



Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan

Clark County, Illinois

Written and updated by: Coles County Regional
Planning & Development Commission

CLARK COUNTY HMP

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) is intended to help guide Clark County and its municipalities over the next five years in their efforts to eliminate and/or minimize the impact of hazard events to critical facilities and community assets. The HMP will serve as a continually evolving guidebook that addresses the hazard issues identified within.

Steering Committee Members

Michael Duvall, Clark County Sheriff/EMA

Joel Simms, City of Marshall

Shelby Biggs, City of Casey

Steve Turpin, Flood Control

Todd Kuhn, Clark County

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CLARK COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

PUBLIC PLANNING PROCESS

Narrative Description

Hazard Mitigation is defined as any sustained action to reduce or eliminate long term risk to human life and property from hazards. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has made reducing hazards one of its primary goals; hazard mitigation planning and the subsequent implementation of resulting projects, measures, and policies is a primary mechanism in achieving FEMA's goal.

The Hazard Mitigation Plan is a requirement of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000). The development of a local government plan is required in order to maintain eligibility for certain federal disaster assistance and hazard mitigation funding programs. In order for the national Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) communities to be eligible for future mitigation funds, they must adopt a Hazard Mitigation Plan.

In recognition of the importance of planning in mitigation activities, FEMA created Hazards USA Multi-Hazard (HAZUS-MH), a powerful geographic information system (GIS)-based disaster risk assessment tool. This tool enables communities of all sizes to predict estimated losses from floods, hurricanes, earthquakes, and other related phenomena and to measure the impact of various mitigation practices that might help reduce those losses. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency has determined that HAZUS-MH should play a critical role in risk assessments.

DMA 2000 planning regulations stress that the planning team members must be active participants. The Clark County members were actively involved in the following components:

- Attending regular planning meetings
- Providing information for GIS maps and historical hazard information
- Reviewing and providing comments on the draft plans
- Coordinating and participating in the public input process
- Coordinating the formal adoption of the plan by the county
- Participating in the Risk Assessment

Planning Process

The Clark County Board is the governing body with primary responsibility for implementing HMP recommendations in the unincorporated areas of the County. The individual City

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The Clark County Board is the governing body with primary responsibility for implementing HMP recommendations in the unincorporated areas of the County. The individual City Councils and Village Boards have like responsibilities within their respective jurisdictions. Clark County and its municipalities recognize that community involvement is an essential step in developing a mitigation plan, and all entities have involved their local communities in the mitigation planning process to help ensure the final plan reflects the values and needs of all residents, as well as building the support base necessary to implement the Plan. Public involvement was solicited at public meetings and through media reports and has provided valuable historical knowledge about the communities and has enhanced the completeness and accuracy of the Plan.

The Clark County Board, in cooperation with the other Planning Partners, appointed a Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee to assist with the development of this Plan. The Committee consists of representatives from each participating community and the County. Specifically, the Committee members represent the local Emergency Management Agency, local fire protection districts and/or local fire departments, local law enforcement agencies, community planning offices & building officials, community health officials, locally elected officials, medical & healthcare facilities, business and industrial representatives, and various public or other stakeholders.

The primary effort for the development of the Plan was led by the CCRP&DC staff in close cooperation with the Clark County EMA. The composition of the Committee was developed to ensure significant public input. The Committee members kept their respective entities informed on the status of the HMP through verbal reports at regularly scheduled meetings. All meetings were open to the public and were verbally noted at the monthly Regional Planning Commission meetings (which are regularly attended by members from the general public and media) as well as posting notices in various locations (i.e. Clark County Courthouse). All local participants were represented by at least one representative member at each of the Committee meetings.

The Clark County Hazard Mitigation Plan kickoff meeting was held at the Clark County Boardroom on November 13, 2015. Kelly Lockhart and Jackie Chism gave an overview of the Hazard Mitigation Plan and explained the importance of having the plan in place. The committee then discussed a meeting schedule for the rest of the plan.

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The Clark County Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee met again on December 1, 2015, January 5, 2016, February 2, 2016, and March 3, 2016. Each meeting was between one and two hours in length. During these meetings, the planning team successfully identified critical facilities, reviewed hazard data and maps, identified and assessed the effectiveness of existing mitigation measures, established mitigation projects, and assisted with preparation of the public participation information.

Public Involvement

An effort was made to solicit public input during the planning process and a public meeting was held on October 31, 2017 to review the county's risk assessment and the draft plan. The plan was placed on display for public input. Minutes of all of the meetings can be found in the attachments.

Neighboring Community Involvement

The Clark County planning team invited participation from adjacent counties to obtain their involvement in the planning process. Details of neighboring stakeholder's involvement are summarized in the attachments section.

Community Involvement

The Clark County Steering Committee invited participation from various representatives of county government, local city and town governments, community groups, local businesses, and schools.

Review of Technical and Fiscal Resources

The planning team identified representatives from key agencies to assist in the planning process. Technical data, reports, and studies were obtained from these key agencies.

Review of Existing Plans

Clark County and its local communities utilized a variety of planning documents to direct community development. These documents include emergency response plans, zoning, and building codes. The planning process also incorporated the existing natural hazard mitigation elements from previous planning efforts.

Jurisdiction Participation

The incorporated communities included in the multi-jurisdictional plan are listed in the table below.

Jurisdiction
Clark County
City of Casey
City of Marshall
City of Martinsville
Village of Westfield

COMMUNITY PROFILE

Background

Before the 18th century, the main tribes in the area were the Piankeshaw and Wea, a Miami group. In the early 1700's, the Kickapoo moved south from Wisconsin, pushing the Piankeshaw and Wea south and east. The Kickapoo remained in control of the land until it was ceded to the United States in two separate treaties.

The western boundary of the first cession in 1804 is known as the Old Indian Boundary Line or the One O'Clock Line. It runs through Clark County, passing through Lincoln Trail State Park near the boat dock and crossing the campground. It is called the One O'Clock Line because it is said that if you look south from Pilot Grove in Vermillion County, the boundary runs in the direction of the sun at one o'clock in the afternoon. The area west of the original boundary was ceded by the Kickapoo in 1819 (Illinois Department of Natural Resources, 2007).

The Indian Removal Act of 1830 provided funds for President Andrew Jackson to conduct land-exchange treaties with Indian tribes. The remaining Indian tribes in the State moved to areas that are now the States of Kansas and Oklahoma (Access Genealogy, 2007).

Clark County was originally part of the Northwest Territory. The first English speaking American settlement in Clark County was made on what is now known as Union and Walnut Prairies. The first settlers came from Virginia, Ohio, and Kentucky. Many were veteran soldiers of the War of 1812. The towns of York and Walnut Prairie along the Wabash River were settled before 1816. Emigrants from Kentucky, North Carolina, New York, and Ohio made up the population of these new towns on the frontier. Travel overland was slow, and flatboats were used as the fastest mode of transportation. Later, steamboats powered up the Wabash, bringing people and goods. In



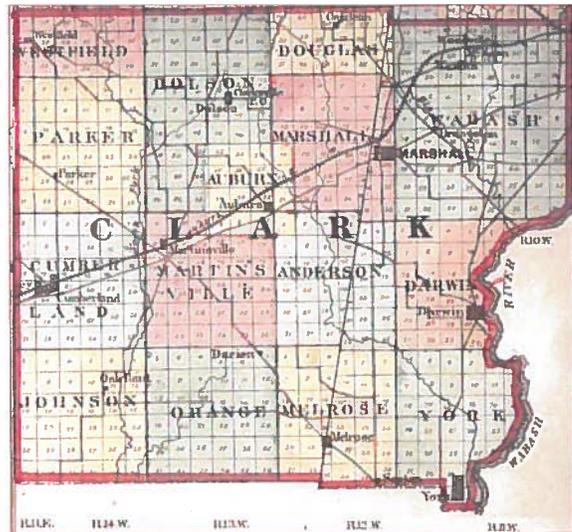
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1818, not long after the first settlements, Illinois was admitted to the Union (Illinois GenWeb Project, 2007).

In 1827, expansion of the Cumberland Road (National Road) entered the area. This highly traveled route to the West was and still is the main street of Marshall, passing by the north side of the courthouse square. Wagon trains would eventually help to populate areas away from the rivers. Emigration from many European nations as well as from the eastern United States had increased. The construction of this road gave Marshall a flow of people and money that resulted in rapid settlement and many public improvements.

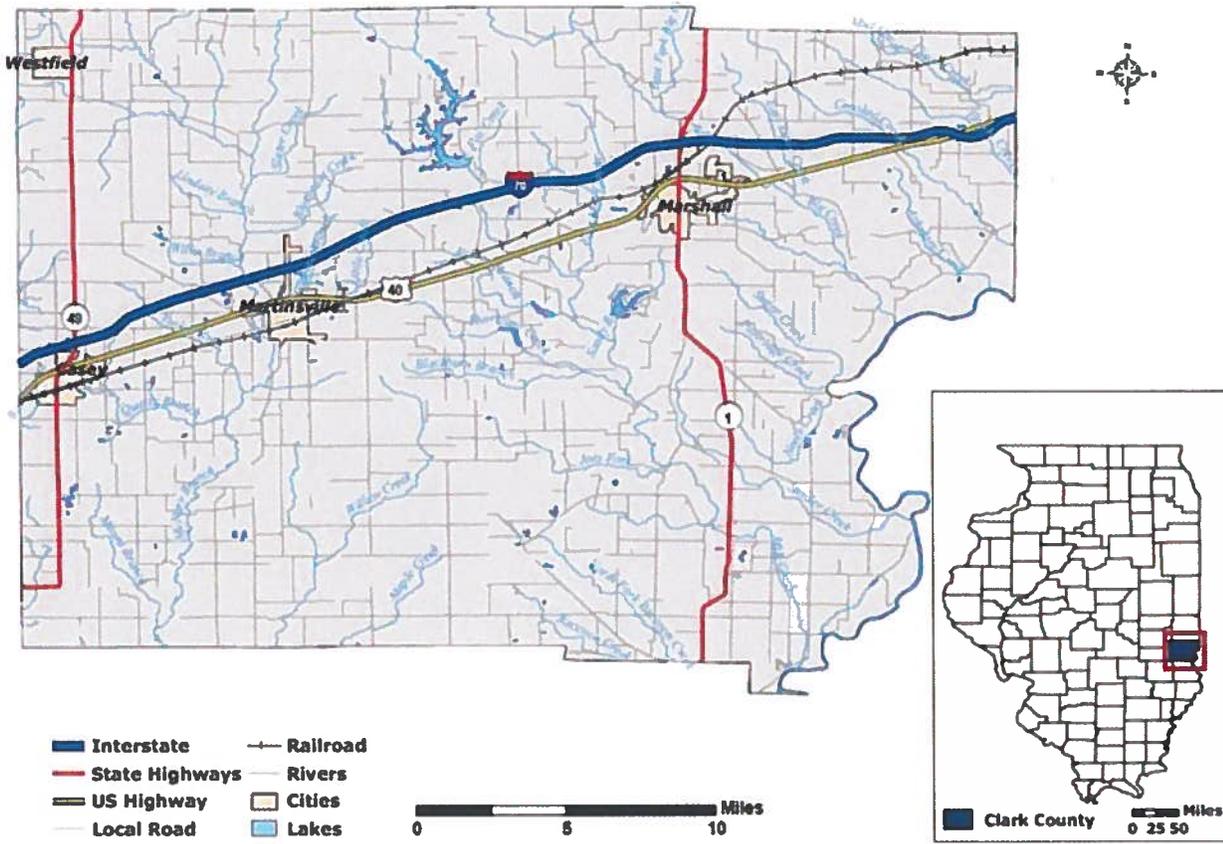
The invention and manufacture of the steel plow was a major breakthrough in agriculture and promoted settlement and expansion into the prairies. Installation of drainage tile furthered development of the very fertile prairies. Another important development for the area was the building of the railroad, which was completed in 1870. The railroad paralleled the National Road and brought new interest and further prosperity to the area. In 1879, the second rail line running from Chicago to the South was completed (Marshall, Illinois, 2007)

Clark County was formed from part of Crawford County in 1819. Its original county seat was at Aurora, on the Wabash River. The county seat was moved to Darwin in 1823 and to Marshall in 1839. At that time, the northern border of Clark County ran all the way to what would become Wisconsin. Edgar County broke off from Clark County in 1823 and Coles County in 1830. Clark County was named after George Rogers Clark, a soldier from the American Revolution. As a Colonel of the Virginia militia, Clark established colonial control in the Illinois county through the capture of Kaskaskia and Fort Vincennes (Illinois Department of Transportation; Illinois State Museum; Illinois GenWeb Project; Ortman 2007).



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Clark County, Illinois



Data Source: Illinois State Geological Survey, Illinois Department of Natural Resources, Illinois Department of Transportation

Sources: <http://www.cyberdriveillinois.com/departments/archives/trad/clark.html>; <http://www.fedstats.gov/qf/states/17000.html>; <http://factfinder.census.gov>; <http://www.genealogytrails.com>

REGIONAL CONTEXT AND SETTING

Introduction

Every place is influenced by connected communities. Those connections include shared natural resources like water and air as well as the transportation systems that provide for the movement of goods, services and people. Regional context and locations can have a significant influence on development potential.

Although we live in a world where globalization increasingly influences our everyday lives, it is still our nearest neighbors that will often have the biggest influence on development potential. To understand the opportunities and threats that Clark County faces, it will be useful to examine the regional context of the county.

Regional Location

Clark County is situated in the eastern part of the state with Edgar County to the north, Coles and Cumberland Counties to the west, Crawford County to the south and the Wabash River to the east and contains approximately 505 square miles. The western part of the county consists of rolling hills with some flat areas. The eastern portion of the county is quite hilly with steep ridges close to the Wabash River.

The county is crossed by several major highways and railroads, providing excellent connections with neighboring counties and larger metropolitan areas. These roadways are State Highways 1 and 49, U.S. Highway 40 and Interstate 70. The City of Terre Haute, IN is approximately 20 miles to the east, Effingham is 48 miles to the west, Charleston is 29 miles to the west, and Champaign is 75 miles to the north.

There is one major railroad that runs through Clark County. The CSX Railroad runs from St. Louis, MO through Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York, serving the entire Midwest and Eastern Seaboard. The railroad carries large amounts of chemicals, oil, and hazardous materials all along its path.

Clark County has a number of bodies of water including Ingle Pond, Robert Lashbrook

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Pond, Craig Lake, Lincoln Trail State Park Lake, Newmans Lake, Martin Tarble Lake, and Snake Trail Campground Lake. It is also bounded by the Wabash River to the east. According to the USGS, Clark County consists of two drainage basins: Middle Wabash-Busseron (HUC 05120111) and the Embarras (HUC 05120112).

Population

Clark County had a population of 16,335 based on the 2010 census. The population is spread throughout 15 townships: Anderson, Auburn, Casey, Darwin, Dolson, Douglas, Johnson, Marshall, Martinsville, Melrose, Orange, Parker, Wabash, Westfield, and York. The largest community in Clark County is Marshall, which has a population of 3,933 (2010). The breakdown of population by incorporated and unincorporated areas is included in the following table. Incorporated communities are marked with an asterisk (*).

Township	2010 Population	% of County
Anderson	417	2.55%
Auburn	242	1.48%
Casey*	3,958	24.23%
Darwin	342	2.12%
Dolson	353	2.18%
Douglas	168	1.04%
Johnson	383	2.37%
Marshall*	4,574	28.27%
Martinsville*	1,602	7.21%
Melrose	352	2.18%
Orange	230	1.42%
Parker	186	1.15%
Wabash	2,257	13.95%
Westfield*	601	4.50%
York (West Union)	551 (288)	3.41%

*Source: State Census Report 2010

Housing

Homes in Clark County range from newly constructed houses in spacious and well planned subdivisions to older two-story residences located along shady tree-lined streets. In fact, a significant percentage of homes are of the older variety, built before 1940. One can also find compact and cozy ranches in friendly subdivisions, multi bedroom executive homes in exclusive neighborhood, and many varieties in between. Apartments and other rental properties, some designed for senior citizens, are also available in Clark County. The same diversity is found in the smaller communities and rural areas of the county. Several mobile home parks can also be found scattered throughout the county.

In 2010, there were a reported 6,782 households in Clark County. The following table breaks that figure down by township and shows household trends spanning the last 20 years.

Total Households by Township			
Township	2010	2000	1990
Clark Co.	6,782	6,971	6,394
Anderson	164	155	109
Auburn	104	106	106
Casey*	1,628	1,734	1,667
Darwin	139	149	150
Dolson	159	146	124
Douglas	67	58	50
Johnson	139	139	181
Marshall*	1,952	2,006	1,824
Martinsville*	688	703	694
Melrose	148	155	136
Orange	100	106	100
Parker	77	92	84
Wabash	891	829	628
Westfield*	299	330	325
York	227	263	266

*Source: State Census Report 2010

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Climate

Climate conditions have effects on human health and safety. Illinois experienced two of its most deadly heat waves during the 1990's. The 1995 heat wave, the deadliest on record, accounted for 753 deaths in the state. Annually, deaths attributed to extreme heat and cold far exceed deaths due to tornadoes, lightning and floods.

Flooding is the single most damaging weather hazard in Illinois. Ever-increasing heavy precipitation since the 1940's has led to increased flood peaks on Illinois rivers. Flood losses in Illinois are the third highest in the nation, totaling \$257 million annually since 1983. Rising seas and increasingly severe weather are expected to increase the areas of the United States at risk of floods by up to 45 percent by 2100, according to a report released by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in June of 2013.

Clark County climate is typical of south-central Illinois. Temperature, precipitation, and snowfall can vary greatly from one year to the next. Winter temperatures can fall below freezing starting as early as October and extending as late as April. Based on National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) information, normal winter temperatures from 1971 to 2000, on average, fell between 24.2° F and 45.3° F. In summer, the average low is 63.1° F and average high is 86.8° F. Average annual precipitation is 45.85 inches throughout the year.

LAND USE

Comprehensive Planning Efforts

The City of Marshall completed a Comprehensive Plan in 2014. The plan was written by Planning Success LLC and was adopted by the Council in March 2014. Since that time, various efforts have been made to address certain issues contained in the Comprehensive Plan concerning land use and development.

The City of Martinsville completed its Comprehensive Plan in 2014. The plan was written by Coles County Regional Planning and Development Commission through IKE Planning Grant Funds. Various efforts have been made to address issues contained in the Comprehensive Plan, including flooding issues.

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The City of Casey also completed a Comprehensive Plan in 2014. The plan was written by MSA Professional Services, Inc through Ike Planning Grant Funds. Casey has also addressed certain issues contained in the plan concerning land use and development.

Clark County and Westfield do not currently have an up-to-date Comprehensive Plan in place.

Community	Comprehensive Plan	Zoning Ord	Subd Control Ord	Erosion Control	Storm-Water Mgmt	Burning Ord	Seismic Ord	Bldg. Stndrds
Clark County	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	State
Casey	2014	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2007	N/A	State
Marshall	2014	1956	1981	N/A	1976	1997	N/A	State
Martinsville	2014	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1988	N/A	State
Westfield	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	State

Zoning and Building Codes

Unincorporated Clark County does not have zoning regulations, but the City of Marshall regulates all aspects of zoning, including types of land use, building regulations, and procedures for construction approval. While the City of Marshall is the only community with zoning regulations, all communities and the County have an ordinance concerning floodplain management. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency has successfully worked with Central Illinois communities to implement building codes and other construction practices that can minimize damages that can result from high winds and storms. The practices should be considered by Clark County communities.

Economic Development

While Clark County is primarily an agricultural area, the presence of several mid-sized firms and small locally-owned businesses help to make it a well-rounded community. The largest employer is TRW Automotive, which was established in 1958 and has approximately 950 employees. TRW is one of the largest makers of automotive parts in the nation. They produce electronics, steering components, and braking components. The Marshall plant primarily makes electronic parts.

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Clark County Largest Employers

Company Name	City/Town	Year Established	# of Employees	Type of Business
TRW Automotive	Marshall	1958	950	Automobile Electronics
Yargus Manufacturing, Inc	Marshall	1968	350	Conveyer
Bolin Enterprises	Casey	1990	240	Pipeline Maintenance
Marshall School District	Marshall		189	School
Casey/Westfield School District	Casey	Early 1900s	150	School
Burnside Community Health Center	Marshall	1963	115	Nursing Care/Rehab
Pap-R-Products	Martinsville	1947	100	Paper
Heartland Nursing Center	Casey	1970	90	Nursing Home
Rowe Foundry	Martinsville	1898	80	Iron Casting
C.I. Wescom	Marshall/Casey	1978	79	Electronics
Casey Health Care	Casey	1970	63	Nursing Home
Martinsville CUSD	Martinsville	1872	61	School

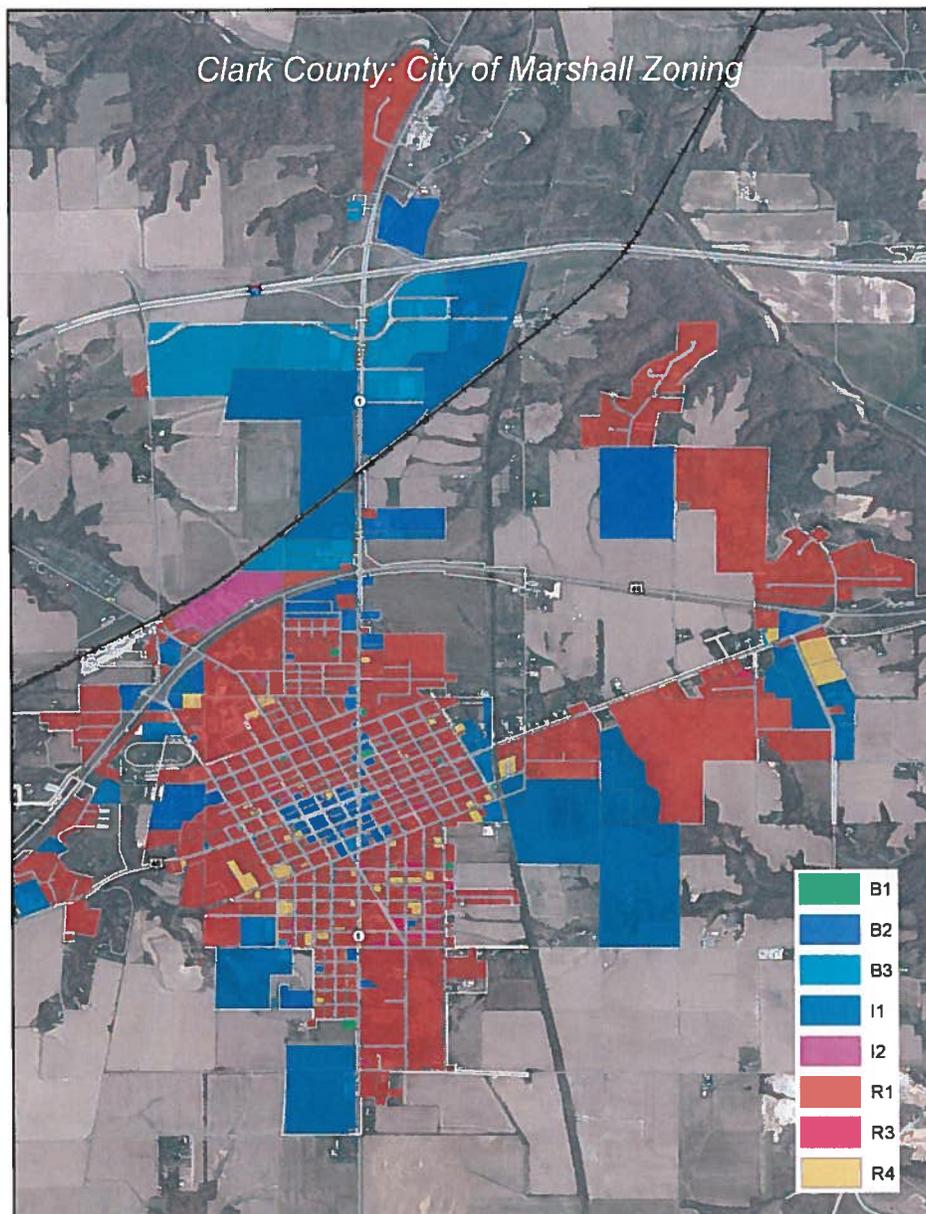
Yargus Manufacturing , Inc was founded as Layco in 1968. The company started out as a conveyor repair and reconditioning shop that also built truck bumpers for area farmers and fertilizer dealers. Over the years, Layco's product line developed to include fertilizer blending and conveying systems. In later years, the name was changed to Yargus Manufacturing, Inc., and developed into one of the most respected manufacturers in the material handling industry.

Bolin Enterprises Inc., located in Casey, is a pipeline and tank maintenance facility. Bolin Enterprises began as a paint and body shop operated out of a garage. The family owned business began working with Marathon Pipe Line Company in 1987 by sandblasting and

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painting exposed pipelines. Bolin Enterprise Inc. continues to grow and performs pipeline inspections nation-wide. They currently employ approximately 240 people.

The Clark County Enterprise Zone was established in 1990. The Enterprise Zone is a tool for a specific area designated by the State of Illinois in cooperation with the local government to receive various tax incentives and other benefits to stimulate the economy. Clark County has no active TIF districts at this time.



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Current Projects

There is currently a proposed route for the Grain Belt Express electricity transmission line through Clark County. This \$2 billion project is being developed by Clean Line Energy Partners. The overhead line will stretch 780 miles through multiple counties, including Clark County. The line would bring wind generated power from Kansas and will connect to the electricity grid in Indiana.

The City of Marshall has earmarked the Interstate Plaza (intersection of State Route 1 and I-70) and Quality Lime Road for future economic development. Marshall's zoning map is depicted on the preceding page. Although the County population has remained stable or has fallen slightly, the urbanized areas will extend further into the county, placing more pressure on existing transportation and utility infrastructure while increasing the rate of farmland conversion as well.

Agriculture

According to the 2012 Census of Agriculture in, there were 677 farms on 266,804 acres in Clark County. Farms averaged about 394 acres in size. The market value of agricultural products sold was about \$130,771,000. Corn and soybeans are the main crops. Data from Illinois Agricultural Statistics Service Web site for the years 1996 to 2006 provide the following 10 year averages for Clark County: corn was grown on about 101,727 acres with yields of 140 bushels per acre; soybeans were grown on about 106,364 acres with yields of 43 bushels per acre; wheat was grown on about 8,686 acres with yields of 58 bushels per acre. Other products including grain sorghum and hay alfalfa are also grown. The remaining farmland acreage is devoted to livestock production including pasture and feed lots, miscellaneous crops, and farm infrastructure.

Agriculture is the predominant land use in Clark County. Other significant land uses include manufacturing, residential, and tourism. Clark County is home to several spacious parks for fishing, camping, hiking, and water sports. The parks include Mill Creek Park, which is continuously developing new facilities to further recreation, Lincoln Trail State Park, Casey KOA, and Wilderness Lake Campground.

The State has provisions to reduce soil loss to a tolerable level because it does not regenerate itself. Also, the Federal Farm Bill requires that a person develop a plan on how

to reduce land and soil loss if they live on a highly erodible land area.

Natural hazards, technological hazards, and bio-terrorism have the potential to impact citizens, property, the environment, and the economy of Clark County. Flooding, windstorms, tornadoes, severe thunderstorms, severe winter storms, earthquakes, hazardous materials accidents, disease, and acts of terrorism could expose Clark County residents and businesses to the financial and emotional costs of recovering from a disaster. The risk associated with natural and man-made hazards increases as more people inhabit areas that could potentially be affected by a disaster. The inevitability of natural and man-made hazards creates an urgent need to develop strategies, coordinate resources, and increase public awareness to reduce risk and prevent loss from future disaster related events. Identifying risks posed by natural and man-made hazards and developing strategies to reduce the impact of a hazard event can assist in protecting life and property of citizens and communities. Local committees, such as the Clark County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee, organizations and disciplines can work together to address the potential impacts of hazard events.

HAZARDS INTRODUCTION

FIRE

Description

Residential fires can be started by either natural or manmade causes. Prolonged warm winds can increase fire risks. Sparks and embers are carried by winds, escalating fire spread. Dryness and the combination of brush and/or crops create a situation where large land areas adjacent to a city can be exposed to fires. Hazardous substance explosions, vehicular accidents, smoking and any number of other activities can contribute to fires as well.

Previous Occurrences

Feb 6, 1881: Very destructive fire occurred in Casey. It originated in the rear of E.S. Moore's store building and was fully engaged by the time it was discovered. Flames soon spread to nearby buildings, including the barber shop and the meat market, as well as several private residences. Total losses reached \$12,850., which today would be equivalent to \$285,000.00.

Jan 15, 2014: House fire on Jefferson Ave in Casey. The remains of one adult resident were found on scene.

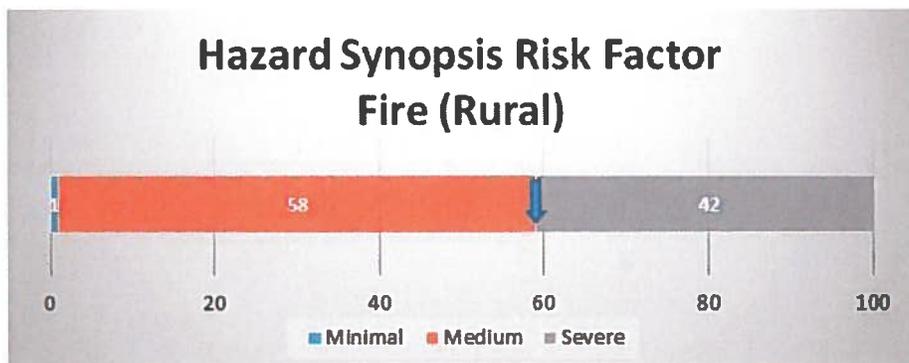
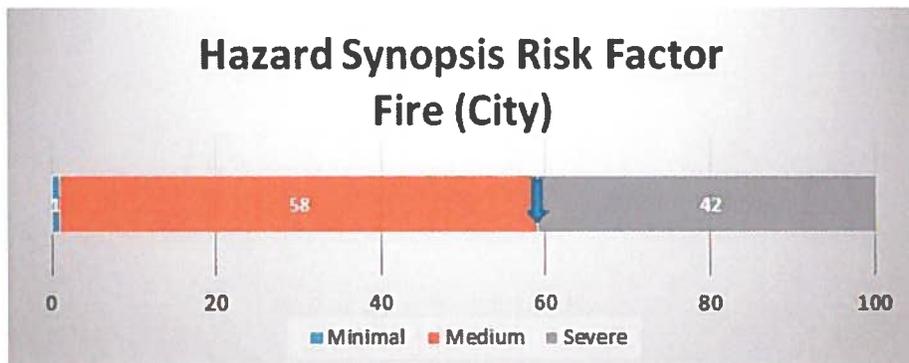
Feb 14, 2015: Marshall Fire was dispatched to a reported house fire at approximately 10:27 am. First arriving personnel found an outbuilding located directly adjacent to the residence fully engulfed with some extension to the home. Crews quickly knocked out the fire with only minimal damage to the residence.



Hazard Analysis

Hazard Severity Ratings are based on a 100 point scale. The higher the rating, the more critical the hazard is to the community. CCRP&DC, along with

members of the Clark County HMP Steering Committee, rated each hazard in the following nine categories: potential magnitude, frequency of occurrence, seasonal pattern, areas affected, duration, speed of onset, warning system, local response capabilities and previous occurrence. The Hazards Severity Rating for each hazard is calculated by adding together the ratings for each category. An overall rating is shown below in graph form. A more comprehensive overview of each rating is shown later in this document.



EARTHQUAKE

Description

Earthquakes are created by tectonic movement of the Earth's crust. The theory of plate tectonics, introduced in 1967, holds that the Earth's crust is broken into several major plates. These rigid 50-60 mile thick plates move slowly and continuously over the interior of the Earth, meeting in some areas and separating in others. This movement is manifested as localized ground shaking and/or soil liquefaction. After the initial seismic event, tremors or aftershocks can occur for an extended period of time resulting in additional structural damage to buildings and public facilities, as well as additional injuries and deaths.

The most common effect of an earthquake is that people feel shaking. In extreme cases, earthquakes can cause buildings to collapse, roadways to crack and heave, power lines to fall and gas lines to rupture.

The New Madrid Seismic Zone is about 40 miles wide and 200 miles long. It extends from southeastern Missouri to northeastern Arkansas, western Tennessee, western Kentucky and southern Illinois. In the winter of 1811 and 1812, three large earthquakes near magnitude 8 and numerous aftershocks were felt in the region. Damage from these earthquakes was reported at 1,000 miles away.

The following is an unedited letter written by Eliza Bryan and her account of the earthquakes that occurred in 1811 and 1812. This is considered the most accurate account of what happened during the New Madrid earthquakes. Eliza wrote the letter in 1816 to prominent Methodist evangelist Lorenzo Dow (Center for Earthquake Research and Information, University of Memphis).

Dear Sir:

In compliance with your request, I will now give you a history as full in detail as the limits of a letter will permit, of the late awful visitation of Providence in this place and its vicinity.

On the 16th of December, 1811, about two o'clock, A.M., we were visited by a violent shock of an earthquake, accompanied by a very awful noise resembling loud but distant thunder, but more hoarse and vibrating, which was followed in a few minutes by the complete saturation of the atmosphere, with sulphurous vapor, causing total darkness. The screams of the affrighted inhabitants running to and fro, not knowing where to go or what to do-the cries

of the fowls and beasts of every species—the cracking of trees falling, and the roaring of the Mississippi—the current of which was retrograde for a few minutes, owing as is supposed, to an eruption in its bed—formed a scene truly horrible. From that time until about sunrise, a number of lighter shocks occurred; at which time one still more violent than the first took place, with the same accompaniments as the first, and the terror which had been excited in everyone, and indeed in all animal nature, was now, if possible doubled. The inhabitants fled in every direction to the country, supposing (if it can be admitted that their minds were exercised at all) that there was less danger at a distance from, than near to the river. In one person, a female, the alarm was so great that she fainted, and could not be recovered. There were several shocks of a day, but lighter than those already mentioned until the 23rd of January, 1812, when one occurred as violent as the severest of the former ones, accompanied by the same phenomena as the former. From this time until the 4th of February, the earth was in continual agitation, visibly waving as a gentle sea. On that day there was another shock, nearly as hard as the preceding ones. Next day four such, and on the 7th at about 4 O'clock, A.M., a concussion took place so much more violent than those which had preceded it, that it was denominated the hard shock. The awful darkness of the atmosphere, which as formerly was saturated with sulfurious vapor, and the violence of the tempestuous thundering noise that accompanied it, together with all the other phenomena mentioned as attending the former ones, formed a scene, the description of which would require the most sublimely fanciful imagination. At first the Mississippi seemed to recede from its banks, and its waters gathering up like a mountain, leaving for a moment many boats, which were here on their way to New Orleans, on the bare sand, in which time the poor sailors made their escape from them. It then rising fifteen or twenty feet perpendicularly, and expanding as it were, at the same moment, the banks were overflowed with a retrograde current, rapid as a torrent—the boats which before had been left on the sand were now torn from their moorings, and suddenly driven up a little creek, at the mouth of which they laid, to the distance in some instances, of nearly a quarter of a mile. The river falling immediately, as rapid as it had risen, receded within its banks again with such violence, that it took with it whole groves of young cottonwood trees, which lodged its borders. They were broken off with such regularity, in some instances, that persons who had not witnessed the fact, would be difficultly persuaded, that it has not been the work of art. A great many fish were left on the banks being unable to keep pace with the water. The river was literally covered with the wrecks of boats, and 'tis said that one was wrecked in which there was a lady and six children, all of whom were lost. In all the hard shocks mentioned, the earth was horribly torn to pieces—the surface of hundreds of acres, was, from time to time, covered over, of various depths, by the sand which issued from the fissures, which were made in great numbers all over this country, some of which closed up immediately after they had vomited forth their sand and water, which it must be remarked, was the matter generally thrown up. In some places, however, there was a substance somewhat resembling coal, or impure stone coal, thrown up with the sand. It is impossible to say what the depth of the fissures or irregular breaks were; we have reason to believe that some of them are very deep. The site of this town was evidently settled down at least fifteen feet, and not more than a half a mile below the town, there does not appear to be any alteration on the bank of the river; as back from the river a small distance, the numerous large ponds or lakes, as they were called, which covered a great part of the country, were nearly dried up. The beds of some of them are elevated above their former banks several feet, producing an alteration of ten, fifteen to twenty

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feet from their original state. And lately it has been discovered that a lake was formed on the opposite side of the Mississippi, in the Indian country, upwards of one hundred miles in length, and from one to six miles in width of the depth of ten to fifty feet. It has communication with the river at both ends, and it is conjectured that it will not be many years before the principal part, if not the whole of the Mississippi will pass that way. We were constrained by the fear of our houses falling to live twelve or eighteen months, after the first shocks, in little light camps made of boards; but we gradually became callous, and returned to our houses again. Most of those who fled from the country in the time of the hard shocks have since returned home. We have, since their commencement in 1811, and still continue to feel, slight shocks occasionally. It is seldom indeed that we are more than a week without feeling one, and sometimes three or four in a day. There were two this winter past much harder than we have felt them for two years before; but since then they appear to be lighter than they have ever been, and we begin to hope that ere long they will entirely cease.

I have now, sir, finished my promised description of the earthquake-imperfect it is true, but just as it occurred to my memory; many of, and most of the truly awful scenes, having occurred three or four years ago. They of course are not related with that precision which would entitle it to the character of a full and accurate picture. But such as it is, it is given with pleasure-in the full confidence that it is given to a friend. And now, sir, wishing you all good, I must bid you adieu.

Your humble servant,

The Rev. Lorenzo Dow.

ELIZA BRYAN

The Wabash Valley Seismic Zone stretches from Mount Vernon, Illinois to near Evansville, Indiana. Although this fault has produced numerous smaller earthquakes, the potential for a large earthquake exists in southern Illinois.

On April 18, 2008, a 5.4 magnitude earthquake struck near Mt. Carmel. The earthquake was felt in at least 16 states according to the USGS. The Wabash Valley Seismic Zone is capable of producing very large earthquakes and people should be better prepared for this fact. Research dating back to the mid 1980's has turned up information showing that an earthquake that occurred in this area was estimated to be a magnitude 7.1.

The following table shows earthquake intensities and the expected damages based on the strength of the earthquake.

The consensus of opinion among seismologists working in the Midwest is that a magnitude 5.0 to 5.5 event could occur virtually anywhere at any time throughout the region. Earthquakes occur in Illinois all the time, although damaging quakes are very

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Earthquake Magnitude	Typical Maximum Modified Mercalli Intensity
1.0 - 3.0	I
3.0 - 3.9	II - III
4.0 - 4.9	IV - V
5.0 - 5.9	VI - VII
6.0 - 6.9	VII - IX
7.0 and higher	VIII or higher

infrequent. Illinois earthquakes causing minor damage occur on average every 20 years, although the actual timing is extremely variable. Clark County is in a region that is susceptible to earthquakes and is very close to the Wabash Seismic Zone. The probability of an earthquake in Clark County is low and the impact of a strong earthquake along the New Madrid fault is also expected to be low. According to the Illinois Emergency Management Agency, Clark County might expect an earthquake on the Mercalli Intensity Scale in the range of a VI. One of this magnitude will cause little damage to well-constructed buildings, although some chimneys could collapse and plaster would crack. If a strong earthquake occurred on the Wabash Seismic Zone, the results could be much worse.

Previous Occurrences

May 26, 1909: One of the largest quakes to occur in Illinois. It was felt over 500,000 square miles. Buildings swayed in Chicago where there was fear that the walls would collapse. Just under two months later, a second magnitude 7 earthquake occurred, causing damage in Illinois, Missouri and Iowa. Over twenty windows were broken, bricks loosened and plaster cracked in the Petersburg, IL area. This event was felt over 40,000 square miles.

