this profile, this section focuses on events or seasonal patterns that may affect countywide coordination, township / unincorporated areas, major transportation corridors, rural household support, or regional visitor populations. Events that

primarily affect one incorporated city or village should remain in that jurisdiction's stand-alone profile unless they create broader countywide consequences.

Seasonal / Event Factor	Application Area	Potential Lifeline Impact	Planning Note
World Equestrian Center Events	County / Township- Unincorporated area; regional visitor population; major travel corridors serving the Wilmington area	Safety and Security; Health and Medical; Transportation; Communications; Food, Hydration, Shelter;	World Equestrian Center events may bring large numbers of visitors, competitors, staff, vendors, horses, trailers, RVs, and support vehicles into the county. Planning should consider traffic movement, emergency access, EMS demand, public safety coordination, severe weather protective actions, heat or cold exposure, communications with event staff, animal/livestock considerations, fuel demand, lodging demand, and public information for visitors who may not be familiar with Clinton County warning systems, roads, or sheltering options.
Roberts Arena / Roberts Centre / Holiday Inn Event Complex	I-71 / US-68 North area; county / township- unincorporated service area; regional travel and lodging corridor	Transportation; Safety and Security; Health and Medical; Communications; Food, Hydration, Shelter	Events at the Roberts Arena / Roberts Centre / Holiday Inn complex may create temporary increases in traffic, parking demand, lodging occupancy, food service demand, EMS calls, law enforcement support needs, and fire/EMS access considerations. Because the complex is located near the I-71 and US-68 corridor, incidents may also affect regional travel, crash response, detours, visitor information, and coordination with private-sector facility operators. Planning should consider severe weather sheltering, power or communications disruptions, event notification methods, emergency vehicle access, and visitor support needs.
County Fairgrounds / County-Level Events	Clinton County Fairgrounds and surrounding Wilmington area; countywide visitor and participant population	Safety and Security; Health and Medical; Transportation; Communications; Food, Hydration, Shelter	County fairgrounds activities and other county-level events may concentrate residents, visitors, vendors, livestock, equipment, temporary structures, and vehicle traffic in a defined area. Planning should consider pedestrian safety, heat exposure, severe weather, emergency access, animal/livestock support, temporary power, food and water demand, sanitation, public information, and coordination among event organizers, public safety, public health, EMA, and support agencies.
Agricultural Seasons and Rural Work Cycles	County / Township- Unincorporated areas; farms; rural roads; agricultural service providers	Transportation; Health and Medical; Hazardous Materials; Energy; Communications; Food, Hydration, Shelter	Planting, harvest, spraying, livestock operations, and other agricultural cycles may increase slow-moving equipment on roads, fuel demand, agricultural chemical movement, field-related injuries, dust or visibility concerns, and rural access issues. Severe weather, drought, extended power outages, fuel shortages, transportation disruptions, or hazardous materials incidents may create cascading impacts to farms, livestock, rural households, and agricultural support businesses.
Severe Weather / Extreme	Countywide; township and unincorporated households; medically	Energy; Health and Medical; Communications; Food, Hydration, Shelter;	Seasonal severe weather, winter weather, and extreme heat may create prolonged power outages, private-well water loss, heating or cooling concerns, medical-device support needs, blocked roads, fuel demand, public warning needs, and welfare-check concerns. Township and unincorporated households may experience longer travel

Seasonal / Event Factor	Application Area	Potential Lifeline Impact	Planning Note
Temperature Seasons	vulnerable residents; private-well households	Transportation; Water Systems	distances to fuel, groceries, pharmacies, medical care, cooling/warming locations, and family support.
Regional Fall-Event Traffic	SR-73 between I-71 and the Warren County line; western Clinton County; township and rural alternate routes	Transportation; Safety and Security; Health and Medical; Communications	Multiple fall events in western Clinton County and neighboring counties may create recurring weekend congestion, stop-and-go traffic, crashes, visitor-navigation problems, and diversion onto rural roads. Planning should consider delayed emergency response, mutual aid movement, patient transport, utility access, traffic control, responder alternate routes, and public messaging during peak travel periods.

Regional fall-event traffic on SR-73 should be treated as a recurring seasonal transportation concern rather than as a single-event issue. Traffic originating outside Clinton County may still affect county roads, residents, responders, mutual aid, and the I-71/SR-73 interchange. Diversion onto rural roads may shift traffic to routes not designed for sustained visitor volumes.

4. Top Five Overall Lifeline Concerns

Rank	Lifeline Concern	Application Area	Impact / Severity Example	Future Local Review Focus
1	Energy	Countywide; utility service areas; critical facilities; municipal utilities; private-well households; farms; businesses	Prolonged electrical disruption may affect water and wastewater systems, private wells, heating and cooling, medical equipment, communications, fuel sales, refrigeration, electronic payments, healthcare, public safety, agriculture, livestock support, and household sustainment.	Review provider coordination, outage reporting, critical-facility notification, backup power, transfer switches, generator connections, fuel planning, private-well dependencies, healthcare needs, municipal utility impacts, and realistic limits on local influence over restoration.
2	Transportation	Countywide road and bridge network; I-71; U.S. and state routes; rail corridors; rural roads; emergency access routes	Road closures, severe weather, flooding, crashes, debris, bridge restrictions, rail blockage, congestion, or hazardous-materials incidents may delay emergency response, mutual aid, patient transport, utility restoration, food and fuel delivery, school transportation, workforce movement, and access to essential services.	Review priority response routes, alternate routes, bridge and weight limitations, rail crossings, snow and debris clearance, utility access, fuel and freight movement, event traffic, rural detour limitations, and public messaging.
3	Water Systems	Municipal and regional provider	Power loss, treatment failure, pressure loss, distribution damage, lift-station	Review provider responsibilities, service areas, emergency power,

Rank	Lifeline Concern	Application Area	Impact / Severity Example	Future Local Review Focus
		areas; private wells; wastewater systems; rural fire-water sources; stormwater and drainage areas	failure, contamination, private-well pump failure, flooding, drought, or reduced fire-flow may affect drinking water, sanitation, public health, healthcare, schools, firefighting, households, farms, and businesses.	water storage, pressure, fire-flow, lift stations, treatment capability, private-well dependencies, septic concerns, alternate water, public notification, and emergency water distribution.
4	Safety and Security	Countywide; public-safety districts; dispatch areas; rural response areas; mutual aid systems	Staffing shortages, concurrent incidents, damaged facilities, restricted access, communications failures, reduced fire-flow, prolonged operations, or regional demand may reduce law-enforcement, fire, EMS, dispatch, public works, and government capability.	Review staffing sustainability, dispatch continuity, automatic and additional mutual aid, rural response times, fire-water supply, responder access, welfare checks, protective actions, traffic control, EOC support, and prolonged operational coverage.
5	Health and Medical	Countywide; EMS districts; hospitals; pharmacies; dialysis; long-term care; home health; regional healthcare routes	Power, transportation, communications, water, pharmacy, staffing, or EMS disruption may affect hospital access, patient movement, dialysis, long-term care, medical equipment, oxygen, refrigerated medications, home health, and medically vulnerable residents.	Review EMS demand, hospital and transfer routes, pharmacy and dialysis access, long-term care continuity, home-health coordination, medical-device backup power, oxygen and medication needs, welfare checks, and transportation assistance.

