



EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

01.01.1: REFERENCE

WILMINGTON LIFELINES

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

Purpose: This reference profile applies the Clinton County Community Lifelines framework to the City of Wilmington to support local impact analysis, operational planning, resource coordination, public information, elected official decision support, mitigation discussions, and emergency declaration conversations involving Wilmington and the countywide services that depend upon it..

ELECTED OFFICIAL BRIEFING

01.01.1: REFERENCE – WILMINGTON LIFELINES

Clinton County Emergency Operations Plan

What This Document Is

This reference document is the Wilmington Lifeline Profile. It applies the Clinton County Community Lifelines framework to municipal utilities, public safety, healthcare, transportation, communications, commercial services, education, major employers, hazardous materials concerns, and countywide dependencies.

Why It Matters to County Leadership

This profile helps city and county officials understand the lifeline concerns most likely to affect Wilmington residents, businesses, visitors, public services, and surrounding communities that depend on Wilmington-based services.

Key Takeaways

- Energy, Transportation, Health and Medical, Water Systems, and Hazardous Materials are Wilmington's Top Five Lifeline Concerns.
- Wilmington is Clinton County's primary government, healthcare, commercial, employment, transportation, lodging, and public safety service center; significant disruptions may therefore create countywide impacts.
- The Rombach Avenue/US-22 east-side corridor contains a major concentration of food, fuel, healthcare, lodging, financial, retail, utility, communications, public safety, and transportation services that share common access and infrastructure dependencies.
- Electrical or water-system disruptions may affect healthcare, public safety, government services, traffic signals, fuel and grocery access, schools, major employers, communications, and thousands of residents.
- I-71, US-68, US-22, SR-73, SR-134, the IDRY corridor, Wilmington Air Park, and trucking operations make Wilmington the county's primary multimodal transportation hub.
- Healthcare and public safety continuity depends on hospitals and medical providers, Wilmington Police Department, Wilmington Fire & EMS, county agencies, dispatch, automatic mutual aid, additional mutual aid, and regional partners.
- 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*, 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 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, using 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	13 July 2026	Sections 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10	Updated the briefing, terminology, references, and east Wilmington corridor dependencies.	T. Breckel, EMA
2.5	14 July 2026	N/A	Packaged & submitted for initial Jurisdictional comment	T. Breckel, EMA

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Wilmington Lifelines

1. Community Summary

The City of Wilmington serves as the governmental, commercial, healthcare, transportation, employment, lodging, education, and public safety center of Clinton County. As the county seat, Wilmington contains the Clinton County Courthouse, numerous county government offices, the Clinton County Sheriff's Office and County Jail, major healthcare facilities, Wilmington City Schools, Wilmington College, and the county's largest concentration of employers and commercial services.

Wilmington supports a daytime and visitor population that may significantly exceed its residential population because of employment, education, healthcare, government services, Interstate travel, Wilmington Air Park operations, hotels, events, and regional commerce. The city's grocery stores, pharmacies, fuel stations, restaurants, financial institutions, lodging facilities, and retail businesses also support residents of surrounding communities.

Important infrastructure and transportation systems include Wilmington Air Park, the National Weather Service Wilmington Forecast Office, TriHealth Clinton Regional Hospital, Kettering Health Wilmington facilities, the Wilmington Water Department, the municipal wastewater treatment plant, the I-71/US-68 interchange area, the Rombach Avenue/US-22 east-side corridor, the IORY rail corridor, major trucking operations, and regional electrical transmission and distribution systems.

The Rombach Avenue/US-22 corridor contains a concentrated share of Wilmington's commercial, healthcare, lodging, food, fuel, financial, public safety, communications, utility, and transportation services. A significant disruption affecting this area may simultaneously reduce several community lifelines and create impacts extending throughout Wilmington and Clinton County.

Because Wilmington contains the county's greatest concentration of critical services, disruptions affecting the city may produce cascading impacts throughout Clinton County.

2. Area Covered

This profile applies to the incorporated City of Wilmington and the local lifeline systems, services, dependencies, and planning concerns affecting the city. It includes municipal government functions, county services based in Wilmington, residential neighborhoods, commercial districts, healthcare facilities, educational institutions, public safety resources, municipal utilities, transportation systems, major employers, and supporting infrastructure located within the city.

Resources and facilities outside the municipal limits are included when they directly support Wilmington, depend upon Wilmington-based infrastructure or services, or may significantly influence city or countywide lifeline conditions during an emergency. Particular consideration is given to Wilmington Air Park, the I-71/US-68 interchange area, the Rombach Avenue/US-22 corridor, the IORY rail corridor, regional utility systems, healthcare networks, and nearby industrial or hazardous materials operations.

This profile uses the framework established in 01.01 – Reference – Clinton County Lifelines and complements *01.01.A – Reference – Countywide Lifelines*. It provides a Wilmington-focused reference for understanding local and countywide lifeline concerns, cascading impacts, declaration conversation indicators, mitigation and coordination discussion points, relevant lifelines and sub-sectors, planning assumptions, and future review needs.