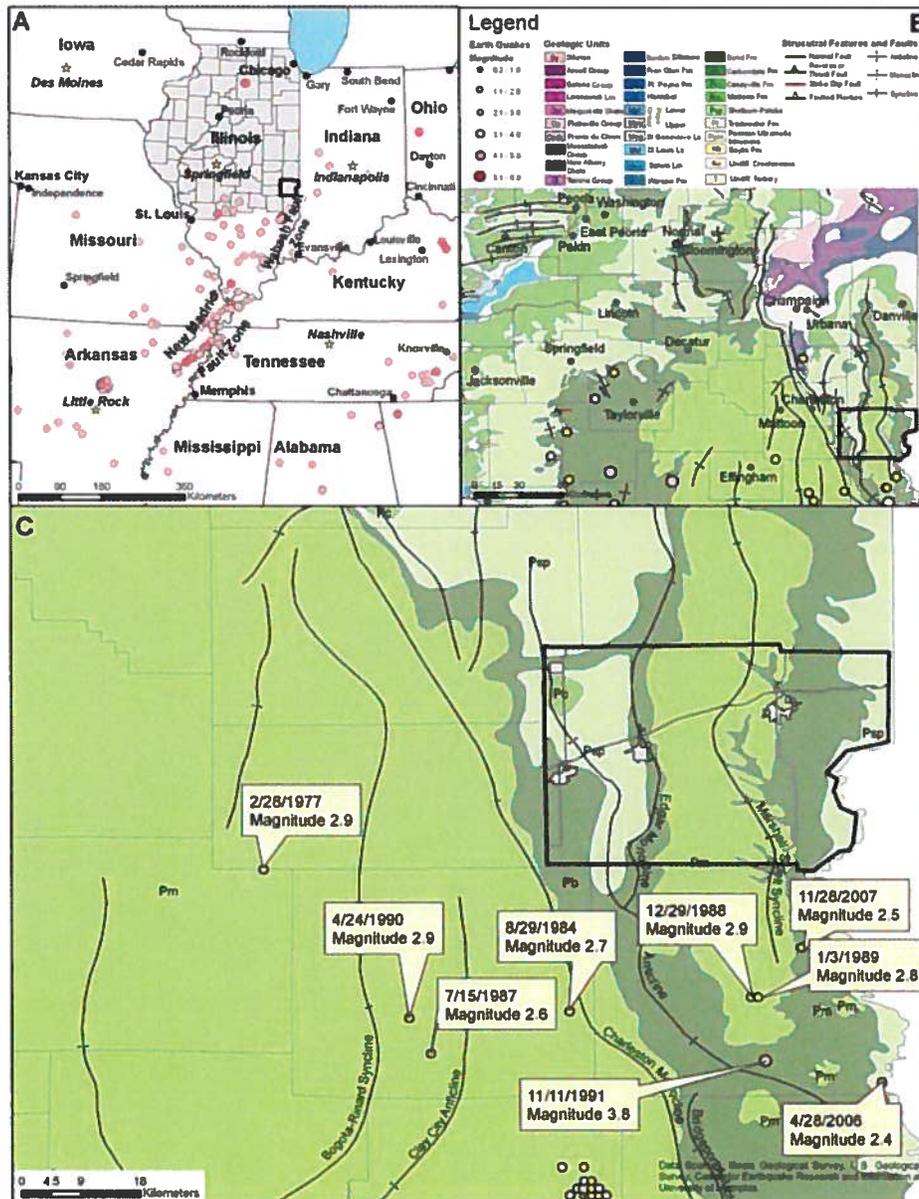
November 9, 1968: Earth tremor of fairly strong reading hit Midwest. Bottles “jiggled off shelves” in Charleston. This earthquake was of a magnitude 5.3 and was felt in 23 states.

April 18, 2008: Magnitude 5.2 earthquake shook southeastern Illinois, causing minor damage in the Mt. Carmel area.



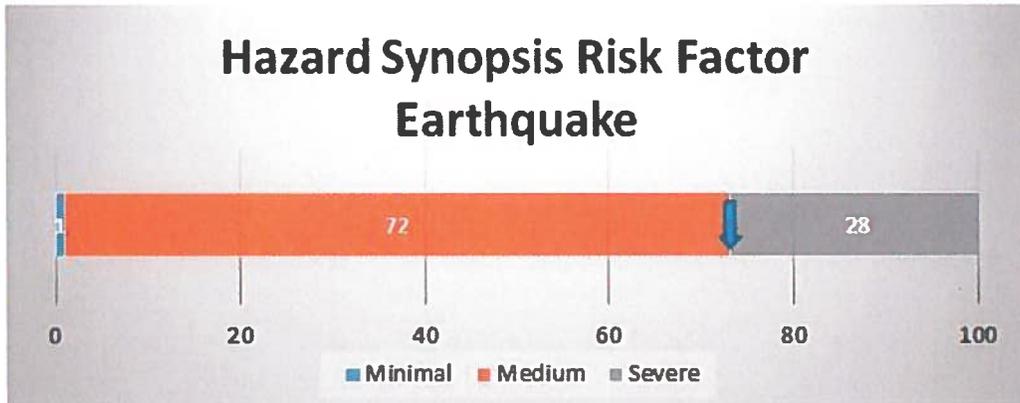
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Numerous other earthquakes have occurred in the region and many have been felt in Clark County. Those are shown on the map below.



Hazard Analysis

Hazard Severity Ratings are based on a 100 point scale. The higher the rating, the more critical the hazard is to the community. CCRP&DC, along with members of the Clark County HMP Steering Committee, rated each hazard in the following nine categories: potential magnitude, frequency of occurrence, seasonal pattern, areas affected, duration, speed of onset, warning system, local response capabilities and previous occurrence. The Hazards Severity Rating for each hazard is calculated by adding together the ratings for each category. An overall rating is shown below in graph form. A more comprehensive overview of each rating is shown later in this document.



THUNDERSTORM

Description

The typical “thunderstorm season” occurs from March to October annually. The central United States provides optimal conditions for thunderstorm development, which can occur during any month of the year when conditions are favorable. Severe thunderstorms can produce damaging winds, hail, lightning, flooding and occasional tornadoes. The typical thunderstorm is 15 miles in diameter, lasts an average of 30 minutes and is accompanied by lightning, which averages more than 11 cloud-to-ground strikes per square mile. Of the approximately 16 million thunderstorms that occur each year around the world, 100,000 of them occur in the United States. Of those, only 10% are classified as “severe.”

Severe thunderstorms are defined as thunderstorms with one or more of the following

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characteristics: strong winds (equal to or greater than 58 miles per hour) or large damaging hail (1.0 inches or greater in diameter) or frequent lightning. Severe thunderstorms most frequently occur in Illinois during the spring and summer months. Although lightning can be deadly, the National Weather Service does not use it to define a severe thunderstorm.

Historical Events

COUNTY	LOCATION	DATE	EVENT	DEATHS	INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	CROP DAMAGE
CLARK CO.		4/1/1974	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.		6/20/1979	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.		8/20/1979	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.		4/8/1980	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.		8/31/1980	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.		5/20/1982	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.		6/15/1982	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.		7/10/1982	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.		5/1/1983	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.		3/15/1984	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.		6/13/1987	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.		7/6/1987	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.		4/26/1989	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.		5/12/1990	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.		7/9/1992	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.		7/16/1992	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	Marshall	6/21/1995	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	WALNUT PRAIRIE	5/8/1996	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	MARTINSVILLE	6/17/1996	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	CASEY	10/17/1996	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	WESTFIELD	4/30/1997	Thunderstorm	0	0	7800	0
CLARK CO.	MARSHALL	6/21/1997	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	COUNTYWIDE	6/12/1998	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	MARTINSVILLE	6/18/1998	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	MELROSE	6/28/1998	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	COUNTYWIDE	6/29/1998	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	CLARKSVILLE	7/22/1998	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	CASEY	7/22/1998	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	MARSHALL	11/10/1998	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	DARWIN	4/8/1999	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	MARTINSVILLE	6/1/1999	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	COUNTYWIDE	6/4/1999	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	COUNTYWIDE	5/9/2000	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	MARSHALL	6/20/2000	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	WEST UNION	7/28/2000	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	CASEY	9/7/2001	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	MARSHALL	10/24/2001	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	MARSHALL	5/9/2002	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0

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COUNTY	LOCATION	DATE	EVENT	DEATHS	INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	CROP DAMAGE
CLARK CO.	CASEY	6/4/2002	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	MARSHALL	7/9/2002	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	MARTINSVILLE	7/22/2002	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	MARTINSVILLE	5/6/2003	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	MARTINSVILLE	8/2/2003	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	WEST UNION	8/31/2003	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	CLARKSVILLE	5/30/2004	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	MARSHALL	7/3/2004	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	CASEY	7/22/2004	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	MARSHALL	5/13/2005	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	MARSHALL	7/21/2005	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	MARSHALL	7/26/2005	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	MARTINSVILLE	11/15/2005	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	CASEY	4/2/2006	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	MARTINSVILLE	10/18/2007	Thunderstorm	0	0	5000	0
CLARK CO.	MARTINSVILLE	2/5/2008	Thunderstorm	0	0	20000	0
CLARK CO.	CASEY	6/4/2008	Thunderstorm	0	0	20000	0
CLARK CO.	WESTFIELD	6/6/2008	Thunderstorm	0	0	15000	0
CLARK CO.	WEST UNION	6/27/2008	Thunderstorm	0	0	1000	0
CLARK CO.	MARSHALL	7/8/2008	Thunderstorm	0	0	2000	0
CLARK CO.	MARSHALL	2/11/2009	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	ERNST	2/11/2009	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	CASEY	5/13/2009	Thunderstorm	0	0	12000	0
CLARK CO.	MARTINSVILLE	8/4/2009	Thunderstorm	0	0	5000	0
CLARK CO.	MARSHALL	8/4/2009	Thunderstorm	0	0	15000	0
CLARK CO.	OLIVER	4/5/2010	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	MARSHALL	6/15/2010	Thunderstorm	0	0	8000	0
CLARK CO.	CASEY	5/23/2011	Thunderstorm	0	0	7000	0
CLARK CO.	MARSHALL	5/23/2011	Thunderstorm	0	0	6000	0
CLARK CO.	CLARK CENTER	5/25/2011	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	MARSHALL	5/25/2011	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	MARTINSVILLE	6/21/2011	Thunderstorm	0	0	3000	0
CLARK CO.	MARTINSVILLE	8/16/2012	Thunderstorm	0	0	40000	0
CLARK CO.	MARTINSVILLE	4/10/2013	Thunderstorm	0	0	2000	0
CLARK CO.	CLARKSVILLE	5/30/2013	Thunderstorm	0	0	12000	0
CLARK CO.	MARTINSVILLE	5/31/2013	Thunderstorm	0	0	2000	0
CLARK CO.	MARSHALL	5/31/2013	Thunderstorm	0	0	8000	0
CLARK CO.	CASEY	6/4/2014	Thunderstorm	0	0	100000	0
CLARK CO.	MARTINSVILLE	7/26/2014	Thunderstorm	0	0	3000	0
CLARK CO.	MARSHALL	7/26/2014	Thunderstorm	0	0	10000	0

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Previous Occurrences

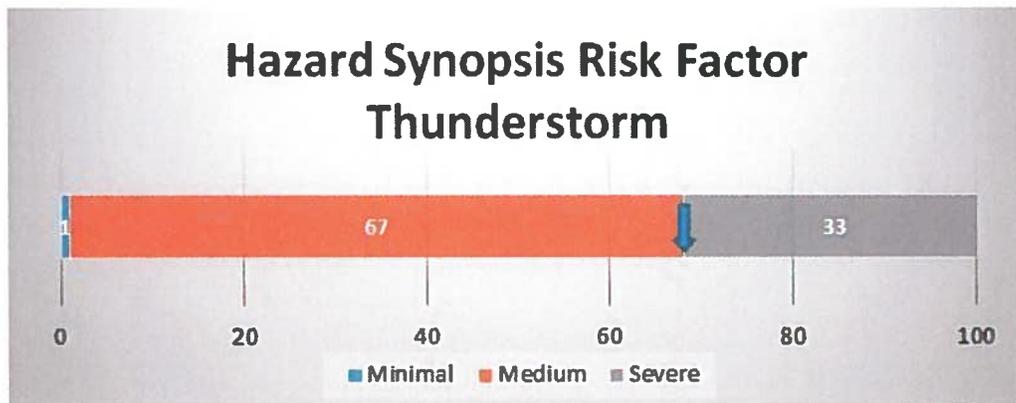
November 17, 2013: Sever thunderstorms including tornadoes and heavy winds rolled across Indiana.

July 23, 2015: Clark County is one of 87 Illinois counties to be declared eligible for disaster aid due to heavy rains and flooding. Many farmers suffered losses to crops.

September 1, 2015: Heavy rainfall dumped several inches of rain in the areas of Clark, Edgar and Crawford Counties, prompting flash flood warnings by the National Weather Service. Hazardous weather outlooks issued by the NWS called for scattered thunderstorms over most of the area, with heavy rainfall, lightning, gusty winds and small hail possible.

Hazard Analysis

Hazard Severity Ratings are based on a 100 point scale. The higher the rating, the more critical the hazard is to the community. CCRP&DC, along with members of the Clark County HMP Steering Committee, rated each hazard in the following nine categories: potential magnitude, frequency of occurrence, seasonal pattern, areas affected, duration, speed of onset, warning system, local response capabilities and previous occurrence. The Hazards Severity Rating for each hazard is calculated by adding together the ratings for each category. An overall rating is shown below in graph form. A more comprehensive overview of each rating is shown later in this document.



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HAIL STORM

Description

Hail is a product of a strong thunderstorm. It usually falls near the center of a storm, however strong winds occurring at high altitudes in the thunderstorm can blow the hailstones away from the storm center, resulting in damage in other areas near the storm. Hailstones typically range from pea- sized to baseball-sized, but hailstones larger than softballs have been reported on rare occasions.

Hail creates a great deal of damage to crops throughout the U.S. annually, with damage totals into the hundred million dollar range. It also causes serious damage to homes and vehicles. Clark County is at risk for hail with the primary damage threats being to crops, houses and automobiles.



Historical Events

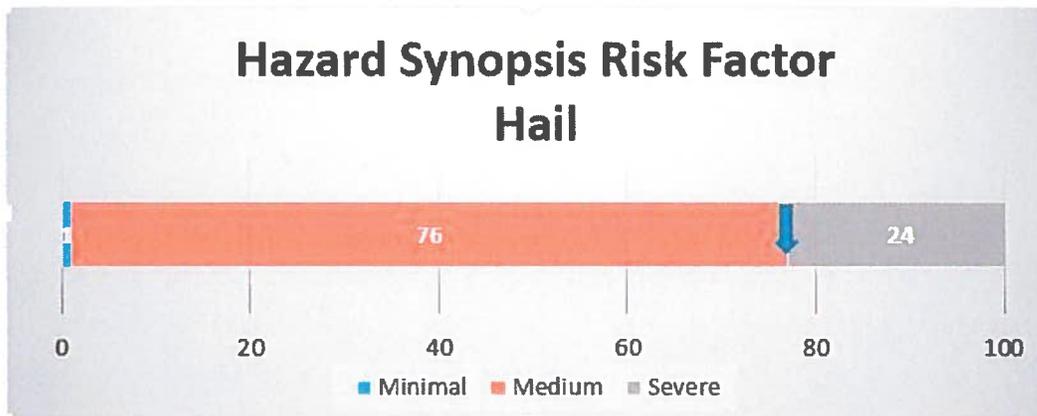
COUNTY	LOCATION	DATE	EVENT	DEATHS	INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	CROP DAMAGE
CLARK CO.		6/10/1958	Hail	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.		6/10/1958	Hail	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.		6/15/1982	Hail	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.		6/15/1982	Hail	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.		5/1/1983	Hail	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.		5/1/1983	Hail	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.		5/1/1983	Hail	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.		4/27/1984	Hail	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.		4/22/1988	Hail	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.		5/25/1989	Hail	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	DENNISON	7/2/1996	Hail	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	CLARK CENTER	7/29/1996	Hail	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	WESTFIELD	6/21/1997	Hail	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	MARTINSVILLE	5/9/2000	Hail	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	MARSHALL	5/17/2001	Hail	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	MARSHALL	5/8/2002	Hail	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	CASEY	6/4/2002	Hail	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	MARSHALL	8/2/2002	Hail	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	CASEY	5/14/2003	Hail	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	CLARKSVILLE	5/30/2004	Hail	0	0	0	0

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COUNTY	LOCATION	DATE	EVENT	DEATHS	INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	CROP DAMAGE
CLARK CO.	MARSHALL	8/18/2004	Hail	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	MARTINSVILLE	5/17/2006	Hail	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	MORIAH	4/11/2007	Hail	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	DARWIN	6/9/2008	Hail	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	CASEY	6/27/2008	Hail	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	OLIVER	4/5/2010	Hail	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	MARSHALL	5/21/2010	Hail	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	MARSHALL	5/21/2010	Hail	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	MARSHALL	5/21/2010	Hail	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	MARSHALL	5/21/2010	Hail	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	CASEY	6/15/2010	Hail	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	MARTINSVILLE	4/4/2011	Hail	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	MARTINSVILLE	4/19/2011	Hail	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	MARTINSVILLE	4/19/2011	Hail	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	MARSHALL	4/19/2011	Hail	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	CASEY	5/10/2011	Hail	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	CASEY	5/10/2011	Hail	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	MARTINSVILLE	5/10/2011	Hail	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	MARTINSVILLE	5/10/2011	Hail	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	MARTINSVILLE	5/25/2011	Hail	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	CASEY	7/2/2011	Hail	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	MARSHALL	11/14/2011	Hail	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	MARSHALL	11/14/2011	Hail	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	MARTINSVILLE	3/2/2012	Hail	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	WESTFIELD	3/2/2012	Hail	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	DENNISON	3/2/2012	Hail	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	WESTFIELD	3/2/2012	Hail	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	MARTINSVILLE	3/23/2012	Hail	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	MARTINSVILLE	3/30/2012	Hail	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	MARTINSVILLE	9/21/2012	Hail	0	0	0	0

Hazard Analysis

Hazard Severity Ratings are based on a 100 point scale. The higher the rating, the more critical the hazard is to the community. CCRP&DC, along with members of the Clark County HMP Steering Committee, rated each hazard in the following nine categories: potential magnitude, frequency of occurrence, seasonal pattern, areas affected, duration, speed of onset, warning system, local response capabilities and previous occurrence. The Hazards Severity Rating for each hazard is calculated by adding together the ratings for each category. An overall rating is shown below in graph form. A more comprehensive overview of each rating is shown later in this document.



TORNADO

Description

The central portion of the United States has been designated "Tornado Alley." This is the area of maximum tornado frequency in the world, approximately 1,100 per year. Of the central United States, Illinois ranks eighth in tornado frequency and first in tornado deaths. Tornadoes can occur at any time during the day or night. They can also happen during any month of the year. The unpredictability of tornadoes makes them one of the state's most dangerous hazards. Their extreme winds are violently destructive when they touch down in the region's developed and populated areas. Current estimates place the maximum wind velocity at about 300 miles per hour, but higher and lower values can occur. A wind velocity of 200 miles per hour will result in a wind pressure of 102.4 pounds per square foot of surface area—a load that



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exceeds the tolerance limits of most buildings. Considering these factors, it is easy to understand why tornadoes can be so devastating for the communities they hit.

Tornadoes are defined as violently-rotating columns of air extending from thunderstorms to the ground. Funnel clouds are rotating columns of air not in contact with the ground; however, the violently-rotating column of air can reach the ground very quickly and become a tornado. If the funnel cloud picks up and blows debris, it has reached the ground and is a tornado.

Tornadoes are classified according to the Enhanced Fujita tornado intensity scale. The tornado scale ranges from low intensity EF0 with effective wind speeds of 65 to 85 miles per hour to EF5 tornadoes with effective wind speeds of over 200 miles per hour.

EF Rating	Wind Speeds	
EF-0	65-85 mph	'Minor' damage: shingles blown off or parts of a roof peeled off, damage to gutters/siding, branches broken off trees, shallow rooted trees toppled.
EF-1	86-110 mph	'Moderate' damage: more significant roof damage, windows broken, exterior doors damaged or lost, mobile homes overturned or badly damaged.
EF-2	111-135 mph	'Considerable' damage: roofs torn off well constructed homes, homes shifted off their foundation, mobile homes completely destroyed, large trees snapped or uprooted, cars can be tossed.
EF-3	136-165 mph	'Severe' damage: entire stories of well constructed homes destroyed, significant damage done to large buildings, homes with weak foundations can be blown away, trees begin to lose their bark.
EF-4	166-200 mph	'Extreme' damage: Well constructed homes are leveled, cars are thrown significant distances, top story exterior walls of masonry buildings would likely collapse.
EF-5	> 200 mph	'Massive/incredible' damage: Well constructed homes are swept away, steel-reinforced concrete structures are critically damaged, high-rise buildings sustain severe structural damage, trees are usually completely debarked, stripped of branches and snapped.

Historical Events

COUNTY	LOCATION	DATE	EVENT	DEATHS	INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	CROP DAMAGE
CLARK CO.		6/16/1970	Tornado	0	0	2500	0
CLARK CO.		3/20/1976	Tornado	0	0	25000	0
CLARK CO.		7/10/1982	Tornado	0	0	30	0
CLARK CO.		6/24/1985	Tornado	0	0	2500	0
CLARK CO.		6/13/1987	Tornado	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.		6/2/1990	Tornado	0	0	25000	0
CLARK CO.	Martinsville	5/14/1994	Tornado	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	WESTFIELD	6/1/1999	Tornado	0	0	350000	0
CLARK CO.	CASEY	5/25/2007	Tornado	0	0	0	0

Previous Occurrences

June 7, 1907: York was hit by a strong tornado that virtually destroyed the town. Several businesses and homes were destroyed. Two people died of their injuries and several were wounded. News reports from 1907 mention “Straws are sticking endwise in heavy timbers, as solid as though they had grown there,” meaning it was most likely an EF4 or higher on the Fujita scale (Genealogy Trails, 2016).

November 15, 1912: Martinsville was hit by a large tornado on November 15, 1912 at approximately 9:15 p.m. The storm demolished the fairgrounds and several rural residences and barns before lifting, missing the business district and neighborhoods inside of Martinsville. In all, two people were killed and communications to town were severed.

May 26, 1917: Illinois’ third deadliest disaster on record occurred on May 26, 1917. A tornado touched down in Pike County and traveled across the state, reaching its peak in Mattoon and Charleston. The storm was eventually classified an EF4 on the original Fujita scale. The storm lifted near Ashmore and touched down in southern Coles County. The storm then traveled

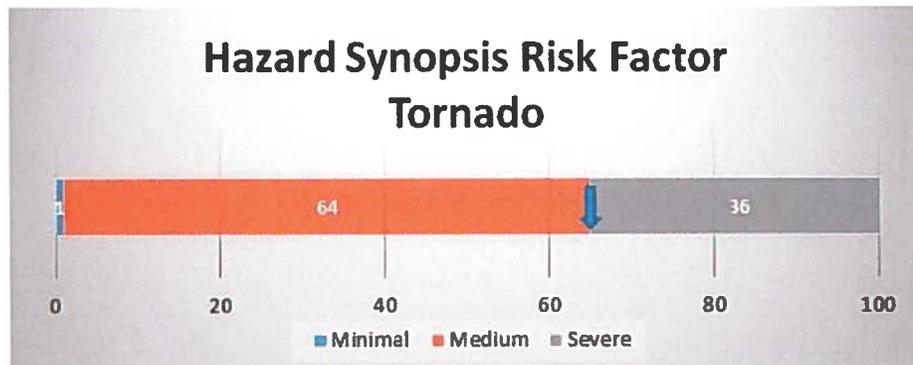


CLARK COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

across Clark County before lifting just north of Marshall. In all, 101 people lost their lives, most of them in Mattoon and Charleston. Injuries totaled 638.

Hazard Analysis

Hazard Severity Ratings are based on a 100 point scale. The higher the rating, the more critical the hazard is to the community. CCRP&DC, along with members of the Clark County HMP Steering Committee, rated each hazard in the following nine categories: potential magnitude, frequency of occurrence, seasonal pattern, areas affected, duration, speed of onset, warning system, local response capabilities and previous occurrence. The Hazards Severity Rating for each hazard is calculated by adding together the ratings for each category. An overall rating is shown below in graph form. A more comprehensive overview of each rating is shown later in this document.



FLOOD/FLASH FLOODING

Description

Flooding is a major event affecting human life and property due to encroachment of man on the floodplains. According to the National Weather Service, flash floods are the number one cause of weather-related deaths in the United States. Flooding of rural areas brings damage to agricultural areas. Damage of personal belongings due to flooding is ranked high during years of frequent rainfall. Flash flooding can occur when a large amount of rain falls over a small area over a short period of time. Unlike standard river floods, which take time to develop and are well-monitored by experts, dangerous

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flash floods can happen suddenly. Flash floods can occur within six hours of a rain event, or after a dam or levee failure, or following a sudden release of water held by an ice or debris jam.

In Illinois, flash flooding is typically caused by heavy, intense rain from severe thunderstorms. If it has been raining hard for several hours, or steadily raining for several days, be alert to the possibility of a flood.

Flash floods can hit urban and suburban areas as well. In fact, as more and more land is converted from fields or woodlands to roads and parking lots, the land loses its natural ability to absorb rainfall. Urbanization increases storm water runoff two to six times over what would occur on natural terrain.

Historical Events

COUNTY	LOCATION	DATE	EVENT	DEATHS	INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	CROP DAMAGE
CLARK (ZONE)		5/7/2002	Flood	0	0	0	0
CLARK (ZONE)		5/12/2002	Flood	0	0	0	0
CLARK (ZONE)		1/15/2005	Flood	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	WESTFIELD	6/6/2008	Flood	0	0	500000	0
CLARK CO.	OILFIELD	2/11/2009	Flood	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	MORIAH	6/24/2010	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	WESTFIELD	4/19/2011	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	WESTFIELD	6/27/2011	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	WESTFIELD	7/29/2011	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	MORIAH	7/29/2011	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
CLARK CO.	WESTFIELD	6/26/2013	Flash Flood	0	0	2000000	0
CLARK CO.	CLEONE	6/4/2014	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0

Previous Occurrences

Summer of 2008: Several episodes of heavy rain in early June caused extensive flooding in eastern Illinois, which persisted for two weeks. Rainfall totals ranged from 5 to 11 inches between June 2nd and 6th. Hundreds of homes and businesses were flooded and

CLARK COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

six counties, including Clark County, were declared disaster areas with total damages estimated around \$3 million.

York Buy Out

In 2013, Clark County hired Coles County Regional Planning to do inspections of homes in an area of the county known as “Old York.” This area sat next to the river and had been repeatedly flooded over the years, to the point where many of the homes in the area had become unsafe to live in. Some of the homes that were inspected showed water lines over 4 feet high. Several of the homeowners had abandoned their homes and were living in campers, trailers and tents on their properties, due to black mold, rotting floors and other issues that had developed.



After the inspections were completed, Regional Planning was retained to administer a FEMA Buy Out of the area for homeowners who were interested in selling. Of the 30 structures that were inspected, roughly 20 of the properties were slated for Buy Out. The process of a Buy Out is one in which the affected homes would be appraised, offers made to the residents based on the appraised value of their properties, then those properties would be demolished. The property title is deed-restricted and the land must remain forever as public, open space. The community can use it to create public parks, wildlife refuges, etc., but it cannot sell it to private individuals or develop it.

Repetitive Loss Properties

FEMA defines a repetitive loss structure as a structure covered by a contract of flood insurance issued under the NFIP, which has suffered flood loss damage on two occasions during a 10-year period that ends on the date of the second loss, in which the cost to repair the flood damage is 25% of the market value of the structure at the time of each flood loss.

Clark County NFIP Participation		
County or Municipality	Map Date	Date Joined
Clark County	8/2/2007	11/4/1988
City of Marshall	8/2/2007	3/18/1985
City of Casey	NSFHA	10/21/2009
City of Martinsville	8/2/2007	9/27/1996
Village of Westfield	N/A	N/A

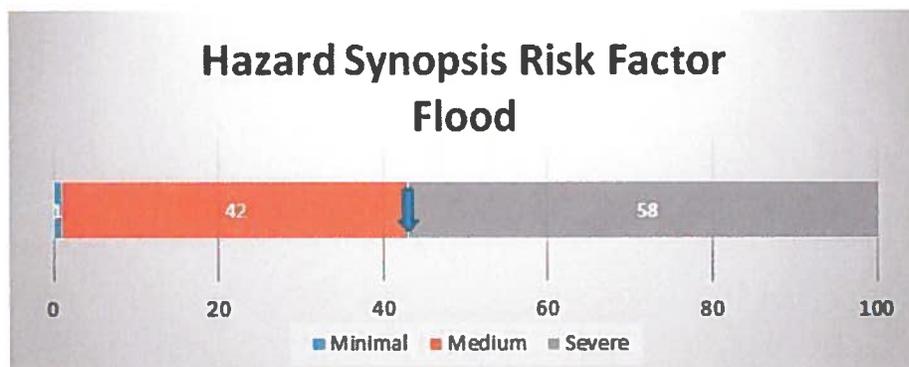
CLARK COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

The Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA) was contacted to determine the location of repetitive loss structures. The following table lists 2009 data for damages to these repetitive loss structures; however, it is recognized that a number of residential properties are under-reported due to property owners' inability to pay for flood insurance.

Jurisdiction	Occupancy Type	Number of Structures	Number of Losses	Payments Made
Clark County	Single-Family	3	9	\$166,754

Hazard Analysis

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DROUGHT

Description

All areas in the United States are at risk of drought during any time of the year. Droughts occur when a long period passes without substantial rainfall. A heat wave combined with a drought is a very dangerous situation.

The severity of a drought depends on location, duration, and geographical extent. Additionally, drought severity depends on the water supply, usage demands made by human activities, vegetation, and agricultural operations. Drought brings several different problems that must be addressed. The quality and quantity of crops, livestock, and other agricultural assets will be affected during a drought. Drought can adversely impact forested areas, leading to an increased potential for extremely destructive forest and woodland fires that could threaten residential, commercial, and recreational structures.

The severe drought Illinois suffered during 2012, for example, had serious impacts on agriculture and stream flow conditions. Crops and pasture conditions declined rapidly due to the combination of a lack of rainfall and heat stress. Stream flows in central Illinois fell sharply from June to July, and in some regions approached low flow conditions that are only expected to occur, on average, once in 10 years. For the month of July, the statewide average precipitation was only 0.96 inches, according to the Illinois State Water Survey, which was only 40 percent of normal.

Historical Events

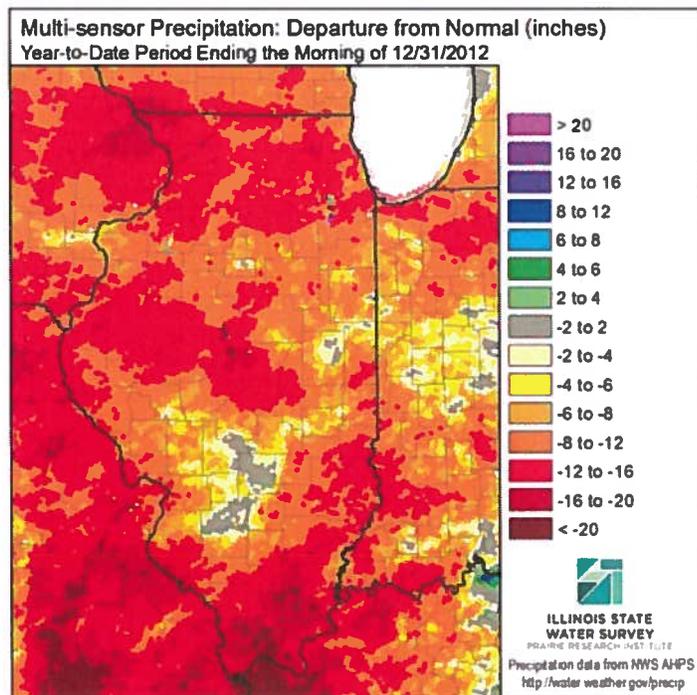
COUNTY	DATE	EVENT	DEATHS	INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	CROP DAMAGE
CLARK (ZONE)	10/18/2007	Drought	0	0	0	0
CLARK (ZONE)	7/3/2012	Drought	0	0	0	0
CLARK (ZONE)	8/1/2012	Drought	0	0	0	0
CLARK (ZONE)	9/1/2012	Drought	0	0	0	34400000

Previous Occurrences

Summer 1988: The North American Drought of 1988 ranks among the worst episodes of drought in the United States. This multi-year drought began in most areas in 1988 and continued into 1989. The drought caused \$60 billion (1988 United States Dollars) in damage. The drought occasioned some of the worst blowing dust events since 1977 and the 1930's in many locations in the Midwestern United States.

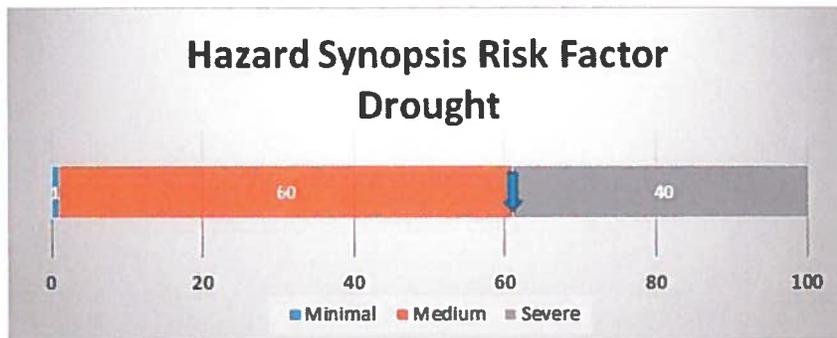
Summer 2012: The months from May to August were the driest four months in the United States since 1895 according to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Temperatures during this period exceeded 105 degrees on several days breaking records going back over 100 years.

The following map shows just how dry it was during 2012. The result of the dry air was major loss of crops in the Midwest and numerous deaths due to the heat.



Hazard Analysis

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EXTREME TEMPERATURE

Description

Annually, approximately 74 deaths are attributed to heat nation-wide, and 18 deaths are attributed to cold. Extreme cold waves are associated with high death tolls. Prepare for possible isolation in your home by having sufficient heating fuel as regular fuel sources may be cut off. Extreme heat is when “Temperatures... hover 10 degrees or more above the average high temperature for the region and last for several weeks.” Humid or muggy conditions, which add to the discomfort of high temperatures, occur when a dome of high atmospheric pressure traps hazy, damp air near the ground. Excessively dry and hot conditions can provoke dust storms and low visibility. A heat wave is an extended period of extreme heat, and is often accompanied by high humidity. These conditions can be dangerous and even life-threatening for humans who do not take the proper precautions.

CLARK COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Historical Events

COUNTY	DATE	EVENT	DEATHS	INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	CROP DAMAGE
CLARK (ZONE)	8/3/2010	Excessive Heat	0	0	0	0
CLARK (ZONE)	8/9/2010	Excessive Heat	0	0	0	0
CLARK (ZONE)	6/29/2012	Excessive Heat	0	0	0	0
CLARK (ZONE)	7/1/2012	Excessive Heat	0	0	0	0

COUNTY	DATE	EVENT	DEATHS	INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	CROP DAMAGE
CLARK (ZONE)	1/6/2014	Extreme Cold/ Wind Chill	0	0	0	0

Previous Occurrences

January 6 & 7 2014: Heavy snow and blizzard conditions were followed with record low temperatures of 16 degrees below zero on the 6th and 7th. The high temperature on January 6th in all of central Illinois was between 9 and 13 degrees below zero.

Summer of 2012: The State of Illinois broke 113 heat related records and 32 people died. This type of heat had not been seen in the area since the mid-1930's when temperatures hit highs of over 110 degrees. In neighboring Terre Haute, Indiana, there were 44 consecutive days with temperatures above average from June 7th until July 20th. The high temperatures from July 2nd to July 9th were over 100 degrees: July 2 - 103, July 3 - 105, July 4 - 100, July 5 - 105, July 6 - 107, July 7 - 102, July 8 - 109, July 9 - 100.

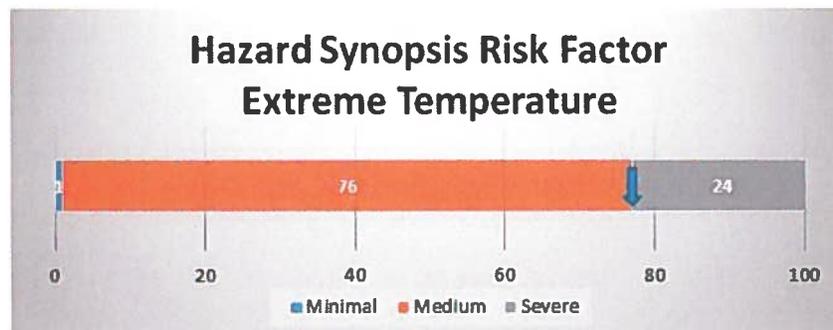
Hot spells also occurred in late June with temperatures up to 105 and July 24th through July 26th with temperatures at 100, 104, and 107 (Source: US Climate Data)

July 2006: Afternoon high temperatures ranged from 94° to 100° F most days, with heat indices ranging from 105°F to 110°F. Overnight lows only fell into the mid 70's.

Hazard Analysis

CLARK COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

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WINTER STORM

Description

Illinois is known for a contrast of seasons. Winters can be quite brutal with blizzards, extreme cold, ice storms, strong winds and heavy snow. These winter conditions can affect people, their activities and infrastructure. One of the primary concerns is the winter weather's ability to knock out heat, power and communication services to your home or office, sometimes for days at a time. These incidents include large accumulations of snow, which occur in short periods of time. When this happens, it impairs people's ability to commute efficiently and in a timely manner. Food or other necessary supplies, such as medicine, may become difficult to obtain, which can cause bigger problems amongst residents of that region with a compromised immune system, such as young children or the elderly. The National Weather Service refers to winter storms as the "Deceptive Killers" because most deaths are indirectly related to the storm. Instead, people die in traffic accidents on icy roads and of hypothermia from prolonged exposure to cold.

CLARK COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Historical Events

COUNTY	DATE	EVENT	DEATHS	INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	CROP DAMAGE
CLARK (ZONE)	1/2/1996	Winter Storm	0	0	0	0
CLARK (ZONE)	1/4/1996	Winter Storm	0	0	0	0
CLARK (ZONE)	1/18/1996	Winter Storm	0	0	0	0
CLARK (ZONE)	3/19/1996	Winter Storm	1	0	0	0
CLARK (ZONE)	1/15/1997	Winter Storm	0	0	0	0
CLARK (ZONE)	1/26/1997	Winter Storm	0	0	0	0
CLARK (ZONE)	11/13/1997	Winter Storm	0	0	0	0
CLARK (ZONE)	12/13/2000	Winter Storm	0	0	0	0
CLARK (ZONE)	3/25/2002	Winter Storm	0	0	0	0
CLARK (ZONE)	12/22/2004	Winter Storm	0	0	0	0
CLARK (ZONE)	3/21/2006	Winter Storm	0	0	0	0
CLARK (ZONE)	2/1/2011	Winter Storm	0	0	700000	0

Previous Occurrences

January 4-7 2014: Six to ten inches of snow fell across much of central and southeast Illinois, with heavier totals up to roughly 14 inches along the I-70 corridor. The heaviest amounts included 14 inches at Casey, 13 inches at Pana, and a foot at Effingham and Neoga. The storm brought areas along I-70 to a standstill. At Effingham, roads and parking lots were jammed with tractor-trailers, closing down Keller Drive and all roads leading into and out of the city. The heavy snow and blizzard conditions were followed with record low temperatures of 16 degrees below zero on the 6th and 7th. The high temperature on January 6th in all of central Illinois was between 9 and 13 degrees below zero.



March 24, 2013: Heavy wet snow fell on central and southeast Illinois with the heaviest amounts concentrated along I-70 and north. Springfield Illinois had a total of 18.5 inches during a 12 hour period. The snow was accompanied with thunder and lightning during the height of the storm. Martinsville reported 5 inches while Casey reported 6 inches of snow.

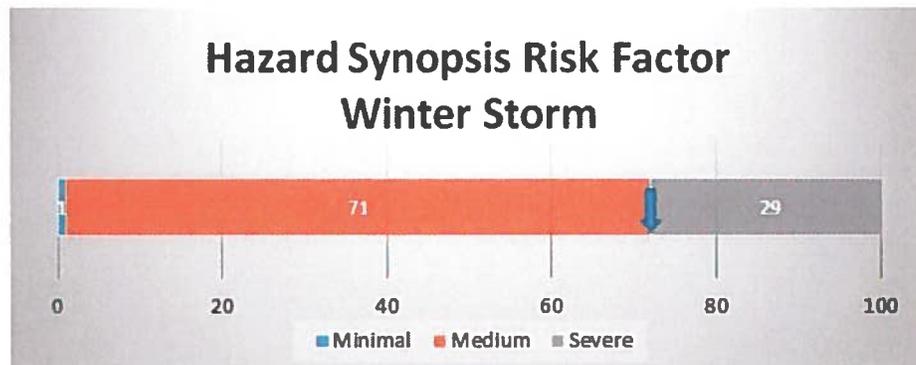
CLARK COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

January 2009: A powerful winter storm swept through central and southeast Illinois, bringing heavy snow accumulation of approximately 8-12 inches.

Although the winter of 2014 serves as a benchmark for cold and snowy winters, Clark County has suffered through worse. The winter of 1977 and 1978 was considered to be one of the worst winters to hit Illinois in recent history. Looking back through news articles, Clark County had severe winters in 1838-1837, 1876-1877, 1911-1912, and 1926-1927.