Communications, Food, Hydration, Shelter, and Hazardous Materials remain major countywide Lifelines and may become primary operational concerns depending on the incident. Communications and Food, Hydration, Shelter frequently carry the cascading consequences of disruptions involving Energy, Transportation, Water Systems, Safety and Security, or Health and Medical. Hazardous Materials may rapidly become the principal concern when protective actions, transportation restrictions, environmental impacts, or specialized response requirements are involved.

5. Cascading Impact Flows

Scenario	Lifeline 1: First Order Effect	Lifeline 2: Second Order Effect	Lifeline 3: Third Order Effect	Application Area
Multi-day electric outage affecting township and unincorporated households, farms, critical facilities, and one or more electric service areas	Energy: Electric service disruption may affect household power, private wells, heating and cooling, refrigeration, lighting, internet routers, cellular charging, electric medical equipment, farm operations, livestock	Food, Hydration, Shelter / Water Systems: Private-well households may lose water access when electric well pumps cannot operate. Refrigerated food, bottled water, livestock water, sanitation, heating or cooling, and temporary	Health and Medical / Communications: Medically vulnerable residents, oxygen users, residents with electrically powered medical devices, refrigerated medications, home health needs, and transportation-limited households may need	Countywide; affected electric service areas; township and unincorporated households; private-well households;

Scenario	Lifeline 1: First Order Effect	Lifeline 2: Second Order Effect	Lifeline 3: Third Order Effect	Application Area
	support, sump pumps, and business continuity. Generator use may increase fuel demand and create refueling concerns if the outage lasts beyond normal household preparedness limits.	sheltering needs may increase. Public water or wastewater providers may also be affected where pumping, pressure, storage, lift stations, or treatment operations depend on power.	earlier support. Communications and electronic payments may degrade if cellular, internet, banking, fuel, grocery, or pharmacy systems are affected.	farms; critical facilities
Rural road access disruption caused by severe weather, flooding, debris, snow and ice, bridge limitations, rail blockage, crash congestion, or major event traffic	Transportation: Road closures, blocked rural roads, damaged bridges, rail crossing blockage, snow emergency conditions, debris, crash congestion, or seasonal event traffic may limit normal travel, emergency response, utility restoration, fuel delivery, school transportation, farm access, and household access to services.	Safety and Security / Health and Medical: Fire, EMS, law enforcement, mutual aid, welfare checks, utility crews, and patient movement may be delayed or rerouted. EMS transport times may increase, and responders may have difficulty reaching residents, crashes, medical calls, or isolated households.	Food, Hydration, Shelter / Public Information: Residents may be unable to reach groceries, fuel, pharmacies, medical appointments, cooling or warming locations, family support, or animal/livestock resources. Public messaging may be needed to explain closures, alternate routes, travel restrictions, and realistic response limitations.	Countywide road network; township and rural roads; I-71, US-68, SR-73, SR-350, rail crossings, bridges, and rural alternate routes
High-demand Health and Medical incident affecting EMS availability, hospital access, medically vulnerable residents, or regional healthcare movement	Health and Medical: EMS demand may increase, hospital access may become strained, dialysis patients may need support, long-term care facilities may require coordination, home health services may be delayed, and medically vulnerable residents may have reduced access to routine or emergency care.	Transportation / Communications: Patient movement, EMS transport, medication delivery, dialysis access, staff travel, mutual aid, regional transfers, and healthcare coordination may be delayed if roads, communications, or data systems are degraded.	Safety and Security / Food, Hydration, Shelter: Law enforcement, fire, dispatch, traffic control, welfare checks, family assistance, reunification, public messaging, sheltering, cooling/warming support, or transportation assistance may face competing demands during a prolonged or widespread incident.	Countywide; EMS districts; township and unincorporated households; healthcare access routes; hospital, pharmacy, dialysis, long-term care, and regional healthcare dependencies
Countywide or regional communications, internet, cellular, dispatch-support, or electronic	Communications: Cellular data, internet routing, public alerting, dispatch-support systems, public information access, family check-ins,	Safety and Security / Health and Medical: Dispatch operations, responder coordination, LEADS access, mutual aid coordination, public	Food, Hydration, Shelter / Energy / Transportation: Residents may have difficulty purchasing fuel, groceries, medications, bottled water, and basic supplies. Fuel	Countywide; regional communications and financial transaction dependencies;

Scenario	Lifeline 1: First Order Effect	Lifeline 2: Second Order Effect	Lifeline 3: Third Order Effect	Application Area
payment disruption lasting 24–72 hours or longer	business systems, ATMs, card processing, benefit card transactions, and point-of-sale systems may be degraded or unavailable.	messaging, pharmacy transactions, medical records access, prescription refill processes, healthcare coordination, and EMS communication may require manual or backup processes.	stations, grocery stores, pharmacies, banks, and other businesses may be limited even when physical inventory is available. Households without cash or alternate communications may be affected sooner.	township and unincorporated households; service centers used by rural residents
Extended household sustainment issue caused by combined power, transportation, communications, fuel, food, water, or sheltering impacts	Food, Hydration, Shelter: Households may begin to lose access to food, potable water, heating, cooling, fuel, basic supplies, refrigeration, sanitation, livestock water, or safe temporary lodging. Township and unincorporated residents may be more affected when nearby grocery, fuel, pharmacy, medical, cooling, or warming options are limited.	Health and Medical / Transportation: Older adults, medically vulnerable residents, residents with disabilities, residents without transportation, low-income households, homebound residents, and households with limited supplies may need earlier support. Transportation barriers may limit access to services, distribution points, or family support.	Safety and Security / Public Information / Resource Coordination: Welfare checks, public messaging, donations management, volunteer coordination, water or supply distribution, shelter coordination, emergency purchasing, and elected official discussion may be needed if normal household support systems are no longer adequate.	Township and unincorporated households; rural neighborhoods; farms; private-well households; incorporated and regional service centers used by rural residents
Public water, wastewater, private-well, or rural fire-water disruption	Water Systems: Treatment, pressure, distribution, wastewater collection, lift stations, private-well pumps, septic function, stormwater systems, or fire-water availability are disrupted.	Health and Medical / Safety and Security: Public-health concerns, sanitation problems, healthcare impacts, reduced fire-flow, alternate-water needs, and additional public-safety coordination may develop.	Food, Hydration, Shelter / Communications: Emergency water distribution, bottled-water demand, public notification, school or business closures, welfare checks, and household-support needs may increase.	Affected provider service areas; private-well households; wastewater areas; rural fire-response areas

Sample Lifeline Impact Statement

Energy is **Degraded**, affecting electrical service, public and private water access, communications, medical equipment, heating and cooling, refrigeration, fuel sales, electronic payments, public safety, healthcare, farms, and household sustainment across multiple Clinton County service areas, trend **Worsening**, estimated duration **24–48 hours**, with potential cascading impacts to Water Systems, Health and Medical, Safety and Security, Transportation, Food, Hydration, Shelter, and public information.