3. Seasonal / Event Population Considerations

Seasonal / Event Factor	Application Area	Potential Lifeline Impact	Planning Note
Corn Festival	Downtown Wilmington, municipal parks, surrounding streets, commercial district	Increased impacts to Transportation, Safety and Security, Communications, Health and Medical, Food, Hydration, Shelter, and Public Information due to large crowds, road closures, vendor operations, and increased emergency medical demand.	The Corn Festival is one of Wilmington's largest recurring public events and attracts visitors from throughout southwest Ohio. Planning should include traffic management, public safety staffing, EMS surge capability, public information, reunification considerations, and coordination among city departments, Wilmington Fire & EMS, Wilmington Police Department, Clinton County EMA, and partner agencies.
Hometown Holidazzle Parade	Downtown Wilmington, courthouse area, commercial district	Increased impacts to Transportation, Safety and Security, Communications, and Health and Medical due to street closures, pedestrian traffic, winter weather considerations, and seasonal visitor activity.	The event significantly increases downtown pedestrian activity while requiring extensive traffic control, parade coordination, public information, and emergency access planning. Weather conditions may further influence operational requirements.
Rock the Block	Downtown Wilmington entertainment district	Increased impacts to Transportation, Safety and Security, Health and Medical, Communications, and Food, Hydration, Shelter due to concentrated evening attendance, entertainment activities, food vendors, and temporary street closures.	Although smaller than the Corn Festival, Rock the Block routinely draws large regional crowds and requires coordinated planning for traffic management, EMS coverage, law enforcement presence, public messaging, and emergency vehicle access.

4. Top Five Overall Lifeline Concerns

Rank	Lifeline Concern	Application Area	Impact / Severity Example	Future Local Review Focus
1	Energy	Citywide; AES Ohio service area; municipal utilities; Wilmington Air Park; healthcare facilities; commercial and industrial districts	Extended electrical outages may affect water production, wastewater treatment, healthcare operations, traffic signals, fuel sales, communications, government services, refrigeration, data systems, electronic payments,	Review electrical transmission improvements, backup power capability, generator capacity, restoration priorities, critical infrastructure dependencies, utility coordination, and resilience planning

Rank	Lifeline Concern	Application Area	Impact / Severity Example	Future Local Review Focus
			schools, major employers, and thousands of residents.	associated with future electrical demand.
2	Transportation	I-71 / US-68 / US-22 and Rombach Avenue / SR-73 / SR-134 / IDRY rail corridor / Wilmington Air Park / trucking corridors	Transportation disruption or loss of access to the Rombach Avenue/US-22 service corridor may delay emergency response, healthcare access, grocery, fuel and pharmacy access, freight movement, hazardous materials response, utility restoration, Air Park operations, commuter travel, supply chains, and countywide commerce.	Review detour planning, east-side corridor access, Interstate coordination, railroad crossings, Air Park access, trucking routes, bridge conditions, emergency vehicle access, utility restoration routes, traffic control, and public messaging.
3	Health and Medical	TriHealth Clinton Regional Hospital; Kettering Health; physician offices; pharmacies; long-term care facilities; senior housing	Healthcare disruptions may affect emergency care, inpatient services, dialysis, pharmacy operations, medically vulnerable populations, long-term care residents, and countywide patient movement.	Review hospital coordination, healthcare surge planning, medical transportation, backup power, pharmaceutical supply continuity, long-term care coordination, and regional healthcare partnerships.
4	Water Systems	Wilmington Water Department / municipal water production / Caesar Creek source-water system / Burtonville backup reservoirs / water storage and distribution / wastewater treatment plant / Wilmington Air Park	Water system failures may affect drinking water production, fire suppression, hospitals, schools, restaurants, hotels, industrial users, Air Park operations, wastewater treatment, and businesses throughout the city and surrounding service areas.	Review treatment capacity, distribution reliability, source-water protection, backup water supplies, hydrant reliability, emergency repairs, wastewater operations, and future infrastructure improvements.
5	Hazardous Materials	IDRY rail corridor; industrial areas; Interstate 71; US-68; agricultural facilities east of Wilmington; Wilmington Air Park	Hazardous materials incidents involving rail transportation, highway transportation, aviation, industrial operations, or nearby EHS facilities may require protective actions, evacuation or shelter-in-place, transportation closures, environmental response, and extensive public information.	Review Tier II and EHS facility coordination, commodity flow trends, railroad coordination, airport emergency planning, LEPC planning assumptions, environmental response capability, evacuation planning, and public protective action messaging.

5. Cascading Impact Flows

The following examples illustrate how disruption affecting one community lifeline may create cascading impacts across other lifelines within the City of Wilmington. Because Wilmington serves as Clinton County's primary government, healthcare, commercial, transportation, employment, lodging, and public safety service center, lifeline disruptions in Wilmington may create impacts that extend beyond the city and affect surrounding jurisdictions, countywide services, regional commerce, and emergency response operations.