Hazard Analysis

Hazard Severity Ratings are based on a 100 point scale. The higher the rating, the more critical the hazard is to the community. CCRP&DC, along with members of the Clark County HMP Steering Committee, rated each hazard in the following nine categories: potential magnitude, frequency of occurrence, seasonal pattern, areas affected, duration, speed of onset, warning system, local response capabilities and previous occurrence. The Hazards Severity Rating for each hazard is calculated by adding together the ratings for each category. An overall rating is shown below in graph form. A more comprehensive overview of each rating is shown later in this document.



HEALTH THREAT

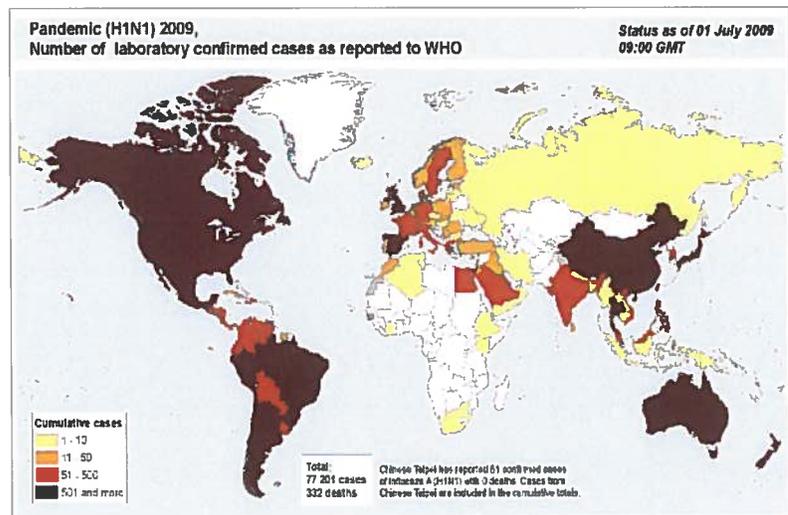
Description

Disease or Epidemics include medical, health, or sanitation events (such as contamination, plagues, and insect infestation) can pose a threat to the general public. As populations grow, so too do the spread of diseases. An epidemic is an outbreak of a contagious disease that spreads rapidly and widely. Recent medical advancements in the field of vaccines and new health related programs have provided low-cost vaccinations. Combined with increased efforts in disease control, the vaccinations have increased the containment of an epidemic. The exception being diseases for which no serum have yet been developed. The most notable of these, perhaps, being H1N1, or Swine Flu.

Previous Occurrences

In 2015 and 2016 there were reported outbreaks of mumps reported across Illinois. The IL Dept. of Public Health logged 87 cases throughout the state in 2015, 69 of them connected with the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. In 2016, 10 cases were reported at Eastern Illinois University in Charleston. Both cases called for health officials to recommend re-vaccinations.

In 2009, the Centers for Disease Control reported that 22 million Americans had contracted the H1N1 virus. Almost 4,000 people died from related causes of the disease and 98,000 were hospitalized. As bad as those figures sound, the H1N1 pandemic of 1918 was much more catastrophic. Known then as Spanish Influenza, it infected 500 million people across the world and killed 3-5% of the population at the time in just a 2 year period.



CLARK COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

March 10, 1906: Fever breaks out in Casey. An epidemic of typhoid fever exists in Casey according to reports submitted to the State Board of Health. Doctor Westervelt of Shelbyville makes an inspection and finds that a number of deaths have resulted from disease. – Smallpox is reported at Earlville in LaSalle County. (Daily Illinois State Journal)

Hazard Analysis

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HAZARDOUS MATERIALS ACCIDENT

Description

A hazardous materials transportation accident occurs when chemical or biological

substances that present danger to the public health or safety are released, either during rail, air or highway transportation or handling. Spills or releases of hazardous materials during transport are common. Common transportation devices include trains and 18-wheel semi-trucks.

Previous Occurrences

On average, approximately 30 trains go through residential, commercial, industrial, and rural areas per day and of that, more than half are carrying hazardous materials. Approximately 75 facilities report storage of hazardous materials along our nation's highly populated traffic routes. Thirty-three of the facilities report storing EHS (Extremely Hazardous Substance) such as anhydrous ammonia, chlorine, or others. There have been no major events in Clark County resulting in multiple deaths or serious injuries; however, there have been many minor releases, which have called into action local firefighters, hazardous materials teams, emergency management, and local law enforcement.

Hazard Analysis

Hazard Severity Ratings are based on a 100 point scale. The higher the rating, the more critical the hazard is to the community. CCRP&DC, along with members of the Clark County HMP Steering Committee, rated each hazard in the following nine categories: potential magnitude, frequency of occurrence, seasonal pattern, areas affected, duration, speed of onset, warning system, local response capabilities and previous occurrence. The Hazards Severity Rating for each hazard is calculated by adding together the ratings for each category. An overall rating is shown below in graph form. A more comprehensive overview of each rating is shown later in this document.





PIPELINE BREACH

Description

Pipelines are constructed with specific wall thicknesses based on pressure in the lines and the allowable hoop stress levels for the material. Allowable stress levels for gas pipelines vary, and are based on the location of the pipeline and regulated by the U.S. Department of Transportation. Causes of pipeline failure are: mechanical damaged (caused by excavation or handling during construction), incomplete fusion, external or internal corrosion, material defects, and fatigue cracks. Over the past several years, many incidents have brought pipeline safety to national attention.

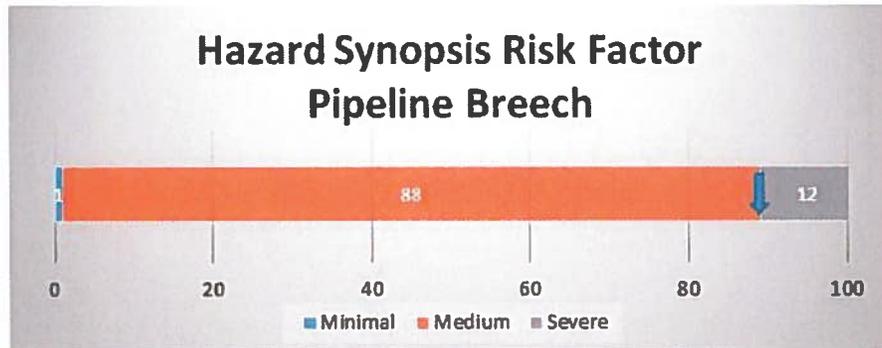
One such incident occurred on September 6, 2010 in San Bruno, California. This rupture caused flames to reach 300 feet into the air in a residential neighborhood. The end result was a 72 feet wide crater, 8 deaths, and more than 50 injuries.

An explosion is only one risk associated with pipelines. Years of corrosion along lines cause numerous leaks and pipeline failure. There have been more than 1,400 incidents in the United States since 1986 causing major property damage. With any pipelines, local fire, police and EMAs have to be aware of where these lines are located and how they should respond to such incidents.

Clark County has 152 miles of pipeline, most of which carry petroleum products through the county. Many of these lines are well marked, but in some areas the line markings are covered by brush or the markings are simply gone.

Hazard Analysis

Hazard Severity Ratings are based on a 100 point scale. The higher the rating, the more critical the hazard is to the community. CCRP&DC, along with members of the Clark County HMP Steering Committee, rated each hazard in the following nine categories: potential magnitude, frequency of occurrence, seasonal pattern, areas affected, duration, speed of onset, warning system, local response capabilities and previous occurrence. The Hazards Severity Rating for each hazard is calculated by adding together the ratings for each category. An overall rating is shown in graph form. A more comprehensive overview of each rating is shown later in this document.



DAM FAILURE

Description

Dam failures are of particular concern because the failure of a large dam has the potential to cause more death and destruction than the failure of any other man-made structure. The destructive power of the flood being released by the sudden collapse of a large dam could be fatal to people and highly damaging to property near the area. A common cause of dam failures is overtopping of embankment dams due to inadequate spillway discharge capacity to pass flood waters. This could happen at any time if spillway construction is too small and flood waters rise over the dam wall. In areas with a dire need of water this could be potentially life threatening due to a large depletion of fresh water.

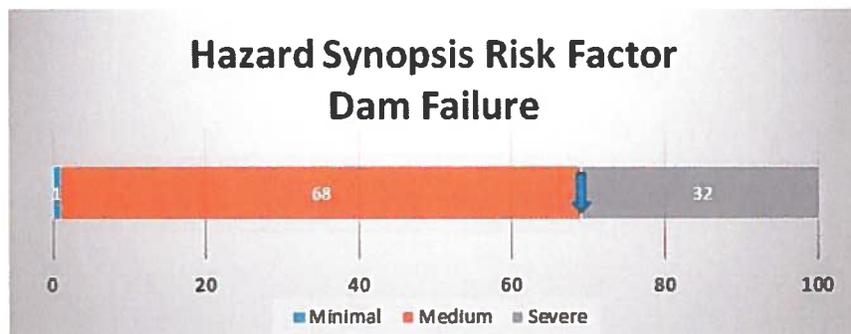
CLARK COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Clark County has two dams that could cause downstream water issues due to a break. Mill Creek Park and Lincoln Trail State Park both contain lakes of significant size.



Hazard Analysis

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POWER FAILURE

Description

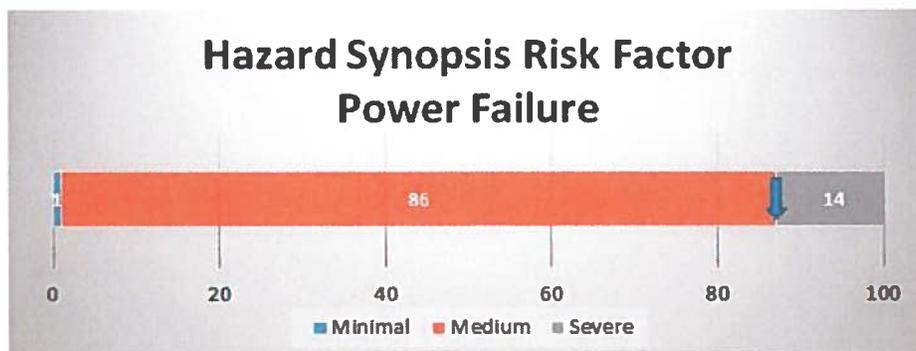
Power failure would involve long term, widespread loss, or reduction of electrical service due to disruption of power generation or transmission that could have an adverse effect on the maintenance of life and the preservation of property. The increased dependence on electricity, especially by the elderly and those requiring special care, increases the vulnerability. Power failures provide a significant hazard for at-risk populations and can be

critical to the general population during periods of extreme weather conditions. Power failures can be disruptive to provision of critical services without backup power generating sources.

Power failures could also cause a widespread breakdown or disruption of normal communication capabilities, including major telephone outages, loss of local government radio facilities or long-term interruption of electronic broadcast services. As communication in times of emergency is critical, loss of it could potentially turn an emergency situation into a disaster in a short amount of time. Emergency Dispatch Centers are in place to provide dispatching services to surrounding areas. Many obtain portable encoders to page emergency responders from a mobile command unit. Clark County Emergency Management Agency communicates with dispatchers at 911 during an emergency. Not to mention local residents who need to communicate with emergency responders if someone is injured.

Hazard Analysis

Hazard Severity Ratings are based on a 100 point scale. The higher the rating, the more critical the hazard is to the community. CCRP&DC, along with members of the Clark County HMP Steering Committee, rated each hazard in the following nine categories: potential magnitude, frequency of occurrence, seasonal pattern, areas affected, duration, speed of onset, warning system, local response capabilities and previous occurrence. The Hazards Severity Rating for each hazard is calculated by adding together the ratings for each category. An overall rating is shown below in graph form. A more comprehensive overview of each rating is shown later in this document.



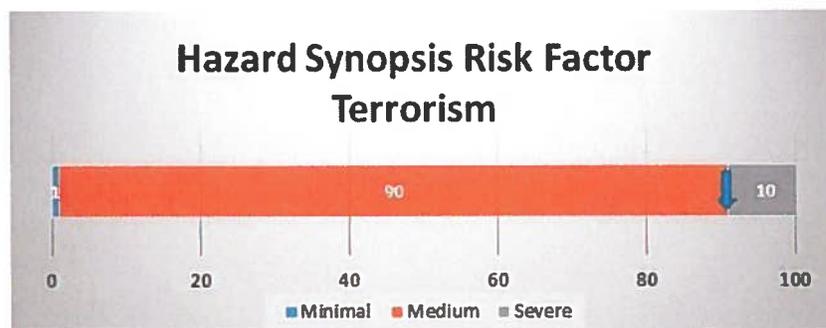
TERRORISM

Description

The Federal Bureau of Investigation defines terrorism as “The unlawful use of force or violence committed by a group or individual against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof; in furtherance of political or social objectives.” Terrorism includes acts such as bomb threats, sabotage, hijacking, or armed insurrection, which threatens life or property. Such activities can be the result of political, criminal, or pathological motivation. A significant portion of the population could be affected by a terrorism act, especially schools, churches, hospitals, factories, and other areas where larger numbers of people are located. Events such as the World Trade Center attack in New York, the Murrah Federal Building bombing in Oklahoma City, and the increased occurrence of school shootings have increased awareness in this type of disaster. Copycat events to these occurrences are a possibility in this age of widespread social media, increased social and economic pressures, and dissatisfaction with government organizations.

Hazard Analysis

Hazard Severity Ratings are based on a 100 point scale. The higher the rating, the more critical the hazard is to the community. CCRP&DC and Clark County EMA staff, along with input from the HMP Committee, rated each hazard in the following nine categories: potential magnitude, frequency of occurrence, seasonal pattern, areas affected, duration, speed of onset, warning system, local response capabilities, and previous occurrence. The Hazards Severity Rating for each hazard is calculated by adding together the ratings for each category. An overall rating is shown below in graph form. A more comprehensive overview of each rating is shown later in this document.



CIVIL DISTURBANCE

Description

A civil disturbance is defined as any incident intended to disrupt community affairs and threaten the public safety. Civil disorders include: riots, mob violence, and any demonstration resulting in police intervention and arrests. Such events usually occur in large metropolitan areas.

A recent example of civil disturbance would be the riots in Ferguson, MO, in August of 2014, following the shooting death of Michael Brown and subsequent lack of prosecution of Officer Darren Wilson. Brown's death and similar police killings that followed in Baltimore, North Charleston, South Carolina, Cincinnati, and Arlington, Texas, sparked a year of protests and debate across the United States about race, justice and law enforcement's use of force.



CRITICAL FACILITIES

Description

A Critical Facility is defined as: A facility which provides a service or services including, but not limited to: water and sewage treatment, electrical services, law enforcement, fire protection, communication infrastructure, schools and medical assistance; that if interrupted would cause or be an eminent threat to lives and public health and safety if it was affected by a disaster. The County and its communities contain several of the above-mentioned facilities. Critical facilities are kept aware of weather advisories and/or hazardous driving conditions to help protect adults and children by whatever means necessary.

Health Care

The communities in Clark County are served by a number of medical facilities: Clark County Family Medicine, Cork Medical Center, and the Clark County Health Department.

Clark County Family Medicine

Located in Martinsville, the Clark County Family Medicine has been open since 1996. In 2005, the family practice moved to its new and current building located on the east side of Martinsville. Currently, the facility has four permanent physicians, as well as four twice-monthly visiting physicians from the UAP clinic in Terre Haute.

Cork Medical Center

Cork Medical Center in Marshall is owned by Union Hospital. It provides family medical services, radiology, and physical therapy. There are four permanent medical providers at the center.

Clark County Health Department

The Clark County Health Department began operations in 1999 and is located in Martinsville. The building offers a variety of services including immunizations and health screening, such as diabetes and lead screenings. The Health Department also offers many public health classes. These public health classes include food sanitation and smoking cessation.

Nearby Hospitals

There is no hospital located in Clark County; however, there are four hospitals in adjacent counties to transport people in an emergency: Paris Community Hospital, Union Hospital, Regional Hospital, and Sarah Bush Lincoln Health System.

Paris Community Hospital

Located in Edgar County, Paris Community Hospital is a 25 bed critical access hospital. Since officially opening in 1970, the hospital has expanded to include a family medical center, relocating the physical therapy wing, and upgrading the cardiac rehab to the therapy services department. There is also an additional family medical center now in Chrisman.

Union Hospital

Union Hospital is a not-for-profit organization located in Terre Haute, Indiana. Since its beginnings in 1892, their facilities have grown to include two hospitals, six hospitalists, and 24 primary care physicians. Union Hospital is a teaching hospital providing education to physicians, medical students, and nursing students. It houses 300 beds and provides services such as maternity, medical rehabilitation, outpatient care, pediatrics, cardiovascular, and respiratory therapy.

Regional Hospital

Regional Hospital is a 278 bed medical center. Originally known as St. Anthony's Hospital, it opened in 1882. The current building was built in 1979 and in 2004, a \$40 million dollar

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construction and renovation project began. A two story tower for ER and ICU facilities was built, as well as upgrades to different units. The hospital was recently named one of the nation's top performers on key quality measures by the Joint Commission, an accreditor of health care organizations in America.

Sarah Bush Lincoln Health Center

SBLHC is a not-for-profit and acute-care regional hospital employing approximately 1,500. It is located on IL Rte.16 between Charleston and Mattoon. As a secondary care facility, SBLHC provides a full range of services to residents of Coles and the surrounding six counties, including Lincolnland Home Health, Lincolnland Hospice, In Home Medical, Mobile Mammography, Dental Program, and Adult Day services. The Health Center's active and consulting medical staff includes 145 providers representing 28 specialties. Special services include a Regional Cancer Center, Behavioral Health Services, Women and Children's Services, Outpatient Surgery Center, Cardiac Catherization, and a full complement of Radiology and Laboratory services.

Education

Clark County is served by several different school districts in the respective communities and surrounding rural areas: Casey-Westfield CUSD 4C, Marshall CUSD 2C, and Martinsville CUSD 3C.

Eastern Illinois University

Eastern Illinois University in Charleston, IL was founded in 1895 and is home to approximately 10,000 students. The university offers several degrees including Bachelor's, Master's, and Specialist's. The University sits on 320 acres and contains 11 resident's halls. The University has a rich tradition of preparing students to accomplish their life goals through a great combination of quality academics and personal relationships. Consistently ranked in the top third of Midwest universities in its class by U.S. News and World Report, Eastern has earned its reputation by offering a wide variety of undergraduate and



graduate programs taught by an experienced and caring faculty. In addition to reasonable tuition, fees, and room and board rates, Eastern offers a textbook rental system, saving the average student hundreds of dollars per semester. A variety of excellent on-campus housing opportunities are available on the safe, compact 320-acre campus. Student graduation and retention rates are well above state and national averages, and that success continues after students earn their degrees – year after year, Eastern ranks high in job placement, alumni satisfaction and employer satisfaction.

Richland Community College

Richland Community College is located in Decatur. Approximately 3,800 full and part time students attend annually. Richland serves its District with the main campus, in Decatur, and two extension centers. The College's main campus resides on a site of 155 acres of land.



Following substantial growth and expansion, Richland currently has 293,590 feet of educational space. Richland moved into its permanent home during the fall of 1988. The College has added three new wings to the main campus: the Industrial Technology Center in 2002, the Schrodt Health Education Center in 2003, and the Dwayne O. Andreas Agribusiness Education Center in 2007. In spring 2009, the Adele P. Glenn Academy for Early Childhood Education opened, and the new Fitness Center was unveiled. The Industrial Technology Center was renamed the Scherer Industrial Technology Center in April 2009, in honor of the \$6.8 million contribution to the College made by Walter and Alice Scherer. The Center for Sustainability and Innovation opened in July 2009, with the University of Illinois Extension Office located on the first floor. The Innovations Lab on the second floor opened during the fall of 2010.

Parkland Community College

Parkland Community College was established in 1967 in Champaign, Illinois. They offer over 100 associate's degree and certificate programs and have a faculty of over 600. Smaller class sizes allow for a more personalized learning experience and they also offer counseling and



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career advising. Parkland offers more than 40 campus clubs and organizations to provide students with opportunities for volunteerism and leadership development. They have a 320 seat performing arts theater and a 50 foot dome planetarium, named after William M. Staerkel, Parkland's first president. The 255 acre main campus is located in the city's northwest corner, at 2400 W Bradley Ave.

Lake Land Community College

Lake Land Community College is home to 7,400 students from across East Central Illinois, Lake Land College (LLC) is a Public community college offering career programs that lead to immediate employment, transfer programs that lead to a baccalaureate degree, liberal arts, adult education, special job training and retraining programs. Founded in 1966, the 308 - acre campus hosts nine major buildings plus six supportive buildings, two campus ponds, a 160 acre agriculture land laboratory, computer labs, CAD lab, child care lab, cosmetology clinic and a dental clinic. The library provides access to books, magazines and several electronic databases. Lake Land College's main campus is located at 5001 Lake Land Blvd. (U.S. Route 45), Mattoon, Illinois, near the junction of Interstate 57, exit 184 and U.S. Route 45.



Indiana State University

Indiana State University is home to 13,500 students. Indiana State University was established in 1865 as Indiana State Normal School. Indiana State University combines a tradition of strong undergraduate and graduate education with a focus on community and public service. They integrate teaching, research, and creative activity in an engaging, challenging, and supportive learning environment to prepare productive citizens for the world. The University is located on North Sixth Street in Terre Haute.



Lincoln Trail College

Lincoln Trail College in Robinson, IL is a community college. It confers two-year associates degrees and technical certificates, and also offers on-line four year degrees through its affiliation with Franklin University. Lincoln Trail College is a member of the Illinois Eastern Community Colleges organization. They currently have 1,062 students enrolled, split evenly between full and part time.



EMERGENCY RESPONSE SERVICES

Marshall Fire Department

The Marshall Fire District was established in 1956 and spans over 160 square miles. It covers the City of Marshall as well as surrounding areas. The Marshall Fire and Rescue Department is comprised of one station, nine trucks, and 34 volunteers.

Martinsville Fire Department

The Martinsville Fire Department covers 225 square miles. They have 22 volunteers with three pumpers, one tanker, one truck, and one rescue vehicle.

West Union Fire Department

West Union Fire District covers 72 square miles. They have 25 volunteers and three trucks to work with.

Westfield Fire Department

Westfield Fire Department covers an area in Coles and Clark County's from West Line south to 1400 East and from North Creek Lake west to Cline Orchard Road.

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Prairie Licking Fire Department

The Prairie Licking Fire Department headquarters is in Annapolis, Illinois located in Crawford County. However, the districts do overlap. This department has one station with 16 volunteer firefighters.

Kansas Fire Department

The Kansas Fire Department is located at 138 E Jefferson St. Kansas, IL 61933.

Ambulance Districts

Clark County ambulance districts are divided among areas of the county. Marshall has a separate district. Casey, Martinsville, and West Union are associated with the Clark County ambulance district.

Police Departments

Marshall Police Department– Located at 201 S. Michigan Ave. They have 9 Full time officers and 1 Part time officer. A list of their available equipment is in Attachment F.

Casey Police Department– Located at 108 E. Main St. They have 6 Full time officers and 3 Part time officers. A list of their available equipment is in Attachment F.

Martinsville Police Department– Located at 19 W. Cumberland St. They have 1 Full time officer and 3 Part time officers. A list of their available equipment is in Attachment F.

Westfield Police Department– Located at 330 W. Mulberry St.

Clark County Sheriff's Office

The Clark County Sheriff's Office serves the rural areas of the county and assists local community departments when necessary. The position of sheriff is an elected position every four years. By statutory or constitutional requirements, the sheriff is responsible for serving all warrants, civil process, orders and judgments issued by the court, as well as being the custodian of the county courthouse and jail. The sheriff, in person, or by his deputies, also attends all court proceedings. He and his deputies have power to enforce

laws within the entire county, but normally concentrate enforcement activities within the unincorporated areas having no other police presence.

UTILITIES

Electrical Power/Natural Gas

Coles-Moultrie Electric Cooperative

Coles Moultrie Electric Cooperative (CMEC) was organized by rural residents of Coles and Moultrie Counties in 1938. CMEC has more than 9,500 members with more than 1,900 miles of electrical distribution lines stretching throughout portions of Coles, Moultrie, Shelby, Clark, Cumberland, Douglas, Edgar, Piatt, and Shelby Counties.

Ameren

Ameren Illinois covers the remaining areas of Clark County not covered by Coles-Moultrie. Ameren is in the process of installing a high voltage transmission line through Clark County. The line will run from northwest to southeast across western and central portions of the county.

Marshall Public Works

The City of Marshall provides gas and electricity to more than 2,000 customers in the city.

Public Water Systems

Casey

The City of Casey has 1,740 water customers.

Marshall Public Works

The City Water Supply is from four groundwater wells, numbered 2, 3, 5, and 6 which are drilled in the sand and gravel aquifer to depths of 72, 79, 75, and 75 feet respectively. These wells are located along Big Creek, East of Marshall. In 2000, wells 2 and 3 were filled with an aqua screen. This is fine gravel type material affixed to a perforated PVC suction pipe for each pump. This screen allows for a more evenly distributed water withdrawal along the full length of the suction pipe. In 2007, Wells 5 and 6 were completed. The raw water is pumped through the new chemical feed building where it is treated with chlorine and fluoride before it is dispersed through the parallel 12" PVC mains which flow to town, to the 1967 500,000 gallon water tower located along IL Route

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1 just South of Archer Avenue, which is 139'0" to the overflow. When the tower controls gauge that the tower is full the water is routed to the 1995 500,000 gallon water tower located just south of the TRW facility in the southwest part of town. This tower has an overflow height of 110'6". When the tower controls gauge that the tower is full a signal is sent to the pumps at the well site to shut off. The pumps will remain off until the water level in the towers drop to a set point in which a signal will be sent to the wells for a pump to begin pumping. Normally one pump is able to keep up with demand and all four wells are on a daily rotation from being lead pump to being back up and stand by pump. If demand requires, two pumps can be pumped at the same time with a third pump acting as back up. The average water pumpage from the wells is approximately one million gallons per day. This supplies the 2,000 city water customers as well as 600 customers in the City of Martinsville.

Martinsville

The City of Martinsville currently gets its water from the City of Marshall. They have 600 water customers.

Westfield

The Village of Westfield has 267 water customers.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Frontier Communications

Frontier Communications Corporation has coverage in 31 states, mainly serving rural areas and smaller communities. It was known as Citizens Utilities Company until May of 2000 and Citizens Communications Company until July 31, 2008, when it became Frontier Communications. They offer TV, internet, and telephone services, as well as digital security.

Illinois Consolidated (Consolidated Communications)

Founded more than a century ago, Consolidated Communications, Inc. (CCI) offers communications services to consumer, commercial and carrier customers in California, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Texas and Pennsylvania.

They employ 1,700 and offer a wide range of services including digital TV, high-speed

Internet, phone services, and home automation and security. They offer customizable solutions to commercial and carrier businesses of all sizes ranging from data connectivity of all types, data storage and backup, cloud applications, hardware and systems, as well as, hosted and traditional voice services.

Mediacom Communications Corporation

Mediacom serves over 1,500 communities throughout the country, mostly in America's smaller cities and towns. They have invested millions of dollars to build a nationwide fiber optic infrastructure to deliver a wide array of advanced products and services including digital cable TV, high-speed Internet and phone service.

Mediacom believes in keeping jobs in the communities they serve, and their workforce of over 4,600 employees live and work in the 22 states where they do business.

Locally Operated Radio Stations

There are no locally owned radio stations in Clark County, but there are multiple stations that broadcast out to Clark County. They are as follows:

CALL SIGN	FREQUENCY	FORMAT
WKZI, WPFR	93.7 FM	Christian
WKZI	800 AM	Christian
WLHW	91.5 FM	Christian
WEIU	88.9 FM	Variety
WMMC	106 FM	Classic Rock
WBOW	98.5 FM	Adult Contemporary
WFIU	95.1 FM	Public Radio
WTHI	99.9 FM	Country
WMGI	100.7 FM	Top-40
WILL	580 AM	Public Radio
WIBQ	1230 AM	News/Talk
WPRS	1440 AM	News/Talk
WZIS	90.7 FM	College

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Local Television

There are no local television stations in Clark County, but there are multiple stations that broadcast in the county. They are as follows:

STATION	CHANNEL	LOCATION	NETWORK
WTWO	2	Terre Haute, IN	NBC
WTTV	3	Bloomington, IN	Tribune
WTHI	10	Terre Haute, IN	CBS

TRANSPORTATION

Rail Services

The only rail service to pass through Clark County is CSXT. A CSXT line runs from Terre Haute, IN through Effingham and on to St. Louis. The line passes through Clark and Cumberland Counties. Farmington, Marshall, Martinsville, Casey and Greenup are situated along this line. The Total Grain Marketing (TGM) elevator in Casey has just recently completed an expansion that allows them to handle and ship 90 railcar allotments joining Littlejohn Grain in Martinsville as a certified 90 car facility.

Air Services

While there are no airports within the boundaries of Clark County, there are several within easy driving distance.

Edgar County Airport (23 miles)

Mattoon-Coles County Memorial Airport (35 miles)

Effingham County Memorial Airport (57 miles)

Willard Airport (74 miles)

Indianapolis International (84 miles)

HAZARD ANALYSIS

CATEGORY WEIGHTING

Hazard Severity Ratings are based on a 100 point scale. The higher the rating, the more critical the hazard is to the community. CCRP&DC and Clark County EMA staff, along with input from the HMP Committee, rated each hazard in the following nine categories: potential magnitude, frequency of occurrence, seasonal pattern, areas affected, duration, speed of onset, warning system, local response capabilities, and previous occurrence. The Hazards Severity Rating for each hazard is calculated by adding together the ratings for each category. The Hazards Analysis Worksheet shows how the ratings in each category are calculated.

Each category has predetermined importance-weighting factors (wf). The following points are the maximum offered for each of the 9 categories listed below (based on 100 point scale):

Categories Percentages

Potential Magnitude: 24

Speed of Onset: 20

Areas Affected: 16

Frequency Occurrence: 12

Local Response: 12

Duration Rating: 8

Warning Systems: 4

Seasonal Planning: 3

Hazard Analysis Categories

The following categories were used in determining the Hazard Severity Rating for each hazard:

1. **POTENTIAL MAGNITUDE:** The percentage of community affected by the hazard.

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SCALE: 24 points = More than 50%
 18 points = 25% to 50%
 12 points = 10% to 25%
 6 points = less than 10%

2. FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE: The probability that the hazard would occur in the community.

SCALE: 12 points = Highly Likely (100%, within the next year)
 9 points = Likely (10 % < x < 100%, within the next 10 years)
 6 points = Possible (1 % < x < 10%, within the next 100 years)
 3 points = Negligible (x < 1%, more than 100 years prob.)

3. SEASONAL PATTERN: Most likely time of the year that the hazard might occur.

SCALE: 3 points = Likely to occur anytime of the year
 2 points = Likely to occur during extreme weather conditions only
 1 points = Likely to occur during moderate weather conditions only

4. AREAS AFFECTED: Hazard affects high or low population areas and critical facilities.

SCALE: 16 points = high population, critical facilities
 12 points = high population, no/few critical facilities
 8 points = low population, critical facilities
 4 points = low population, no/few critical facilities

5. DURATION RATING: Length of time the hazard would last.

SCALE: 8 points = more than 15 days

6 points = 8 to 14 days
4 points = 3 to 7 days
2 points = less than 2 days

6. SPEED OF ONSET: Community's hours of warning prior to occurrence

SCALE: 20 points = 0 to 6 hours
15 points = 7 to 12 hours
10 points = 13 to 24 hours
5 points = more than 25 hours

7. WARNING SYSTEMS: Expected percentage of population receives warning prior to occurrence.

SCALE: 4 points = inadequate ($0 < x < 25\%$ population receives warning)
3 points = basic ($26\% < x < 50\%$ population receives warning)
2 points = enhanced ($51\% < x < 75\%$ population receives warning)
1 point = advanced ($76\% < x < 100\%$ population receives warning)

8. LOCAL RESPONSE CAPABILITIES: level of aid that would be requested by the community.

SCALE: 12 points = State assistance required
8 points = Mutual aid required
4 points = Mutual aid not required

SCALE: 1 point = hazard has occurred in Clark County

HAZARD SYNOPSIS

(Hazard Analysis Worksheet)

FIRES

FIRE (MAJOR RURAL)

TOTAL: 58

Potential Magnitude: 6

Frequency Occurrence: 12

Speed of Onset: 20

Local Response: 8

Areas Affected: 4

Duration Rating: 2

Seasonal Patterns: 2

Warning Systems: 4

Previous Occurrence: 0

Description: There is a lack of historical data or documented wildfires in Clark County.

Vulnerability: Wildfires can occur mainly during periods of drought or extreme dryness. Areas such as open fields or areas surrounding large forest areas could be potentially dangerous due to wind and the flammability of the dry vegetation.

Risk: The risk of wildfires is limited to rural areas (Clark County) with significant vegetation to serve as fuel; especially when considered during drought conditions. Generally considered a low risk to incorporated or built-up areas.

Response: Local response agencies would be capable of responding and recovering from a wildfire.

FIRE (CITY/VILLAGE)

TOTAL: 59

Potential Magnitude: 6

Frequency Occurrence: 12

Speed of Onset: 20

Local Response: 8

Areas Affected: 4

Duration Rating: 2

Seasonal Pattern: 2

Warning Systems: 4

Previous Occurrence: 1

Description: There have been several major fires within city limits in Clark County.

Vulnerability: Fires can occur at any time for many different reasons. Often during periods of

drought or extreme dryness. Homes with poor electrical wiring can be at significant risk.

Risk: All residential areas are equally at risk

Response: Local response agencies would be capable of responding and recovering from a fire.

NATURAL DISASTERS/WEATHER

EARTHQUAKE

TOTAL: 73

Potential Magnitude: 6

Frequency Occurrence: 3

Speed of Onset: 20

Local Response: 12

Areas Affected: 16

Duration Rating: 8

Seasonal Patterns: 3

Warning Systems: 4

Previous Occurrence:1

Description: Clark County historical earthquake is below Illinois state average and 88% smaller than the overall U.S. average.

Vulnerability: The New Madrid Fault is active averaging more than 200 events per year. A damaging earth-quake in this area (6.0 or greater) occurs about every 80 years. Shaking could be felt as far north as Chicago and as far east as Pennsylvania depending upon the magnitude.

Risk: All of Clark County is at risk for earthquakes.

Response: In most cases local response agencies would be capable of responding to and recovering from a moderate earthquake. Under a worst case scenario mutual aid would be required from surrounding agencies and in catastrophic situations, State and/or Federal assistance could be required as well.

*New Madrid Fault location is in parts of Missouri, Tennessee, and Arkansas, however earthquakes are felt throughout portions of Illinois.

THUNDERSTORMS

TOTAL: 68

Potential Magnitude: 18

Frequency Occurrence: 12

Speed of Onset: 5

Local Response: 8

Areas Affected: 16

Duration Rating: 4

CLARK COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Seasonal Patterns: 3

Warning Systems: 1

Previous Occurrence: 1

Description: Severe Thunderstorms are the most common hazards affecting Clark County. Seasons typically last from March until October and occur frequently when conditions are favorable. Some damaging factors are hail, winds, lightning, flooding, and occasional tornados.

Vulnerability: Damage ranges from minimal to catastrophic depending upon the path, size, and intensity of the storm system.

Risk: The risk of suffering from severe thunderstorms is high for all jurisdictions.

Response: In most cases, local response agencies would be capable of responding to and recovering from damage due to a severe thunderstorm.

WINTER STORM

TOTAL: 72

Potential Magnitude: 24

Frequency Occurrence: 9

Speed of Onset: 5

Local Response: 8

Areas Affected: 16

Duration Rating: 6

Seasonal Pattern: 2

Warning Systems: 1

Previous Occurrences: 1

Description: Clark County has experienced many severe winter storms throughout history, as detailed in earlier sections. Average annual snowfall is 12.68 inches.

Vulnerability: Agricultural areas are mostly affected however humans can be endangered as well, depending upon the size and duration of the storm.

Risk: Given seasonal and/or climatic conditions, all of Clark County is at considerable risk of suffering from severe winter storms.

Response: In most cases local response agencies would be capable of responding to and recovering from ice and snow damage. Under a worst case scenario, mutual aid would be required from surrounding agencies and in catastrophic situations, State and/or Federal assistance would be required.

TORNADO

TOTAL: 65

Potential Magnitude: 12

Frequency Occurrence: 9

CLARK COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Speed of Onset: 20
Areas Affected: 4
Seasonal Pattern: 2
Previous Occurrence: 1
Local Response: 12
Duration Rating: 4
Warning Systems: 1

Description: According to the National Climatic Data Center approximately 54 tornadoes have been reported in the State of Illinois between 1991 and 2010.

Vulnerability: Due to the frequency and unpredictable pattern of tornadoes, all of Clark County is vulnerable to tornado induced damages.

Risk: Given seasonal and/or climatic conditions, all of Clark County is at considerable risk of suffering from tornadoes.

Response: In most cases local response agencies would be capable of responding to and recovering from a tornado. Under a worst case scenario, mutual aid would be required from surrounding agencies and in catastrophic situations, State and/or Federal assistance would be required.

FLOOD/FLASH FLOODING

TOTAL: 43

Potential Magnitude: 6
Speed of Onset: 5
Areas Affected: 4
Seasonal Pattern: 3
Previous Occurrence: 1
Frequency Occurrence: 9
Local Response: 8
Duration Rating: 6
Warning Systems: 1

Description: Most floods occur due to proximity to the Wabash River. Flooding is-sues have historically occurred in certain areas of Old York.

Vulnerability: Seasonal flooding can occur during early spring to late fall; however floods can be expected, in extreme cases, any time throughout the year.

Risk: Any area with a high water table could be at risk for flooding during a heavy rain period, as well as any jurisdiction near a stream or river during same conditions. This situation would impact any municipalities within Clark County, as well as the county itself. Further, Clark County contains areas which fall into a FEMA designated floodplain.

Response: In most cases State aid would be required; however in extreme cases Federal and State relief would be available for victims.

CLARK COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

DROUGHT

TOTAL: 61

Potential Magnitude: 24
Speed of Onset: 5
Areas Affected: 4
Seasonal Pattern: 2
Previous Occurrence: 1

Frequency Occurrence: 9
Local Response: 4
Duration Rating: 8
Warning Systems: 4

Description: Drought gripped much of the Midwest from 1987 to 1991, although no specific cases were re-reported in Clark County.

Vulnerability:

Clark County farmers would be directly affected as well as many of our streams and tributaries. Drought can come with periods of intense prolonged heat which could pose health issues to many residents within Clark County. Drought can occur any time of the year when conditions are favorable.

Risk: The risk to Clark County is minimal.

Response: In most cases private aid would be needed. Local agencies have prepared a synchronized list of implementations if drought should affect the communities within Clark County.

EXTREME TEMPERATURES

TOTAL: 77

Potential Magnitude: 24
Speed of Onset: 5
Areas Affected: 16
Seasonal Pattern: 2
Previous Occurrence: 1

Frequency Occurrence: 12
Local Response: 8
Duration Rating: 8
Warning Systems: 1

Description: Extremely bad winters can cause ice damage ending in high and costly damage.

Vulnerability: Clark County can be directly affected depending upon seasonal patterns. Elderly, young children and those with illnesses are more susceptible to becoming victims of both extreme heat and cold.

Risk: All of Clark County would be at risk for extreme temperatures.

Response: Local response agencies have a plan in place if conditions for such hazard should occur. Local mutual aid would be needed if circumstances arose.

HEALTH DISASTERS

HEALTH THREAT

TOTAL: 91

Potential Magnitude: 24
Speed of Onset: 20
Areas Affected: 16
Seasonal Pattern: 3
Previous Occurrence: 1

Frequency Occurrence: 3
Local Response: 12
Duration Rating: 8
Warning Systems: 4

Description: A major Influenza outbreak occurred in 1919 and a nationwide Polio epidemic affected Clark County in the early 1950's.

Vulnerability: Nearly 100 percent of the population would be susceptible to diseases. The elderly and the young would be most vulnerable.

Risk: All of Clark County municipalities are at risk to Epidemics and/or Diseases impacting their populations.

Response: A wide-spread disease or epidemic would likely be beyond the capabilities of local health agencies and response agencies. Mutual aid and State or Federal assistance would be required.

TRANSPORTATION

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS ACCIDENT

TOTAL: 100

Potential Magnitude: 24
Speed of Onset: 20
Areas Affected: 16
Seasonal Pattern: 3
Previous Occurrence: 1

Frequency Occurrence: 12
Local Response: 12
Duration Rating: 8
Warning Systems: 4

Description: Most HAZMAT accidents are minor or limited in scope, thereby affecting only a small area and segment of the population. However, the potential for more significant accidents is high. The event will most likely occur during a vehicle accident along a major roadway. In addition, rail-road lines pass through the County transporting unknown amounts of hazardous materials.

Vulnerability: A significant portion of the populations could be affected by a hazardous substance release as well as a significant portion of the land area of Clark County could be affected by a hazardous substance release, especially if it occurred in the air.