6. Declaration Conversation Indicators

Declaration Conversation Indicators in this profile identify conditions that should prompt elected officials, jurisdiction leadership, EMA, department heads, EOC representatives, and appropriate partners to begin discussing whether emergency declaration considerations may be approaching. These indicators are not automatic declaration thresholds. They do not mean a declaration is required, approved, or triggered.

For this profile, these indicators focus on countywide systems, township and unincorporated household impacts, rural access, and shared dependencies that may require county-level coordination, outside resources, emergency purchasing, public information, mutual aid, or elected official decision support. Incorporated cities and villages may be referenced when their services, systems, routes, or facilities support township and unincorporated residents or create broader countywide consequences.

Indicator	Application Area	When to Begin Declaration Conversation
Prolonged Electrical Outage	Countywide; affected utility service areas; critical facilities; municipal utilities; private-well households; farms	 When an outage is expected to continue beyond 24 hours and significantly affects multiple jurisdictions, water or wastewater operations, private-well access, healthcare, public safety, communications, heating or cooling, medical equipment, fuel sales, vulnerable residents, agriculture, livestock, or household sustenance—or requires sustained outside assistance.
Transportation Access, Emergency Response, and Essential Service Travel Disruption	Countywide road network; township and rural roads; bridges; rail crossings; I-71, US-68, SR-73, SR-350, and other major corridors; rural alternate routes	 When road closures, flooding, snow and ice, debris, bridge limitations, rail blockage, crash congestion, or major event traffic significantly delays fire, EMS, law enforcement, mutual aid, utility restoration, fuel delivery, food access, pharmacy access, healthcare travel, school transportation, or access to incorporated service centers. Discussion should begin sooner when access problems affect multiple townships, isolate rural households, delay emergency response, or require sustained traffic control or public messaging.
Public-Safety and Government Capability Strained	Countywide; affected public-safety districts; dispatch centers; county and township operations	 When concurrent incidents, staffing shortages, damaged facilities, communications failures, restricted access, reduced fire-water capability, or prolonged operations significantly reduce routine law-enforcement, fire, EMS, dispatch, public works, or government capability and require sustained mutual aid or outside coordination.
Health and Medical Access, EMS Demand, and Medically Vulnerable Resident Support	Countywide; EMS districts; township and unincorporated households; healthcare access routes; hospital, pharmacy, dialysis, urgent care, long-term care, home health, and regional healthcare dependencies	 When EMS demand exceeds normal capability, hospital access is delayed or strained, patient movement is disrupted, dialysis or pharmacy access is affected, long-term care or home health support is degraded, medically vulnerable residents require support beyond normal local capability, or residents dependent on oxygen, electrically powered medical devices, refrigerated medications, mobility support, or regular treatment are affected by another lifeline disruption.

Indicator	Application Area	When to Begin Declaration Conversation
Communications, Public Warning, 911 Access, and Electronic Payment Disruption	Countywide; dispatch centers; responder communications; township and unincorporated households; cellular, internet, public alerting, data, and payment systems	 When communications disruption affects 911 access, dispatch-support systems, responder coordination, MARCS operations, CCEA messaging, public warning, internet or cellular service, public information, banking networks, ATMs, card processing, benefit card transactions, fuel purchases, grocery access, pharmacy transactions, or normal business operations. Discussion should begin sooner when communications or payment failures combine with power outage, severe weather, fuel shortage, medical access, or household sustainment impacts.
Food, Hydration, Shelter, Private-Well Households, and Rural Support Needs	Township and unincorporated households; farms; rural businesses; private-well households; incorporated and regional service centers used by rural residents; potential support or distribution locations	 When residents begin losing reliable access to food, potable water, heating, cooling, fuel, basic supplies, refrigeration, sanitation, livestock water, temporary lodging, or safe sheltering options. Discussion should begin when private-well households lose water due to power outage, rural residents cannot reach service centers, households without transportation or limited supplies require support, warming or cooling support may be needed, or food/water distribution may exceed normal local capability.
Public Water, Wastewater, Private-Well, or Fire-Water Disruption	Affected provider service areas; private-well households; wastewater systems; rural fire-response areas; water-dependent facilities	 When loss or degradation of potable water, wastewater, private-well access, treatment, pressure, storage, lift stations, fire-flow, or rural fire-water supply affects a substantial population, creates public-health concerns, limits firefighting, affects healthcare or schools, requires emergency water distribution, or exceeds routine provider and local capability.
Hazardous Materials, Protective Action, or Environmental Impact Concern	Countywide; rail and highway corridors; agricultural areas; fixed facility planning areas; pipeline or fuel corridors; affected jurisdictions and townships	 When a hazardous materials release, suspected release, transportation incident, agricultural chemical issue, fuel or pipeline concern, or environmental impact requires evacuation, shelter-in-place, road closure, public health coordination, environmental response, waterway or drainage protection, multi-agency technical support, or public messaging beyond routine local capability.
Multi-Lifeline Cascading Impact or Resource Need Beyond Normal Capability	Countywide; affected jurisdictions; township and unincorporated areas; regional dependencies	 When two or more lifelines are degraded at the same time, impacts are worsening or unstable, the situation is expected to exceed one operational period, normal local resources are not sufficient, outside assistance may be needed, emergency purchasing may be required, public messaging is needed to reduce harm or confusion, or elected official leadership is needed to prioritize resources and support community stabilization.

These indicators should be applied with judgment. A single indicator may not require an emergency declaration discussion if impacts are limited, stable, short-term, and managed with normal resources. However, discussion should begin earlier when impacts are worsening, prolonged, affect vulnerable residents, involve multiple lifelines, require outside support, or create consequences that exceed normal county, township, provider, or jurisdiction capability. When officials determine

that an emergency declaration may be needed, they should refer to *06.05.05 - Playbook - Damage Assessment & Disaster Declaration* for the declaration process, documentation steps, and related guidance.