Scenario	Lifeline 1: First Order Effect	Lifeline 2: Second Order Effect	Lifeline 3: Third Order Effect	Application Area
Extended electrical outage	Energy: Power loss affects municipal utilities, healthcare, traffic signals, fuel sales, grocery stores, restaurants, hotels, government services, communications, schools, employers, and residences	Water Systems: Water production, wastewater treatment, pumping, controls, and pressure maintenance may be degraded	Health and Medical: Hospital operations, long-term care facilities, pharmacies, medically vulnerable residents, and medical-device users may require additional support	Citywide: AES service area; healthcare and municipal utility facilities
Major transportation or east Wilmington corridor disruption	Transportation: I-71, US-68, US-22/Rombach Avenue, SR-73, SR-134, the IDRY rail corridor, Wilmington Air Park, or major trucking routes are blocked, restricted, or inaccessible.	Food, Hydration, Shelter and Health and Medical: Access to grocery stores, fuel, pharmacies, healthcare, dialysis, restaurants, hotels, financial services, and retail supply chains may be reduced or disrupted.	Safety and Security: Police, fire, EMS, traffic control, mutual aid, utility restoration, public information, and countywide response operations may be delayed, rerouted, or strained.	I-71 / US-68 / US-22 and Rombach Avenue / downtown Wilmington / Wilmington Air Park / IDRY corridor / major commercial areas
Healthcare system disruption	Health and Medical: Hospital, pharmacy, long-term care, outpatient care, EMS transport, or medically vulnerable population support is reduced	Transportation: Patient movement, ambulance routing, regional transfers, pharmacy access, and healthcare staffing may be affected	Safety and Security: Increased EMS demand, welfare checks, public information, and coordination with county and regional partners may be required	TriHealth Clinton Regional Hospital; Kettering Health; pharmacies; long-term care facilities; senior housing
Water system disruption	Water Systems: Water production, source water, storage, distribution, pressure, wastewater treatment, or fire-flow capability is reduced	Health and Medical: Hospital, long-term care, dialysis, food service, schools, and medically vulnerable residents may be affected	Food, Hydration, Shelter: Restaurants, hotels, grocery stores, bottled water needs, sheltering operations, and public support needs may increase	Wilmington Water Department service area; Wilmington Air Park; healthcare facilities; commercial areas

Scenario	Lifeline 1: First Order Effect	Lifeline 2: Second Order Effect	Lifeline 3: Third Order Effect	Application Area
Hazardous materials or rail incident	Hazardous Materials: Incident involving rail, highway, aviation, industrial, agricultural, or EHS-related materials requires protective actions	Transportation: Road closures, rail stoppage, evacuation routes, shelter-in-place zones, or Air Park access may be affected	Safety and Security: Law enforcement, fire/EMS, public warning, traffic control, protective actions, and LEPC coordination may be required	IDRY corridor; I-71; US-68; Wilmington Air Park; industrial areas; agricultural EHS corridor east of Wilmington

Sample Lifeline Impact Statement

Transportation is **Degraded**, affecting I-71, US-68, SR-73, SR-134, the IDRY rail corridor, Wilmington Air Park access, commercial trucking, commuter traffic, and emergency response movement in and around Wilmington, trend **Worsening**, estimated duration **24–48 hours**, with potential cascading impacts to healthcare access, fuel and grocery supply chains, hazardous materials response, public safety operations, county government services, major employers, and regional commerce.

6. Declaration Conversation Indicators

The following indicators are intended to help city and county officials recognize when an incident affecting the City of Wilmington may warrant discussion regarding a local emergency declaration. These indicators are not automatic declaration thresholds but identify situations where the severity, duration, geographic extent, critical infrastructure impacts, public safety concerns, or cascading effects may exceed routine city, county, utility, healthcare, or mutual aid coordination capabilities.

Indicator	Application Area	When to Begin Declaration Conversation
Prolonged electrical outage	Citywide; AES service area; municipal utilities; healthcare facilities; commercial districts; major employers	 When a power outage is expected to continue beyond 24 hours and significantly affects water production, wastewater treatment, hospital operations, long-term care facilities, fuel sales, grocery access, communications, traffic signals, government services, vulnerable residents, or major employers.
Major transportation disruption	I-71; US-68; SR-73; SR-134; IDRY corridor; Wilmington Air Park; trucking corridors	 When roadway, rail, air cargo, or freight disruptions significantly affect emergency response, healthcare access, commuter travel, hazardous materials response, fuel or grocery resupply, Air Park operations, countywide commerce, or regional logistics.
Healthcare system disruption	TriHealth Clinton Regional Hospital; Kettering Health; long-term care facilities; pharmacies; EMS transport routes	 When hospital operations, EMS transport, long-term care facilities, pharmacy access, outpatient care, medical-device support, or medically vulnerable populations are significantly affected or require sustained outside coordination.
Municipal water or wastewater disruption	Wilmington Water Department service area;	 When potable water production, distribution, storage, pressure, source water, wastewater treatment, or fire-flow capability is