CLARK COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Risk: All of Clark County municipalities are at risk of Hazardous Materials incidents impacting their populations.

Response: Local response agencies have a plan in place if conditions for such a hazard should occur. Local mutual aid would be needed if worst case circumstances arose.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

POWER FAILURE

TOTAL: 86

Potential Magnitude: 24

Frequency Occurrence: 9

Speed of Onset: 20

Local Response: 8

Areas Affected: 16

Duration Rating: 2

Seasonal Pattern: 3

Warning Systems: 4

Previous Occurrence: 0

Description: Power failures have occurred several times in Clark County history; however the outages have generally been short-lived and isolated. Wide spread outages are not typical for this area.

Vulnerability: During a wide spread power failure there is a potential for nearly 100 percent of Clark County population to be affected. The loss of communications would hamper dispatching law enforcement, fire, and EMS and EMA responses. The loss of radio stations and cellular or tele-phone service would hamper effectively reporting information to the public during times of disaster.

Risk: All of Clark County is at risk to Power Failures impacting their communities.

Response: In most cases local response agencies would be capable of responding to and recovering from a moderate power failure. Under a worst case scenario, mutual aid would be required from surrounding agencies, and in catastrophic situations, State assistance would be required.

PIPELINE FAILURE OR BREACH

TOTAL: 88

Potential Magnitude: 24

Frequency Occurrence: 3

Speed of Onset: 20

Local Response: 12

Areas Affected: 16

Duration Rating: 6

CLARK COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Seasonal Pattern:3

Warning Systems: 4

Previous Occurrence: 0

Description: There have been no documented incidents of ruptured pipelines in Clark County.

Vulnerability: In the event of a rupture, a significant portion of the population could be affected through evacuation or service disruption.

Risk: Given that pipelines cross a significant part of the county, depending on the type and placement of a rupture, there is potential for large portions of the population to be at risk.

Response: Local response agencies would be capable of responding to and recovering from service and local supply line ruptures or breeches. In the event of a major pipeline breach, state assistance would be required.

DAM FAILURE

TOTAL: 68

Potential Magnitude: 12

Frequency Occurrence: 9

Speed of Onset: 20

Local Response: 12

Areas Affected: 4

Duration Rating: 8

Seasonal Pattern: 2

Warning Systems: 1

Previous Occurrence: 0

Description: Clark County has a moderate threat for dam failure, although the risk is mostly confined to economic and biological losses.

Vulnerability: There could be potential harm to wildlife habitats in the county and damage to personal property in certain areas.

Risk: Areas adjacent to Mill Creek Park in Marshall would be in the most immediate danger should a dam failure occur. Mostly wildlife and farmland would be affected.

Response: In most cases State aid would be required; however in extreme cases Federal and State relief would be available for victims.

MISCELLANEOUS

TERRORISM

TOTAL: 90

CLARK COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Potential Magnitude: 24

Frequency Occurrence: 3

Speed of Onset: 20

Local Response: 12

Areas Affected: 16

Duration Rating: 8

Seasonal Patterns: 3

Warning Systems: 4

Previous Occurrence: 0

Description: There have been no previous occurrences of terrorism within recent history of Clark County.

Vulnerability: Government, research and individual facilities may become targets for terrorist attacks. An event such as this could result in a significant number of deaths or injuries as well as damage to critical facilities.

Risk: Marshall, Martinsville, Casey and Clark County are all potentially at risk to the affects of terrorism. They support a significant tourist population during certain times of the year, which presents several challenges to first responders in the event of a terrorist incident. Also, large amounts of hazardous materials are shipped across the County, and incidents involving these materials could reach a critical stage in a matter of minutes, which may affect large areas.

Response: In most cases local response agencies would be capable of responding to and recovering from a moderate power failure. Under a worst case scenario, mutual aid would be required from surrounding agencies, and in catastrophic situations, State assistance would be required.

MITIGATION EFFORTS

Introduction

In accordance with the provisions of the Illinois Emergency Management Act 20 Illinois Compiled Statutes 3305/1 et seq. January 1, 2002, and the Rules for Emergency Services and Disaster Agencies 29 Illinois Administrative Code Part 301 February 26, 2002, the Chairman of the Clark County Board is authorized to cause to be prepared and maintained a comprehensive emergency management plan and program for the County of Clark. This Emergency Operation Plan has been developed and is maintained through a cooperative effort between representatives of emergency response groups, county and city offices and/or agencies, the American Red Cross, and other volunteer agencies in accordance with the aforementioned provisions. The Clark County ESDA is responsible for coordination of this effort.

This plan identifies the hazards to which Clark County is vulnerable, sets down responsibilities of all County departments, agencies, offices, and volunteer agencies. This plan also outlines a means for the County's resources to be used to assist the citizens of the jurisdiction during times of disaster. The planning authorities and responsibilities conveyed to the individual departments, agencies, offices, and volunteer agencies are recognized and acknowledged.

This plan describes a coordination mechanism for response to and recovery from disasters and incidences arising therefrom. All tasked organizations have a responsibility to prepare and maintain standard operating guidelines and commit their personnel to the training, exercising, and plan maintenance efforts needed to support the Emergency Operation Plan.

Mitigation Goals

Casey

Mitigation Item 1: Trim trees to minimize the amount/duration of power outages

Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.

Pro: Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.

CLARK COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Hazards Addressed: Winter Storm

Priority: Permanently Ongoing

Comments: DPW conducts ongoing tree trimming; however, it would benefit the communities to obtain additional funding to increase the frequency of tree trimming. Funding will be sought from state and local sources.

Mitigation Item 2: Establish a mutual aid response agreement

Goal: Develop long-term strategies to educate the community residents on the hazards affecting their county.

Pro: Improve education and training of emergency personnel and public officials.

Hazards Addressed: Hazmat

Priority: Ongoing

Comments: MABAS provides hazmat response for the county. Crawford and Edgar County EMA's have mutual aid agreements with Clark County.

Mitigation Item 3: Publicize Nixle notification system (weather notification phone app_

Goal: Develop long-term strategies to educate the community residents on the hazards affecting their county.

Pro: Raise public awareness on hazard mitigation.

Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Flood, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire

Priority: High

Comments: The County EMA will work with E911 office to complete this project. Local resources will be used to test the system and state and federal sources will be used to advertise to the public. If resources are available, implementation will begin within one year.

Mitigation Item 4: Institute a mass (autocall) notification system, e.g. Reverse 911, to cover all communities within the county

Goals: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.

Pro: Evaluate and strengthen the communication and transportation abilities of emergency services throughout the county

Hazards Addressed: Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire

Priority: High

Comments: The County EMA oversees the implementation of the project. Funding is needed and will be sought from state and federal agencies. If funding is available, implementation will begin within one year.

Mitigation Item 5: Procure back-up generators or transfer switches for critical facilities

Marshall – 2 Casey – 3 Martinsville – 1 Westfield – 1+ County – 1+

Goal: Less the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.

Pro: Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary

effects of hazards.

Hazards Addressed: Flood, Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Hazmat, Fire

Priority: High

Comments: Casey and Marshall have completed this goal. Funding has not been secured for Martinsville, Westfield or the County. If funding becomes available, this project is forecasted to begin within one year.

Mitigation Item 6: Establish public outreach programs to educate residents on the hazards affecting Clark County.

Goal: Develop long-term strategies to educate the community residents on the hazards affecting their county.

Pro: Raise public awareness on hazard mitigation.

Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Flood, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire

Priority: Ongoing

Comments: The County was rated #9 in the U.S. for public outreach programs, in counties where the population is less than 50,000. With the help of schools and healthcare facilities, the County EMA will continue to improve the program to offer more information and reach wider audiences.

Mitigation Item 7: Develop an evacuation plan for hazardous materials spill

Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.

Pro: Review and update existing community plans and ordinances to support hazard mitigation.

Hazards Addressed: Hazmat

Priority: Ongoing

Comments: LEPC is currently working on this plan. Local resources are being used. It is expected to be completed in 2016. The plan will also cover increased hazmat training, including field exercises and drills.

Mitigation Item 8: Bury new power lines

Goals: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.

Pro: Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.

Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm

Priority: Permanently Ongoing

Comments: The municipalities and utility companies will oversee the implementation of this project. Local and corporate resources will be used to prioritize power lines and bury them. The project is permanently ongoing assuming funding is available.

Mitigation Item 9: Improve drainage relating to stormwater system in order to protect new and existing structures

CLARK COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Goals: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure

Pro: Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.

Hazards Addressed: Flood

Priority: Medium

Comments: This project is approximately 2/3 complete, and is expected to be finished within 2016.

Mitigation Item 10: Install inertial valves at critical facilities

Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.

Pro: Retrofit critical facilities with structural design practices and equipment that will withstand natural disasters and offer weather-proofing.

Hazards Addressed: Earthquake

Priority: Low

Comments: The municipalities will oversee implementation of this project. Funding has not been secured as of 2016, but the PDM program and community grants are an option. If funding is available, implementation will begin within three years.

Mitigation Item 11: Conduct a commodity flow study

Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.

Pro: Conduct new studies/research to profile hazards and follow up with mitigation strategies.

Hazards Addressed: Hazmat

Priority: Medium

Comments: Community planners and local government leaders will coordinate this study. Funding will be requested from community grants or IDHS. Implementation will begin within three years if funding is available.

Mitigation Item 12: Purchase new snow removal equipment, brining equipment and additional salt storage

Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.

Pro: Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.

Hazards Addressed: Winter Storm

Priority: Ongoing

Comments: Some new trucks and snow plows have been purchased. Funding for more has not been secured as of 2016, but the PDM program and community development grants are a possibility. If funding becomes available, more equipment will be purchased within three years.

Mitigation Item 13: Install additional warning sirens

Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.

Pro: Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary

effects of hazards.

Hazards Addressed: Tornado

Priority: Ongoing

Comments: The County EMA oversees the implementation of the project. Local resources will be used to maintain the warning systems. Additional funding will be sought from community grants and state and federal sources to expand the warning system coverage area. If funding is available, implementation will begin within three years.

Mitigation Item 14: Update and integrate a database of special needs populations to 911 and local EMS and law enforcement

Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.

Pro: Conduct new studies/research to profile hazards and follow up with mitigation strategies.

Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Flood, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire

Priority: Low

Comments: The health department has been overseeing implementation of this project. The database is complete and updated regularly using local resources. Integration with 911 and other necessary emergency responders will begin within one year.

Mitigation Item 15: Integrate floodplain management ordinances with this multi-hazard mitigation plan and future land use plans as part of the 5-year update.

Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.

Pro: Review and update existing community plans and ordinances to support hazard mitigation.

Hazards Addressed: Flood

Priority: Low

Comments: The County Board has to establish and pass these ordinances relating to floodplain management. This plan will offer prospective strategies for them to implement and local resources will make the necessary updates and integrate the plans. Implementation will begin within three years.

Marshall

Mitigation Item 1: Trim trees to minimize the amount/duration of power outages

Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.

Pro: Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.

Hazards Addressed: Winter Storm

Priority: Permanently Ongoing

Comments: DPW conducts ongoing tree trimming; however, it would benefit the communities to obtain additional funding to increase the frequency of tree trimming.

CLARK COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Funding will be sought from state and local sources.

Mitigation Item 2: Establish a mutual aid response agreement

Goal: Develop long-term strategies to educate the community residents on the hazards affecting their county.

Pro: Improve education and training of emergency personnel and public officials.

Hazards Addressed: Hazmat

Priority: Ongoing

Comments: MABAS provides hazmat response for the county. Crawford and Edgar County EMA's have mutual aid agreements with Clark County.

Mitigation Item 3: Publicize Nixle notification system (weather notification phone app_

Goal: Develop long-term strategies to educate the community residents on the hazards affecting their county.

Pro: Raise public awareness on hazard mitigation.

Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Flood, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire

Priority: High

Comments: The County EMA will work with E911 office to complete this project. Local resources will be used to test the system and state and federal sources will be used to advertise to the public. If resources are available, implementation will begin within one year.

Mitigation Item 4: Institute a mass (autocall) notification system, e.g. Reverse 911, to cover all communities within the county

Goals: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.

Pro: Evaluate and strengthen the communication and transportation abilities of emergency services throughout the county

Hazards Addressed: Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire

Priority: High

Comments: The County EMA oversees the implementation of the project. Funding is needed and will be sought from state and federal agencies. If funding is available, implementation will begin within one year.

Mitigation Item 5: Procure back-up generators or transfer switches for critical facilities

Marshall – 2 Casey – 3 Martinsville – 1 Westfield – 1+ County – 1+

Goal: Less the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.

Pro: Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.

Hazards Addressed: Flood, Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Hazmat, Fire

Priority: High

Comments: Casey and Marshall have completed this goal. Funding has not been secured for Martinsville, Westfield or the County. If funding becomes available, this project is forecasted to begin within one year.

Mitigation Item 6: Establish public outreach programs to educate residents on the hazards affecting Clark County.

Goal: Develop long-term strategies to educate the community residents on the hazards affecting their county.

Pro: Raise public awareness on hazard mitigation.

Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Flood, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire

Priority: Ongoing

Comments: The County was rated #9 in the U.S. for public outreach programs, in counties where the population is less than 50,000. With the help of schools and healthcare facilities, the County EMA will continue to improve the program to offer more information and reach wider audiences.

Mitigation Item 7: Develop an evacuation plan for hazardous materials spill

Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.

Pro: Review and update existing community plans and ordinances to support hazard mitigation.

Hazards Addressed: Hazmat

Priority: Ongoing

Comments: LEPC is currently working on this plan. Local resources are being used. It is expected to be completed in 2016. The plan will also cover increased hazmat training, including field exercises and drills.

Mitigation Item 8: Bury new power lines

Goals: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.

Pro: Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.

Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm

Priority: Permanently Ongoing

Comments: The municipalities and utility companies will oversee the implementation of this project. Local and corporate resources will be used to prioritize power lines and bury them. The project is permanently ongoing assuming funding is available.

Mitigation Item 9: Install inertial valves at critical facilities

Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.

Pro: Retrofit critical facilities with structural design practices and equipment that will withstand natural disasters and offer weather-proofing.

Hazards Addressed: Earthquake

CLARK COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Priority: Low

Comments: The municipalities will oversee implementation of this project. Funding has not been secured as of 2016, but the PDM program and community grants are an option. If funding is available, implementation will begin within three years.

Mitigation Item 10: Conduct a commodity flow study

Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.

Pro: Conduct new studies/research to profile hazards and follow up with mitigation strategies.

Hazards Addressed: Hazmat

Priority: Medium

Comments: Community planners and local government leaders will coordinate this study. Funding will be requested from community grants or IDHS. Implementation will begin within three years if funding is available.

Mitigation Item 11: Purchase new snow removal equipment, brining equipment and additional salt storage

Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.

Pro: Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.

Hazards Addressed: Winter Storm

Priority: Ongoing

Comments: Some new trucks and snow plows have been purchased. Funding for more has not been secured as of 2016, but the PDM program and community development grants are a possibility. If funding becomes available, more equipment will be purchased within three years.

Mitigation Item 12: Install additional warning sirens

Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.

Pro: Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.

Hazards Addressed: Tornado

Priority: Ongoing

Comments: The County EMA oversees the implementation of the project. Local resources will be used to maintain the warning systems. Additional funding will be sought from community grants and state and federal sources to expand the warning system coverage area. If funding is available, implementation will begin within three years.

Mitigation Item 13: Update and integrate a database of special needs populations to 911 and local EMS and law enforcement

Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.

Pro: Conduct new studies/research to profile hazards and follow up with mitigation

strategies.

Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Flood, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire

Priority: Low

Comments: The health department has been overseeing implementation of this project. The database is complete and updated regularly using local resources. Integration with 911 and other necessary emergency responders will begin within one year.

Mitigation Item 14: Integrate floodplain management ordinances with this multi-hazard mitigation plan and future land use plans as part of the 5-year update.

Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.

Pro: Review and update existing community plans and ordinances to support hazard mitigation.

Hazards Addressed: Flood

Priority: Low

Comments: The County Board has to establish and pass these ordinances relating to floodplain management. This plan will offer prospective strategies for them to implement and local resources will make the necessary updates and integrate the plans. Implementation will begin within three years.

Martinsville

Mitigation Item 1: Trim trees to minimize the amount/duration of power outages

Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.

Pro: Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.

Hazards Addressed: Winter Storm

Priority: Permanently Ongoing

Comments: DPW conducts ongoing tree trimming; however, it would benefit the communities to obtain additional funding to increase the frequency of tree trimming. Funding will be sought from state and local sources.

Mitigation Item 2: Establish a mutual aid response agreement

Goal: Develop long-term strategies to educate the community residents on the hazards affecting their county.

Pro: Improve education and training of emergency personnel and public officials.

Hazards Addressed: Hazmat

Priority: Ongoing

Comments: MABAS provides hazmat response for the county. Crawford and Edgar County EMA's have mutual aid agreements with Clark County.

CLARK COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Mitigation Item 3: Publicize Nixle notification system (weather notification phone app_

Goal: Develop long-term strategies to educate the community residents on the hazards affecting their county.

Pro: Raise public awareness on hazard mitigation.

Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Flood, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire

Priority: High

Comments: The County EMA will work with E911 office to complete this project. Local resources will be used to test the system and state and federal sources will be used to advertise to the public. If resources are available, implementation will begin within one year.

Mitigation Item 4: Institute a mass (autocall) notification system, e.g. Reverse 911, to cover all communities within the county

Goals: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.

Pro: Evaluate and strengthen the communication and transportation abilities of emergency services throughout the county

Hazards Addressed: Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire

Priority: High

Comments: The County EMA oversees the implementation of the project. Funding is needed and will be sought from state and federal agencies. If funding is available, implementation will begin within one year.

Mitigation Item 5: Procure back-up generators or transfer switches for critical facilities
Marshall – 2 Casey – 3 Martinsville – 1 Westfield – 1+ County – 1+

Goal: Less the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.

Pro: Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.

Hazards Addressed: Flood, Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Hazmat, Fire

Priority: High

Comments: Casey and Marshall have completed this goal. Funding has not been secured for Martinsville, Westfield or the County. If funding becomes available, this project is forecasted to begin within one year.

Mitigation Item 6: Establish public outreach programs to educate residents on the hazards affecting Clark County.

Goal: Develop long-term strategies to educate the community residents on the hazards affecting their county.

Pro: Raise public awareness on hazard mitigation.

Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Flood, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire

Priority: Ongoing

Comments: The County was rated #9 in the U.S. for public outreach programs, in counties where the population is less than 50,000. With the help of schools and healthcare facilities, the County EMA will continue to improve the program to offer more information and reach wider audiences.

Mitigation Item 7: Develop an evacuation plan for hazardous materials spill

Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.

Pro: Review and update existing community plans and ordinances to support hazard mitigation.

Hazards Addressed: Hazmat

Priority: Ongoing

Comments: LEPC is currently working on this plan. Local resources are being used. It is expected to be completed in 2016. The plan will also cover increased hazmat training, including field exercises and drills.

Mitigation Item 8: Bury new power lines

Goals: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.

Pro: Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.

Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm

Priority: Permanently Ongoing

Comments: The municipalities and utility companies will oversee the implementation of this project. Local and corporate resources will be used to prioritize power lines and bury them. The project is permanently ongoing assuming funding is available.

Mitigation Item 9: Install inertial valves at critical facilities

Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.

Pro: Retrofit critical facilities with structural design practices and equipment that will withstand natural disasters and offer weather-proofing.

Hazards Addressed: Earthquake

Priority: Low

Comments: The municipalities will oversee implementation of this project. Funding has not been secured as of 2016, but the PDM program and community grants are an option. If funding is available, implementation will begin within three years.

Mitigation Item 10: Conduct a commodity flow study

Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.

Pro: Conduct new studies/research to profile hazards and follow up with mitigation strategies.

Hazards Addressed: Hazmat

Priority: Medium

CLARK COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Comments: Community planners and local government leaders will coordinate this study. Funding will be requested from community grants or IDHS. Implementation will begin within three years if funding is available.

Mitigation Item 11: Purchase new snow removal equipment, brining equipment and additional salt storage

Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.

Pro: Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.

Hazards Addressed: Winter Storm

Priority: Ongoing

Comments: Some new trucks and snow plows have been purchased. Funding for more has not been secured as of 2016, but the PDM program and community development grants are a possibility. If funding becomes available, more equipment will be purchased within three years.

Mitigation Item 12: Install additional warning sirens

Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.

Pro: Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.

Hazards Addressed: Tornado

Priority: Ongoing

Comments: The County EMA oversees the implementation of the project. Local resources will be used to maintain the warning systems. Additional funding will be sought from community grants and state and federal sources to expand the warning system coverage area. If funding is available, implementation will begin within three years.

Mitigation Item 13: Update and integrate a database of special needs populations to 911 and local EMS and law enforcement

Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.

Pro: Conduct new studies/research to profile hazards and follow up with mitigation strategies.

Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Flood, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire

Priority: Low

Comments: The health department has been overseeing implementation of this project. The database is complete and updated regularly using local resources. Integration with 911 and other necessary emergency responders will begin within one year.

Mitigation Item 14: Integrate floodplain management ordinances with this multi-hazard mitigation plan and future land use plans as part of the 5-year update.

Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.

Pro: Review and update existing community plans and ordinances to support hazard mitigation.

Hazards Addressed: Flood

Priority: Low

Comments: The County Board has to establish and pass these ordinances relating to floodplain management. This plan will offer prospective strategies for them to implement and local resources will make the necessary updates and integrate the plans. Implementation will begin within three years.

Westfield

Mitigation Item 1: Trim trees to minimize the amount/duration of power outages

Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.

Pro: Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.

Hazards Addressed: Winter Storm

Priority: Permanently Ongoing

Comments: DPW conducts ongoing tree trimming; however, it would benefit the communities to obtain additional funding to increase the frequency of tree trimming. Funding will be sought from state and local sources.

Mitigation Item 2: Establish a mutual aid response agreement

Goal: Develop long-term strategies to educate the community residents on the hazards affecting their county.

Pro: Improve education and training of emergency personnel and public officials.

Hazards Addressed: Hazmat

Priority: Ongoing

Comments: MABAS provides hazmat response for the county. Crawford and Edgar County EMA's have mutual aid agreements with Clark County.

Mitigation Item 3: Publicize Nixle notification system (weather notification phone app_

Goal: Develop long-term strategies to educate the community residents on the hazards affecting their county.

Pro: Raise public awareness on hazard mitigation.

Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Flood, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire

Priority: High

Comments: The County EMA will work with E911 office to complete this project. Local resources will be used to test the system and state and federal sources will be used to advertise to the public. If resources are available, implementation will begin within one year.

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Mitigation Item 4: Institute a mass (autocall) notification system, e.g. Reverse 911, to cover all communities within the county

Goals: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.

Pro: Evaluate and strengthen the communication and transportation abilities of emergency services throughout the county

Hazards Addressed: Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire

Priority: High

Comments: The County EMA oversees the implementation of the project. Funding is needed and will be sought from state and federal agencies. If funding is available, implementation will begin within one year.

Mitigation Item 5: Procure back-up generators or transfer switches for critical facilities

Marshall – 2 Casey – 3 Martinsville – 1 Westfield – 1+ County – 1+

Goal: Less the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.

Pro: Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.

Hazards Addressed: Flood, Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Hazmat, Fire

Priority: High

Comments: Casey and Marshall have completed this goal. Funding has not been secured for Martinsville, Westfield or the County. If funding becomes available, this project is forecasted to begin within one year.

Mitigation Item 6: Establish public outreach programs to educate residents on the hazards affecting Clark County.

Goal: Develop long-term strategies to educate the community residents on the hazards affecting their county.

Pro: Raise public awareness on hazard mitigation.

Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Flood, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire

Priority: Ongoing

Comments: The County was rated #9 in the U.S. for public outreach programs, in counties where the population is less than 50,000. With the help of schools and healthcare facilities, the County EMA will continue to improve the program to offer more information and reach wider audiences.

Mitigation Item 7: Develop an evacuation plan for hazardous materials spill

Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.

Pro: Review and update existing community plans and ordinances to support hazard mitigation.

Hazards Addressed: Hazmat

Priority: Ongoing

Comments: LEPC is currently working on this plan. Local resources are being used. It is expected to be completed in 2016. The plan will also cover increased hazmat training, including field exercises and drills.

Mitigation Item 8: Bury new power lines

Goals: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.

Pro: Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.

Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm

Priority: Permanently Ongoing

Comments: The municipalities and utility companies will oversee the implementation of this project. Local and corporate resources will be used to prioritize power lines and bury them. The project is permanently ongoing assuming funding is available.

Mitigation Item 9: Install inertial valves at critical facilities

Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.

Pro: Retrofit critical facilities with structural design practices and equipment that will withstand natural disasters and offer weather-proofing.

Hazards Addressed: Earthquake

Priority: Low

Comments: The municipalities will oversee implementation of this project. Funding has not been secured as of 2016, but the PDM program and community grants are an option. If funding is available, implementation will begin within three years.

Mitigation Item 10: Conduct a commodity flow study

Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.

Pro: Conduct new studies/research to profile hazards and follow up with mitigation strategies.

Hazards Addressed: Hazmat

Priority: Medium

Comments: Community planners and local government leaders will coordinate this study. Funding will be requested from community grants or IDHS. Implementation will begin within three years if funding is available.

Mitigation Item 11: Purchase new snow removal equipment, brining equipment and additional salt storage

Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.

Pro: Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.

Hazards Addressed: Winter Storm

Priority: Ongoing

Comments: Some new trucks and snow plows have been purchased. Funding for more has not been secured as of 2016, but the PDM program and community development

CLARK COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

grants are a possibility. If funding becomes available, more equipment will be purchased within three years.

Mitigation Item 12: Install additional warning sirens

Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.

Pro: Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.

Hazards Addressed: Tornado

Priority: Ongoing

Comments: The County EMA oversees the implementation of the project. Local resources will be used to maintain the warning systems. Additional funding will be sought from community grants and state and federal sources to expand the warning system coverage area. If funding is available, implementation will begin within three years.

Mitigation Item 13: Update and integrate a database of special needs populations to 911 and local EMS and law enforcement

Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.

Pro: Conduct new studies/research to profile hazards and follow up with mitigation strategies.

Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Flood, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire

Priority: Low

Comments: The health department has been overseeing implementation of this project. The database is complete and updated regularly using local resources. Integration with 911 and other necessary emergency responders will begin within one year.

Mitigation Item 14: Integrate floodplain management ordinances with this multi-hazard mitigation plan and future land use plans as part of the 5-year update.

Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.

Pro: Review and update existing community plans and ordinances to support hazard mitigation.

Hazards Addressed: Flood

Priority: Low

Comments: The County Board has to establish and pass these ordinances relating to floodplain management. This plan will offer prospective strategies for them to implement and local resources will make the necessary updates and integrate the plans. Implementation will begin within three years.

Clark County

Mitigation Item 1: Institute a buy-out plan for approximately 30 properties in Old York

Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.

Pro: Support compliance with the NFIP for each jurisdiction.

Hazards Addressed: Flood

Priority: In Progress

Comments: CCRP&DC is mitigating the buy-out of 12 properties. Appraisals have been received from FEMA and RFPs for the demolition should be going out within 6 months, provided the state can provide funding.

Mitigation Item 2: Publicize Nixle notification system (weather notification phone app_

Goal: Develop long-term strategies to educate the community residents on the hazards affecting their county.

Pro: Raise public awareness on hazard mitigation.

Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Flood, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire

Priority: High

Comments: The County EMA will work with E911 office to complete this project. Local resources will be used to test the system and state and federal sources will be used to advertise to the public. If resources are available, implementation will begin within one year.

Mitigation Item 3: Institute a mass (autocall) notification system, e.g. Reverse 911, to cover all communities within the county

Goals: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.

Pro: Evaluate and strengthen the communication and transportation abilities of emergency services throughout the county

Hazards Addressed: Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire

Priority: High

Comments: The County EMA oversees the implementation of the project. Funding is needed and will be sought from state and federal agencies. If funding is available, implementation will begin within one year.

Mitigation Item 4: Procure back-up generators or transfer switches for critical facilities

Marshall – 2 Casey – 3 Martinsville – 1 Westfield – 1+ County – 1+

Goal: Less the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.

Pro: Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.

Hazards Addressed: Flood, Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Hazmat, Fire

Priority: High

Comments: Casey and Marshall have completed this goal. Funding has not been secured for Martinsville, Westfield or the County. If funding becomes available, this project is forecasted to begin within one year.

Plan Maintenance

Throughout the five year planning cycle, the Clark County Emergency Management Agency will reconvene the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee to monitor, evaluate, and update the plan on an annual basis. Additionally, the plan will be placed on a schedule to be fully updated on a five year basis. Depending on grant opportunities and fiscal resources, mitigation projects may be implemented independently by individual communities or through local partnerships.

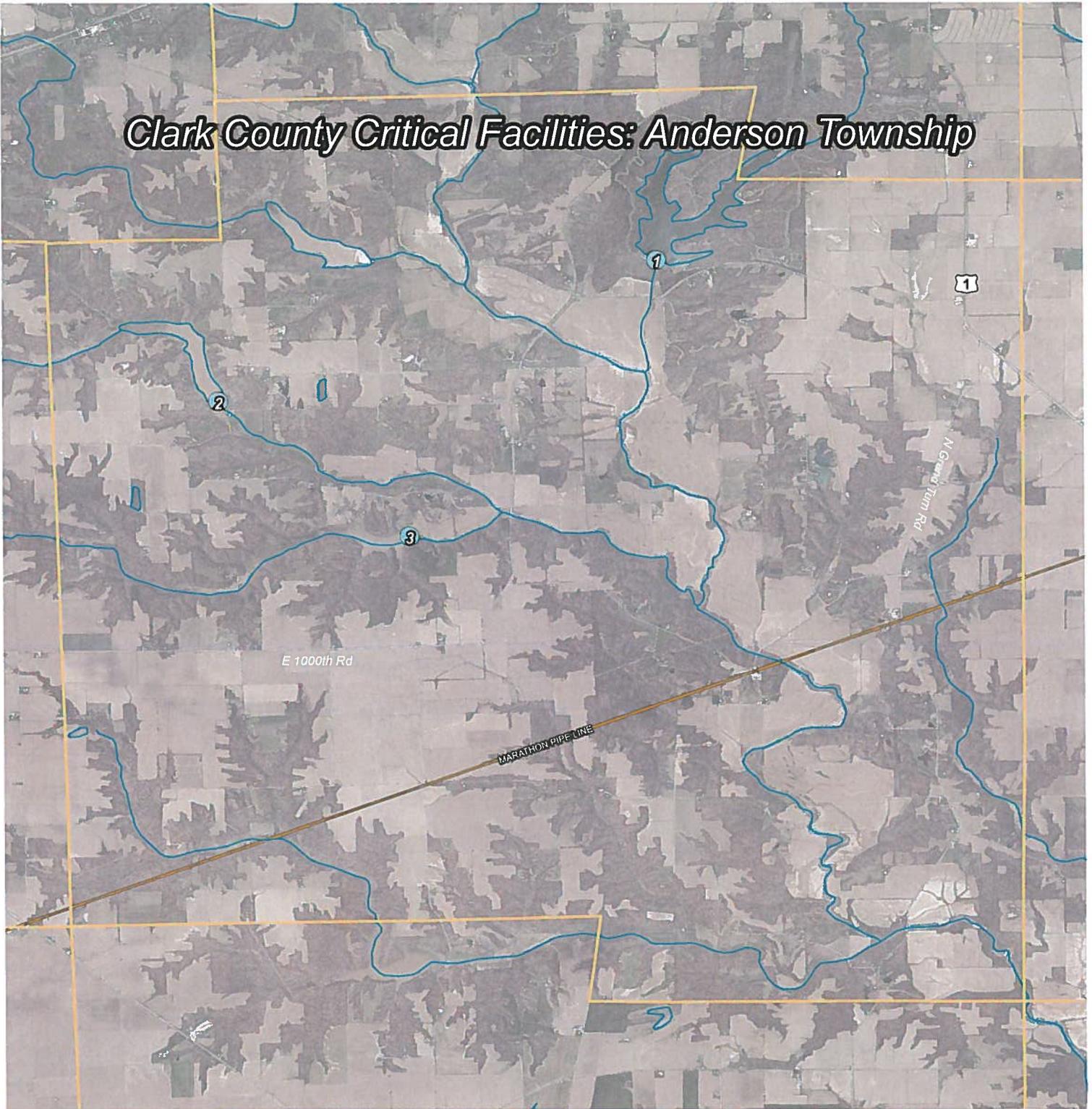
During the five year cycle, the committee will review Clark County's goals and objectives to determine their relevance to changing situations in the county. In addition, state and federal guidelines will be reviewed to ensure they are addressing current and expected conditions. The committee will also review the risk assessment portion of the plan to determine if this information should be updated or modified. The parties responsible for the various implementation actions will report on the status of their projects and will include which implementation processes work well.

Continued public involvement is critical to the successful implementation of the plan. Comment from the public on the Hazard Mitigation Plan will be received by the EMA director and forwarded to the steering committee for discussion. Education efforts for hazard mitigation will be ongoing through the county EMA. The public will be notified of any planning meetings concerning the plan. This plan, once adopted, will be maintained in the County EMA office as well as each participating jurisdiction.

Due to the increasing frequency of disaster events, it is important to ensure that local planning efforts integrate the requirements of the hazard mitigation plan into new or updated plans. Although no community in Clark County has a current comprehensive or strategic plan, should one be developed, hazard mitigation will be considered. Local planners were involved in the writing and execution of this plan and they will ensure that we take a look at some of the goals and strategies listed here while at round table discussions. Zoning ordinances and municipal codes should also be incorporated with this plan in mind. Many county, city, and village codes should take into consideration the effects that the code has on development in flood prone areas. We encourage local officials to incorporate parts of this plan into such codes.

**ATTACHMENT A
CRITICAL FACILITIES MAPS**

Clark County Critical Facilities: Anderson Township

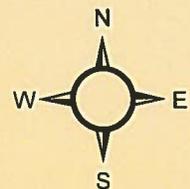


1. Lincoln Trail State Park Lake Dam
2. Watershed Dam
3. Watershed Dam

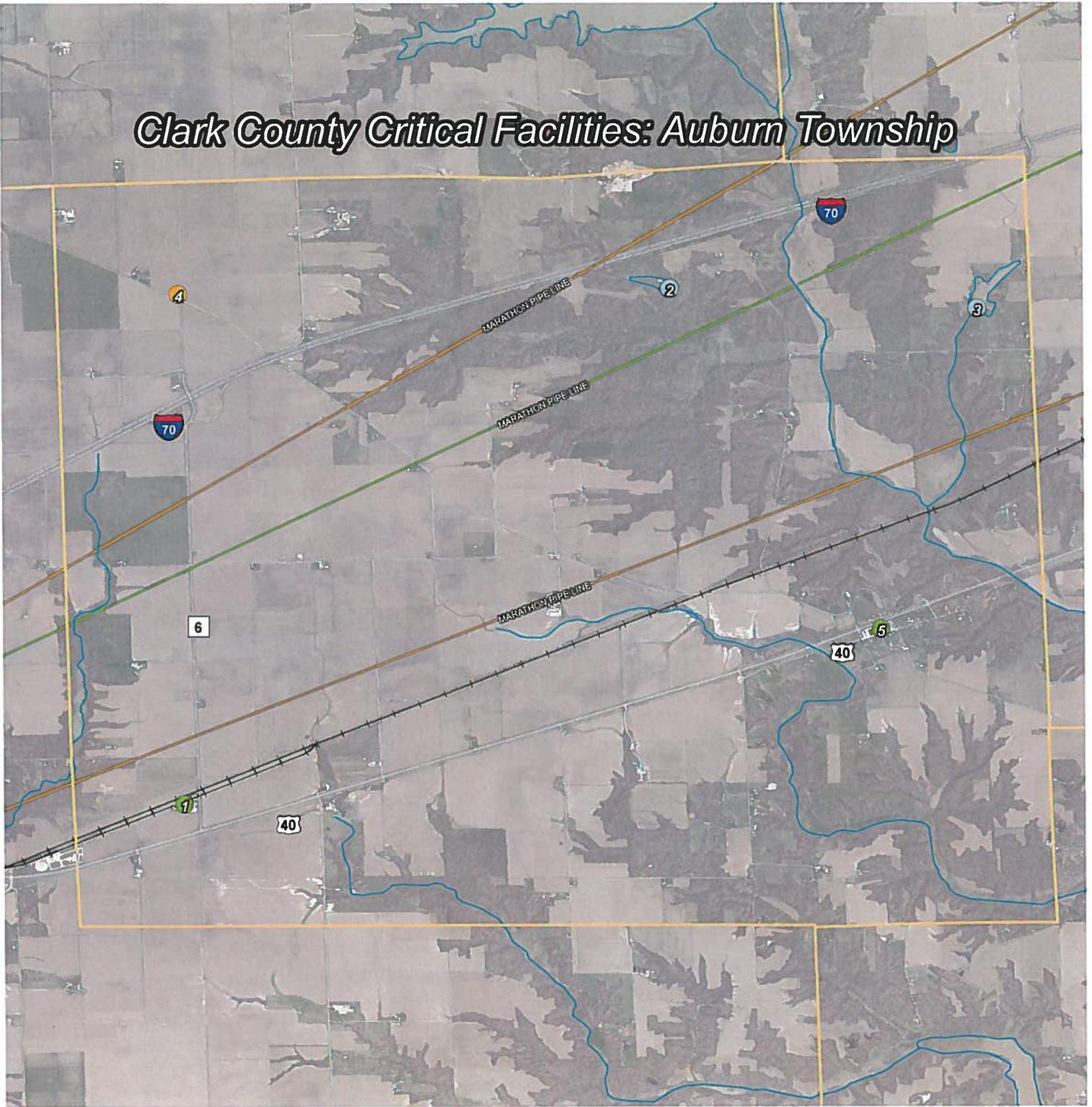
Anderson Critical Facilities

Type

- Dam



Clark County Critical Facilities: Auburn Township

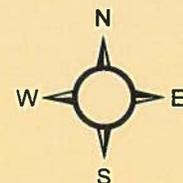


1. Illini FS
2. Mill Creek Watershed STR-2
3. Lashbrook Pond Dam
4. Cell Tower
5. Yargus Manufacturing

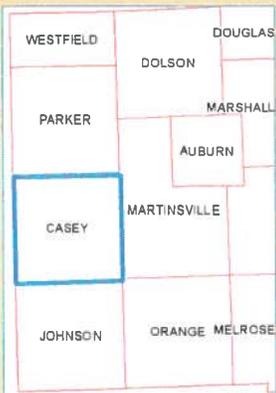
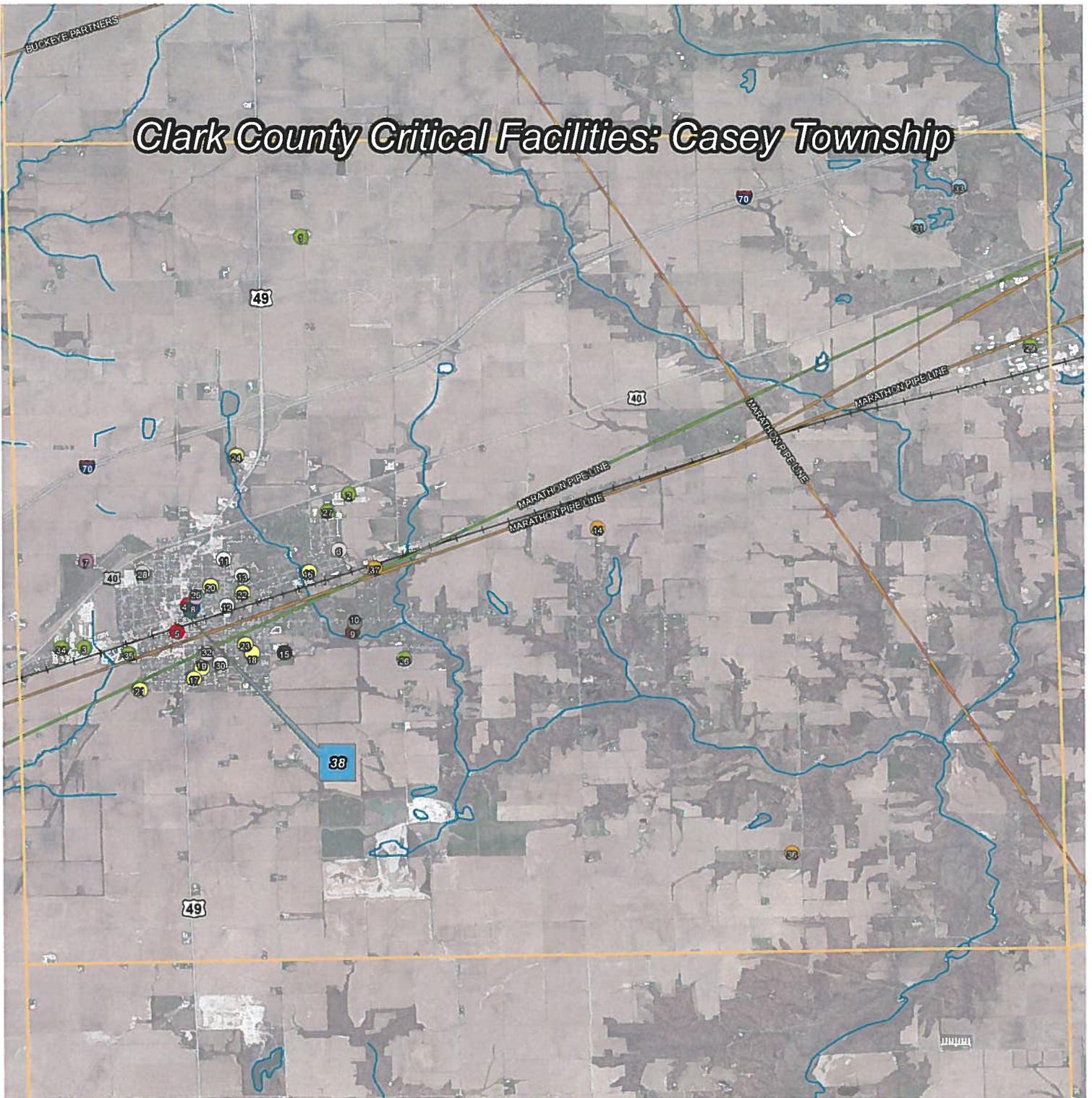
Critical Facilities