7. Mitigation Discussion Points

Mitigation Discussion Points are not policy directives, unfunded mandates, or assumptions that Clinton County, townships, villages, cities, utilities, healthcare systems, private businesses, school districts, nonprofit organizations, event operators, agricultural operations, or other partners can be required to expand capability beyond their financial, staffing, regulatory, statutory, or operational limits. Many lifeline systems remain the planning and operational responsibility of the provider, jurisdiction, owner, or operator.

For this profile, the purpose of this table is to support realistic discussion about countywide dependencies, township / unincorporated household impacts, rural access limitations, private-sector responsibilities, provider coordination, public messaging, resource request pathways, feasible mitigation options, and future grant or capital planning opportunities where appropriate. For systems outside county or township control, discussion should focus on understanding responsibilities, documenting realistic limitations, identifying coordination pathways, and planning around known gaps before an incident occurs.

Coordination and Mitigation Discussion Point	Application Area	Coordination / Feasibility Discussion Focus	Future Local Review Focus
Energy outage coordination and rural household sustainment	Countywide; affected electric service areas; township and unincorporated households; farms; private-well households; critical facilities	Clarify electric provider coordination pathways, outage reporting expectations, restoration information flow, critical facility notification, private-well impacts, generator use, fuel needs, heating and cooling impacts, and household sustainment concerns during prolonged outages. Discussion should recognize that county and township officials do not control electric restoration priorities but can support situational awareness, public messaging, resource coordination, and identification of critical impacts.	Review electric provider contacts, restoration coordination processes, critical facility lists, generator connection readiness, fuel planning, medically vulnerable resident considerations, private-well household messaging, and realistic public expectations during multi-day outages.
Private well, household water, and sanitation preparedness	Township and unincorporated households; private-well areas; farms; livestock operations; affected public water provider service areas	Encourage planning for households that depend on electric well pumps, septic systems, livestock water, stored drinking water, and sanitation workarounds during power outages or water disruptions. Public water and wastewater provider impacts should remain part of the discussion when a provider service area is affected, but many rural household water impacts will	Review private-well preparedness messaging, bottled water distribution assumptions, livestock water considerations, public health coordination, fire suppression water concerns, and whether township / rural residents understand their own water dependency during power outages.

Coordination and Mitigation Discussion Point	Application Area	Coordination / Feasibility Discussion Focus	Future Local Review Focus
		be tied directly to Energy and Food, Hydration, Shelter.	
Transportation access, rural road resilience, and emergency routing	Countywide road network; township roads; county roads; bridges; rail crossings; I-71, US-68, SR-73, SR-350, and other major corridors	Identify road segments, bridges, crossings, rural detours, event corridors, flood-prone areas, debris-prone routes, and snow / ice concerns that may affect emergency response, utility restoration, fuel delivery, school transportation, healthcare access, and household access to essential services. Discussion should include realistic limits on local road capacity during regional congestion or prolonged weather impacts.	Review priority response routes, known choke points, bridge or weight-limit issues, rail crossing vulnerabilities, debris clearance priorities, snow and ice coordination, October SR-73 / I-71 event traffic impacts, alternate route messaging, and mutual aid routing.
Public-safety, dispatch, and government continuity	Countywide; public-safety districts; dispatch centers; township and county operations	Review how staffing shortages, concurrent incidents, communications failures, damaged facilities, rural travel times, reduced fire-water supply, and prolonged operations may affect fire, EMS, law enforcement, dispatch, public works, and government coordination.	Review staffing and succession, automatic and additional mutual aid, dispatch continuity, alternate facilities, responder sustainment, rural fire-water plans, welfare checks, EOC staffing, and prolonged operational coverage.
Health and medical access for rural and medically vulnerable residents	Countywide; EMS districts; township and unincorporated households; healthcare access routes; hospital, pharmacy, dialysis, urgent care, long-term care, and home health dependencies	Improve understanding of how prolonged power outages, transportation disruption, communications failure, pharmacy access issues, dialysis disruption, home health limitations, or EMS strain may affect rural residents and medically vulnerable households. Discussion should focus on coordination and awareness, not creating a county-maintained medical registry unless separately authorized and resourced.	Review EMS demand patterns, hospital transport routes, dialysis and pharmacy dependencies, medical-device backup power messaging, oxygen and refrigerated medication concerns, home health coordination, welfare-check pathways, and communication with healthcare partners during prolonged incidents.
Communications, public warning, and payment system continuity	Countywide; dispatch centers; MARCS users; CCEA; cellular, internet, data, banking, and point-of-sale systems; township and unincorporated households	Identify how communications and data disruptions may affect 911 access, dispatch support, responder coordination, public warning, CCEA messaging, internet access, cellular service, public information, electronic payments, fuel purchases, grocery access, pharmacy transactions, ATM access, and benefit card use. Discussion should include backup public information methods when normal digital systems are degraded.	Review CCEA enrollment and messaging pathways, MARCS and dispatch continuity, backup communications options, cellular and broadband limitations, website and social media fallback methods, electronic payment disruption messaging, and public education on cash, charging, and redundant warning sources.

Coordination and Mitigation Discussion Point	Application Area	Coordination / Feasibility Discussion Focus	Future Local Review Focus
Food, hydration, shelter, warming / cooling, and rural support options	Township and unincorporated households; farms; rural businesses; churches; schools; community facilities; incorporated and regional service centers used by rural residents	Discuss realistic options for resident support when prolonged outages, extreme temperatures, transportation problems, or communications failures affect food, potable water, heating, cooling, fuel, refrigeration, sanitation, basic supplies, temporary lodging, or livestock needs. This should include the limits of local sheltering capability and the difference between public sheltering, temporary warming / cooling locations, and informal community support.	Review potential warming / cooling locations, sheltering limitations, food and water distribution assumptions, volunteer and church partner roles, transportation assistance, livestock and animal care issues, public messaging, donations management limits, and resource request pathways.
Agriculture, livestock, and rural business continuity	Farms; livestock operations; agricultural suppliers; rural businesses; fuel and feed supply chains; township roads	Identify how power loss, fuel shortage, water disruption, road closures, agricultural chemical incidents, severe weather, drought, disease concerns, or transportation delays could affect farm operations, livestock care, feed access, refrigeration, product movement, and rural economic continuity.	Review agricultural partner coordination, livestock water and feed considerations, fuel access, agricultural chemical movement, large animal sheltering limits, carcass disposal planning considerations, rural business continuity needs, and public messaging for agricultural impacts.
Seasonal and event traffic coordination	I-71, U.S. and state routes, county and township roads, major event venues, fairgrounds, seasonal agricultural destinations, and regional fall-event corridors	Discuss recurring event traffic that may affect emergency response, visitor safety, mutual aid movement, crash response, public information, and local resident travel. October weekend congestion on SR-73 between I-71 and the Caesar Creek / Waynesville area should be treated as a known recurring transportation concern, even when many contributing events occur outside Clinton County.	Review event calendars, historical traffic patterns, dispatch awareness, responder alternate routes, private-event contacts, neighboring-county coordination, severe-weather notification, emergency access, and public messaging before high-traffic periods.
Hazardous materials, transportation, and agricultural chemical coordination	Rail corridors; I-71; US and state routes; agricultural areas; fixed facility planning areas; pipeline and fuel corridors; affected townships and jurisdictions	Maintain awareness of fixed facility, rail, highway, agricultural chemical, fuel, pipeline, and environmental response concerns that may affect township and unincorporated areas. Discussion should focus on protective actions, evacuation or shelter-in-place coordination, traffic control, public health, environmental coordination, technical support, and public messaging.	Review LEPC planning information, commodity flow assumptions, hazmat response coordination, evacuation and shelter-in-place messaging, agricultural chemical concerns, fuel / pipeline issues, waterway and drainage protection, and coordination with environmental and natural resource agencies.