Indicator	Application Area	When to Begin Declaration Conversation
	wastewater treatment plant; healthcare facilities; Air Park; commercial and industrial users	significantly reduced and affects residents, healthcare, schools, hotels, restaurants, major employers, or public safety operations.
Hazardous materials, rail, aviation, or industrial incident	IDRY corridor; I-71; US-68; Wilmington Air Park; industrial areas; EHS corridor east of Wilmington	 When an incident requires evacuation or shelter-in-place, large road or rail closures, public warning, environmental coordination, healthcare readiness, extended fire/EMS operations, LEPC coordination, or sustained multi-agency response.
Public safety capability strained	Wilmington Police Department; Wilmington Fire & EMS; CCSO; county jail; mutual aid area; major event areas	 When multiple simultaneous incidents, major events, staffing limitations, large-scale protective actions, public disorder, hazardous materials response, or prolonged operations reduce routine police, fire, EMS, jail, dispatch, or mutual aid capability.
Multiple lifeline disruption	Citywide; countywide support systems	 When two or more community lifelines are simultaneously degraded, impacts are worsening or unstable, countywide services are affected, vulnerable populations require additional support, or normal city, county, utility, healthcare, and mutual aid coordination is no longer sufficient to stabilize operations.

Notes: Routine utility outages, isolated traffic incidents, short-duration public safety calls, minor water service interruptions, or events that can be managed through normal city operations, Wilmington Police Department, Wilmington Fire & EMS, county resources, utility providers, healthcare partners, or routine mutual aid typically do not require a declaration conversation. The need for a declaration discussion increases when impacts are prolonged, affect critical services, create countywide cascading impacts, require outside resources, or reduce the ability of Wilmington to function as Clinton County's primary service center.

When local officials determine that an emergency declaration may be warranted, they should refer to *06.05.05 – Playbook – Damage Assessment & Disaster Declaration* for the declaration process, documentation requirements, and related guidance.

7. Mitigation Discussion Points

Mitigation Discussion Points are not policy directives, unfunded mandates, or assumptions that Clinton County, the City of Wilmington, or any local partner can require outside providers, utilities, healthcare systems, private businesses, transportation agencies, railroad operators, educational institutions, major employers, or other organizations 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.

The purpose of this table is to support realistic discussion about known dependencies, municipal and county responsibilities, existing limitations, provider responsibilities, public messaging needs, resource request pathways, feasible mitigation options, and future grant or capital planning opportunities. For city-owned or city-controlled systems,

discussions may be more action-oriented. For systems outside city or county control, discussions should focus on understanding responsibilities, documenting realistic gaps, establishing coordination pathways, and planning around known limitations.

Coordination and Mitigation Discussion Point	Application Area	Coordination / Feasibility Discussion Focus	Future Local Review Focus
Energy resilience and utility coordination	Citywide; AES Ohio service area; municipal utilities; healthcare facilities; commercial and industrial users	Coordinate with AES Ohio regarding outage reporting, restoration priorities, transmission improvements, substation concerns, backup power, critical customers, and future load growth.	Review generator capability, fuel planning, critical facility dependencies, restoration communication, proposed transmission improvements, data center-related load assumptions, and impacts to healthcare, water, wastewater, public safety, and commerce.
Transportation and logistics continuity	I-71; US-68; SR-73; SR-134; IDRY corridor; Wilmington Air Park; trucking corridors	Review how roadway, rail, air cargo, trucking, bridge, severe weather, or major crash disruptions may affect emergency response, healthcare access, freight movement, fuel resupply, retail supply chains, and regional commerce.	Confirm detour routes, rail crossing concerns, Air Park access, trucking routes, utility restoration access, public messaging, traffic control, and coordination with ODOT, railroad, airport, law enforcement, and logistics partners.
Healthcare and medically vulnerable population coordination	TriHealth Clinton Regional Hospital; Kettering Health; long-term care facilities; pharmacies; senior housing; medically vulnerable residents	Coordinate planning for hospital continuity, patient movement, EMS transport, pharmacy access, long-term care support, dialysis, medical-device users, and healthcare surge conditions.	Review healthcare facility contacts, backup power, fuel needs, evacuation considerations, transport resources, pharmacy continuity, oxygen and medical supply chains, and coordination with public health and regional healthcare partners.
Municipal water and wastewater resilience	Caesar Creek source-water system / Burtonville backup reservoirs / downstream or affected areas	Review potable water production, source-water protection, backup intake capability, reservoir use, distribution system reliability, hydrant/fire-flow capability, wastewater treatment continuity, and major customer dependencies.	Review backup power, treatment capacity, emergency repairs, boil/no-use advisory procedures, alternate water planning, critical-user notification, Ohio EPA coordination, Air Park service dependencies, and future growth impacts.
East Wilmington service continuity	Rombach Avenue / US-22 and adjoining east-side service areas	Review how transportation restrictions, extended outages, utility disruption, communications failure, hazardous materials incidents, severe weather, or other emergencies may simultaneously affect grocery, fuel, pharmacy, healthcare, dialysis, lodging, financial,	Confirm alternate access routes, continuity contacts, backup power and communications assumptions, emergency vehicle access, distributed service alternatives, public messaging needs, business