Type

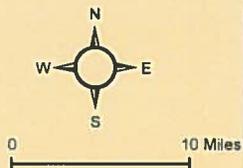
- Communications
- Dam
- Hazardous Material



Clark County Critical Facilities: Casey Township

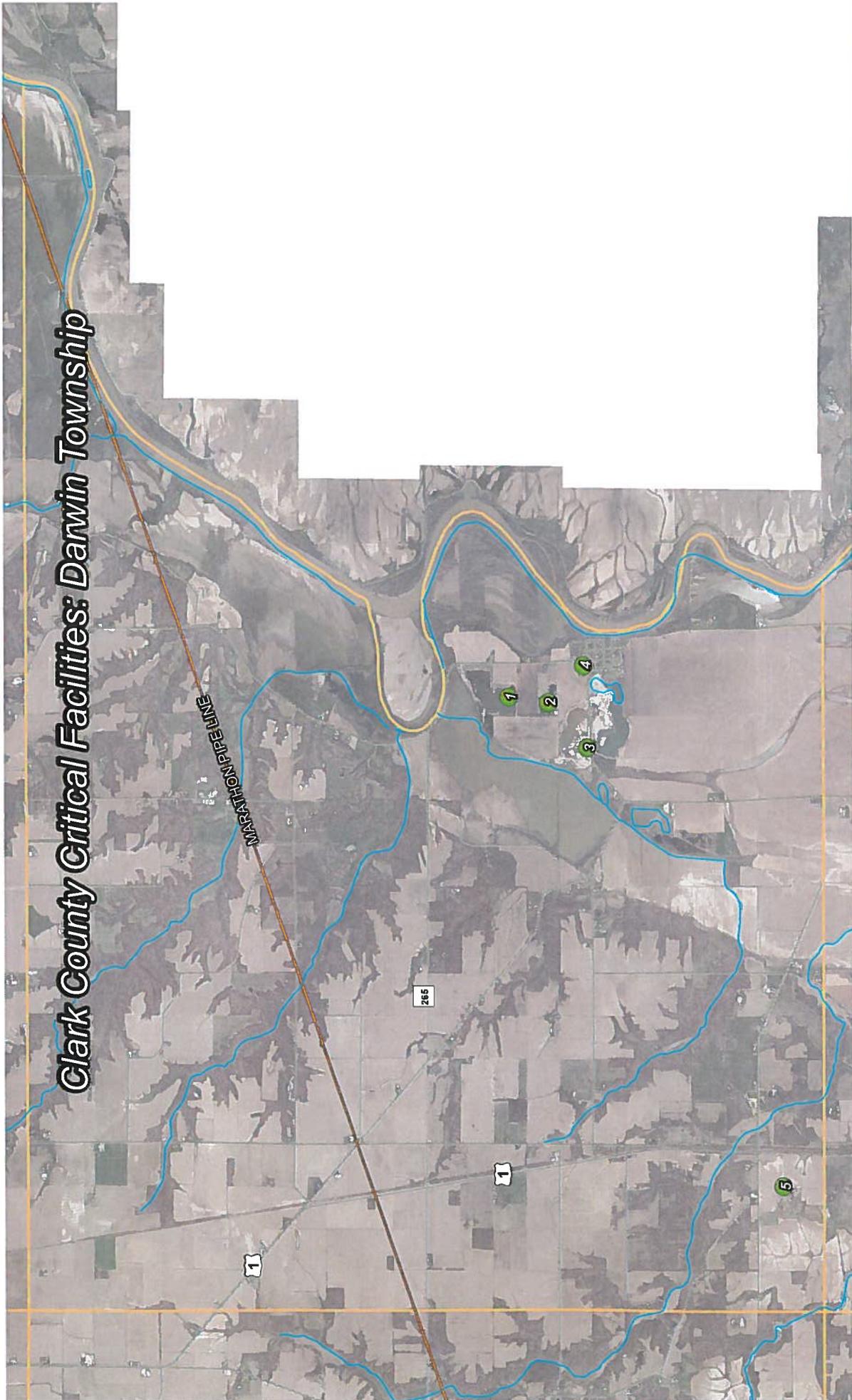


- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1- Anhydrous Ammonia | 20- Day Care |
| 2- Bolinger, Inc. | 21- Day Care |
| 3- Casey Fertilizer Co., Inc. | 22- Day Care |
| 4- Casey Fire Department | 23- Day Care |
| 5- Casey Fire Department | 24- ERBA Casey Head Start |
| 6- Casey Health Care Center | 25- First Baptist Church (Shelter) |
| 7- Casey Municipal Airport | 26- Garver, Inc. |
| 8- Casey Police Department & City Hall | 27- Heartland Ag, Inc. |
| 9- Casey STP | 28- Heartland Manor Nursing Home |
| 10- Casey Water Treatment Plant | 29- Marathon Pipeline LLC |
| 11- Casey-Westfield High School | 30- Monroe Elementary School |
| 12- Casey-Westfield Jr. High School | 31- Round Grove Sportsman Lake Dam |
| 13- Casey-Westfield Unit Office | 32- Simple Blessings |
| 14- Cell Tower | 33- Snake Trail Campground Lake Dam |
| 15- City of Casey Public Works | 34- Superior Gas |
| 16- Day Care | 35- TGM |
| 17- Day Care | 36- WCBH CH 282 |
| 18- Day Care | 37- WKZI 800 |
| 19- Day Care | 38- Casey City Hall |



- Casey Critical Facilities Type**
- No Data Type
 - Airport
 - Care
 - City Hall
 - Communications
 - Dam
 - Day Care Providers
 - Fire Department
 - Hazardous Material
 - Police
 - Potable Water
 - School
 - Shelter
 - Wastewater Treatment Plant

Clark County Critical Facilities: Darwin Township

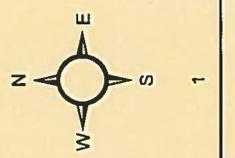


1. Clark County Gravel Pit #1
2. Clark County Gravel Pit #2
3. Lawrence Gravel
4. Bunker Hill Supply Company
5. Cropmax

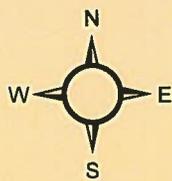
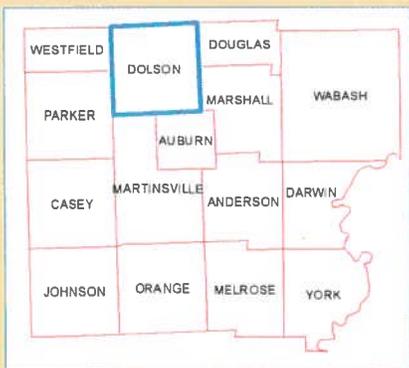
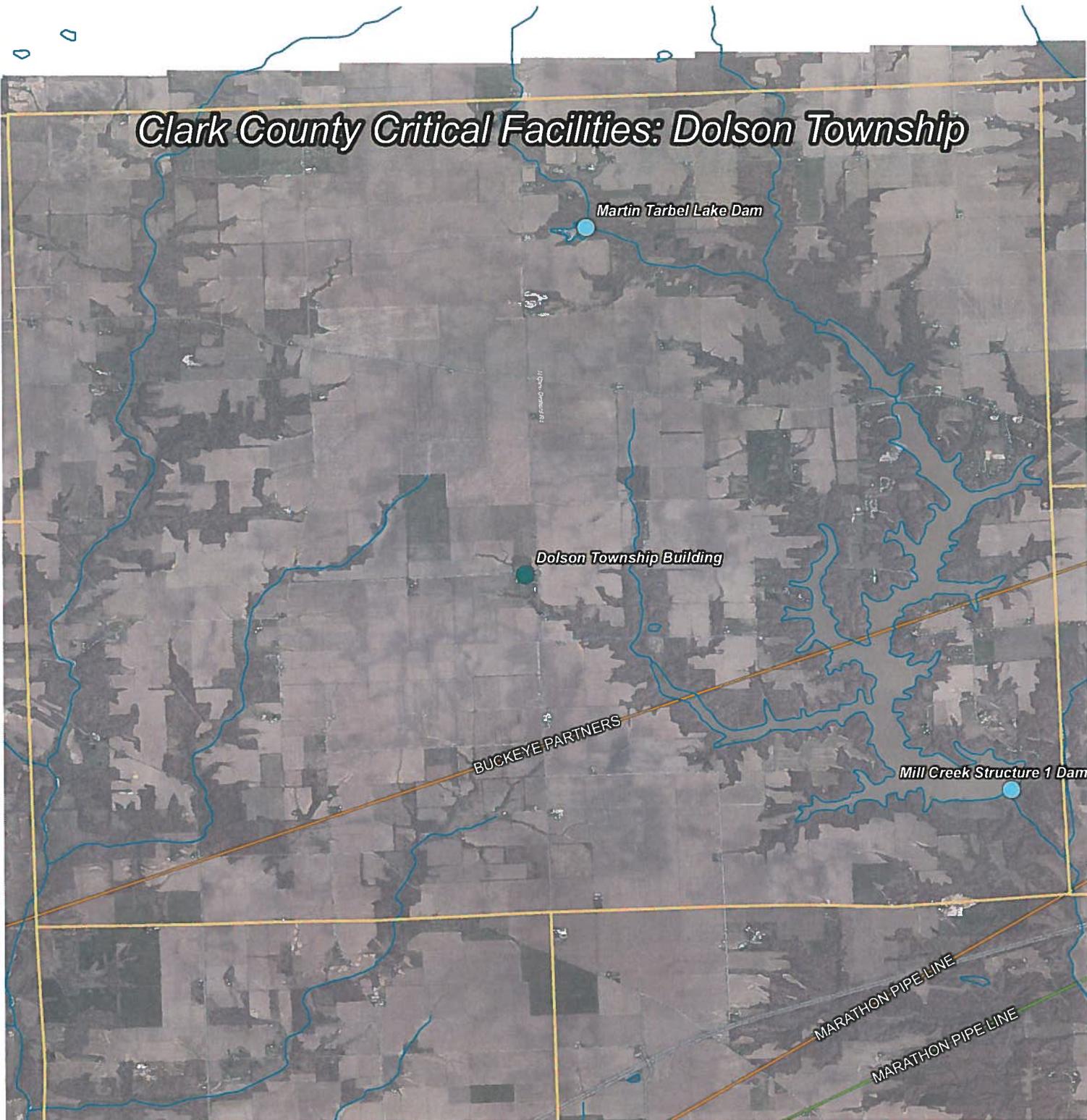
Critical Facilities

Type

- Hazardous Material



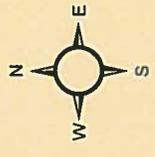
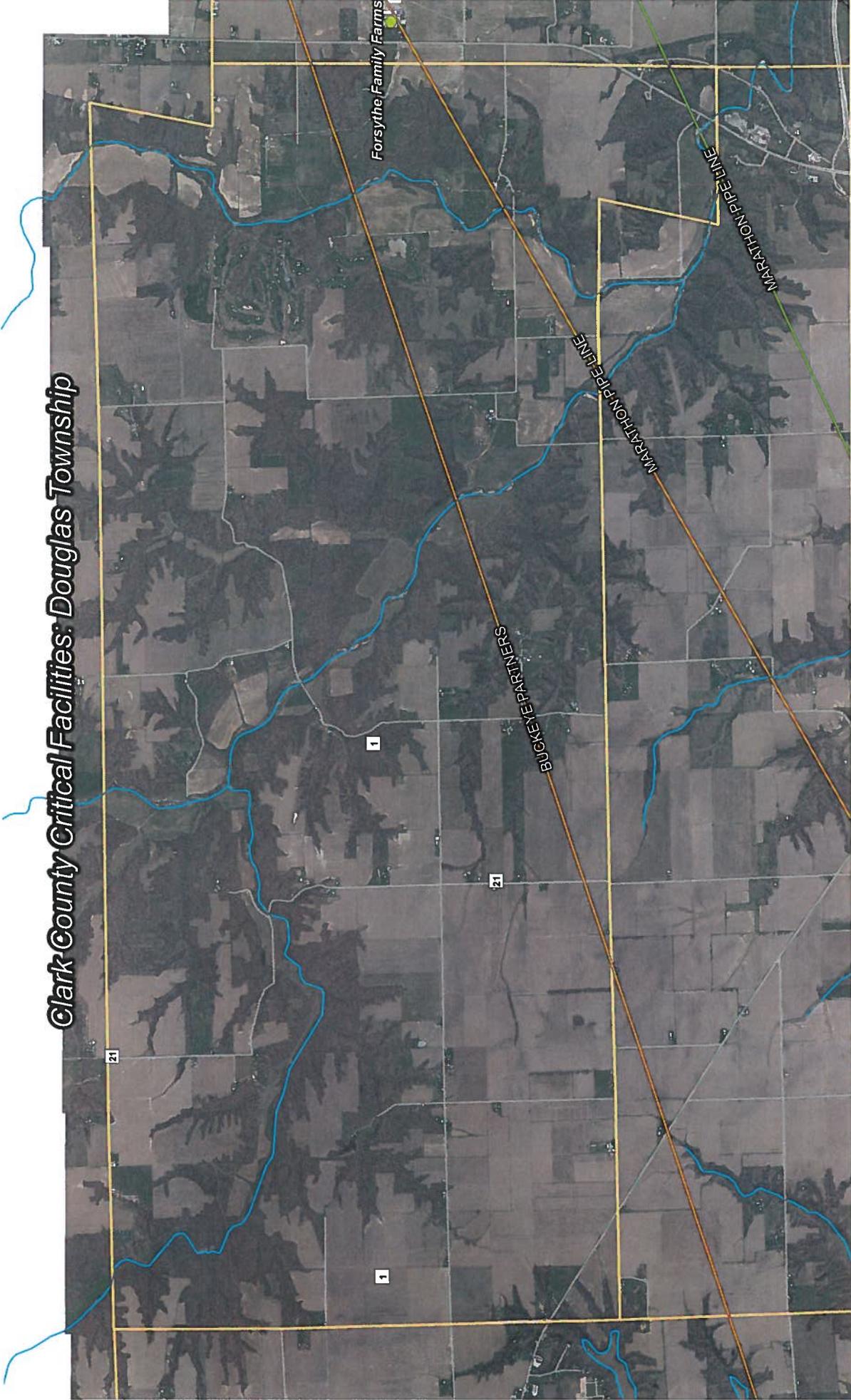
Clark County Critical Facilities: Dolson Township



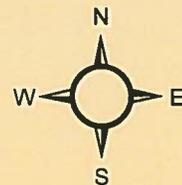
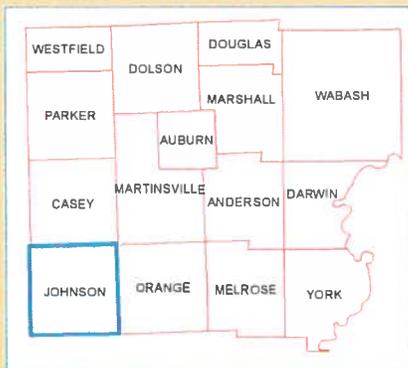
Dolson Critical Facilities
Type

- City Hall
- Dam

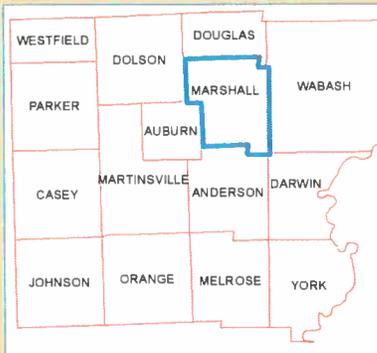
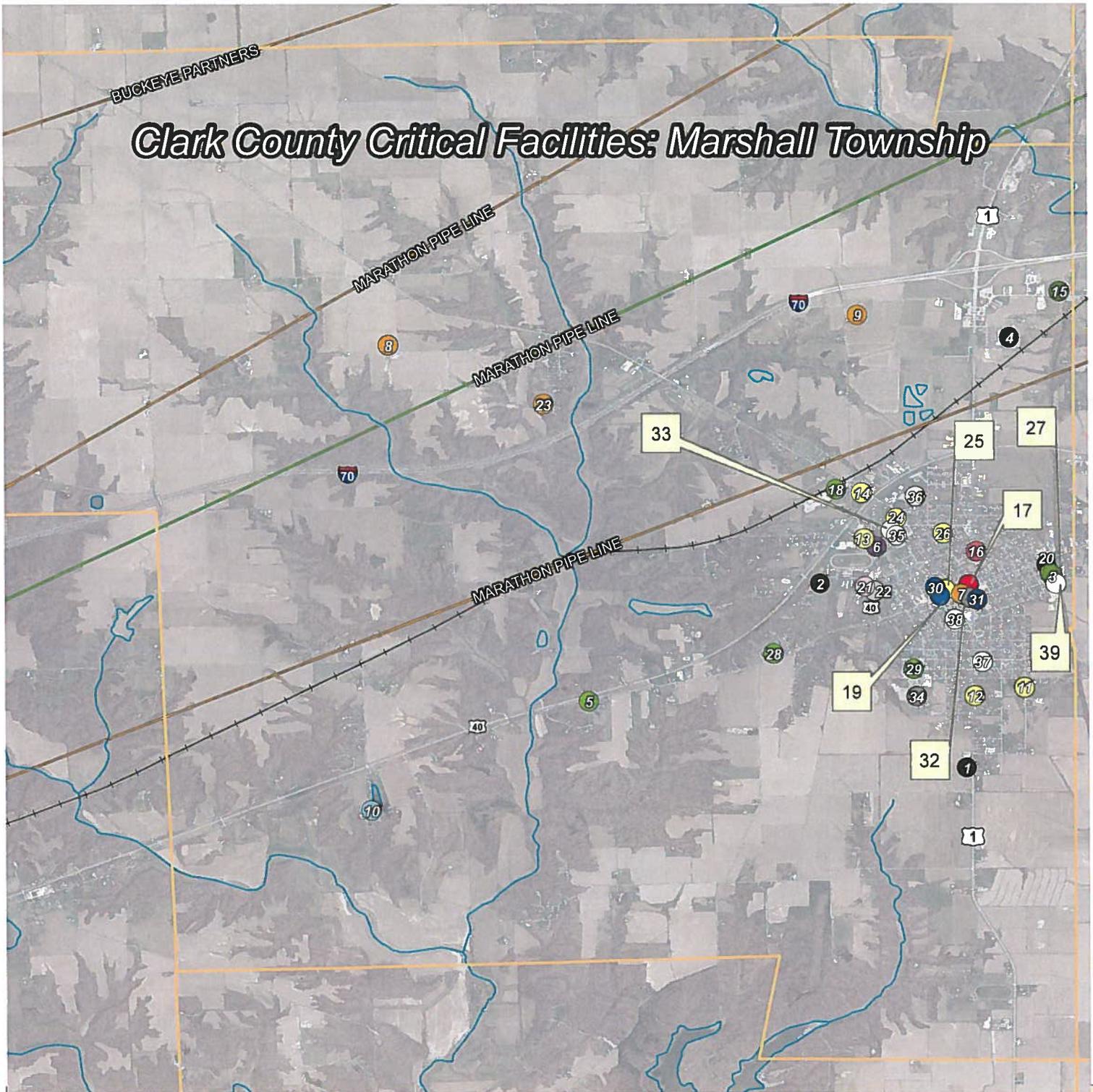
Clark County Critical Facilities: Douglas Township



Clark County Critical Facilities: Johnson Township



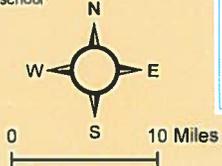
Clark County Critical Facilities: Marshall Township



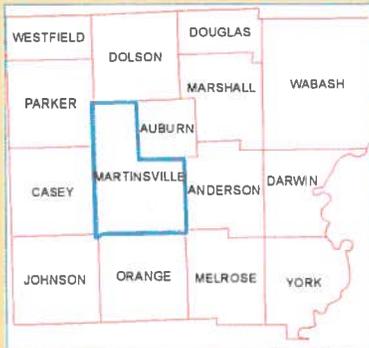
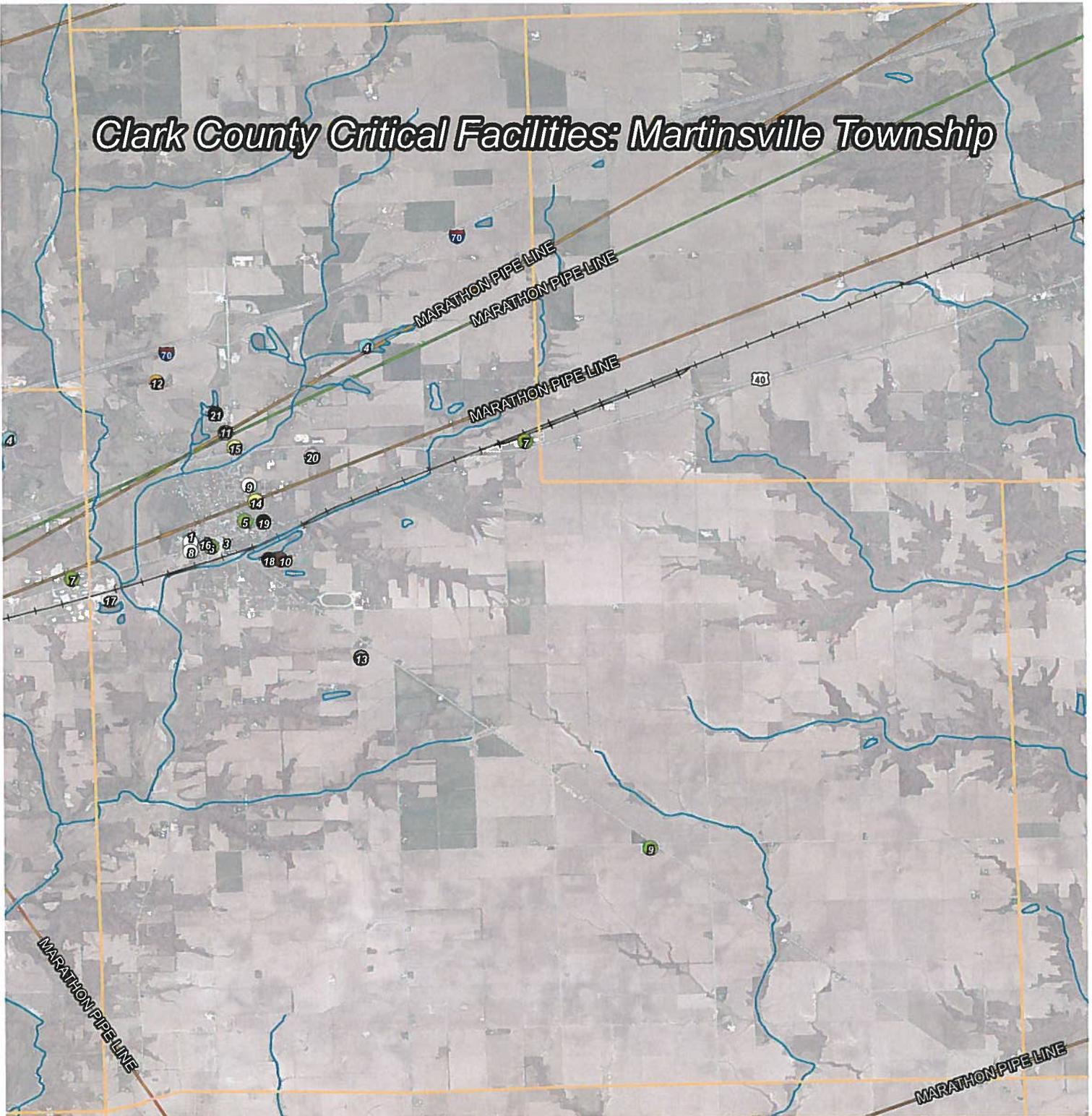
- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1 Clark County Highway Department | 25 Day Care |
| 2 State Highway Department | 26 Day Care |
| 3 Gas Regulating & Electrical Substations | 27 Marshall Power |
| 4 Walmart | 28 Charles Industries Ltd |
| 5 High Pressure Gas Regulating Station | 29 TRW-Automotive Electronics |
| 6 Marshall Community Schools | 30 Clark County Sheriff |
| 7 WMMC CH 290 | 31 Police Department |
| 8 Cell Tower | 32 S Michigan Ave Water Tower |
| 9 Cell Tower | 33 Junior High School |
| 10 Bass Lake Dam | 34 Vine St Water Tower |
| 11 Day Care | 35 High School |
| 12 Day Care | 36 North Elementary |
| 13 Day Care | 37 South Elementary |
| 14 Day Care | 38 Unit Office |
| 15 Substation | 39 Project Help Preschool |
| 16 Ambulance Service | |
| 17 Fire Department | |
| 18 Effingham Equity | |
| 19 Clark County E911 | |
| 20 Public Works Building | |
| 21 Burnsides Community Health Center | |
| 22 Cork Medical Center | |
| 23 Cell Tower | |
| 24 Day Care | |

Marshall Critical Facilities

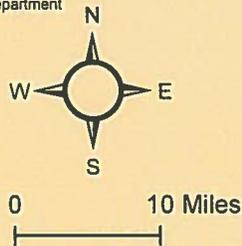
Type	
No Data Type	● Electric Power Facility
Bus	● Emergency Operation Center
Care	● Fire Department
Communications	● Hazardous Material
Dam	● Police
Day Care Providers	● Potable Water
	○ School



Clark County Critical Facilities: Martinsville Township



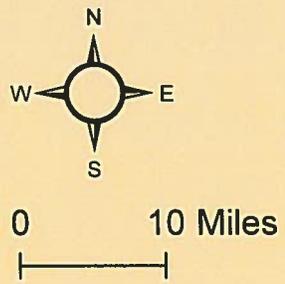
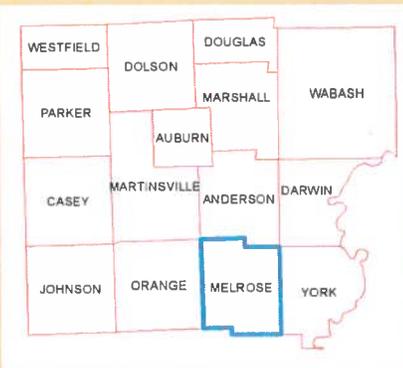
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 Jr/Sr High School | 22 Day Care |
| 2 Fire Protection District | 23 Day Care |
| 3 Police Department | 24 Shelter |
| 4 Snake Trail Campground Lake Dam | 25 Marathon Pipeline and Tank Farm |
| 5 Newmans Lake Dam | 26 City Maintenance Building |
| 6 Illini FS | 27 City Maintenance Building |
| 7 Littlejohn Grain Inc. | 28 Doctor's Office |
| 8 Littlejohn Grain Inc. | 29 County Health Department |
| 9 Helena Chemical | |
| 10 Rowe Foundry | |
| 11 Marathon Pipeline LLC | |
| 12 Unit Office | |
| 13 Elementary School | |
| 14 Sewage Treatment Plant | |
| 15 Mill Creek Watershed STR-2 | |
| 16 Water Tower | |
| 17 Cell Tower | |
| 18 Cell Tower | |
| 19 Water Tower | |
| 20 Yargus Manufacturing | |
| 21 Day Care | |



Martinsville Crit. Facilities

- Type**
- No Data Type
 - Care
 - Communications
 - Dam
 - Day Care Providers
 - Fire Station
 - Hazardous Material
 - Police Station
 - Potable Water
 - School
 - Wastewater Treatment Plant

Clark County Critical Facilities: Melrose Township

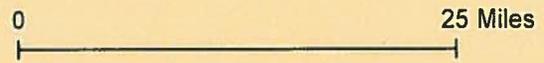
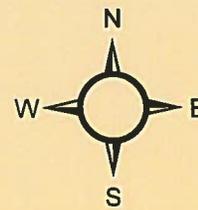
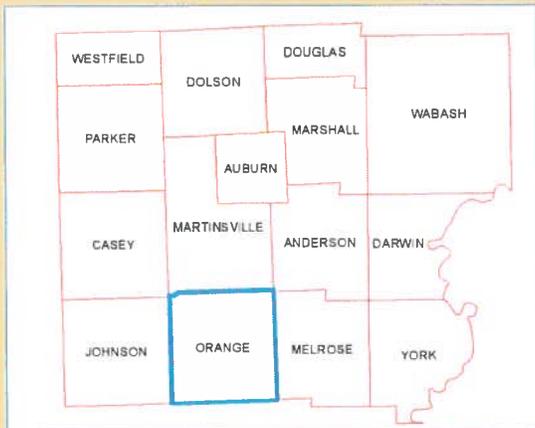
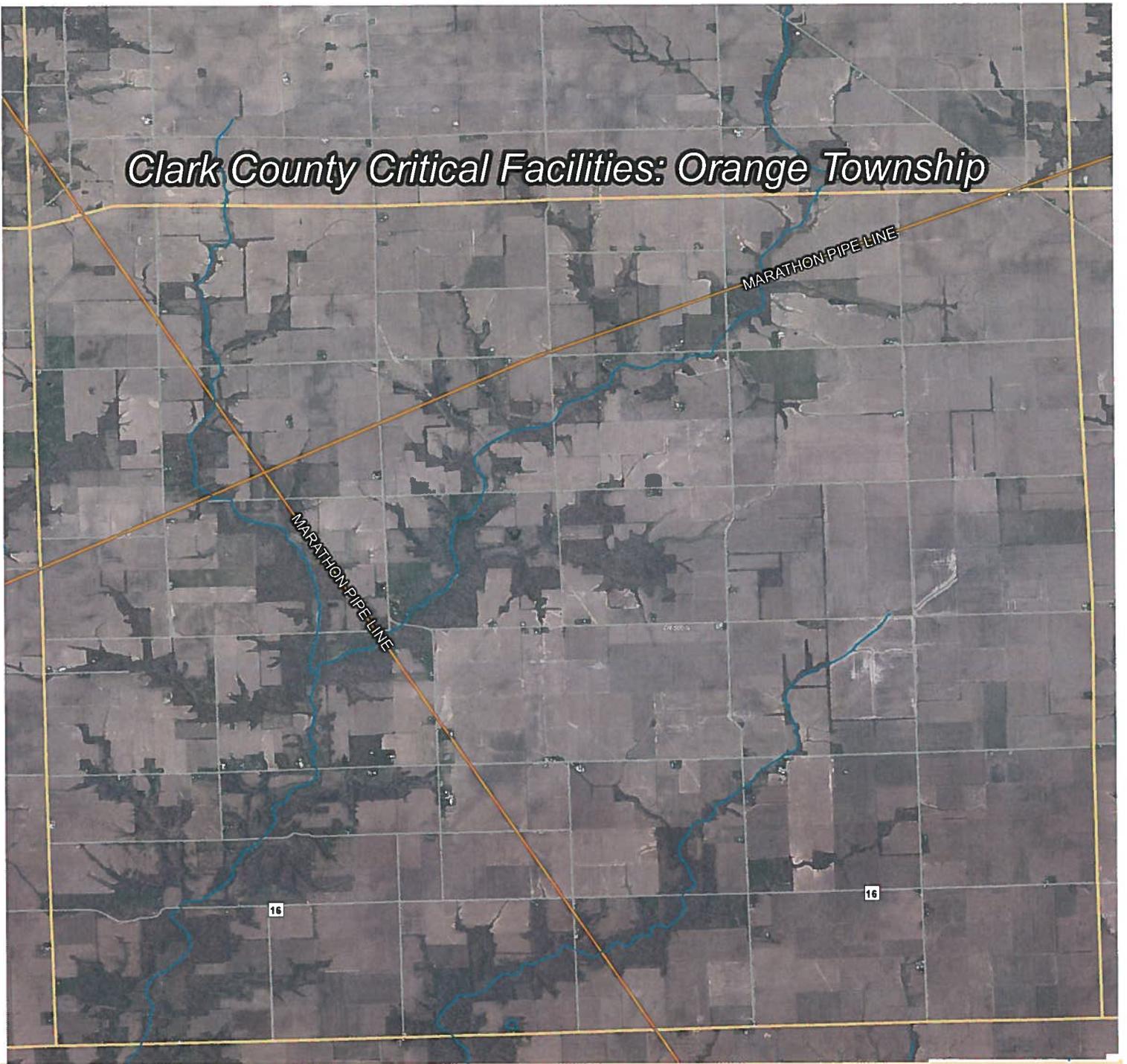


Melrose Critical Facilities

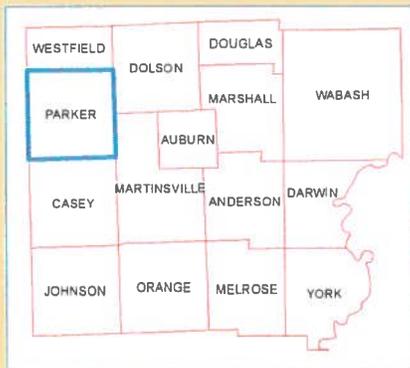
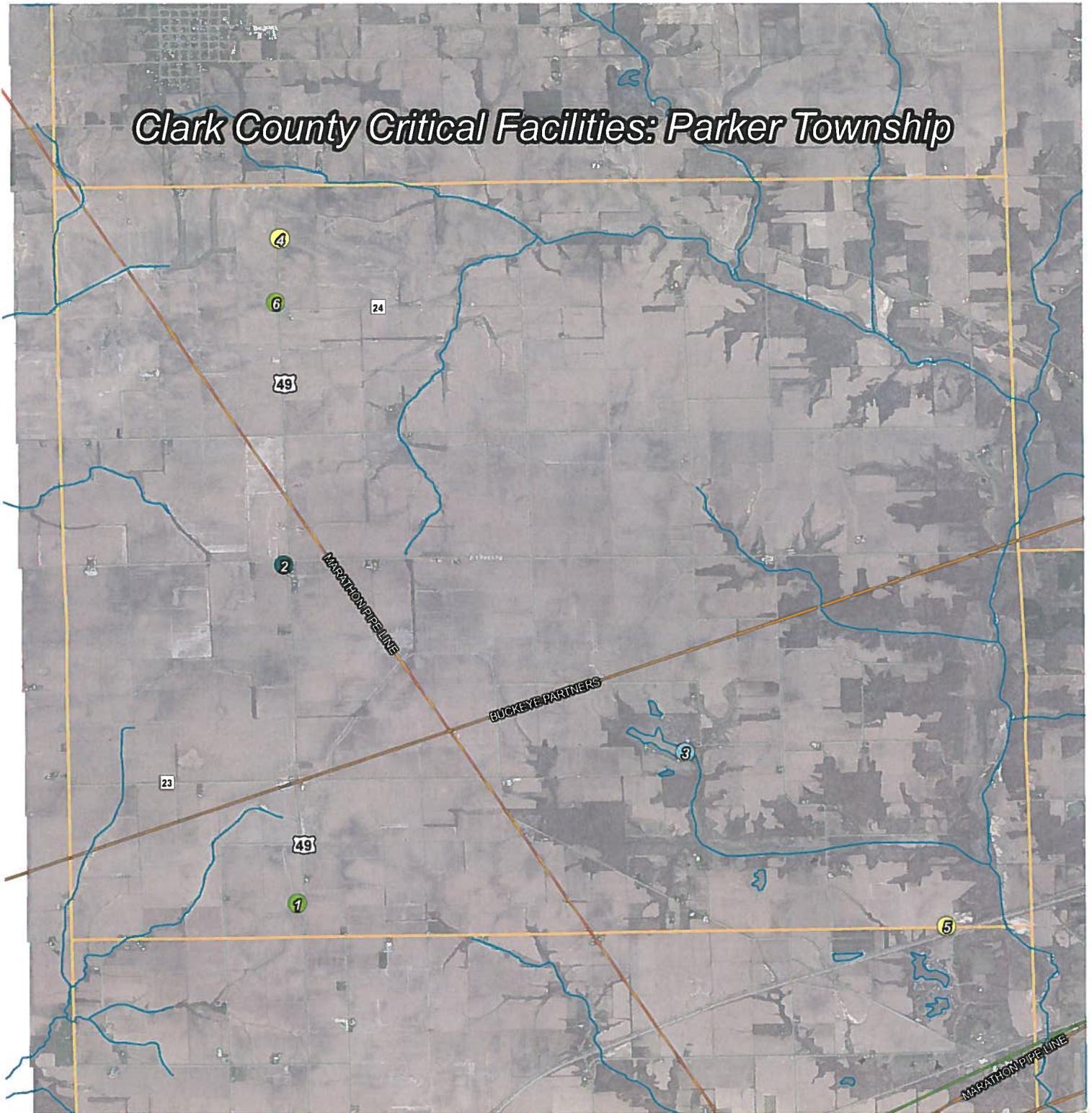
Type

- Dam

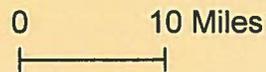
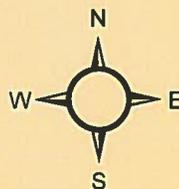
Clark County Critical Facilities: Orange Township



Clark County Critical Facilities: Parker Township



1. Horizontal Systems, Inc
2. Parker Township Building
3. Sherwood Forest Lake Dam
4. Day Care
5. Day Care
6. Ashley Oil Co

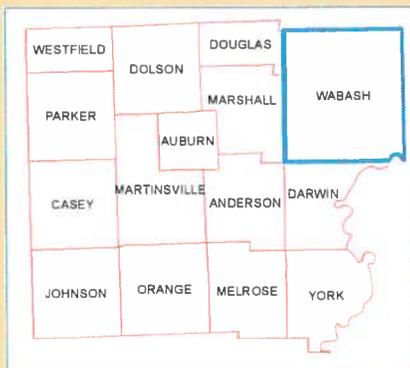
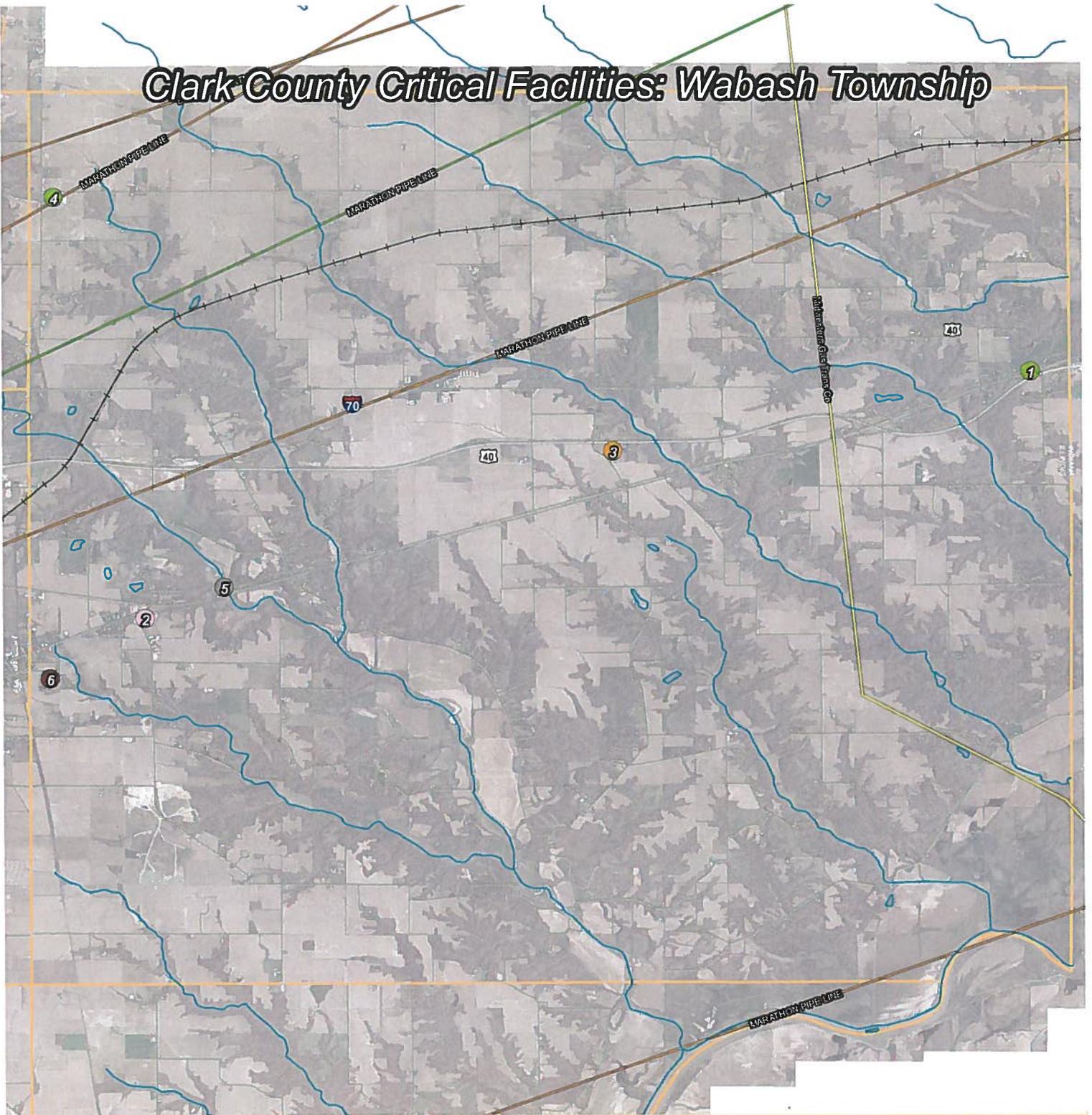