Coordination and Mitigation Discussion Point	Application Area	Coordination / Feasibility Discussion Focus	Future Local Review Focus
Public information and household preparedness outreach	Countywide; township and unincorporated households; rural communities; schools; churches; community organizations; local media	Use lifeline-based messaging to help residents understand realistic household preparedness expectations for power outages, private wells, medical devices, food, water, heating, cooling, transportation, communications, cash / payment disruptions, and family support. Messaging should be practical and avoid overstating county or township capability to directly solve provider-controlled outages.	Review preparedness campaigns, survey findings, website resources, social media messaging, CCEA enrollment promotion, rural household preparedness gaps, medically vulnerable resident messaging, and coordination with township trustees, fire / EMS, public health, schools, churches, and community partners.

These mitigation discussion points should be reviewed with county officials, township trustees, public safety partners, utilities, healthcare partners, transportation partners, agricultural stakeholders, private-sector service providers, and community organizations as appropriate. The goal is to improve shared understanding, identify realistic gaps, support future planning, and reduce cascading impacts before an incident occurs.

8. Relevant Lifelines and Sub-Sectors

The following table identifies the FEMA Community Lifelines and local sub-sectors most relevant to the countywide and township / unincorporated household focus of this profile. This table is not intended to inventory every asset, provider, facility, road, utility, or service in Clinton County. It is intended to identify major countywide dependencies, rural household concerns, and coordination areas that may affect Clinton County before, during, or after an incident.

Incorporated cities and villages are referenced only when their services, systems, routes, facilities, or impacts support township and unincorporated residents or create broader countywide consequences.

FEMA Community Lifeline	Relevant Sub-Sectors	Application Area	Asset / Dependency / Concern	Why It Matters
Safety and Security	Law Enforcement / Security; Fire Services; Search and Rescue; Government Services; Emergency Operations / Coordination; Community Safety; Protective Actions	Countywide; affected jurisdictions; townships; unincorporated areas; mutual aid areas	Clinton County Sheriff's Office, municipal law enforcement partners, fire and EMS districts, dispatch centers, township officials, county government, traffic control, welfare checks, emergency access, protective action coordination, EOC support,	Safety and Security supports life safety, emergency response, public order, protective actions, emergency access, public confidence, and elected official decision support. Impacts may become more serious when rural access is limited, response times increase, public messaging is needed, or multiple

FEMA Community Lifeline	Relevant Sub-Sectors	Application Area	Asset / Dependency / Concern	Why It Matters
			and public safety mutual aid.	jurisdictions require coordination.
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Food Access / Distribution; Commercial Food Supply; Hydration Support / Drinking Water Access; Shelter / Temporary Housing; Heating / Cooling Centers; Congregate Emergency Shelters; Hotels / Temporary Lodging; Agriculture / Food Production; Animals / Livestock	Township and unincorporated households; farms; rural businesses; incorporated and regional service centers used by rural residents; potential support locations	Grocery access, convenience stores, fuel stops, restaurants, churches, schools, fairground / event facilities, hotels, volunteer partners, agricultural operations, livestock needs, private-well households, bottled water needs, heating / cooling support, and temporary sheltering or lodging options.	Extended outages, transportation disruptions, extreme temperatures, or communications failures may reduce access to food, potable water, heating, cooling, fuel, basic supplies, sanitation, livestock water, and temporary lodging. Rural households may need to travel farther for essential services and may be affected sooner if private wells, transportation, medical needs, or limited supplies are involved.
Health and Medical	Hospital / Emergency Care; Urgent Care / Walk-In Medical Care; Primary Care / Outpatient Providers; Pharmacy; EMS / Patient Movement; Private Ambulance / Medical Transport; Public Health; Behavioral Health; Long-Term Care / Residential Care; Dialysis; Medical Supply Chain; Vulnerable / At-Risk Population Support	Countywide; EMS districts; township and unincorporated households; healthcare access routes; incorporated and regional healthcare service centers	TriHealth Clinton Regional Hospital, Kettering Health Wilmington facilities, EMS districts, pharmacies, dialysis access, urgent care and outpatient providers, long-term care facilities, public-health partners, home-health providers, oxygen suppliers, medically vulnerable residents, electrically powered medical equipment, refrigerated medications, mobility support, and regional healthcare-transfer routes.	Health and Medical impacts may develop quickly when Energy, Transportation, Communications, Water Systems, pharmacy access, EMS availability, or healthcare access routes are degraded. Rural residents may have longer travel times and fewer nearby healthcare options, which can shorten the decision timeline for medically vulnerable households.
Energy	Electric Service Providers / Utility Coordination; Electric Transmission / Substations; Electric Distribution / Local Electric Systems;	Countywide; electric provider service areas; township and unincorporated households; farms; critical facilities; private-well	Regional electric utilities; municipal electric-distribution or resale systems; transmission and distribution infrastructure; backup generation; transfer switches; motor fuel and heating fuel; generator	Energy is the most significant cascading lifeline for township and unincorporated households. Power loss may affect private wells, heating, cooling, medical devices, refrigeration, communications, internet, fuel access, electronic payments,