Coordination and Mitigation Discussion Point	Application Area	Coordination / Feasibility Discussion Focus	Future Local Review Focus
		restaurant, retail, public safety, and utility services concentrated within the corridor.	coordination, and potential countywide support requirements.
Hazardous materials and industrial coordination	IDRY corridor; I-71; US-68; Wilmington Air Park; industrial areas; EHS corridor east of Wilmington	Maintain planning awareness for rail, highway, aviation, industrial, agricultural, fuel, and EHS-related hazards that may require protective actions, evacuation or shelter-in-place, traffic control, environmental coordination, or LEPC support.	Review Tier II/EHS information, commodity flow trends, railroad coordination, airport emergency planning, facility contacts, environmental response pathways, protective action messaging, and cross-jurisdiction coordination.
Public safety continuity and mutual aid	Wilmington Police Department; Wilmington Fire & EMS; CCSO; county jail; dispatch; mutual aid area	Review police, fire, EMS, jail, dispatch, traffic control, public event, hazardous materials response, and sustained operations capability during prolonged or concurrent incidents.	Review staffing, leadership continuity, automatic mutual aid, mutual aid reliability, communications, jail impacts, special event support, responder safety, and operational sustainability during multi-lifeline incidents.
Public warning and communications resilience	Jurisdiction-owned outdoor warning sirens / Wilmington Dispatch activation role / CCEA / NWS ILN / 911 / MARCS / cellular / internet / public information pathways	Review layered warning systems, siren activation dependencies, public alerting, public information coordination, responder communications, cellular reliability, internet/data continuity, and communications backup methods.	Review jurisdiction-owned siren activation dependencies, Wilmington Dispatch's activation role, CCEA use, NWS ILN coordination, MARCS coverage, cellular and internet reliability, backup communications, public messaging templates, and warning redundancy.
Commercial continuity and household support	Grocery stores; fuel stations; pharmacies; restaurants; hotels; major retail corridors	Discuss how outages, water disruptions, transportation closures, payment failures, supply chain delays, or major events may affect food, fuel, pharmacy access, hotel availability, and household support for Wilmington and surrounding communities.	Review backup power, electronic payment limitations, resupply routes, refrigeration impacts, bottled water availability, hotel coordination, vulnerable populations, and business continuity planning.
Schools, college, and event coordination	Wilmington City Schools; Wilmington College; downtown event areas; fairgrounds area; visitor lodging areas	Coordinate planning for school operations, college activity, student transportation, reunification, major events, visitor populations, emergency access, and public information.	Review school and college contacts, event planning, traffic control, sheltering considerations, special population needs, emergency notification, and coordination among city, county, public safety, and event partners.

Coordination and Mitigation Discussion Point	Application Area	Coordination / Feasibility Discussion Focus	Future Local Review Focus
Dam, reservoir, and source-water planning	Wilmington upground reservoirs; Caesar Creek source water; backup intake area; downstream or affected areas	Maintain planning awareness for dam, reservoir, source-water, severe weather, contamination, or water-control concerns that may affect water supply, flooding, public information, or emergency operations.	Review dam information, Emergency Action Plan coordination, reservoir condition assumptions, source-water protection, intake redundancy, public notification, and coordination with water system, Ohio EPA, and dam safety partners.

These mitigation discussion points are intended to support practical planning conversations for Wilmington’s most likely lifeline concerns. They should be reviewed with City of Wilmington officials, Clinton County EMA, Wilmington Police Department, Wilmington Fire & EMS, the Clinton County Sheriff’s Office, Wilmington Water Department, AES Ohio, healthcare partners, Wilmington City Schools, Wilmington College, Wilmington Air Park, railroad representatives as appropriate, ODOT, Ohio EPA, LEPC partners, NWS ILN, major employers, commercial partners, hotel operators, public warning partners, and other stakeholders as local conditions, capabilities, funding, infrastructure, or operating assumptions change.

8. Relevant Lifelines and Sub-Sectors

The following table identifies lifelines and sub-sectors most relevant to the City of Wilmington. This table is not intended to inventory every asset, provider, or facility. It is intended to identify local lifeline dependencies, planning concerns, and coordination areas that may affect Wilmington before, during, or after an incident.

FEMA Community Lifeline	Relevant Sub-Sectors	Application Area	Asset / Dependency / Concern	Why It Matters
Safety and Security	Law enforcement / Fire service / EMS / Emergency communications / Government services / Corrections / Traffic control / Protective actions	City of Wilmington; Wilmington Fire & EMS District #1; Wilmington Police Department; Clinton County Sheriff’s Office; County Courthouse; County Jail	Wilmington Police Department; Wilmington Fire & EMS; Clinton County Sheriff’s Office; Clinton County Jail; Clinton County Courthouse; automatic mutual aid; mutual aid agencies; county government operations	Safety and Security is critical because Wilmington contains the county seat, city police and fire/EMS services, the County Jail, the courthouse, and many county government functions. Disruptions may affect both city operations and countywide emergency coordination.
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Grocery stores / Fuel sales / Restaurants / Hotels / Lodging / Emergency feeding / Emergency sheltering / Household support	Citywide; commercial districts; I-71 and US-68 corridor; downtown;	Multiple grocery stores; convenience stores; fuel stations; restaurants; hotels; temporary sheltering locations; commercial food	Wilmington contains Clinton County’s largest concentration of food, fuel, lodging, and household-support resources. These resources support residents, travelers, healthcare facilities,