Parker Critical Facilities

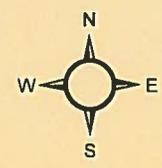
Type

- City Hall
- Hazardous Material
- Dam
- Day Care Providers

Clark County Critical Facilities: Wabash Township



1. High Pressure Gas Transfer Station
2. The Villas of Holly Brook
3. Cell Tower
4. Forsythe Family Farms
5. Water Treatment Plant
6. Marshall STP

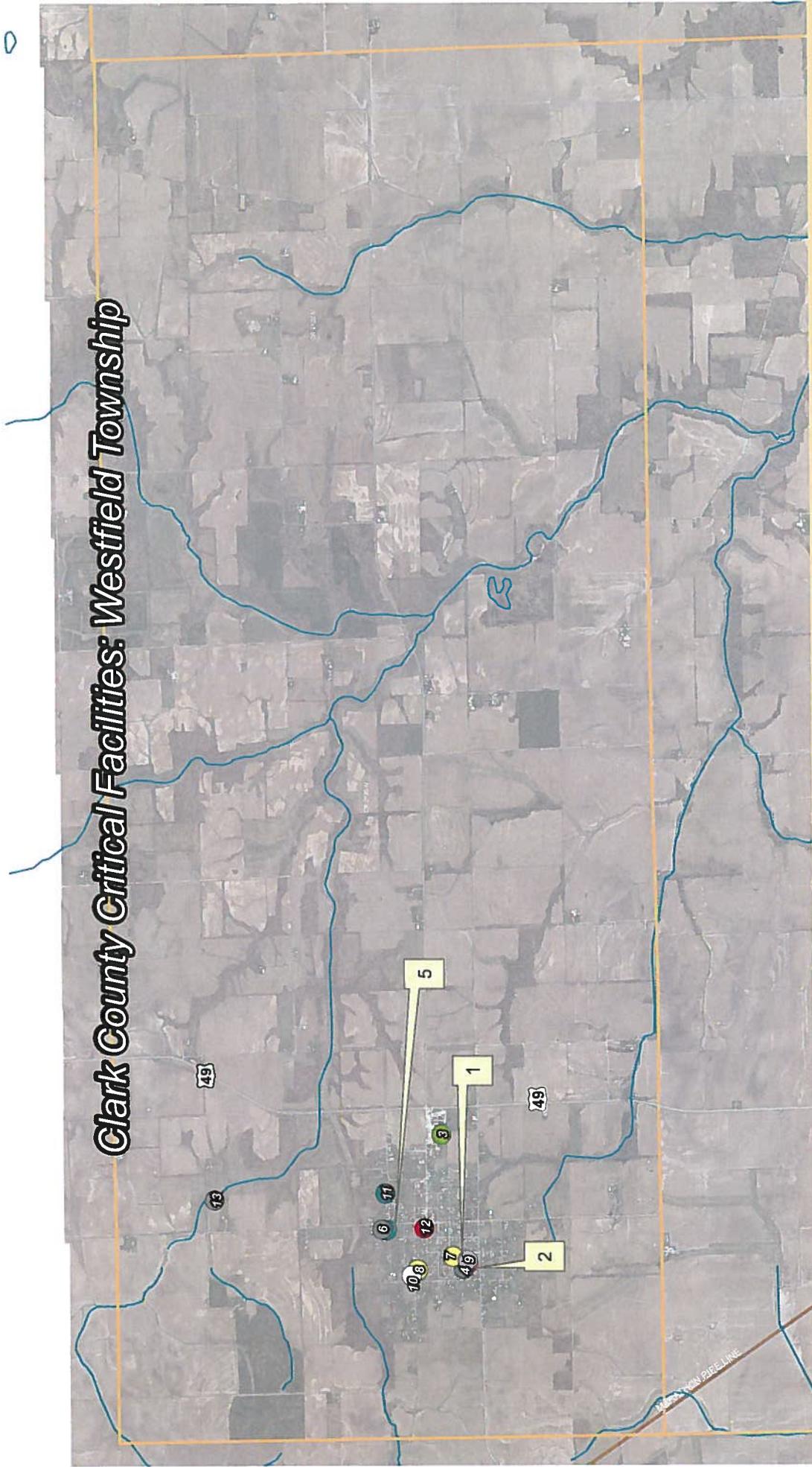


Wabash Critical Facilities

Type

- Hazardous Material
- Care
- Communications
- Potable Water
- Wastewater Treatment Plant

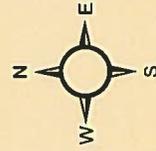
Clark County Critical Facilities: Westfield Township



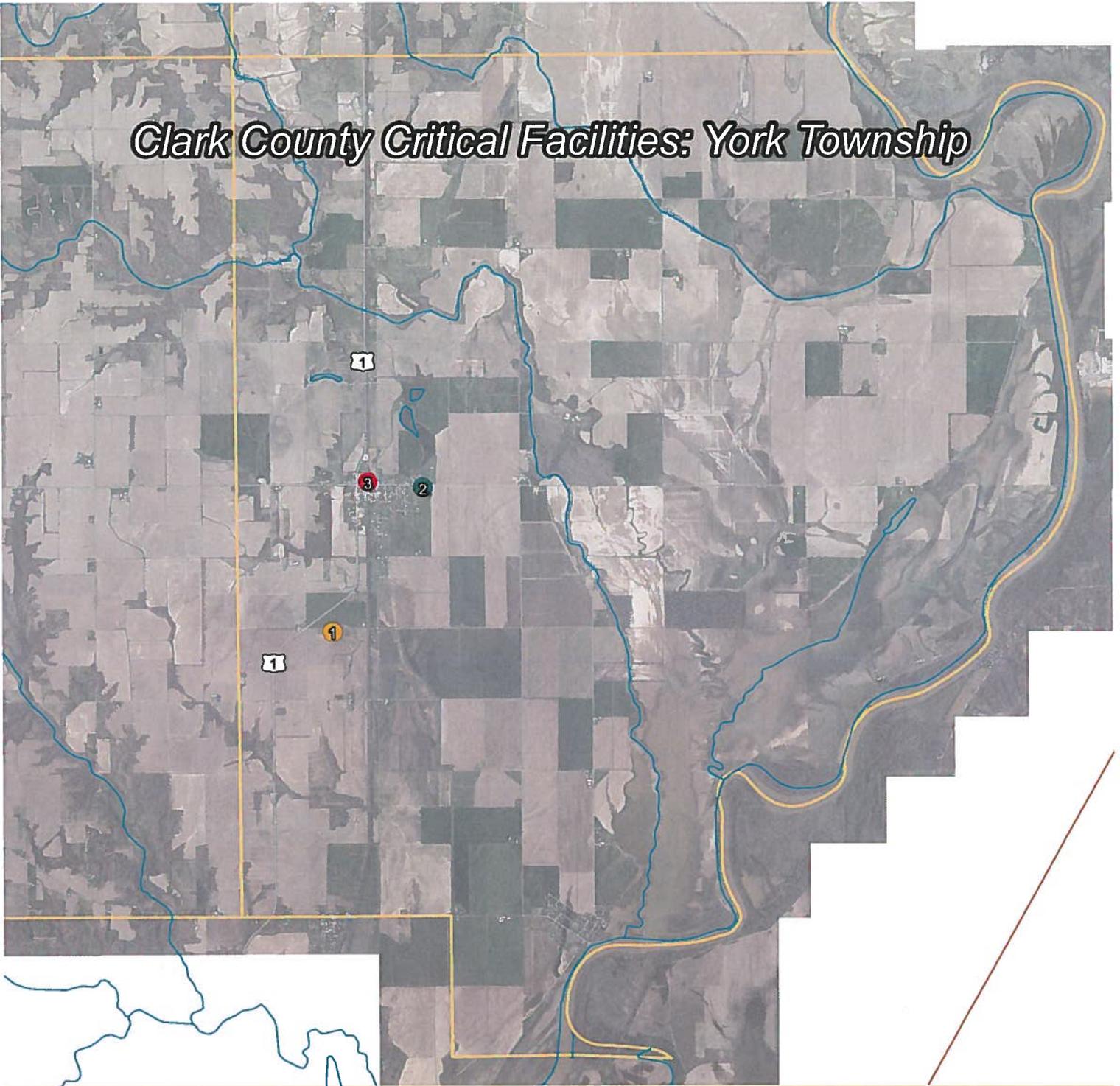
1. Police Station
2. Westfield ESDA
3. Littlejohn Grain Inc.
4. Water Tower
5. Westfield City Hall
6. Westfield Water Plant
7. Day Care
8. Day Care
9. Shelter
10. Head Start Preschool
11. Township Building
12. Fire Department
13. Village Wells

Westfield Critical Facilities

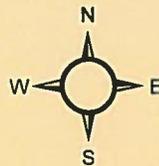
Type	Symbol
City Hall	Blue circle
Day Care Providers	Yellow circle
Emergency Operation Center	Red circle
Fire Department	Red circle
Hazardous Material	Green circle
Police	Blue circle
Potable Water	Grey circle
School	White circle
Shelter	Purple circle



Clark County Critical Facilities: York Township



1. Cell Tower
2. York Township Community Building
3. West Union Community Fire Protection District

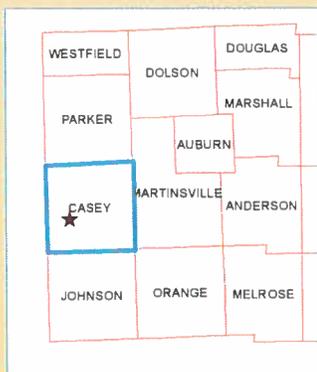
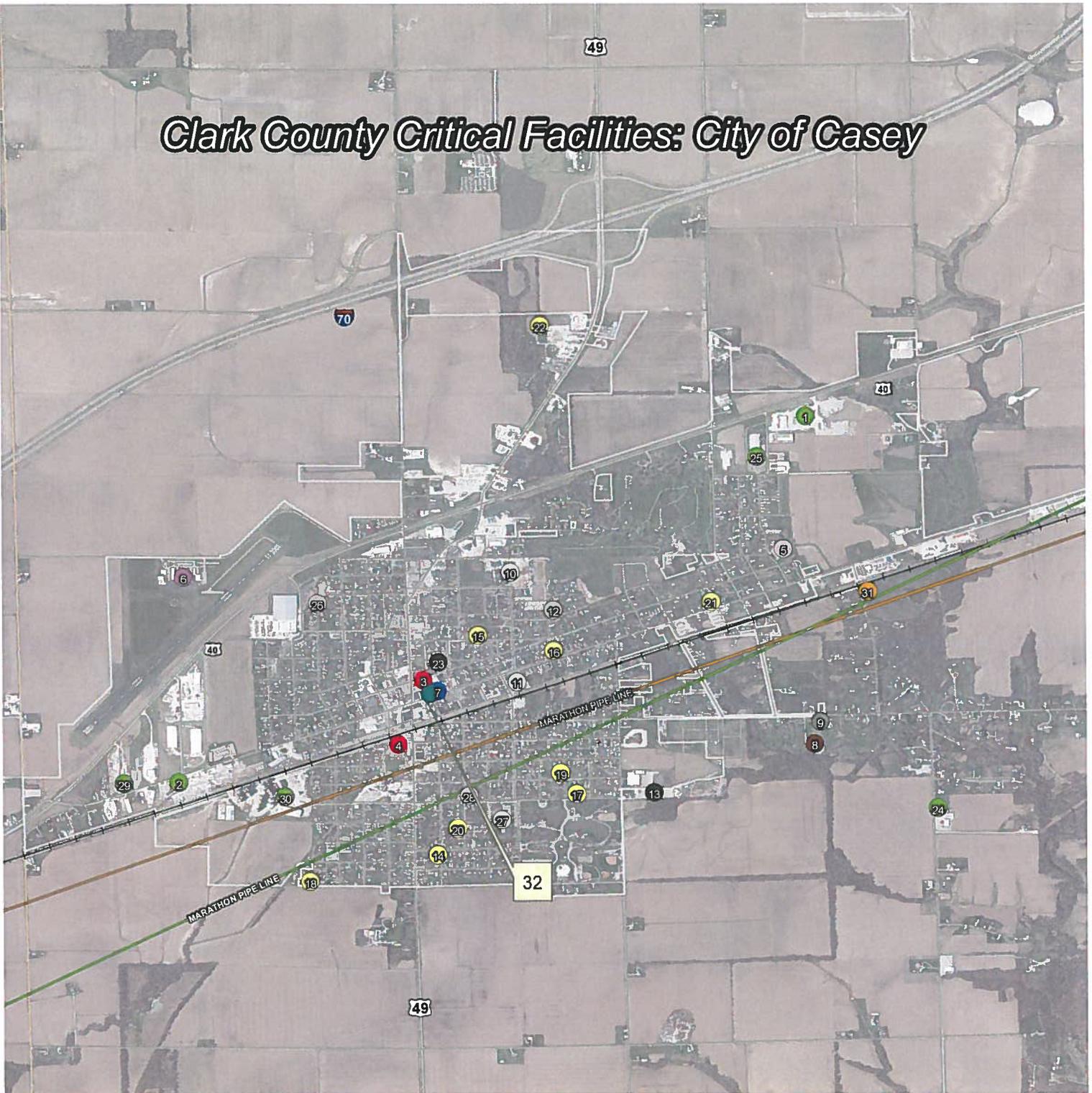


0 1.5 Miles

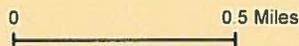
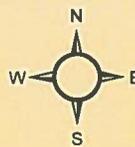
York Critical Facilities Type

-  City Hall
-  Communications
-  Fire Department

Clark County Critical Facilities: City of Casey



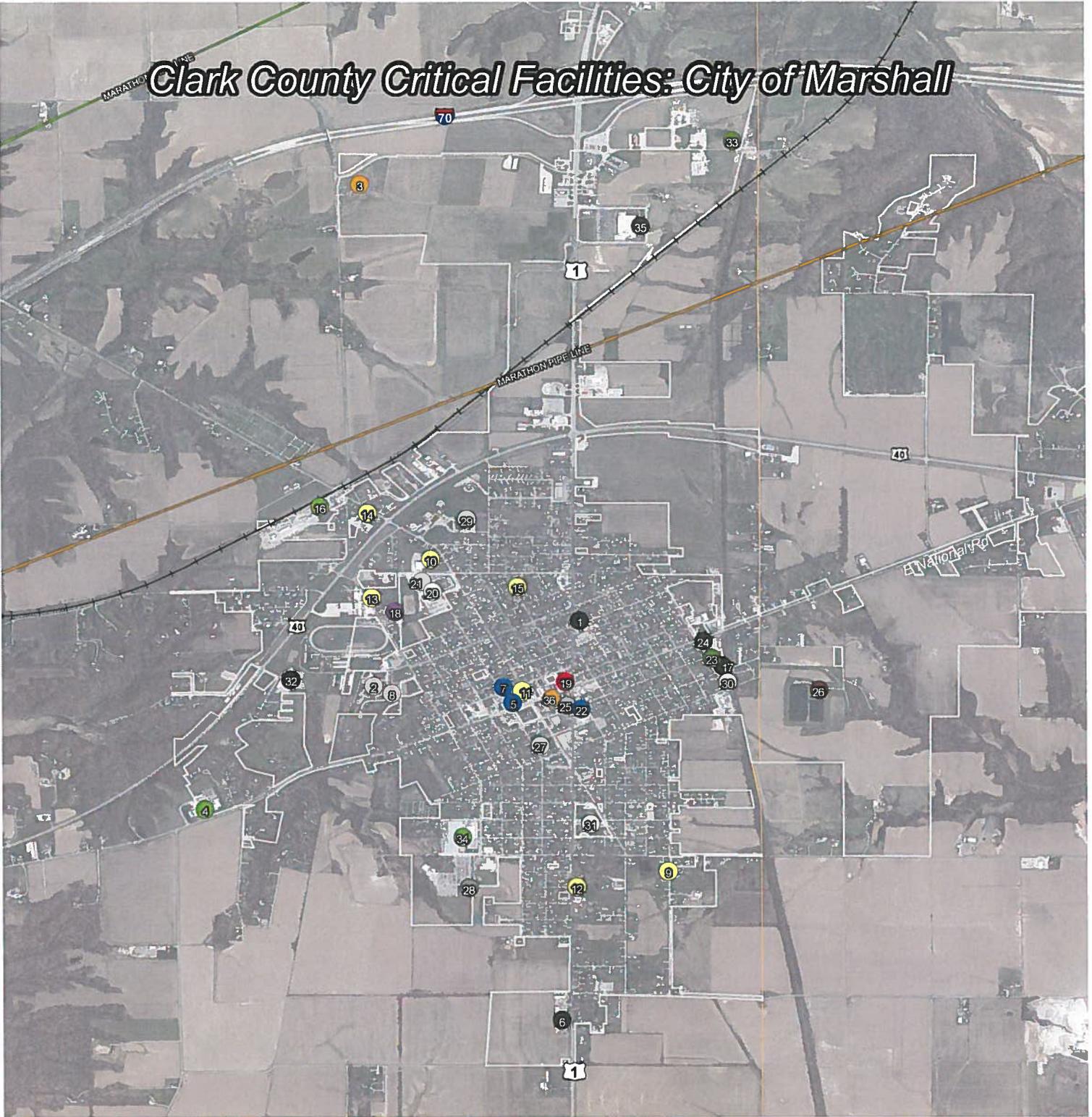
- 1- Bolinger, Inc
- 2- Casey Fertilizer Co., Inc
- 3- Casey Fire Department
- 4- Casey Fire Department
- 5- Casey Health Care Center
- 6- Casey Municipal Airport
- 7- Casey Police Department & City Hall
- 8- Casey STP
- 9- Casey Water Treatment Plant
- 10- Casey-Westfield High School
- 11- Casey-Westfield Jr High School
- 12- Casey-Westfield Unit Office
- 13- City of Casey Public Works
- 14- Day Care
- 15- Day Care
- 16- Day Care
- 17- Day Care
- 18- Day Care
- 19- Day Care
- 20- Day Care
- 21- Day Care
- 22- ERBA Casey Head Start
- 23- First Baptist Church (Shelter)
- 24- Garver, Inc
- 25- Heartland Ag, Inc
- 26- Heartland Manor Nursing Home
- 27- Monroe Elementary School
- 28- Simple Blessings
- 29- Superior Gas
- 30- TGM
- 31- WKZI 800
- 32- City Hall



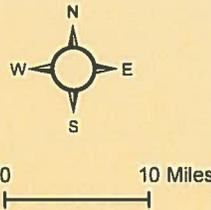
Type

- No Data Type
- Airport
- Care
- City Hall
- Communications
- Day Care Providers
- Fire Department
- Hazardous Material
- Police
- Potable Water
- School
- Wastewater Treatment Plant

Clark County Critical Facilities: City of Marshall



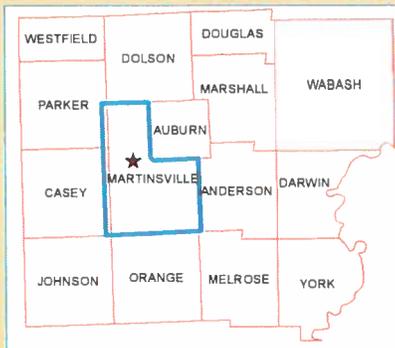
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|--|--|
| 1 Ambulance Service | 22 Marshall Police Department |
| 2 Burnsides Community Health Center | 23 Marshall Power |
| 3 Cell Tower | 24 Marshall Public Works |
| 4 Charles Industries Ltd | 25 Marshall S Michigan Ave Water Tower |
| 5 Clark County E911 | 26 Marshall STP |
| 6 Clark County Highway Department | 27 Marshall Unit Office |
| 7 Clark County Sheriff | 28 Marshall Vine St Water Tower |
| 8 Cork Medical Center | 29 North Elementary |
| 9 Day Care | 30 Project Help Preschool |
| 10 Day Care | 31 South Elementary |
| 11 Day Care | 32 State Highway Department |
| 12 Day Care | 33 Substation |
| 13 Day Care | 34 TRW Automotive Electronics |
| 14 Day Care | 35 Walmart |
| 15 Day Care | 36 WMMC CH 290 |
| 16 Effingham Equity | |
| 17 Gas Regulating & Electrical Substations | |
| 18 Marshall Community Schools | |
| 19 Marshall Fire Department | |
| 20 Marshall High School | |
| 21 Marshall Junior High School | |



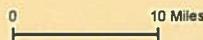
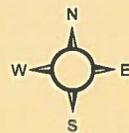
Marshall Critical Facilities

Type	
No Data Type	● (Black)
Bus	● (Purple)
Care	● (Pink)
Communications	● (Orange)
Day Care Providers	● (Yellow)
Electric Power Facility	● (Green)
Fire Department	● (Red)
Hazardous Material	● (Light Green)
Police	● (Blue)
Potable Water	● (Grey)
School	○ (White)
Wastewater Treatment Plant	● (Brown)

Clark County Critical Facilities: City of Martinsville



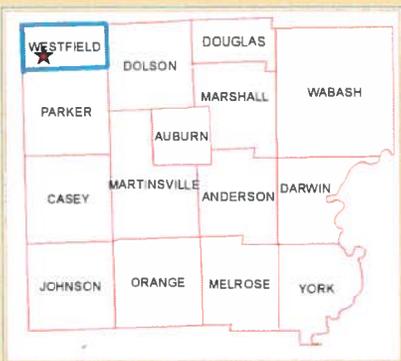
- 1 Jr/Sr High School
- 2 Fire Protection District
- 3 Police Department
- 4 Newmans Lake Dam
- 5 Littlejohn Grain Inc
- 6 Rowe Foundry
- 7 Marathon Pipeline LLC
- 8 Unit Office
- 9 Elementary School
- 10 Sewage Treatment Plant
- 11 Water Tower
- 12 Cell Tower
- 13 Day Care
- 14 Day Care
- 15 Shelter
- 16 Marathon Pipeline & Tank Farm
- 17 City Maintenance Building
- 18 City Maintenance Building
- 19 Water Tower
- 20 Doctor's Office
- 21 County Health Department



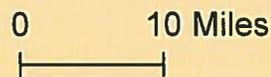
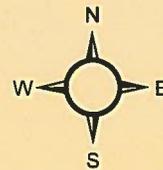
Critical Facilities

Type	Symbol
Fire Department	Red circle
Hazardous Material	Green circle
Police	Blue circle
Potable Water	Grey circle
Day Care Providers	Yellow circle
School	White circle with black outline
Wastewater Treatment Plant	Brown circle
Dam	Light blue circle
Communications	Orange circle
Care	Pink circle
Unit Office	Black circle
Elementary School	White circle with black outline
Sewage Treatment Plant	Black circle
Water Tower	Black circle
Day Care	Black circle
Shelter	Black circle
Marathon Pipeline & Tank Farm	Black circle
City Maintenance Building	Black circle
City Maintenance Building	Black circle
Water Tower	Black circle
Doctor's Office	Black circle
County Health Department	Black circle

Clark County Critical Facilities: Village of Westfield



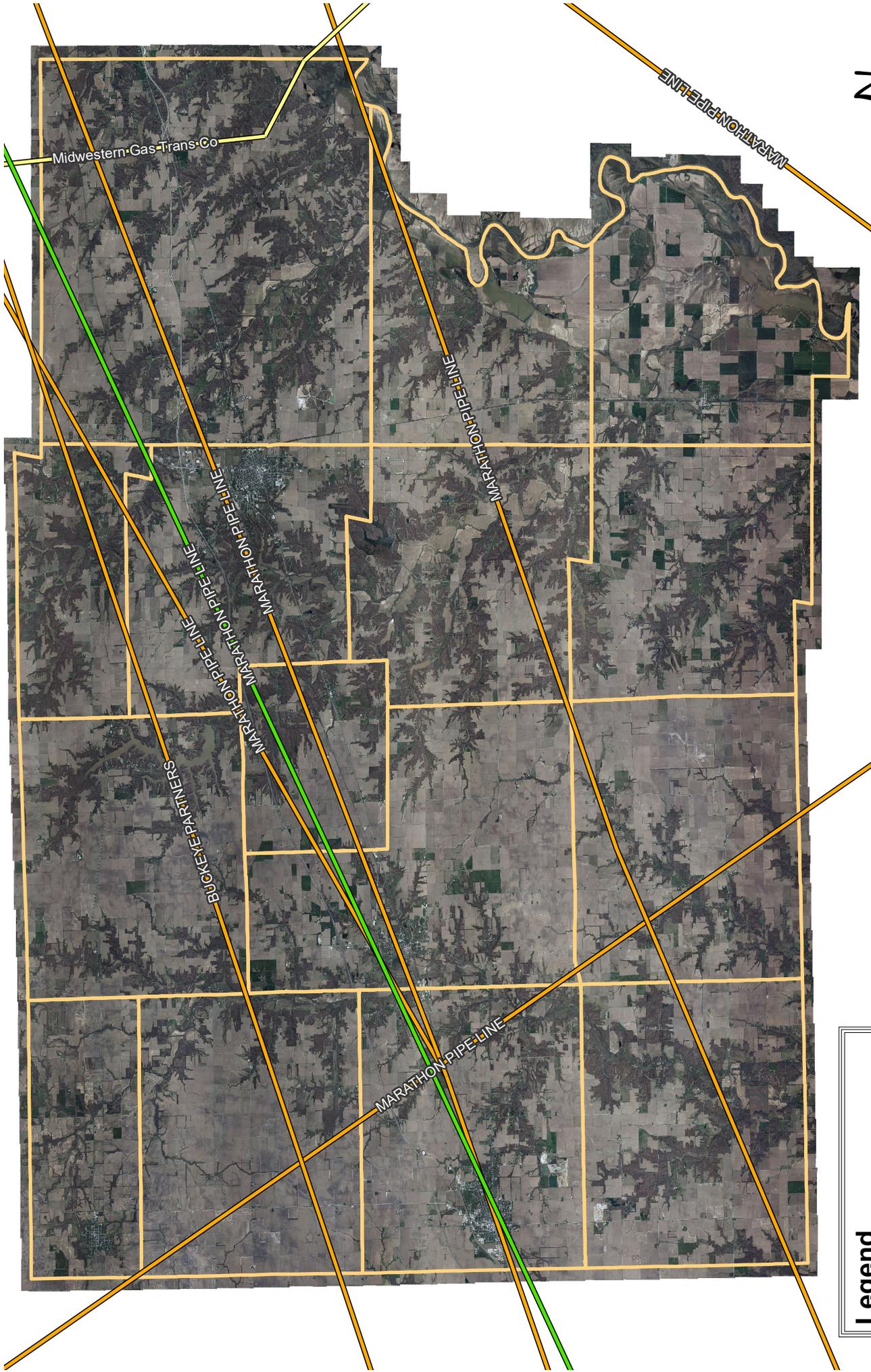
1. Police Station
2. Westfield ESDA
3. Littlejohn Grain Inc.
4. Water Tower
5. City Hall
6. Water Treatment Plant
7. Day Care
8. Day Care
9. Shelter
10. Head Start Pre-School
11. Township Building
12. Fire Department



Westfield Critical Facilities Type

- City Hall
- Day Care Providers
- Emergency Operation Center
- Fire Department
- Hazardous Material
- Police
- Potable Water
- School
- Shelter

**ATTACHMENT B
PIPELINE MAP**



Pipelines In Clark County

Legend

- Crude Oil Pipelines
- Natural Gas Pipelines
- Petroleum Pipelines
- Political Township Boundary

**ATTACHMENT C
FIRE DISTRICT MAP**

ATTACHMENT D
HAZARDOUS IMPACT ZONES

Clark County Critical Facilities: Auburn Township

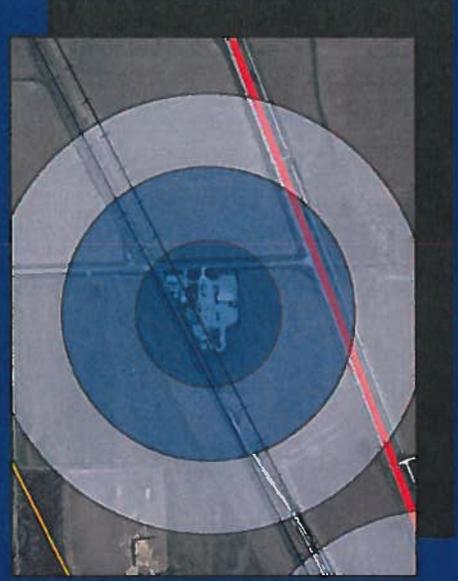
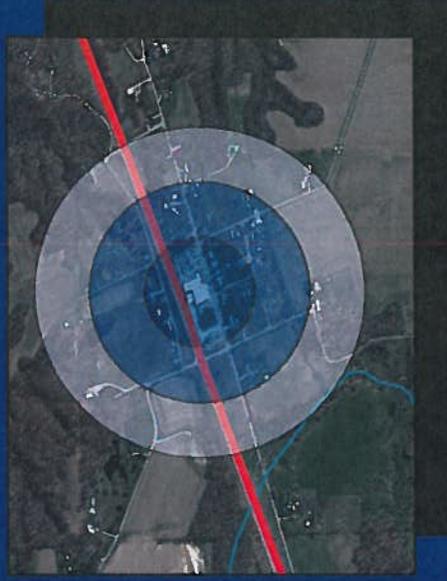
HAZARDOUS IMPACT ZONES



Legend	
	Clark Municipalities
	Crude Oil
	Petroleum Pipeline
	Railroads
	Marshall Roads
	State Highways
	Streams
	US Highways
	Buffer Distance 500
	1000
	1500



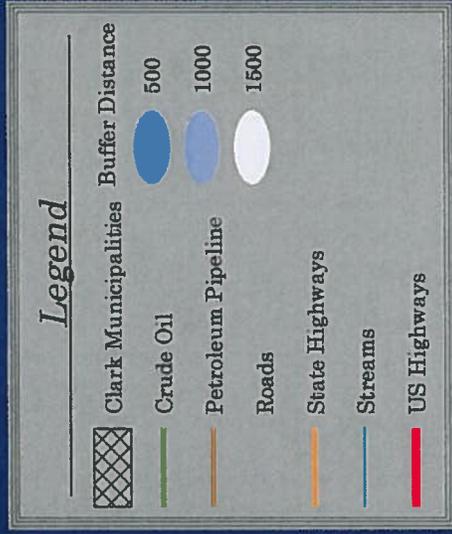
1. YARGUS MANUFACTURING
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL



2. ILLINI FS
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL

Clark County Critical Facilities: Casey Township

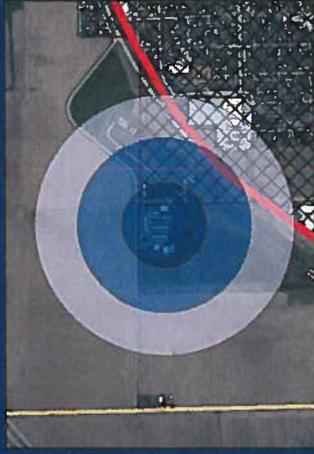
HAZARDOUS IMPACT ZONES



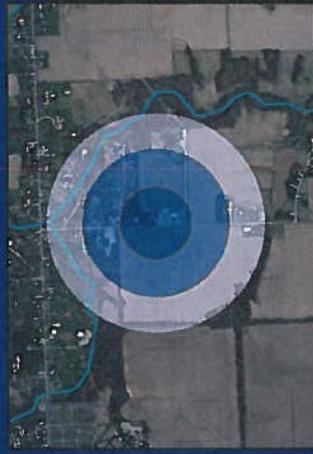
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HAZARDOUS MATERIAL



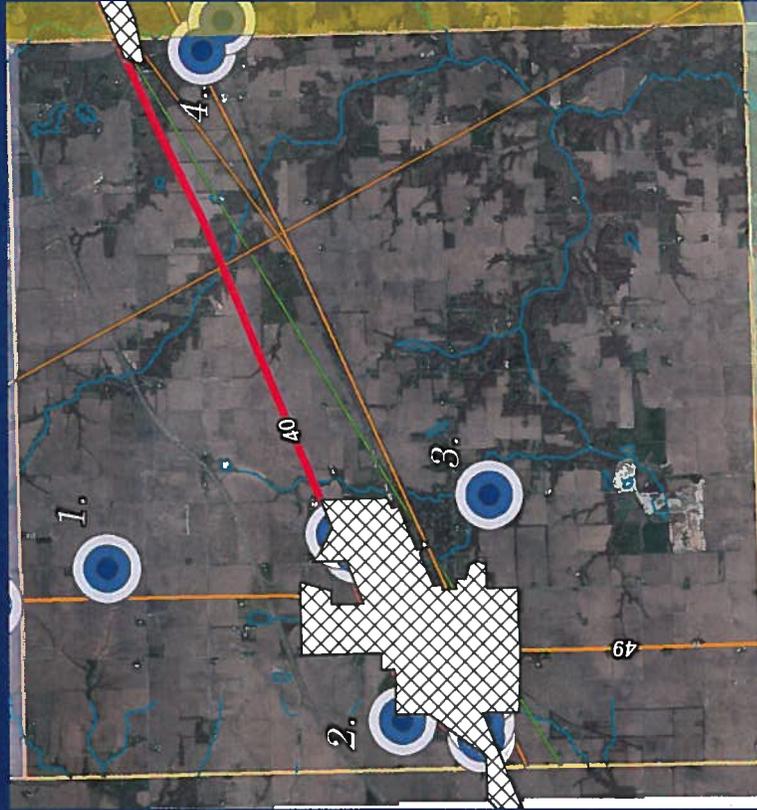
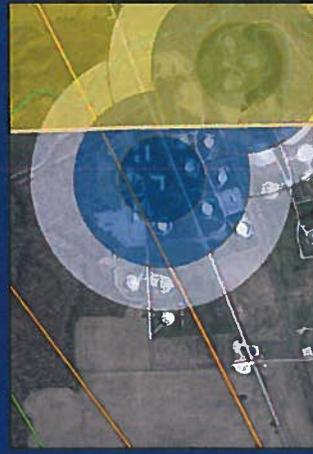
2. CASEY MUNICIPAL
AIRPORT



3. GARVER, INC.
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL

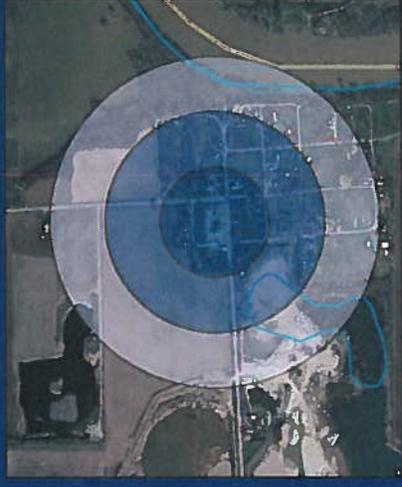
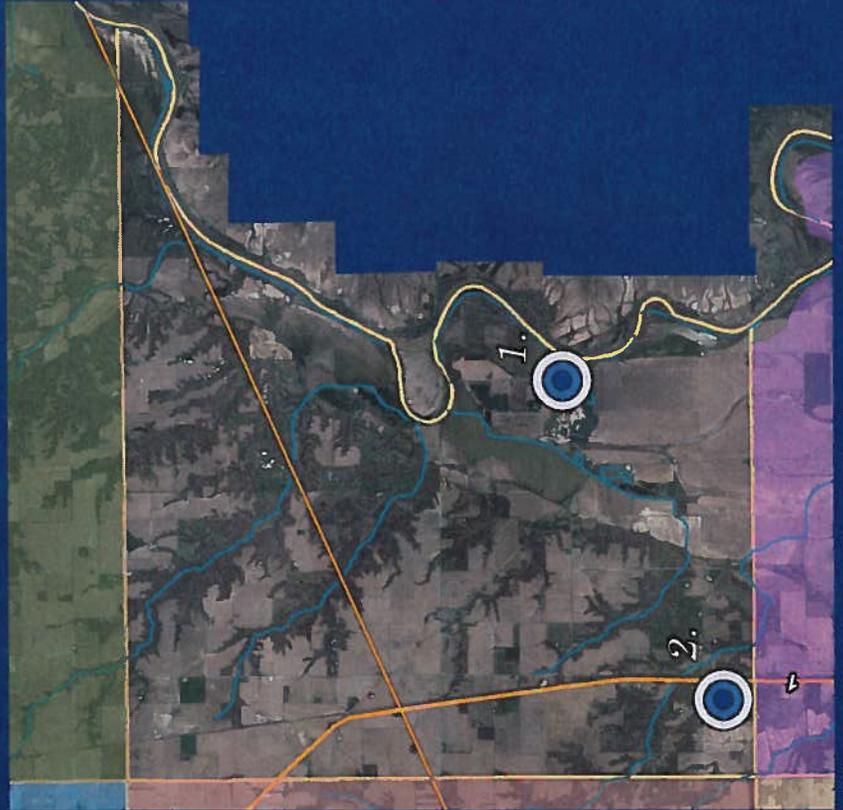
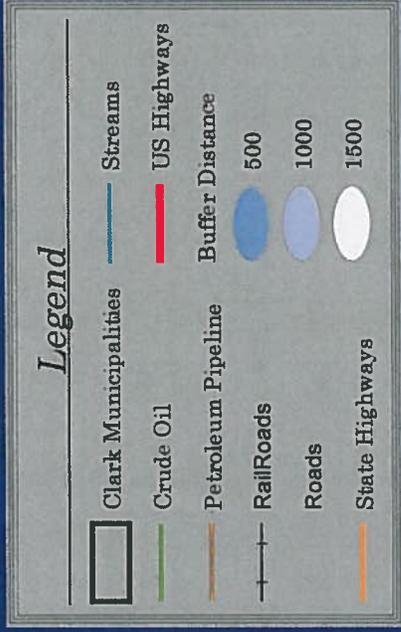


4. MARATHON PIPELINE LLC
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL



Clark County Critical Facilities: Darwin Township

HAZARDOUS IMPACT ZONES



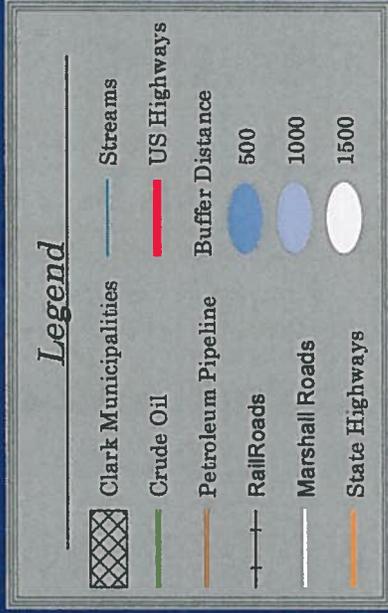
1. BUNKER HILL SUPPLY COMPANY
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL



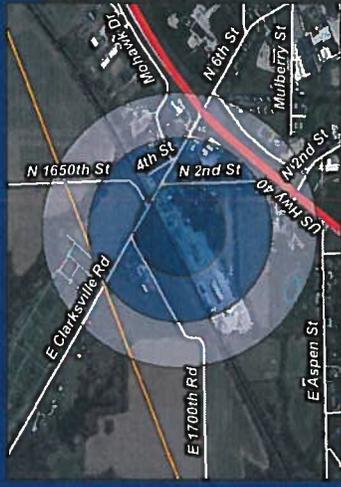
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HAZARDOUS MATERIAL