FEMA Community Lifeline	Relevant Sub-Sectors	Application Area	Asset / Dependency / Concern	Why It Matters
	Municipal Electric Service / Resale; Backup Power / Generator Support; Natural Gas / Pipeline Infrastructure; Propane / Heating Fuel; Motor Fuel Retail Access; Bulk Fuel Delivery / Resupply; Generator Fuel Resupply; Energy Restoration Coordination	households; fuel-dependent services	refueling; private-well pump dependencies; farm and livestock power needs; refrigeration; communications; and critical-facility continuity.	farm operations, livestock support, public safety facilities, water / wastewater systems, and household sustainment.
Communications	911 / Dispatch; Responder Radio Communications, including MARCS; Alerts and Warnings, including CCEA, NWS products, IPAWS, and related warning pathways; Cellular / Wireless Communications; Wireline / Cable / Internet; Broadcast / Weather Radio / Satellite Communications; Data / Information Systems; Continuity Communications / Backup Communications; Finance / Electronic Payment Processing	Countywide; dispatch centers; responder agencies; township and unincorporated households; regional communications and financial transaction dependencies	CCSD Dispatch, Wilmington Dispatch, MARCS, CCEA, NWS products, IPAWS pathways, cellular and internet providers, public information systems, D4H Incident Manager, LEADS / data systems, weather radio, satellite or backup communications where available, banking networks, ATMs, benefit card transactions, fuel station payment systems, grocery / pharmacy point-of-sale systems, and public-facing information channels.	Communications disruptions may affect 911 access, dispatch support, responder coordination, public warning, public information, family check-ins, internet access, cellular service, electronic payments, fuel purchases, grocery access, pharmacy transactions, and household decision-making. Rural coverage gaps or power-dependent communications equipment may increase impacts in township and unincorporated areas.
Transportation	Roadways; Bridges / Access Points; Public / Human Service Transit; School Transportation /	Countywide road network; township and rural roads; bridges; rail crossings; I-71, US-	Emergency response routes, rural roads, bridges, rail crossings, I-71 access, US-68, SR-73, SR-350, SR-134, county and	Transportation impacts may delay fire, EMS, law enforcement, utility restoration, fuel delivery, food access, pharmacy access, healthcare travel, school

FEMA Community Lifeline	Relevant Sub-Sectors	Application Area	Asset / Dependency / Concern	Why It Matters
	Buses; Rail; Aviation; Logistics Corridors; Debris-Affected Routes; Evacuation / Reentry Routes	68, SR-73, SR-350, SR-134, county and township roads; rural alternate routes; regional corridors	township road systems, utility restoration access, fuel and freight routes, school transportation, healthcare access routes, agricultural traffic, seasonal event corridors, October SR-73 / I-71 congestion, and local detours used by residents.	transportation, farm access, debris clearance, and mutual aid movement. Rural households may be more dependent on travel to incorporated service centers and may have fewer practical alternate routes.
Hazardous Materials	Extremely Hazardous Substance Facilities; Tier II / Hazardous Chemical Reporting Facilities; Other Fixed Facility Hazmat Concerns; Transportation-Related Hazmat; Agricultural Chemical Concerns; Fuel / Pipeline Concerns; Pollutants and Contaminants; Environmental Impact / Cleanup Coordination	Countywide; rail and highway corridors; agricultural areas; fixed facility planning areas; pipeline and fuel corridors; affected townships and jurisdictions	LEPC planning information, Tier II and EHS facilities, rail transportation, highway transportation, agricultural chemical storage and movement, fuel and pipeline concerns, industrial and commercial facilities, transportation corridors, drainage and waterway concerns, environmental coordination, evacuation or shelter-in-place considerations, and technical response support.	Hazardous materials incidents may require protective actions, evacuation or shelter-in-place decisions, road closures, public health coordination, fire / EMS / law enforcement support, environmental response, waterway or drainage protection, public messaging, and multi-agency technical coordination. Agricultural and transportation-related hazmat concerns are especially relevant to township and unincorporated areas.
Water Systems	Potable Water Infrastructure; Water Intake; Water Treatment; Water Storage; Water Distribution; Wastewater Collection; Wastewater Treatment; Wastewater Discharge; Stormwater / Drainage Systems; Water Control / Dams /	Provider-specific service areas; incorporated systems that support county residents; township and unincorporated households; private-well areas; farms; fire response areas	Municipal, district, regional, and private water or wastewater providers; private wells; septic systems; treatment and distribution infrastructure; storage; lift stations; pressure and fire-flow; hydrants; rural fire-water sources; stormwater and drainage systems; dams and impoundments; livestock water; emergency potable water; and backup-power dependencies.	Water Systems remains important even though it is not recommended as a stand-alone Top Five concern for the township household lens. In rural areas, water impacts are often tied to Energy and Food, Hydration, Shelter because private wells, sanitation, livestock water, bottled water, and household support needs depend heavily on power, transportation, and household preparedness. Public water or wastewater provider impacts may still create declaration-level

FEMA Community Lifeline	Relevant Sub-Sectors	Application Area	Asset / Dependency / Concern	Why It Matters
	Impoundments; Water System Backup Power / Operational Continuity			concern when pressure, treatment, fire suppression, public health, schools, healthcare, or large service areas are affected.

9. Planning Assumptions

The following planning assumptions describe countywide conditions, township / unincorporated household dependencies, provider limitations, rural access concerns, and likely operational issues that may affect lifeline impacts in Clinton County. These assumptions are intended to support planning, discussion, incident-specific assessment, and future local review. They should be reviewed and updated as local conditions, provider capabilities, infrastructure, service areas, household preparedness levels, and operational practices change.

- **County Coordination Role:** Clinton County generally serves in a coordination and support role rather than a command role. Tactical operations remain under Incident Command, while county-level coordination may support situational awareness, resource coordination, public information, policy discussion, resource requests, emergency purchasing considerations, and lifeline impact tracking.
- **Provider and Owner Responsibility:** Many lifeline systems affecting Clinton County are owned, operated, restored, regulated, or funded by outside providers, utilities, healthcare systems, private businesses, special districts, state agencies, municipalities, or other organizations. County and township officials may coordinate, document impacts, support public messaging, and request resources, but they may not control restoration timelines, service priorities, or provider operational decisions.
- **Early Local Self-Reliance:** Clinton County and its jurisdictions should expect to rely primarily on local capability during the first 12–48 hours of a major or regional incident. State, federal, contracted, mutual aid, nonprofit, and private-sector resources may be delayed, limited, committed elsewhere, or unavailable.
- **Township and Unincorporated Household Exposure:** Households outside incorporated city and village service areas may face different impacts than residents in larger service centers. Rural residents may rely on private wells, septic systems, propane or heating fuel, longer travel distances, limited nearby grocery / fuel / pharmacy / medical access, local road networks, personal vehicles, and informal family or neighbor support.
- **Incorporated Service-Center Dependency:** Township and rural residents depend heavily on Wilmington and other incorporated communities for healthcare, pharmacies, food, fuel, lodging, employment, education, public safety, government services, and commercial support. Significant disruption within an incorporated service center may therefore create immediate countywide and rural consequences.
- **Cascading Lifeline Impacts:** Disruption to one Community Lifeline may quickly affect several others. Energy, Transportation, Water Systems, Safety and Security, and Health and Medical represent the principal countywide concerns, while Communications, Food, Hydration, Shelter, and Hazardous Materials may become equally consequential depending on incident conditions.