FEMA Community Lifeline	Relevant Sub-Sectors	Application Area	Asset / Dependency / Concern	Why It Matters
		Wilmington Air Park area	distribution; Sugartree Ministries; regional visitor support	emergency responders, visitors, and surrounding communities during disasters.
Health and Medical	Hospital / EMS / Physician offices / Urgent care / Pharmacy / Dialysis / Long-term care / Behavioral health / Public health	TriHealth Clinton Regional Hospital; Kettering Health; medical offices; pharmacies; long-term care facilities; senior housing	TriHealth Clinton Regional Hospital; Kettering Health; physician offices; pharmacies; dialysis services; long-term care facilities; medically vulnerable populations; behavioral health providers	Health and Medical is a Top Five concern because Wilmington contains the county's primary hospital, multiple healthcare providers, pharmacies, dialysis services, long-term care facilities, senior housing, and many medically vulnerable residents. Disruptions may affect healthcare access throughout Clinton County.
Energy	Electrical transmission / Electrical distribution / Backup power / Fuel distribution / Utility restoration / Critical infrastructure power	Citywide; AES Ohio service area; Wilmington Air Park; healthcare facilities; municipal utilities; commercial and industrial districts	AES Ohio electrical system; planned 345-kV transmission improvements; substations; backup generators; fuel distribution; municipal utility power dependencies	Energy is Wilmington's highest lifeline concern because electrical power supports municipal water production, wastewater treatment, healthcare, communications, public safety, transportation systems, commercial operations, major employers, and county government functions. Extended outages may produce countywide cascading impacts.
Communications	911 / Dispatch / MARCS / Cellular / Internet / Public warning / Outdoor warning sirens / Public information / Weather support	Citywide; Clinton County communications systems; NWS ILN; Wilmington Dispatch; public warning systems	911 communications; MARCS; Wilmington Dispatch; cellular and internet providers; Clinton County Emergency Alerts; jurisdiction-owned outdoor warning sirens activated through established dispatch procedures; National Weather Service Wilmington Forecast Office; public information pathways	Communications support emergency response, government operations, public warning, healthcare coordination, utility restoration, transportation management, and public information. Wilmington also serves an important role in countywide outdoor warning siren activation and National Weather Service coordination.
Transportation	Interstate highways / State highways / Rail /	I-71; US-68; SR-73; US-22 /	Interstate 71; US-68; SR-73; SR-134; Wilmington Air	Transportation is a Top Five concern because Wilmington

FEMA Community Lifeline	Relevant Sub-Sectors	Application Area	Asset / Dependency / Concern	Why It Matters
	Air transportation / Trucking / Public roadways / Freight movement / Emergency access	Rombach Ave. SR-134; IDRY rail corridor; Wilmington Air Park; commercial trucking corridors	Park; IDRY rail line; R+L Carriers; regional trucking companies; bridges; emergency access routes	serves as Clinton County's transportation hub. Highway, rail, air cargo, and trucking disruptions may affect emergency response, healthcare access, supply chains, hazardous materials response, major employers, and regional commerce.
Hazardous Materials	Rail transportation / Highway transportation / Aviation / Industrial facilities / Agricultural chemicals / EHS facilities / Fuel storage / Environmental response	IDRY corridor; Wilmington Air Park; industrial areas; EHS corridor east of Wilmington; Interstate corridors	Rail shipments; interstate hazardous materials transportation; aviation fuel; industrial facilities; Sunrise Cooperative; Nutrien Ag Solutions; Sabina Farmers Exchange; Tier II facilities; Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) facilities; LEPC planning considerations	Hazardous Materials is a Top Five concern because Wilmington is adjacent to one of the county's largest concentrations of EHS facilities and is intersected by major highway, rail, aviation, and commercial transportation corridors capable of supporting hazardous materials movement.
Water Systems	Water production / Source water / Water treatment / Water storage / Distribution / Wastewater treatment / Fire-flow / Source-water protection	Wilmington Water Department service area; Wilmington Air Park; municipal reservoirs; wastewater treatment plant	Caesar Creek source water; Burtonville backup intake; Upground Reservoir No. 1; Upground Reservoir No. 2; municipal water treatment; municipal wastewater treatment plant; hydrants; fire-flow capability	Water Systems is a Top Five concern because Wilmington owns and operates the county's largest municipal water and wastewater systems. Service continuity supports healthcare, public safety, government operations, schools, major employers, commercial development, Wilmington Air Park, and future economic growth.

9. Planning Assumptions

The following planning assumptions describe local conditions, dependencies, limitations, and likely operational concerns that may affect lifeline impacts within the City of Wilmington. These assumptions are intended to support planning, discussion, incident-specific assessment, and future local review.

- **County Service Center:** Wilmington serves as Clinton County's primary government, healthcare, commercial, employment, lodging, transportation, and public safety service center.