Clark County Critical Facilities: Marshall Township

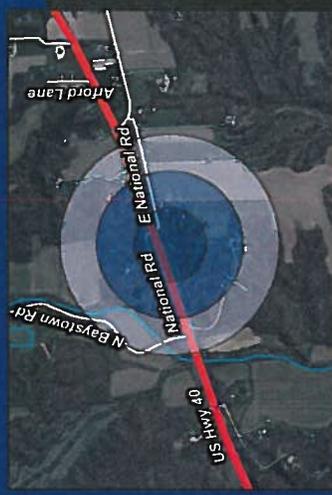
HAZARDOUS IMPACT ZONES



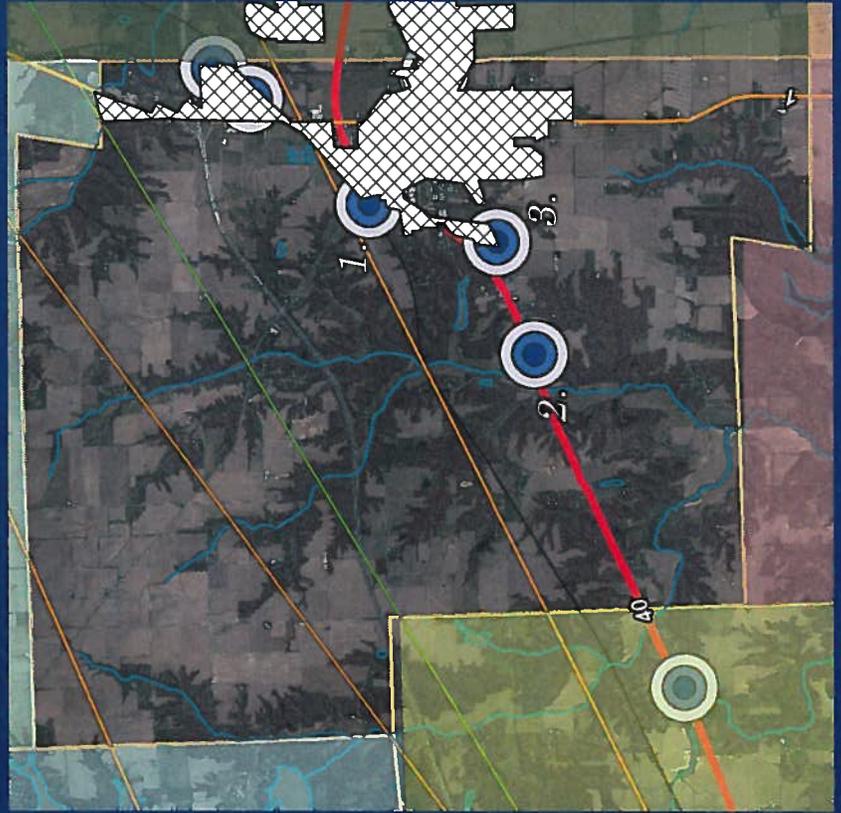
1. EFFINGHAM EQUITY
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL



2. HIGH PRESSURE GAS
REGULATING STATION
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL

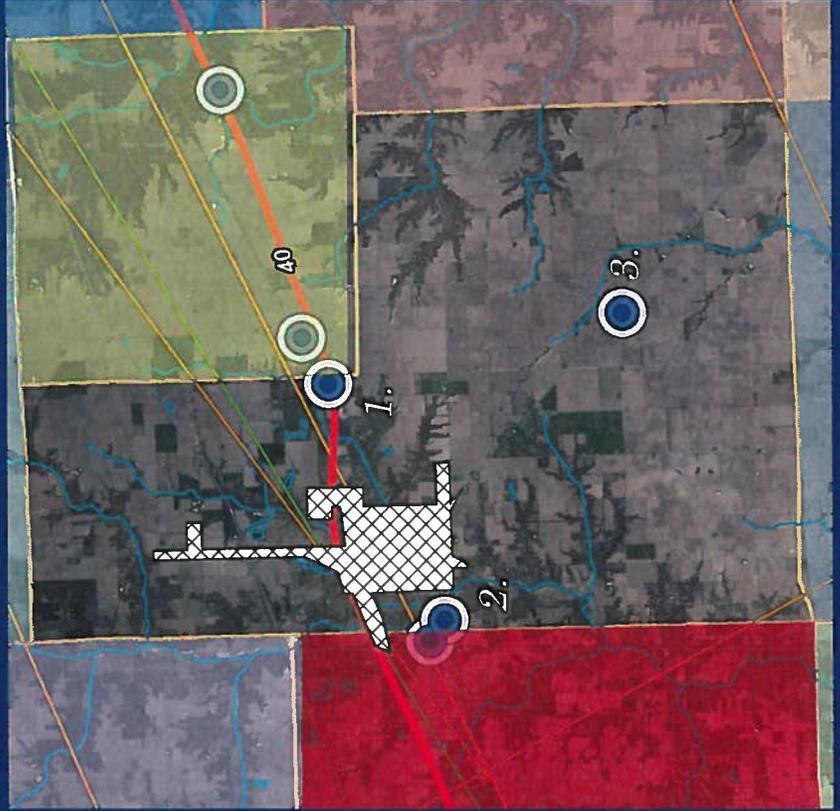


3. CHARLES
INDUSTRIES LTD.
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL



Clark County Critical Facilities: Martinsville Township

HAZARDOUS IMPACT ZONES



1. LITTLEJOHN GRAIN
INC.



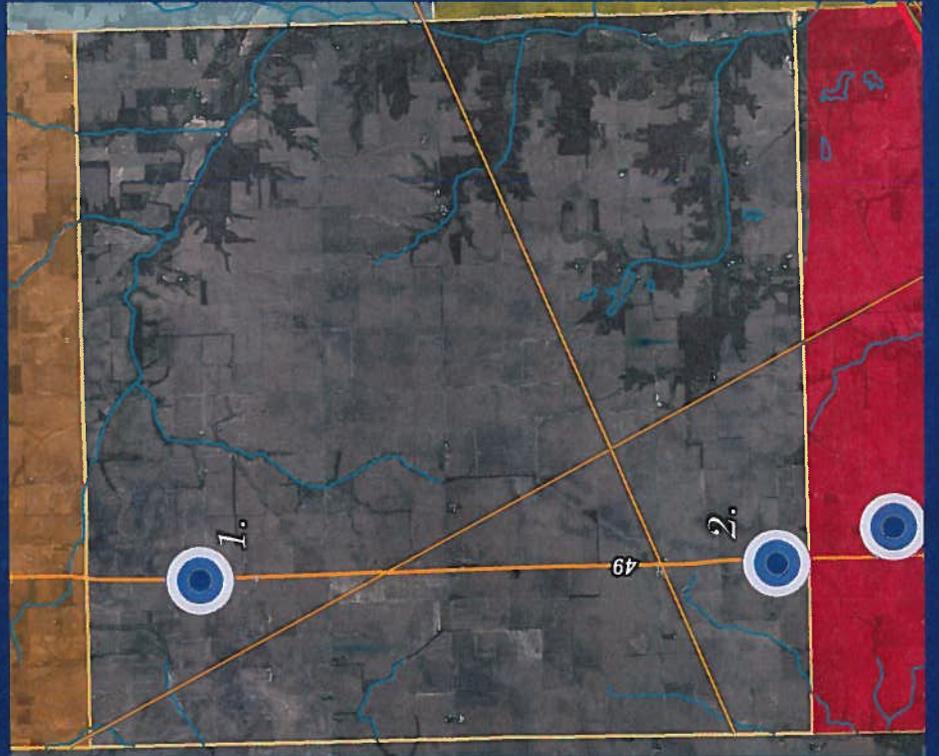
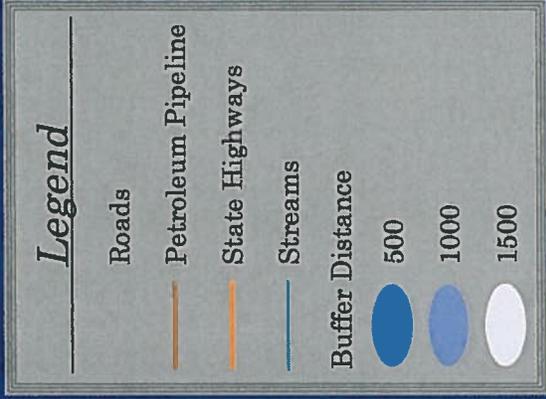
2. MARATHON PIPELINE
AND TANK FARM
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL



3. HELENA CHEMICAL
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL

Clark County Critical Facilities: Parker Township

HAZARDOUS IMPACT ZONES



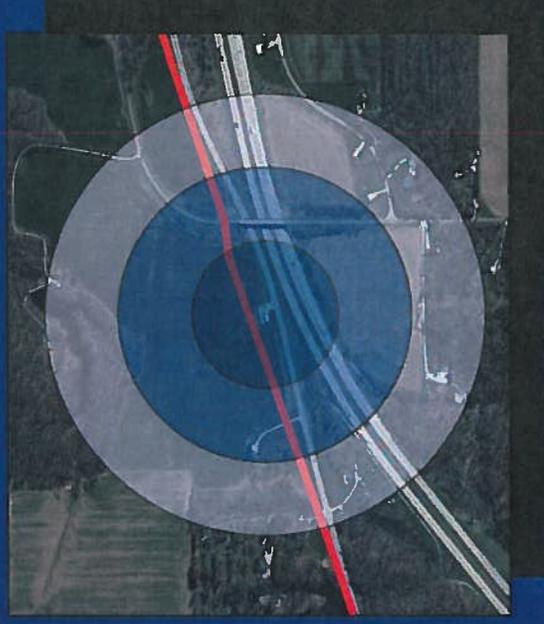
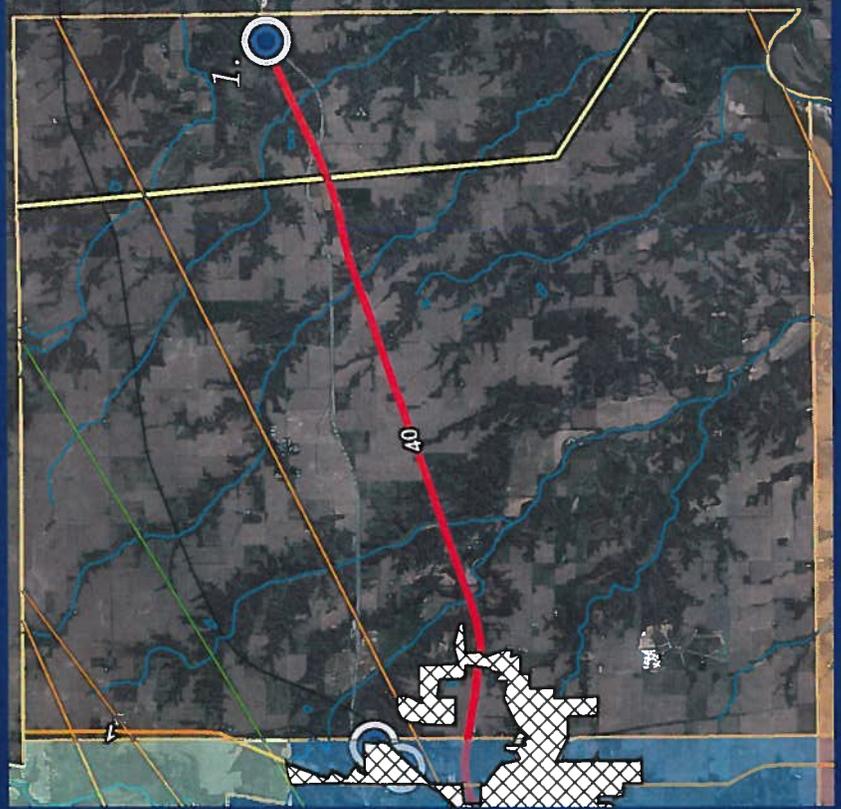
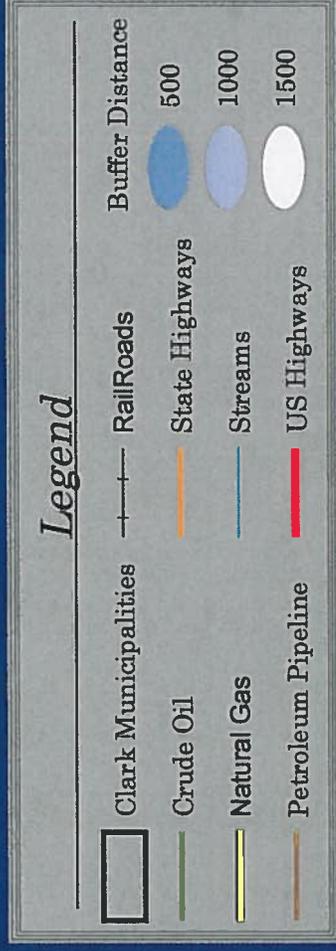
1. ASHLEY OIL CO.
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL



2. HORIZONTAL SYSTEMS, INC.
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL

Clark County Critical Facilities: Wabash Township

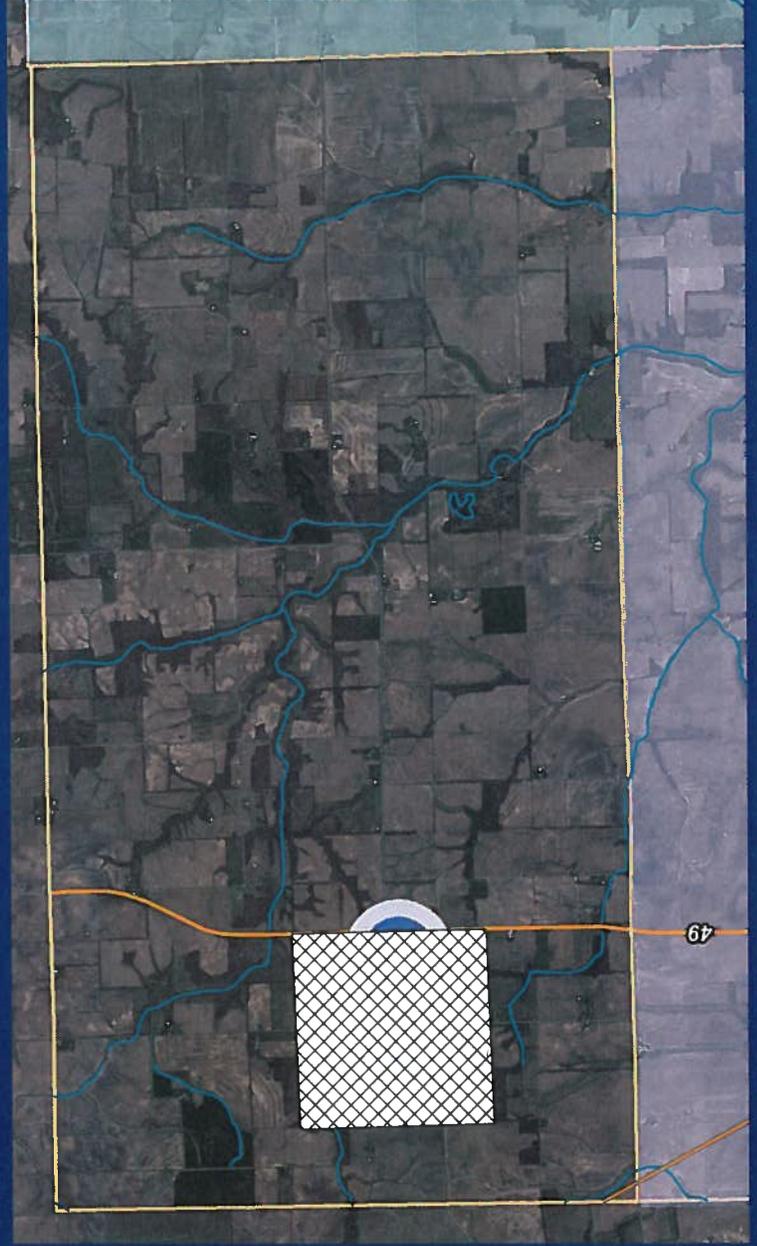
HAZARDOUS IMPACT ZONES



1. HIGH PRESSURE GAS
TRANSFER STATION
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL

Clark County Critical Facilities: Westfield Township

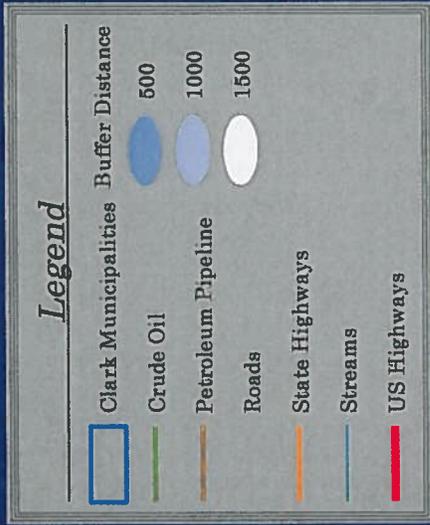
HAZARDOUS IMPACT ZONES



LITTLEJOHN GRAIN INC.
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL

Clark County Critical Facilities: City of Casey

HAZARDOUS IMPACT ZONES

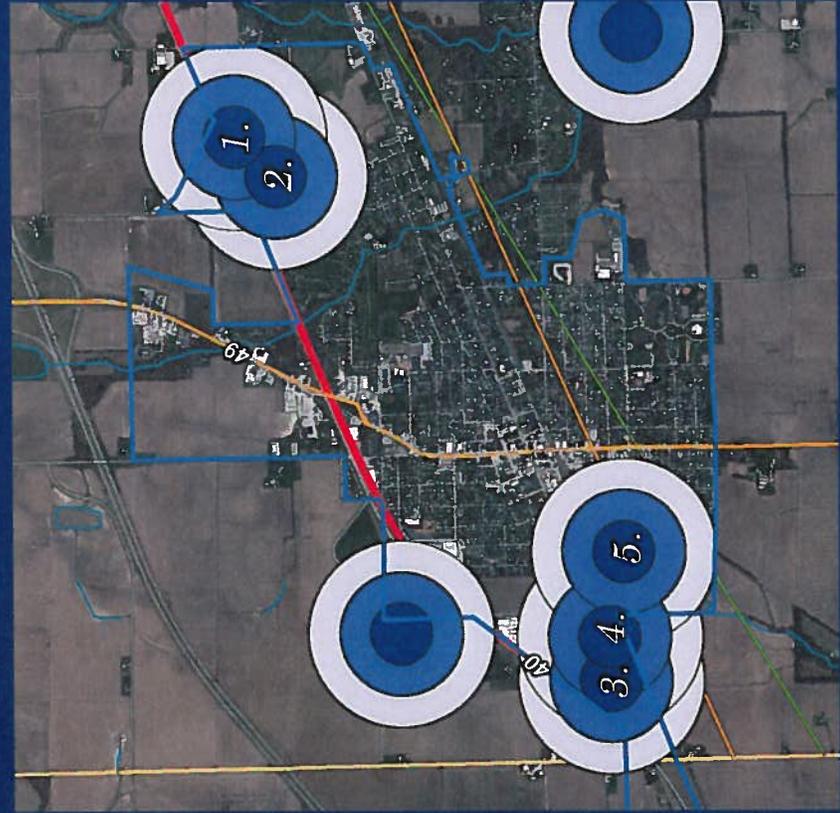


0 0.5 Miles



1. BOLINGER, INC.
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL

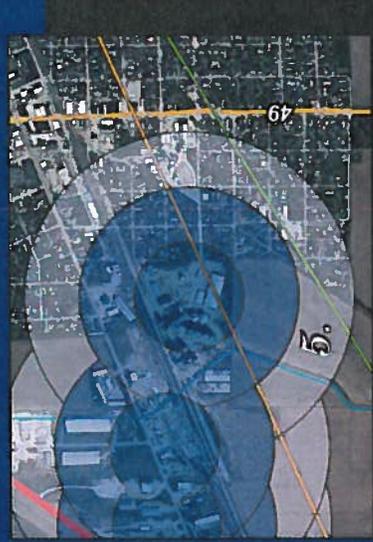
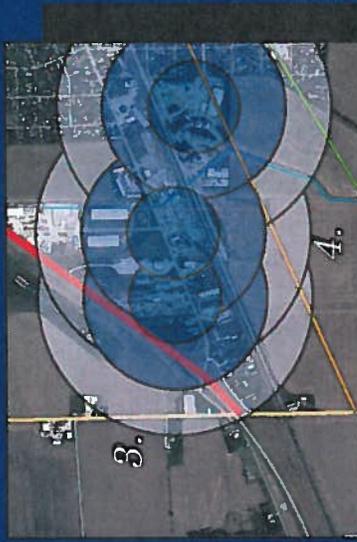
2. HEARTLAND A.G.
INC.



3. SUPERIOR GAS
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL

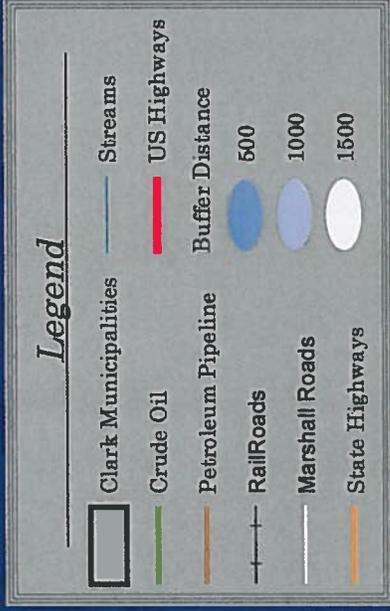
4. CASEY FERTILIZER
CO., INC.
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL

5. TGM
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL



Clark County Critical Facilities: City of Marshall

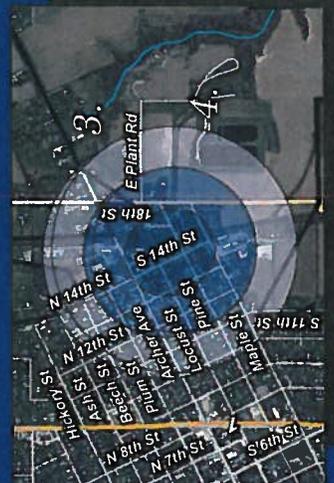
HAZARDOUS IMPACT ZONES



1. SUBSTATION
ELECTRIC POWER FACILITY

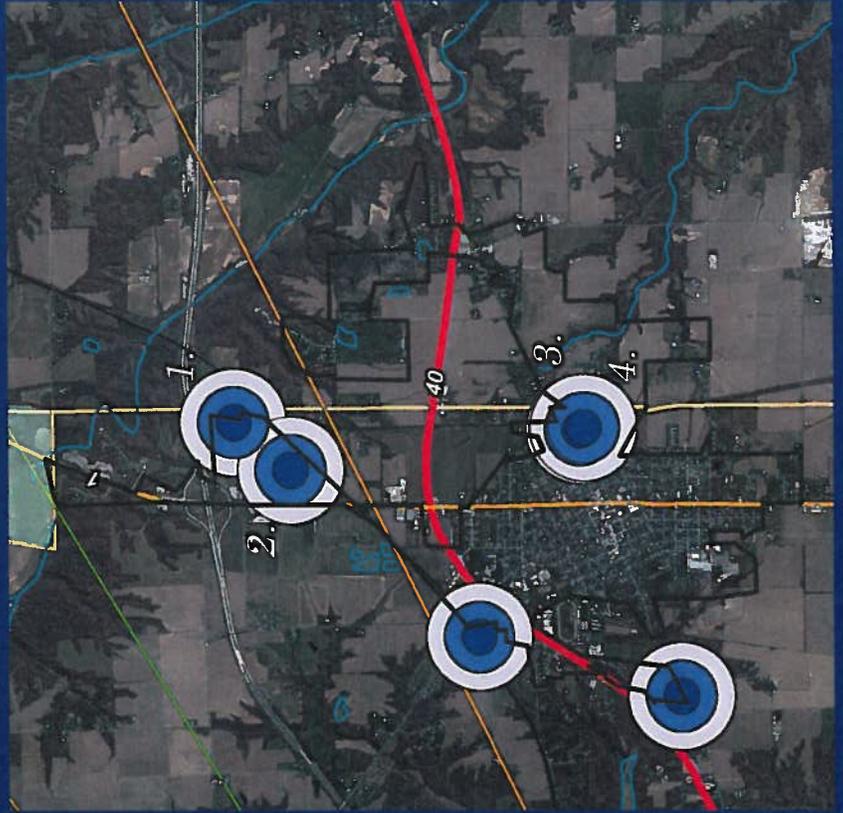


2. WALMART



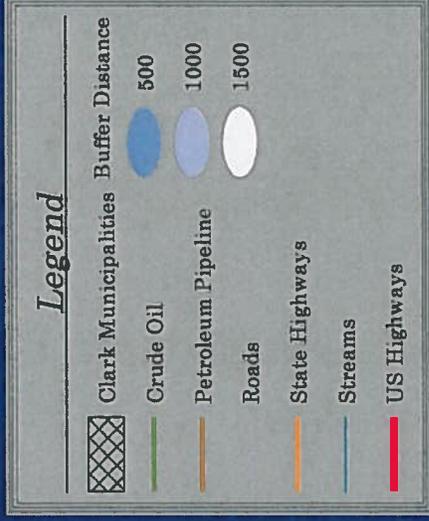
3. MARSHALL POWER
ELECTRIC POWER
FACILITY

4. GAS REGULATING
AND ELECTRICAL
SUBSTATIONS



Clark County Critical Facilities: City of Martinsville

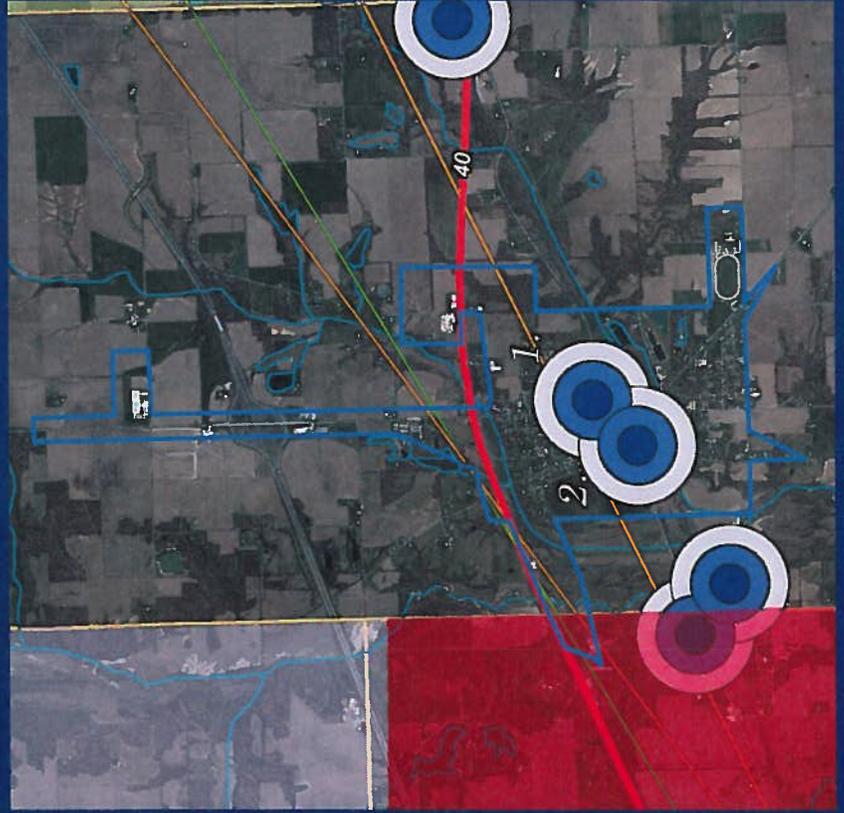
HAZARDOUS IMPACT ZONES



1. LITTLEJOHN GRAIN
INC.



2. ROWE FOUNDRY
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL



Clark County Critical Facilities: Village of Westfield

HAZARDOUS IMPACT ZONES

Legend

- Clark Municipalities
- Roads
- State Highways
- Buffer Distance
 - 500
 - 1000
 - 1500



LITTLEJOHN GRAIN INC.
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL

**ATTACHMENT E
MEETING MINUTES**

Clark County HMP Steering Committee Meeting
Clark County Courthouse, Marshall
November 13, 2015 @ 10a.m.

The meeting began at approximately 10:15a.m.

Kelly Lockhart and Jackie Chism were representing CCRP for this meeting.

Kelly discussed our current progress with the HMP update and his thoughts on how we should proceed. Rather than simply updating the information in the current plan, he proposed to write a new plan and reference the original information where necessary, that way the important information from the original plan isn't lost. He will send each Committee member the required timesheet via email so that they can track their hours to meet the local match amount.

The City of Marshall has expressed concern that since the current plan expired on November 12, there is no current HMP in place. We need to get this approved by January 2016, or if funds are applied for from FEMA, they will be denied.

Jackie passed out copies of the maps CCRP currently has of each township in the county. Everyone was given the task of looking over said maps and making corrections or additions before the next meeting. Any critical facilities, communication towers, etc that have been added since the mapping information was last updated is needed.

Kelly discussed that as of January 1, 2016 911 addressing for all counties will be mandatory. Funding will become available soon.

The committee decided that a new goal should be added to the plan regarding updating the CAD system that 911 uses. Theirs is seriously outdated. Time table for this goal is 5 years.

Clean Line will be possibly building within the County in the next 5 years. This location should be added to the maps as well.

Next meeting: December 1, 2015

The meeting adjourned at 11:38 a.m.

Clark County HMP Steering Committee Meeting
Clark County Courthouse, Marshall
December 1, 2015 @ 10a.m.

The meeting began at approximately 10:12a.m.

Kelly Lockhart and Jackie Chism were representing CCRP for this meeting.

Kelly collected the Critical Facilities maps that were handed out at the last meeting. Each member was instructed to add any critical facilities that were missing and anything else that they felt should be represented on the maps of the county. Such additions include: Moonshine-as there are periodically large amounts of visitors there, the health dept on Martinsville Township map- between I40 & I70 and polling places.

Joel stated he can get us a shapefile of the gas mains in the county.

Fire districts-Todd has a map of that he can get us from the 911 station. (911 director is Jim Bender)

In case of tornado the 911 center in Marshall is considered the "Command Center" but there are designated places in each community where people can go in an emergency.

CCRP will need equipment lists from each fire, police, ambulance and municipality. Marshall has one already. Michael Duvall will get the rest to Kelly at the earliest opportunity. He will also get us a list of communication tower locations to add to the maps.

We will also need lists of mutual aid agreements-Hutton and Ashmore have agreements in place with Westfield.

Steve Turpin suggested that Kelly attend a County Board meeting to get more information. They are every 3rd Friday at 8a.m.

Next meeting: January 5, 2016

The meeting adjourned at 11:15 a.m.

Clark County HMP Steering Committee Meeting
Clark County Courthouse, Marshall
January 5, 2016 @ 10a.m.

The meeting began at approximately 10:05a.m.

Kevin McReynolds, Jackie Chism and Courtney Sage (intern) were representing CCRP for this meeting.

No Hazard Ranking sheets were returned as no one remembered to do them. They will be covered at the next meeting.

No further information on the maps was reported. Kelly Lockhart has the additions that were identified at the last meeting and he will coordinate with our GIS technician to get them updated.

Jackie presented everyone present with the list of Mitigation Goals and Strategies from the original HMP and as a group they were each discussed and updated or removed as necessary. Many showed significant progress. No new goals were added. Jackie will update the list for the new HMP.

Kevin gave an update on the York Buy Out. He has received all of the appraisals, however until the funds from the state are officially available, no offers can be made to the residents.

Kevin was asked about writing a grant for Marshall for a new siren and he will get with Kelly to discuss that and let the appropriate officials know what needs to be done.

At the next meeting, we will go over the Hazard Ranking sheets and discuss which hazards present the highest threats to Clark County. We will also have updated maps from Kelly to show the committee.

Next Meeting: Tuesday, February 2nd at 10a.m.

The meeting adjourned at 10:45a.m.

Clark County Hazard Mitigation
Steering Committee Meeting
Tuesday February 2, 2016 at 10:00a.m.

The meeting began at 10:00a.m.

Kelly Lockhart and Jackie Chism were representing CCRP for this meeting.

Kelly discussed the local match and how important it is for everyone to continue tracking the hours they spent working on these plans. We are nearing completion on the plan and should have no problem reaching local match as long as everyone is putting their time in.

We briefly discussed an update on the York Buy Out, which is still waiting on the state to proceed.

Jackie handed out worksheets for the hazard ranking and we went through them as a group. A different ranking system was used from the original Hazard Mitigation Plan. A point system will be used in the updated version to indicate severity. Members discussed each hazard and assigned the most agreed upon severity based upon the percentage of the population affected. These will be converted into graphs and added to the plan.

Westfield and Parker townships need added to the maps as critical facilities due to oil fields and tank batteries.

Miscellaneous notes: 1988 was a memorable earthquake and thunderstorm in Clark County. Research. Of 15,000 parcels in the county, almost 7,000 are farms.

Next Meeting: March 3, 2016

The meeting adjourned at 11:08a.m.

Clark County HMP Steering Committee Meeting
Thursday March 3, 2016
10:00 a.m.

The meeting began at approximately 10:00a.m.

Kelly Lockhart and Jackie Chism were representing CCRP for this meeting.

The steering committee met at the highway dept. as a large amount of room was needed. Large maps of each township within the county were laid out on tables and everyone present was to review these and make additions/corrections to the critical facilities listed. We spent approximately one hour on this and no other business was discussed. Several corrections to spelling were made and a number of additions were pointed out that CCRP will add to the maps before completion.

The meeting adjourned at 11:00 a.m.

ATTACHMENT F
NEWS ARTICLES

City, Fire District dispute hydrant responsibilities

By Mary Chipman
Independent Editor
Marshall apparently needs a few new fire hydrants, but so far, no one seems willing to foot the bill for them.
At Monday evening's City Council meeting, Marshall Mayor Ted Trefz asked the council for "guidance" concerning fire hydrants in the city limits. Various hydrants throughout the city were flushed recently, he said, and found not to be in good working order. He asked for the council's permission

to let the faulty hydrants "go to heck," saying he believed they were the financial responsibility of the Marshall Fire District.
And City Attorney Richard Bernardoni said it was his opinion the city has no responsibility to provide its residents with fire hydrants.
But the mayor noted that in the past, the Fire District has been unwilling to provide funds for the city fire hydrants. The council then decided to set up a meeting with the Fire District's

trustees to try to resolve the situation. "It's crazy to burn the town down for a buck or two," Councilman Al Jamison observed.
"We do owe it to the people to provide some kind of fire protection," Councilman Marian Thompson agreed.
Superintendent of Utilities, George Smith said Tuesday parts for the faulty hydrants have already been ordered and delivered to the city. In fact, they arrived the morning after the council meeting.

As soon as weather permits, Smith predicted city crews would begin the repair and installation process for the hydrants.
Smith said an entirely new hydrant needs to be installed at Fourth and Locust streets. A car apparently hit a hydrant located there about three years ago, he said, knocking it out of the ground. Whether the city or Fire District ever replaced the hydrant.
Ironically, a hydrant directly behind City Hall on Archer Avenue also needs

to be replaced. And others at Third and Archer, Sixth and Beech, Twelfth and Archer, and possibly one at Route One and Hickory, are leaking and need to be repaired.
Smith said all the city's hydrants are tested for leaks twice a year. The city does have some spare hydrants and parts in stock, and did replace three or four in the city limits this year.
According to Smith, installing and repairing hydrants is a time-consuming, costly job. He estimated

every time a hydrant is changed it costs \$1,000 for labor and parts.
City Attorney Bernardoni reaffirmed his position Tuesday, again saying he didn't believe the city should have to finance the hydrants.
He said he'd found case law indicating the responsibility rests with the Fire District. And he noted that although the Fire District might have a "different contention," personal property taxes from the area fund fire fire protection services.
Fire District Chief Clayton Rhoads said Tuesday that the city of Marshall already has "more fire protection than rural areas, yet 75 percent of the tax dollars funding the Fire District come from country dwellers."
"Why should more tax money be used for the city when it already has more protection?" he commented. "I don't think that's right."
Although there are approximately 80 hydrants in the city limits, Rhoads noted there are only a few scattered in rural areas.
And as far as the city council is concerned, Rhoads said, "I still argue with them that they're wrong, but if they approve it to me we'll do otherwise."
The Fire District's attorney Joe Schroeder, said Wednesday he had not been contacted about the financial dispute regarding the hydrants. He said until he had time to research the subject he would not comment further.

Marshall

Thursday, June 17, 1982
Volume 127, Issue 48

Serving Marshall
As No Other Newspaper Can...

Independent

Council discusses drainage problems

By Mary Chipman
Independent Editor
Whether to dig ditches or build curbs was the subject of controversy at the Marshall City Council's Monday night meeting.
The area of discussion was Spires Subdivision. Wayne Colby, a spokesman of this subdivision, informed the council some homes in the subdivision are having drainage problems.
But a discussion of how to correct those drainage problems set off a heated discussion between various councilmen.
According to Richard Smitley, chairman of the city's sewer and water committee, the committee had met with residents of the area and agreed with their proposal to build 6 to 8-inch pipes across their driveways with excess water running into ditches in their front yards.
"The area concerned is 300 feet in Spires' first and second subdivision, he said, from Cherry Street east to the railroad tracks.
This area only would need the ditches, according to Smitley. The rest of the two subdivisions, which he said have structures "causing problems for future development," could be curbed and guttered.
The suggestion to build ditches in this area was not warmly received by Councilman Al Jamison. He said ditches in general are "infested," that they would cause the property value of homes in Spires Subdivision to "fall apart at the seams," and that he is against them "100 percent."
The matter of ditches in this area is further complicated by a city ordinance against them. Although the subdivision was built in accordance with city regulations originally, it would be against a more recent ordinance to build ditches in it.
Jamison said if the council permits ditches in the subdivision it might as well "erase the ordinance and let people do what they want."
If the city built the ditches it would get "a bunch of fire" from subdividers later if the city "didn't give them everything they want," he predicted.
City Attorney Richard Bernardoni noted the council cannot permit exceptions to ordinances as it sees fit. Ordinances are applied to everyone or no one, he said.
Superintendent of Utilities George Smith said he didn't see why an exception couldn't be made for such a small portion of town. He said the city would benefit from the ditches.
"It's in the city's best interest to make the city decent," Jamison replied. And when Bernardoni pointed out the only way an exception could be

made for Spires would be to change the ordinance with a public hearing, Smith replied, "Let's get out our pocketbooks and curb all of it then."
Colby noted residents in the area are anxious to have the situation resolved. He said they are not against curbs and gutters in the area, but need to know the council's position before they can proceed.
Marshall Mayor Ted Trefz said the council should not make the decision at Monday's meeting. And Councilman Smitley suggested the city get cost estimates for curbs and gutters for the subdivision and discuss it again at a sewer and water committee meeting.
TRW water line

supply is not adequate to provide a sprinkler system for the warehouse. "The hydraulics just aren't there," he explained.
Councilmen Smitley said the sewer and water committee recommended the city cost share the project. The city would pay for materials including a valve and tap, which would cost \$2,148.90, and TRW would pay the rest, he said.
Smitley said the firm benefits Marshall providing jobs to city residents. He added the city has had "positive relations" with TRW in the past 20 years. Other industries have been supported by the council, he said, and the move would "look good for future growth." Calling the project an "excellent investment," he strongly recommended the council approve it.

Other business
In other business the city council — Had a heated discussion concerning its waiting list for gas meters.
Councilman Terry Claffelter called an ordinance preventing a land-owner from signing up for more than one gas meter at a time "the biggest bunch of bull—" I've ever seen in my life."
According to Claffelter, some people

are ready to move into new homes in Marshall and can't because they can't obtain gas meters.
In other instances, he said, gas meters have been distributed to areas where construction has barely started.
The current ordinance requires a land-owner only be allowed to sign up for one gas meter at a time. But in a developer's situation, Claffelter said, more than one gas meter may be needed at a time.
Councilman John Ferris noted the council had "sweated blood" to write the ordinance and declared to Claffelter he thought it was a "damn good one."
The discussion was then dropped without any action taken by the council.
Awarded a bid for \$6,300 to Central Electric Company of Fulton, Mo for an aluminum electric substation.
— Heard a report 260 season passes have been sold so far for the Marshall Community Pool.
— Discussed what Councilman Smitley called "extraordinary expenses" incurred by the two city attorneys. Smitley noted the attorneys are paid an \$8,000 retainer fee annually.
Bernardoni explained the retainer fee is for "general work" such as preparing ordinances. The city has caused additional expenses lately with condemnations and law suits.