- **Energy Dependency:** Extended power outages may create broad cascading impacts affecting private wells, heating and cooling, refrigeration, medical devices, internet access, communications, fuel access, electronic payments, healthcare operations, retail food access, farm operations, livestock support, sump pumps, business continuity, and public water or wastewater systems where those systems are power-dependent.
- **Limited Local Control Over Electric Restoration:** Except for limited municipal electric service functions where applicable, most electric restoration affecting Clinton County depends on outside utility providers. Restoration priorities and timelines may not fully align with local preference, public expectation, township concerns, or county operational priorities.
- **Backup Power Limitations:** Backup power capability is finite. Some county facilities, township facilities, critical facilities, healthcare facilities, water / wastewater systems, communications sites, fuel locations, businesses, farms, and household essential systems may have limited or no backup generation, transfer switch capability, fuel planning, or generator connection readiness.
- **Fuel as a Limiting Factor:** Fuel availability may become a limiting factor for emergency response, public works, utility restoration, generator operations, healthcare continuity, agriculture, transportation, and household sustainment. Fuel access may be affected by power outages, payment system disruptions, delivery delays, road closures, regional supply constraints, or increased public demand.
- **Private Well and Household Water Dependency:** Township and rural households served by private wells may lose water access during power outages unless they have suitable backup power. This may create household hydration, sanitation, livestock water, food preparation, hygiene, and medically vulnerable resident concerns even when public water systems remain functional.
- **Public Water and Wastewater Service Areas:** Public water and wastewater impacts will vary by provider service area. Clinton County does not operate as a single countywide water or wastewater system. Provider-specific dependencies, backup power, storage, pressure, lift stations, treatment capability, customer notification, fire suppression implications, and emergency water options must be assessed by affected service area.
- **Health and Medical Continuity:** Hospitals, EMS, long-term care facilities, pharmacies, dialysis providers, public health, home health providers, oxygen suppliers, and other healthcare partners remain responsible for their own continuity planning. However, lifeline disruptions may increase EMS demand, patient movement needs, prescription continuity concerns, medical device support needs, welfare-check coordination, transportation assistance, and public information needs.
- **Medically Vulnerable Residents:** Older adults, medically fragile individuals, residents using electrically powered medical devices, oxygen users, dialysis patients, medication-dependent residents, residents with mobility limitations, and residents with limited transportation may experience serious impacts sooner than the general population during power, transportation, communications, water, fuel, or healthcare disruptions.
- **Transportation Access:** Transportation disruptions may affect emergency response, workforce movement, utility restoration, fuel delivery, food and pharmacy access, school transportation, healthcare access, freight movement, farm operations, and rural household support. Rural roads, bridges, rail crossings, and alternate routes may not support sustained detour traffic, heavy vehicle movement, visitor traffic, or prolonged congestion.
- **Public-Safety and Government Sustainability:** Fire, EMS, law enforcement, dispatch, public works, and government capability varies by jurisdiction and may be limited by volunteer staffing, competing incidents,

responder fatigue, restricted access, communications failures, damaged facilities, reduced fire-water supply, or prolonged operational periods. Mutual aid should not be assumed to remain immediately or continuously available.

- **Seasonal and Event Traffic:** Seasonal and recurring events may create temporary transportation impacts that affect emergency response, mutual aid movement, crash response, public information, and local resident travel. October weekend traffic along the SR-73 / I-71 corridor should be treated as a recurring transportation concern, especially when regional events create standstill traffic, visitor unfamiliarity, and local diversion onto rural back roads.
- **Communications and Payment Dependency:** Communications disruptions may affect 911 support functions, dispatch support systems, responder coordination, public alerting, public information, family check-ins, internet connectivity, cellular service, LEADS access, ATMs, benefit card transactions, electronic payments, fuel purchases, grocery access, pharmacy transactions, and business point-of-sale systems.
- **Food, Hydration, Shelter, and Rural Support:** Prolonged outages or access disruptions may create needs for food, potable water, heating, cooling, temporary lodging, sanitation support, transportation assistance, livestock water, and basic household supplies. Rural households may need support sooner when they lack backup power, reliable transportation, nearby service access, stored supplies, or family support.
- **Agriculture and Animal Considerations:** Agricultural operations, livestock, large animals, feed supply, fuel access, water access, refrigeration, product movement, and farm access may be affected by power outages, drought, severe weather, hazardous materials incidents, road closures, fuel shortages, or communications failures. These impacts may not always appear in traditional household impact reporting but may be significant in township and unincorporated areas.
- **Hazardous Materials and Protective Actions:** Hazardous materials concerns may arise from fixed facilities, rail transportation, highway transportation, agricultural chemicals, fuel systems, pipelines, or environmental impacts. Protective action decisions, evacuation, shelter-in-place, road closures, public health coordination, waterway protection, and public messaging may require county-level coordination even when the incident begins in a limited area.
- **Mutual Aid and Outside Resource Availability:** Mutual aid, contracted support, state assistance, volunteer support, and private-sector resources may be delayed or limited during regional incidents. Planning should assume that resource availability, travel time, weather, fuel, traffic, communications, and competing incidents may affect how quickly outside support can arrive.
- **Public Information Expectations:** Residents may expect fast answers, restoration estimates, road information, sheltering guidance, water guidance, and resource availability details during incidents. Public messaging should clearly distinguish between what is confirmed, what is estimated, what is provider-controlled, what residents should do now, and what county or township officials can realistically influence.
- **Unrestricted Reference Limitations:** This profile is an unrestricted planning reference and should not include sensitive infrastructure details, security-sensitive information, exact utility vulnerabilities, protected facility information, personal information, or operational details that belong in internal records, D4H Incident Manager, responder briefings, or provider-specific coordination channels.
- **Incident-Specific Assessment Required:** These assumptions are not automatic triggers and should not replace incident-specific information. Actual lifeline status should be based on verified or best-available reports from

Incident Command, dispatch, field responders, utilities, public works, healthcare partners, transportation partners, township officials, public information channels, D4H records, and other appropriate sources.