- **City and County Coordination:** Wilmington retains responsibility for municipal government functions and local service delivery, while Clinton County may support coordination, situational awareness, resource coordination, public information, and regional or state coordination when needed.
- **Energy Dependency:** Electrical power supports nearly every major Wilmington lifeline, including healthcare, water production, wastewater treatment, communications, traffic signals, public safety, retail, fuel sales, schools, hotels, major employers, and county government services.
- **Transportation Hub:** I-71, US-68, SR-73, SR-134, the IDRY rail corridor, Wilmington Air Park, and trucking operations make Wilmington the county's primary multimodal transportation hub.
- **Healthcare Concentration:** Wilmington contains the county's primary hospital, major healthcare providers, pharmacies, long-term care facilities, and many medically vulnerable residents.
- **Municipal Water Responsibility:** Wilmington owns and operates major water production, storage, distribution, and wastewater systems serving the city, Wilmington Air Park, and selected surrounding areas.
- **East Wilmington Service Concentration:** The Rombach Avenue/US-22 corridor contains a significant concentration of commercial, healthcare, lodging, food, fuel, financial, public safety, communications, utility, and transportation services. A disruption affecting this corridor may degrade multiple lifelines simultaneously, reduce normal service alternatives, and create impacts extending beyond Wilmington.
- **Source Water Dependency:** Wilmington's water system depends on Caesar Creek, backup intake capability, and upground reservoirs. Source-water, reservoir, intake, treatment, or distribution issues may create broad impacts.
- **Hazardous Materials Exposure:** Wilmington has elevated hazardous materials planning concerns due to rail, interstate, aviation, industrial, agricultural, fuel, Tier II, and nearby EHS facility activity.
- **Public Safety Capability:** Wilmington Police Department and Wilmington Fire & EMS provide substantial local response capability, but prolonged, concurrent, hazardous materials, major event, or multi-lifeline incidents may strain operations.
- **Countywide Public Safety Dependencies:** CCSD, the County Jail, county government offices, courts, EMA, and other county services located in or near Wilmington may be affected by citywide disruptions.
- **Public Warning Role:** Wilmington remains important to the county's layered warning system, including outdoor warning siren activation, CCEA, NWS ILN coordination, 911, MARCS, cellular, internet, and public information pathways.
- **NWS ILN Presence:** The National Weather Service Wilmington Forecast Office is located in Wilmington and is a major regional weather warning and coordination asset.
- **Commercial Service Dependency:** Wilmington's grocery stores, pharmacies, fuel stations, restaurants, hotels, and retail stores support residents, surrounding communities, travelers, responders, and visitors.
- **Visitor Population:** Major events, Wilmington College activity, hotels, Wilmington Air Park business activity, Interstate travel, and World Equestrian Center-related traffic create recurring visitor population impacts.
- **Schools and College:** Wilmington City Schools and Wilmington College create predictable transportation, communications, protective action, reunification, and emergency planning considerations.
- **Vulnerable Populations:** Wilmington contains a significant share of Clinton County's medically vulnerable residents, elderly residents, long-term care residents, homeless population, and mobile home park residents.

- **Wastewater Growth Capacity:** Wilmington's municipal wastewater treatment plant capability supports current operations and projected growth, but long-term resilience still depends on power, staffing, maintenance, and system reliability.
- **Energy Growth and Transmission:** Planned electrical transmission improvements and possible future high-load development may change energy resilience, emergency response, public safety, and infrastructure planning assumptions over time.
- **Dam and Reservoir Planning:** Wilmington's upground reservoirs and nearby dam-related concerns should remain part of future water supply, flooding, source-water, and emergency action planning discussions.
- **Mutual Aid Sustainability:** Automatic mutual aid and additional mutual aid remain important, but widespread incidents may affect neighboring departments, hospitals, utilities, transportation providers, and support agencies at the same time.
- **Public Expectations:** Public expectations for service restoration, public information, healthcare access, power restoration, warning systems, roads, water service, and government response may exceed available capability during prolonged incidents.
- **Information Will Be Imperfect:** Early information about outages, hazardous materials impacts, transportation closures, water system conditions, healthcare status, and resource needs may be incomplete or change rapidly.
- **Operational Sustainability:** Extended incidents may strain city officials, Wilmington Police Department, Wilmington Fire & EMS, county agencies, healthcare partners, utility providers, schools, businesses, and partner organizations.
- **Incident-Specific Assessment:** These assumptions provide a planning baseline only; actual decisions should be based on verified incident conditions, field reports, utility updates, lifeline status, resource needs, and cascading impacts.

10. Items for Future Local Review

The following items should be reviewed with City of Wilmington officials, county departments, utility providers, public safety agencies, healthcare partners, regional partners, businesses, and other appropriate stakeholders as the Wilmington Lifeline Profile is validated, updated, exercised, or revised.

- **Top Five Lifeline Concerns:** Review whether the Top Five Overall Lifeline Concerns for Wilmington remain accurate based on infrastructure changes, utility upgrades, transportation trends, healthcare capacity, hazard trends, after-action reports, exercises, and local operational experience.
- **Energy Resilience:** Review AES Ohio coordination, transmission improvements, substation dependencies, restoration priorities, backup power capability, generator fuel planning, major customer impacts, and future high-load development assumptions.
- **Transportation Network:** Review I-71, US-68, SR-73, SR-134, local bridges, the IORY rail corridor, Wilmington Air Park access, trucking routes, detour options, emergency vehicle access, and utility restoration routes.
- **Healthcare Coordination:** Review coordination with TriHealth Clinton Regional Hospital, Kettering Health, long-term care facilities, pharmacies, dialysis providers, EMS, public health, and regional healthcare partners.
- **Municipal Water and Wastewater Systems:** Review Caesar Creek source-water and intake reliability, Burtonville backup reservoirs, Cowan Creek pumping capability, treatment capacity, storage and distribution

reliability, hydrant and fire-flow capability, wastewater treatment operations, backup power, emergency repairs, public notification, and Ohio EPA coordination.

- **East Wilmington Service Concentration:** Review the Rombach Avenue/US-22 corridor's shared transportation, power, water, communications, public safety, healthcare, commercial, lodging, financial, food, fuel, and supply-chain dependencies. Confirm alternate access, continuity arrangements, public information pathways, and options for distributing essential services when the corridor is significantly affected.
- **Hazardous Materials Planning:** Review Tier II and EHS facility information, IDRY rail activity, interstate commodity flow, Wilmington Air Park hazmat considerations, industrial facilities, fuel storage, agricultural chemical corridors, LEPC planning assumptions, and protective action guidance.
- **Public Safety Continuity:** Review Wilmington Police Department, Wilmington Fire & EMS District #1, CCSO, county jail, dispatch, automatic mutual aid, mutual aid, responder safety, staffing depth, major event support, and sustained operations capability.
- **Public Warning and Communications:** Review outdoor warning siren activation dependencies, Wilmington Dispatch's role, CCEA use, NWS ILN coordination, MARCS, cellular reliability, internet/data systems, backup communications, and public information pathways.
- **County Government Continuity:** Review impacts to the courthouse, county offices, CCSO, jail, EMA, courts, and other Wilmington-based county services during citywide or regional incidents.
- **Commercial and Retail Continuity:** Review grocery stores, fuel stations, pharmacies, restaurants, hotels, major retail centers, electronic payment systems, resupply routes, refrigeration impacts, and support to surrounding communities.
- **Major Employers and Industrial Users:** Review major employer continuity, Wilmington Air Park operations, industrial users, water and wastewater dependencies, transportation access, workforce impacts, hazardous materials planning, and utility restoration priorities.
- **Schools and College Coordination:** Review Wilmington City Schools, Wilmington College, transportation, reunification, protective actions, public information, sheltering considerations, and campus/event coordination.
- **Visitor and Event Population:** Review planning assumptions for the Corn Festival, Hometown Holidazzle Parade, Rock the Block, Wilmington College events, hotel occupancy, World Equestrian Center-related visitors, and other recurring population increases.
- **Vulnerable Populations:** Review planning assumptions for medically vulnerable residents, long-term care residents, senior housing, homeless residents, mobile home parks, transportation-limited households, and residents needing power-dependent medical support.
- **Dam, Reservoir, and Source-Water Planning:** Review upground reservoir dam information, Emergency Action Plan coordination, reservoir condition assumptions, source-water protection, flood impacts, contamination concerns, public notification, and water supply continuity.
- **Data Center and Future Growth Impacts:** Review any future data center, industrial, logistics, or high-load electrical development that may affect energy demand, public safety planning, water/wastewater assumptions, transportation, communications, and hazardous materials considerations.
- **Declaration Conversation Indicators:** Review whether the declaration conversation indicators remain practical, measurable, and appropriate based on changes in infrastructure, utilities, healthcare, transportation, public safety capability, and lessons learned from incidents or exercises.

- **Mitigation Discussion Points:** Review whether mitigation discussions continue to emphasize practical coordination among city officials, county agencies, public safety, utilities, healthcare, transportation, commercial partners, major employers, schools, and regional stakeholders.
- **Relevant Lifelines and Sub-Sectors:** Confirm that the identified lifelines, sub-sectors, critical services, infrastructure dependencies, and planning assumptions remain accurate without unnecessarily expanding the unrestricted profile or duplicating detailed internal infrastructure inventories.
- **Planning Assumptions:** Review the planning assumptions periodically to ensure they remain consistent with changes in utilities, transportation systems, healthcare capability, public safety resources, commercial development, industrial activity, school operations, visitor population, and community demographics.
- **D4H and Internal Inventory Alignment:** Confirm that the unrestricted Wilmington profile remains consistent with the internal Community Lifeline Inventory, D4H records, GIS data, incident management processes, and operational documentation without including sensitive infrastructure details.
- **After-Action and Exercise Lessons:** Update this profile following significant incidents, exercises, after-action reports, public safety reviews, utility coordination meetings, healthcare coordination discussions, transportation studies, hazardous materials planning meetings, or major infrastructure changes.
- **Future City Review:** Use feedback from City of Wilmington officials, Wilmington Police Department, Wilmington Fire & EMS, the Clinton County Sheriff's Office, Clinton County EMA, Wilmington Water Department, AES Ohio, healthcare partners, Wilmington City Schools, Wilmington College, Wilmington Air Park, NWS ILN, major employers, railroad representatives as appropriate, ODOT, Ohio EPA, LEPC partners, commercial partners, hotel operators, and other stakeholders to refine this profile and maintain consistency across future Community Lifeline Profiles.