10. Items for Future Local Review

The following items should be reviewed with county departments, township officials, jurisdictions, utilities, healthcare partners, transportation partners, agricultural stakeholders, private-sector service providers, event operators, nonprofit organizations, and other partner agencies as the Countywide and Township / Unincorporated Lifeline Profile is validated, updated, exercised, or revised.

These items are not action assignments, policy directives, or assumptions that any agency or partner can be required to fund, staff, or implement. They identify topics where local confirmation, provider input, updated data, operational lessons, public feedback, or future coordination may improve the accuracy and usefulness of this profile.

- **Profile Purpose and Scope:** Review whether this profile continues to clearly distinguish between countywide systems, township / unincorporated household impacts, and incorporated city / village issues addressed in the related 01.01.B through 01.01.I Lifeline Profiles.
- **Top Five Lifeline Concerns:** Review whether the Top Five concerns remain accurate for township and unincorporated households based on recent incidents, township feedback, provider updates, utility impacts, road closures, seasonal traffic, household preparedness trends, and operational experience.
- **Countywide vs. Township / Unincorporated Impacts:** Confirm where lifeline concerns apply countywide and where impacts are more specific to townships, rural households, private wells, farms, livestock operations, rural businesses, isolated neighborhoods, or transportation corridors.
- **Incorporated Service-Center Dependencies:** Review which healthcare, pharmacy, food, fuel, lodging, government, public-safety, education, employment, and commercial services located in Wilmington and other incorporated communities are relied upon by township and rural residents, and how disruption of those services may create broader countywide impacts.
- **Energy and Backup Power Dependencies:** Review electric provider service areas, outage reporting pathways, restoration coordination expectations, backup power capability, transfer switch readiness, generator connection points, fuel planning, refueling expectations, and realistic limits on county or township influence over electric restoration.
- **Private Wells, Household Water, and Sanitation:** Review private-well dependency, septic system considerations, bottled-water assumptions, livestock water needs, household sanitation concerns, public health coordination, and public messaging for rural households during prolonged power or water disruptions.
- **Public Water and Wastewater Service Areas:** Validate public water and wastewater service areas, provider responsibilities, backup power limitations, water storage concerns, lift station vulnerabilities, fire suppression water impacts, boil notice messaging, and major water-dependent facility or business concerns.
- **Health and Medical Access:** Review EMS demand patterns, hospital access routes, pharmacy access, dialysis access, urgent care access, long-term care dependencies, home health coordination, oxygen provider coordination, patient movement limitations, and medically vulnerable resident support considerations.
- **Medically Vulnerable Residents:** Review planning assumptions for residents using electrically powered medical equipment, oxygen, refrigerated medications, mobility support, regular treatment, home health services, or

transportation assistance during prolonged Energy, Transportation, Communications, Water Systems, or Health and Medical disruptions.

- **Transportation Access and Supply Movement:** Review priority emergency response routes, rural access points, bridge or weight-limit limitations, rail crossing vulnerabilities, I-71 / US-68 / SR-73 / SR-350 dependencies, snow removal priorities, debris clearance priorities, utility restoration access, fuel delivery routes, and freight or supply movement constraints.
- **Public-Safety, Dispatch, and Government Continuity:** Review fire, EMS, law-enforcement, dispatch, public works, and government staffing; automatic and additional mutual aid; alternate facilities; succession; responder sustainment; rural response times; fire-water supply; welfare-check capability; EOC staffing; and the ability to maintain operations over multiple operational periods.
- **Seasonal and Regional Event Traffic:** Review major event venues, fairgrounds, seasonal agricultural destinations, historical congestion, the SR-73/I-71 fall-traffic pattern, township-road diversion, dispatch awareness, responder alternate routes, neighboring-county coordination, emergency access, and public messaging during high-traffic periods.
- **Communications, Data, and Payment Systems:** Confirm backup communications options, 911 and dispatch support dependencies, responder radio continuity, LEADS access concerns, public alerting pathways, CCEA enrollment, internet and cellular dependencies, electronic payment impacts, banking / ATM access concerns, and public information workarounds.
- **Fuel Access and Refueling Coordination:** Review fuel vendors, retail fuel access limitations, fuel locations with backup power where known, emergency vehicle fueling options, public works fuel needs, generator fuel consumption planning, agricultural fuel needs, utility refueling needs, and coordination pathways for fuel delivery during regional incidents.
- **Food, Hydration, Shelter, and Rural Support:** Review household preparedness assumptions, food and water distribution considerations, warming and cooling location options, temporary sheltering limitations, transportation assistance, churches and volunteer partners, donations management limitations, and realistic public support options during prolonged outages or access disruptions.
- **Agriculture, Animals, and Rural Business Continuity:** Review agricultural dependencies, livestock water and feed needs, large-animal response partners, animal sheltering or relocation considerations, farm access needs, agricultural chemical movement, rural fuel access, refrigeration needs, product movement, and public safety concerns involving animals, blocked roads, or damaged agricultural areas.
- **Hazardous Materials and Protective Actions:** Review LEPC planning information, commodity flow assumptions, rail and highway transportation concerns, agricultural chemical issues, fuel / pipeline concerns, evacuation and shelter-in-place messaging, environmental coordination, waterway and drainage protection, and technical response support pathways.
- **Safety and Security Coordination:** Review law enforcement, fire, EMS, dispatch, traffic control, welfare checks, protective action coordination, public safety mutual aid, emergency access, and public order considerations when multiple lifelines are degraded or rural access is limited.
- **Public Information and Household Preparedness Outreach:** Review public-facing preparedness messaging for power outages, private wells, medical devices, food, water, heating, cooling, transportation, cash / payment disruptions, CCEA enrollment, and realistic household sustainment expectations.

- **D4H and Incident Documentation:** Review whether profile lifeline language, Top Five concerns, cascading impact examples, declaration conversation indicators, and relevant sub-sectors align with D4H Incident Manager lifeline status boards, incident imports, SITREPs, public information products, and operational records.
- **Declaration Conversation Indicators:** Review whether the Declaration Conversation Indicators remain practical, measurable, and useful for elected officials, township officials, jurisdiction leadership, EMA, department heads, EOC representatives, and partner agencies.
- **Unrestricted Reference Review:** Confirm that this profile remains appropriate for unrestricted use and does not include sensitive infrastructure details, exact utility vulnerabilities, protected facility information, personal information, or operational details that should remain in internal records, D4H Incident Manager, responder briefings, or provider-specific coordination channels.
- **Lessons Learned and Future Updates:** Review after incidents, exercises, planned events, seasonal impacts, major outages, transportation disruptions, utility failures, severe weather, or public feedback to determine whether this profile should be updated to better reflect actual Clinton County lifeline impacts.