Reasons sought for gas rate hike

By Bruce Goble
Staff Writer
Casey, Martinsville and Marshall officials agreed there wasn't much they could do about gas rate increases, but Wednesday morning they asked Midwestern Gas Transmission Company officials for, as Casey Alderman Pat Trunburg put it, "justification."
Trunburg pointed out, "we have a hard time selling it (the increases) to our people."
Marshall Alderman Jim Gwyn said local aldermen weren't "isolated from the people" like public officials in Chicago and New York who "don't get the heat like we do."
Casey Alderman Charles Williams agreed saying, "Everytime we pass on a rate increase, people come up and ask me 'Charlie, why did you raise my rates?'"
Trunburg said as a businessman he understood why prices rose, but he called gas increases a "P R" problem.
Midwestern rates for the three cities will go up 35-45 per cent July 1 and according to Midwestern official Jack Calhoun, the reason for the hike is a 35 to 40 cent increase from the supplier to Midwestern. He said Midwestern would not make "one penny more" because of the rate hike.
Calhoun and another Midwestern official Roger Kelm both said they thought gas prices would decrease in 1983 when deregulation at the well-head is scheduled to begin.
Kelm said then the market would control prices, and Calhoun added prices would "have to level out."
Marshall Mayor Ted Trefz was skeptical, pointing to the deregulation of gasoline. He said prices went down at first and then began to rise again.
Williams agreed saying he noticed in his grocery business that companies don't compete anymore. If one raises its prices, the other does so at the same time, and he predicted the same would happen in the gas industry.
But he also added that he thought reducing prices would enable a company to sell more and make more. "If you're not making enough, you have to get your volume up. I think you do that by reducing prices," Williams said.
Pointing to the CIPS suit, Casey Mayor Bill Savage said there wasn't much the cities could do about a rate hike. He said filing an official protest could be "rather ridiculous."
Savage pointed out that the city's CIPS suit has been in progress for between 5 and 6 years. "We could file a protest and have it take us 10 years, and we might not get a favorable ruling in 5 or

56 mph winds hit area

Storm knocks out power



Tuesday afternoon's storm downed a tree onto a power line about three-quarters of a mile north of Marshall shutting the power off to most of Clark County.
According to the Central Illinois Public Service Office in Paris, the tree cut into a 69,000 volt line, knocking out Marshall's power from about 3 p.m. until 9:45 p.m.
Louie Wilson, CIPS foreman, said a switch in CIPS-Marshall substation broke, delaying restoring power to the area. Velscol Chemical Corporation in Marshall fared the worst during the outage, with power not being restored to its Route One facility until around 3 a.m.
According to Superintendent of Utilities George Smith, several service lines in Marshall were either blown down by wind or knocked down by falling tree limbs. "There was quite a bit of wind damage," Smith said. He noted Wednesday's rain hindered the city's progress in cleaning brush and limbs from the ground.
Trees near South School and south on Route One were completely knocked down by wind, Smith said. Huge tree limbs were also knocked down on Second Street, and at Third and Beech a service line was downed by a falling limb.
On Plum Street, Smith said, a falling limb damaged a telephone cable.

line south of Kansas.
Other than the power outages, most of the area was left relatively unscathed by the storm. Part of a tree was blown down at the Jesse Black residence in Casey.
Casey Police Chief George Milbourn said other than that the wind blew down only a few small limbs.
Illinois 49 one mile south of Casey was blocked by an uprooted tree until about 6 p.m.
Martinsville Mayor Truman Dean said the storm downed half a tree blocking part of a Martinsville street yesterday afternoon. Dean also reported several limbs were blown down.
Westfield Utility Supt. Richard Wheeler said only a few limbs were down in Westfield. Greenup reported the same.
In Marshall, a few trees and several limbs were blown down by the storm, but no damage was reported to any buildings.
Casey weather observer James Totten reported a wind gust of 56 mph in Casey at 4:08 p.m. Tuesday. Precipitation in the storm totaled 71 of an inch.
Heavy rains, hail as big as an inch and winds up to 71 mph swept across parts of Central and Southern Illinois on Tuesday, knocking down power lines and uprooting trees, authorities said.
Authorities said power was cut to

Crews from Illinois Power and Illinois Consolidated Telephone were called out to restore electricity and telephone service.
The storm reportedly destroyed a grain elevator in Ohlman, Montgomery County.
High winds also knocked down power and telephone lines in parts of Charleston. The roof was torn from a house about two miles north of the city, the Coles County Sheriff's Department said.
A farmer near Hoytleton in Washington County said a 50-foot silo on his property was destroyed by high winds, possibly from a tornado.
There were at least four tornado sightings reported in Southern Illinois.
Hail up to an inch in diameter was reported in St. Clair and Fayette counties, while hail also fell in Clinton County.
In Marion County, officials said downed trees and tree limbs blocked roads at about 10 locations near Salem. They also reported some damage to businesses and homes.
Wind gusts of 65 mph were recorded at Outland Airport in Mount Vernon.

Inside

Extreme Weather

Deadly heat wave scorches central and eastern U.S.

By Azadeh Ansari and Farida Fawzy, CNN

🕒 Updated 8:08 AM ET, Mon July 25, 2016

Story highlights

Temperatures close to 100 degrees are expected across dozens of states

Five elderly Michigan residents died due to record heat and humidity

the National Weather Service forecasts. A heat index, or the "feels like" temperature, combines the effects of temperature and humidity on the human body.

Temperatures also could reach the century mark Monday afternoon in New York, Philadelphia and Washington.

[Overnight heat can be more deadly than daytime](#)

Heat dome to blame

The "heat dome," a high pressure system that causes hot air to stay trapped in the atmosphere, has nearly 54 million people under excessive heat warnings across 12 states, CNN meteorologist Sean Morris said.



(CNN) — Six heat-related deaths have been reported as dangerously high temperatures continue to scorch portions of the Eastern U.S. -- where heat advisories remain in effect into Monday, according to the National Weather Service.

Cody Flom, 12, suffered a fatal heat stroke while hiking at the Sonoran Mountain Preserve on Friday, where temperatures soared to a sweltering 111 degrees, a Phoenix Fire Dept. spokesperson said Monday.

Heat indexes well over 100 degrees are expected across dozens of states in the nation's central and eastern portions,

the National Weather Service forecasts. A heat index, or the "feels like" temperature, combines the effects of temperature and humidity on the human body.

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The sweltering Midwest weather claimed the lives of a handful of people in the Detroit area over the course of three days, Roseville Police Chief James Berlin told CNN.

Five elderly residents who had underlying health issues died as a result of the sky-rocketing temperatures, Berlin said. Residents were encouraged to stay hydrated and find an air-conditioned place to avoid heat exhaustion or heat stroke.

Related Video: What is a 'heat dome'?

01:10

Dangerous, sweltering weekend ahead for much of US. Prep for heat & take care of one another
<https://t.co/wipkTPWDj7> pic.twitter.com/s27Cosdq9i

— NOAA (@NOAA) July 22, 2016

Detroit police and firefighters are doing their part to help residents beat the summer heat. They're offering rides to cooling centers set up at the city's recreation center and public library and distributing water to residents.

Heat is one of the country's leading weather-related killers, and each year [dozens of Americans die from overexposure](#) to high temperatures, according to The National Weather Service.

WHAT ARE THE WARNING SIGNS OF

HEAT EXHAUSTION

- Dizziness
- Headache
- Heavy sweating
- Paleness
- Muscle cramps

HEAT STROKE

- Throbbing headache
- Unconsciousness
- Confusion
- Rapid, strong pulse
- Red, hot, dry skin (no sweating)
- Body Temperature above 103°F

CNN WEATHER

Source: CDC

Heat stroke can happen very quickly after heat exhaustion settles in.

Hot, dry and breezy conditions across the West Coast have also hampered efforts to contain the rapidly expanding [Sand Fire](#). The fast-growing wildfire, which was only 10% contained Sunday, has consumed more than 33,000 acres.

Warmest half year on record
BREAKING NEWS

Critics shouted "Shame! Shame! Shame!" at outgoing DNC chief Debbie Wasserman Schultz and booed her during a Florida delegates meeting.

Health +

Live TV

see the latest news and share your comments with CNN Health on [Facebook](#) and

CNN's Sean Morris, Doug Criss, Keith Allen, and Joe Sutton

The Marshall Herald - May 30, 1917

"Saturday's tornado finished the village of Livingston, which vicissitudes in its life of 87 years. It was brought into existence through the building of the National Road and its projectors confidently expected it to become a metropolis. Robert Ferguson entered the land from the government and laid out the town in 1830. It began growing like a mushroom and soon became an important trading point for the pioneers. In 1833 David Wyrick put up a large two story hotel building on the most prominent corner in town, the lumber being whip-sawed by hand. The old tavern was a noted stopping place for stage drivers on the National Road and did a good business for many years. Even the power of the tornado was not sufficient to pull its massive timbers apart and it still stands, although badly wrecked. The Masonic Lodge was organized in 1867. It owned its building, the lower floor of which was occupied by the Crumrine store. Its property was completely destroyed except the lodge records.

"Livingston entered into the contest for the location of the county seat, in the early days, but when that was located at Marshall the decline of the village began and had continued ever since. Its destruction is now complete, for very few of the buildings destroyed in Saturday's storm will be rebuilt.

"The Livingston Methodist Church was one of the oldest church buildings in this part of the state. The third week in August last year the congregation celebrated its diamond jubilee with a memorable series of meetings attended by many visitors from near and far. The church site was donated by Robert A. Ferguson. The brick for the building were burned and laid by Henry Hutchinson and the house was completed and occupied in 1831. Twice had the building been badly damaged by tornadoes, once soon after completion and again about the time of the civil war, when the west wall and part of the east end were blown down. Peter Cartwright and others of the noted pioneer ministers preached there at times. The first regular pastor was Rev. S. P. Burr. Robert McIntyre, afterwards bishop, preached there while pastor at Marshall, both churches then being in one circuit. The burying ground is some ten years older than the church. It is scarcely probable that the old church will be rebuilt."

[From The Marshall Herald - 30 May, 1917, submitted by: Cindy McCachern]

1907

A quiet, peaceful and happy village at 5:30, almost a total wreck, with dead, maimed, wounded and terrorized people at 6:30 PM—that describes the condition at York in Clark County, Illinois, on the evening of Friday, June 7. The people of Marshall were horrified Friday evening to learn that a cyclone had swept over the Southeast section of the county an hour before, carrying death and destruction with it. News was hard to obtain for a time owing to the fact that telephone lines were demolished by the storm and the only words received were from carriers who rode to West York, a mile and a half away.

The storm coming in the evening, accompanied by hail and torrents of rain, followed by early darkness, only added terror to the already panic stricken people but willing hands were soon at rescue work. Fathers and mothers sought children, children sought parents and there was general rejoicing as dear ones were restored to each other. The two fatalities that occurred were lamented by all, but the feeling seemed to be that only the hand of Providence saved many lives from being crushed out.

The most destructive storm in the counties history visited the southeast section of Clark County Friday evening at about 6 O'clock, almost destroying York, one of the oldest villages in Illinois.

The general direction of the storm was from the Northwest to the Southeast. The first point touched was on the Morton farm in Melrose Twp. The next place damaged was at the farm of T. W. Richards between West Union and West York; there a barn and other outbuildings were laid low. Rising a little then, the next point touched was at James Weldon's where the damage was similar to that at Richards. Passing on to James Nicols, the storm gathered in fury and barns, wagon sheds, wind mills, and everything in its path was shattered. The house was there also badly damaged. Roof gone and a hole in the South Side of the brick residence large enough to drive a team through. Fences disappeared like chaff in a mill.

A building in a field next was unroofed, and then the York Cemetery was struck. Giant trees were twisted and torn to pieces as though by a monster hand. Hardly a tree remained in the cemetery, but strangely enough none of the

grave stones seemed to of been damaged. Swerving South a short ways the storm entered York from the Southwest and moved northeast. Every house in the way was turned to scrap, and in many cases there is nothing to identify even the location of a building.

The house in which were Mrs. Malinda Pinkston, aged about sixty years, her aged mother, her daughter and granddaughter was one of the first to go down. The rescue party found Mrs. Pinkston lying against a tree that had gone down in the storm, almost lifeless and she died in less than one hour, never regaining consciousness. Her mother was found in the top of the same tree, slightly scratched about the face but not otherwise hurt. The daughter and granddaughter were found in the street beyond with a section of roof over them and unhurt. The body of Henry Rook was found about 60 foot from his house. He had passed Pritchard's store just a few minutes before the storm struck and it is presumed he did not reach his house. He breathed his last a few minutes after he was found.

Backwards and forwards through the little town swept the storm, leaving wreckage of every kind, striking the canning factory on the South then the lumber yard to the northeast. The furious little black cloud passed over the river where all the trees in the path and also the roof of the Miles dwelling, close to the ferry landing on the Indiana side, were carried away. Then proceeded to the southeast apparently raining and was lost to view. Rescue parties did a systematic search for the dead and wounded.

Following is a list of the damage to property as nearly as it could be obtained at this writing.

Canning factory building badly wrecked and thousands of cans blown into the river.

Lumber yard owned by Henry Rook, saw mill, wind mill, ect, almost total loss with thousands of feet of fine lumber blown into the river.

Large two story frame dwelling of Henry Rook badly damaged.

Steve Freeman, large two story frame, unroofed and building as it stands nothing more than a shell. Almost a total loss.

Mrs. Malinda Pinkston, killed, house utterly destroyed with all contents missing. Hardly a board left on the place.

M. R. Newman, total wreck.

Ben Miller, total wreck.

Andrew Pinkston wrecked and wreckage caught fire, but was extinguished. Total loss.

Mrs. Jane Roberts, total.

William Myers, total.

John Fitch's house badly damaged and barn totally gone.

Mrs. Lydia Foster, total.

George Daugherty's house and building formerly occupied as a saloon, total wreck.

Henry Hodge's old curiosity shop in which were thousands of valuable relics of all kinds, badly damaged and much of contents of building carried away.

Dud Sander's, total.

Frank Dudley, total.

Frank Starks, roof gone.

John Keller, barn gone.

Will Whitman, barn gone.

Reece Pritchard's new barn totally wrecked.

Maurice Johnson's barn gone.

The old store building formerly occupied by P. C. Murphy's store total.

Corn cribs and ware rooms of various kinds, a dozen or more, entirely disappeared.

The houses of Ab Jackson, George Coryell and Charles Johnson badly damaged.

Methodist Episcopal Church, moved twenty feet east and almost a total wreck, though the frame stands.

Methodist protestant church, roof torn off and plastering off the walls.

Clarence Myles, just across the river, roof gone off residence, other wise badly damaged.

James Nicol's, house damaged half and barn and other outbuildings literally scattered over a forty acres field.

T. W. Richard's, barn and other buildings demolished.

James Weldon, barn total wreck.

The story was going around Sunday that over a year ago Rev. Batey preached a sermon in York in which he stated that the village would be destroyed June 7, 1907. We were unable to verify the story.

The rim of one wagon wheel was blown several hundred feet, leaving the wagon standing.

A sewing machine was found in a tree.

Parts of a buggy were found wrapped in bed clothes as carefully as though packing valuables for shipment.

At Ben Miller's besides his family were Mrs. Steve Freeman and two children and not one of them was wounded to speak of though the house was demolished.

A buggy shed belonging to Henry Rook was blown away, leaving a surrey standing unharmed with the exception of one seat which was thrown so hard that it is still sticking in the side of a house.

A letter over twenty years old and known to have come from the Rook house was found four miles from the scene.

One pitiful sight noted Sunday was a little curly haired dog sitting in front of his master's former home, now a scrap heap, looking at the wreckage and howling as loud as he could.

In the home of M. R. Newman were himself, wife, two daughters and Henry Hodge. The house is as flat as it can lie on the ground, yet the only injury was the younger daughter sustained a severe cut on one arm. Mr. Newman said the wind first struck the front of the house, and then hit the building from the rear just opposite.

While the storm seemed to follow one general direction, yet trees were torn from the ground by the roots from every possible direction. The area covered in the village is almost a half square mile.

A part of a skiff was carried a long distance and pierced the house of Howard Jackson.

There four horses killed and one cow. Many carcasses of chickens and birds strewn over the village.

Straws are sticking endwise in heavy timbers, as solid as though they had grown there.

One window in Pritchard's store was literally sucked out entirely but no other damage done to the building.

There were only three insurance policies covering cyclone damage that we could hear of in the village. They were as follows: On Will Murphy's store and it was unharmed, on Fred Murphy's house and it was not touched and on the M. P. Church (for \$500) damaged considerably. All the rest of the damage will be total loss to the owner.

Farming implements of all kinds were literally torn to pieces.

It is now known that the cyclone came farther than first thought. It struck one section of the Tarman farm in Orange Township tearing out hedge fences by the roots. It had a terrible velocity even at that point.

One of the curious things at York was loss of a cow's tail. Some say the bovine's caudal appendage was blown off but it was probably struck by a flying timber.

It will never be known how much furniture, chickens, ect. were blown into the river.

York Saturday and Sunday was visited by thousands of people for miles around and every visitor was horrified by the sights.

The wife and daughter of John Bostick, near Grayville, Indiana, were reported fatally injured by this storm. Their home was demolished.

Ned Foster was on his way from West York to York when he saw the storm coming. He said it looked as though two clouds joined west of him. He ran into a grain building in a field knowing by the great roar that it was no ordinary storm. He thought the building unsafe and ran back to the road and lay down by a short stout hedge fence and held tight. The building he had just left was unroofed. When the wind struck him he was beaten violently on the ground but managed to hold on until the storm passed.

The largest hail stones were found near West Union. One was carried into the store of Mr. Frakes that tipped the scale at one and a half pounds. Larger ones were found that were not weighted. The stones were mostly dish shaped. Henry Rook, who was killed, had been living in Terre Haute for some time with his wife and daughter. He was at York on business. He was considered a very wealthy man. He was about 60 years of age.

The funeral of Mrs. Pinkston was held Sunday morning at 10 o'clock and was largely attended. She leaves a mother, three daughters, two sons, granddaughter and brother.

There were several versions of the horror, all given by good reliable people. Reece Pritchard, merchant, told the Herald representative that he was standing in front of his store watching the approaching storm. By the great roar he knew it was no ordinary storm. When the cloud came into his view, it appeared to be not more than 60 feet wide and running to a point at the bottom, twisting, turning and distorted at a fearful rate. As it swept toward him from the southwest, he ran to get away from it. According to his version, it swept through the village from the southwest to the northeast then turned to the south, then back again to the northeast making three paths of destruction. After

running for some time trying to escape, Mr. Pritchard was literally picked up and carried for 150 yards when he struck a wire fence and was badly bruised. If he had not lodged in the wire, he would have gone into the river. Enos Mills was with Mr. Pritchard at the start and after running a while he went in Pritchard's store and remained and the building was unharmed.

A number of people rushed down to the rivers edge and were partly sheltered by the high bluff. They had to hold tight to the shrubbery. Some say that as the storm crossed the river, the water parted and the bottom of the river was plainly visible.

Jacob Scott and son were in the lumber yard and that they came out alive seemed miraculous.

Relief committees have been at work soliciting funds for the sufferers who lost all they had and there have been liberal responses.

[CLARK COUNTY HERALD, 18-JUNE-1907 - Submitted by: Ron Cornwell]

The most destructive storm in the history of Clark County passed over Martinsville last night, leaving death and destruction in its path. The dead is Mrs. George Baker, while her husband is at the point of death from injury and exposure. The loss of property includes the buildings at the fair grounds, several homes, a large number of barns livestock, crops in the field and woods and orchards.

The cyclone which devastated Martinsville was between 9:15 and 9:20 Tuesday evening. It passed quickly and in a few moments only the wreckage told that a storm of such violence had passed. The storm first struck in the vicinity of the fair grounds tearing down all the stalls, amphitheatre and other buildings and scattered the timbers for more than a mile.

Across the street from the south side of the fairgrounds, it struck the residence of Joseph Byram. This house was blown from its foundation and the house and contents completely destroyed. Northwest from the fairgrounds, it struck the home of William Berkley moving it twenty feet from its foundation, completely wrecking the home. The room in which Mr. and Mrs. Berkley were sleeping escaped the falling timbers and the family suffered no injury.

One quarter of a mile from the Berkley home, it struck the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Baker. Here the storm seemed to of been at its height and to have vented its full fury. The Baker home was utterly destroyed. Mrs. Baker was thrown more than 50 feet from the house and was probably instantly killed by falling timbers and by the fall. Mr. Baker was also hurt in the debris of the falling house. He was badly injured but struggled to his feet and tried to get to a neighbors in search of aid. After going a short distance he became unconscious and the searching parties found him lying in a nearby field. He was immediately cared for but owing to his age, it is thought that the hurt, shock and exposure will prove fatal. Mr. Baker is seventy-five years of age and his wife was seventy-three. Having taken its awful toll of human life, the storm passed on to other scenes of destruction. Across the lot from the Baker home, the house of William Sloan was demolished. The freak of the storm at this place was the tearing away of the roof on the north side of the house and leaving the porch and the south side of the roof uninjured.

The barns belonging to Frank Berger, William Brosman and Thomas Husted were completely wrecked. Much livestock and many chickens were killed. Most of these farmers had hayed stored in their barns and this was a total loss. The cyclone came from the southwest and traveled to the northwest and the path of the storm was from a quarter to a half mile wide and about two miles long. Corn standing in the field was shucked as clean as if done by human hands. The house in which Frank McCormick was staying was completely destroyed as was the barn on the premises but Mr. McCormich and his horses escaped without injury.

In the Taggart woods, the storm cut a path 200 feet wide, laying low the timber as neatly as if it had been done with an ax. Another freak of the storm was in picking a pump out of a well at the fairgrounds and laying it out straight and uninjured in front of the well. The pump taken from the well was 20 feet long.

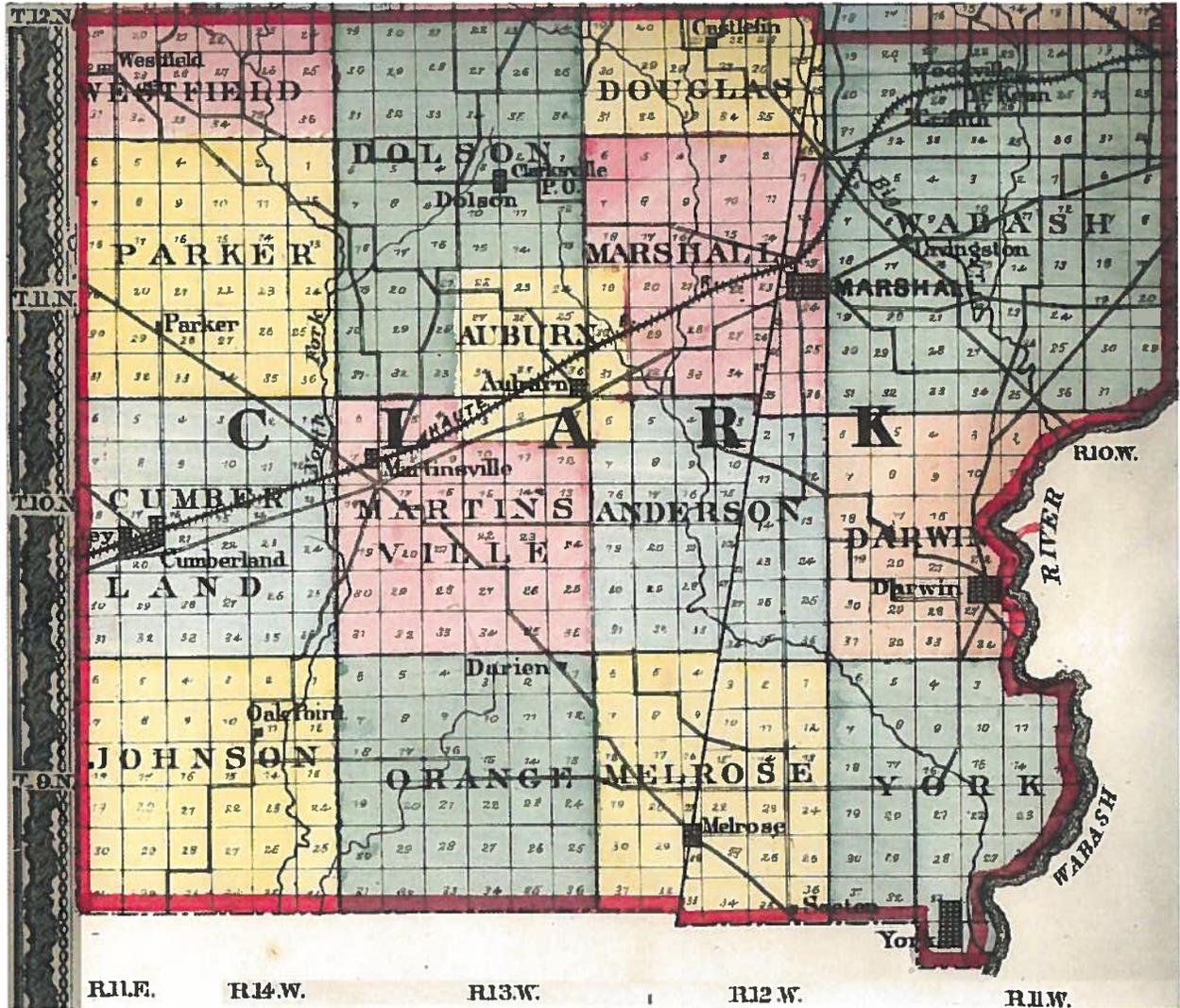
Telegraph and telephone wires suffered greatly and there is only indirect wire connection with Martinsville today. Fresh reports of damage are coming in today and the total will reach many thousands of dollars.

Fortunately the storm missed the business portion and the more closely settled residence portion of the city or the

damage and loss of life would be greater.

This is said to of been the most violent storm this county has ever known. From the path of the storm one would judge that it was not so much in the shape of a twisting cyclone as a straight one.

[Marshall Herald - 15 November, 1912 - Submitted by: Cindy McCachern]



1875 township map

May 06, 2015 10:11 am • TONY REID Lee News Service

(0) Comments

PANA – A round of upcoming public meetings in Strasburg, Pana and several other Central Illinois towns will introduce the proposed route for the Grain Belt Express electricity transmission line.

The schedule includes a meeting at 4-7 p.m. Tuesday in the Pana Eagles Lodge, 186 U.S. 51. For more information, go to www.CleanLineEnergy.com.

The \$2 billion project's developers, Clean Line Energy Partners, has filed a request to build the overhead line that will stretch 780 miles through Pike, Scott, Greene, Macoupin, Montgomery, Christian, Shelby, Cumberland and Clark counties. The state's power system regulators, the Illinois Commerce Commission, is expected to say yes or no to the line by November at the latest.

The line will bring yet-to-be-built wind-generated power from Kansas to tap into the electricity grid in Indiana. Texas-based Clean Line Energy already has held one round of meetings to introduce the project and gather feedback. It says the path of the proposed line, plus one alternate route, was influenced by concerns raised by the 3,100 people who came to those meetings.

“Going forward, we're committed to continuing that productive dialogue with landowners and other stakeholders throughout the project area,” said Mark Lawlor, director of development for Clean Line Energy.

Several people aren't waiting to continue the dialogue. A public comment section on the ICC website features criticisms ranging from not wanting power lines crossing private property and farmland to concerns the project isn't necessary and could be used by less clean energy sources.

“I highly oppose Grain Belt Express energy line. This will destroy people's lives and their property,” wrote one commentator.

Clean Line Energy says while its line could be used to move power from other sources, it makes no sense to build a coal-fired power station in sparsely populated Kansas. It also says the line offers wholesale electricity savings by bringing more power to market when it fires up around 2019.

The company also points out that landowners will be compensated and it's tried hard to find the most agreeable route. “We've spent a lot of time gathering feedback from the public and doing research,” said Amy Kurt, a manager for Clean Line Energy. “We've tried to minimize impact across the project.”

**ATTACHMENT G
EQUIPMENT LISTS**

City of Marshall Equipment List

TRUCK_NUM	MAKE		MODEL	VEHICLE_YEAR	FLEET_ID
1	Ford	F-150	1/2 Ton Pickup	2012	Gas
2	Ford	F-150	1/2 Ton Pickup	2009	Gas
3	Ford	F-350	1 Ton	2008	Gas
4	Ford	F-550	Bucket Truck	2008	Electric
5	Ford	5-550	F-750	2008	Electric
6	Chevrolet	Kodiak	Digger Derrick	1992	Electric
7	Ford	F-550	Dump Truck	2015	Gas
8	Ford	F-350	1 Ton	2004	Electric
9	Ford		Dump Truck	1993	Street/Alley
10	GMC		Dump Truck	2000	Street/Alley
11	Ford	5-350	1 Ton Truck	2008	Water
12	Ford	F-550	Dump Truck	2015	Electric
13	International	7400	Dump Truck	2008	Gas
14	Ford	F-150	1/2 Ton	2008	Electric
15	Ford	F-350	F-350	2012	Sewer
16	John Deere	310 HL	Backhoe	2015	Electric
17	John Deere	310 SK	Backhoe	2012	Gas
18	Ford	F-350	1 Ton Pickup	2004	Water
19	International	7400	7400 Dump	2011	Gas
20	John Deere	244J	End Loader	2010	Gas
21	Dodge	3500	1/2 ton	2001	Street/Alley
22	Caterpillar	160H	Motograder	1995	Street/Alley
23	Ford	F-550	Dump Truck	1994	Street/Alley
24	Elgin		Street Sweeper	1985	Street/Alley
	Vermeer	HD500	Hydro Excavator	2008	Sewer

Martinsville Fire Department

22 Volunteers

Covers 225 sq. miles

3 Pumpers

1 Tanker

1 Truck

1 Rescue Vehicle

West Union Fire Department

25 Volunteers

Covers 72 sq. miles

3 Trucks

Westfield Fire Department

22 Volunteers

Covers Coles/Clark County west line south to 1400 East to North Creek Lake and back west to Cline Orchard Rd.

3 Engines

1 Tanker

Casey Fire

3 Engines
1 Brush Truck
1 Tanker Truck
1 Rescue Truck
1 Trailer

Marshall Fire

1 Brush Truck
1 Main Pumper
1 Rescue
1 Air Truck
2 Tankers
3 Engines

Marshall Ambulance

3 Ambulance Trucks

Westfield Ambulance

1 Ambulance Truck

Martinsville

2 Ambulance Trucks

West Union

1 Ambulance Truck

Casey Ambulance

3 Ambulance Trucks

Police Departments

Marshall Police

9 full time officers

1 part time officer

2 Pick up trucks

1 Ford Explorer

2 Ford Crown Victoria's

1 Chevy Taurus

Casey Police

6 Full Time Officers

2 Part Time Officers

1 unmarked Jeep Commander

4 marked patrol vehicles

Soon changing to 1 Truck, 1 SUV and 2 Patrol Cars

Martinsville Police

1 Full Time Officer

3 Part Time Officers

3 marked patrol cars

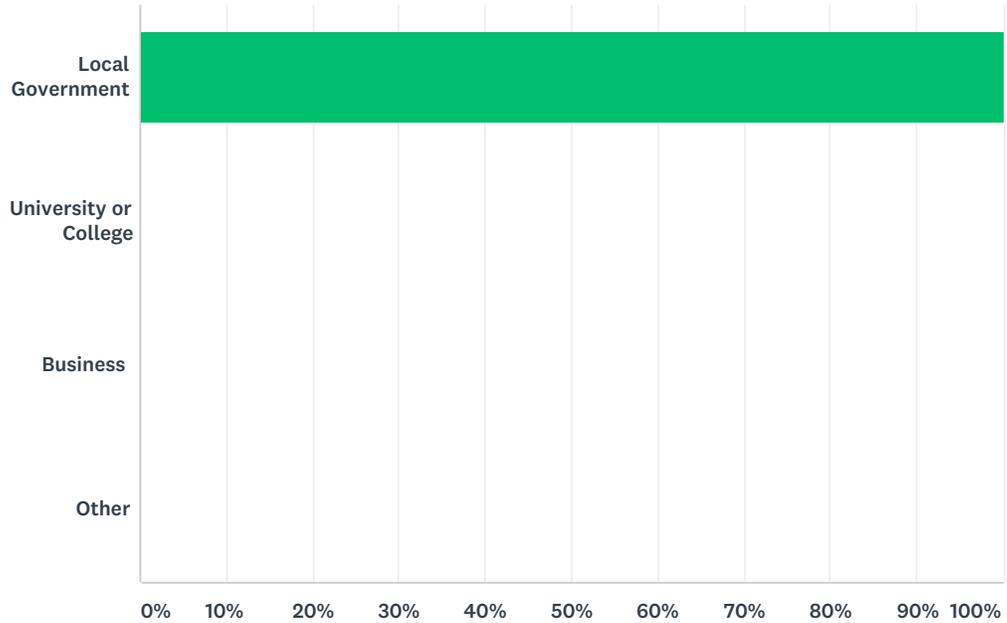
May get rid of 2

**ATTACHMENT H
RESOLUTIONS**

**ATTACHMENT I
NEIGHBORING COUNTIES
PARTICIPATION SURVEYS**

Q1 Your employer is:

Answered: 2 Skipped: 0



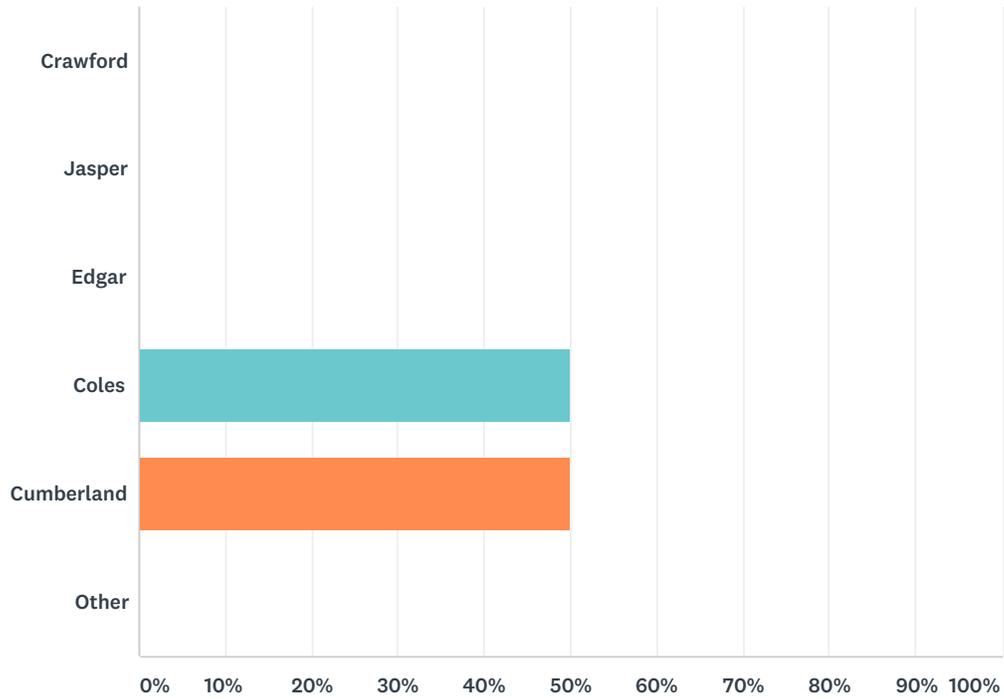
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Local Government	100.00%	2
University or College	0.00%	0
Business	0.00%	0
Other	0.00%	0
TOTAL		2

Q2 What is your job title?

Answered: 2 Skipped: 0

Q3 What County are you located in?

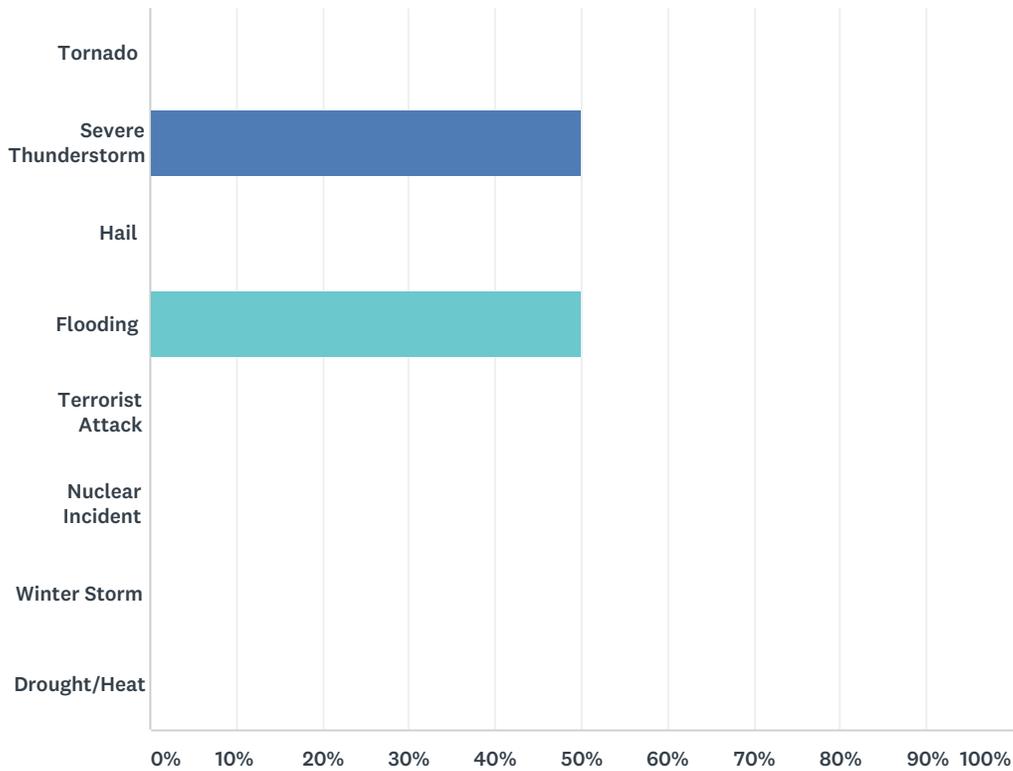
Answered: 2 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Crawford	0.00% 0
Jasper	0.00% 0
Edgar	0.00% 0
Coles	50.00% 1
Cumberland	50.00% 1
Other	0.00% 0
Total Respondents: 2	

Q4 Clark County is at risk for several hazards. What hazard do you feel is their biggest risk?

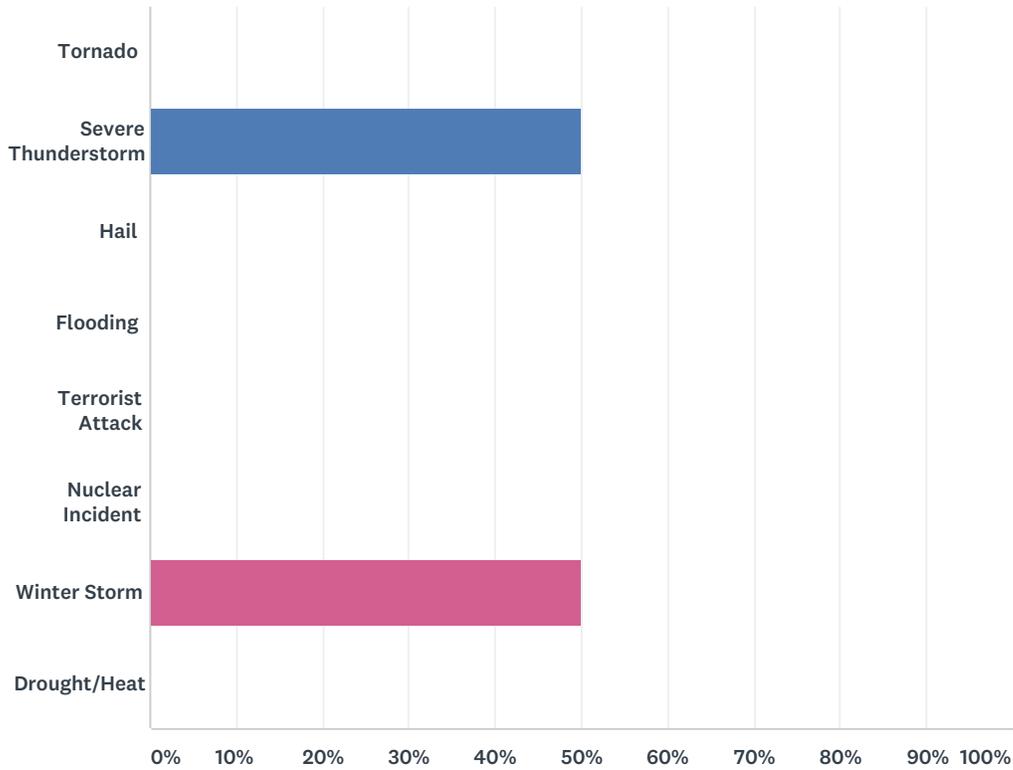
Answered: 2 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Tornado	0.00%	0
Severe Thunderstorm	50.00%	1
Hail	0.00%	0
Flooding	50.00%	1
Terrorist Attack	0.00%	0
Nuclear Incident	0.00%	0
Winter Storm	0.00%	0
Drought/Heat	0.00%	0
TOTAL		2

Q5 What do you feel is the largest risk in the County you live in?

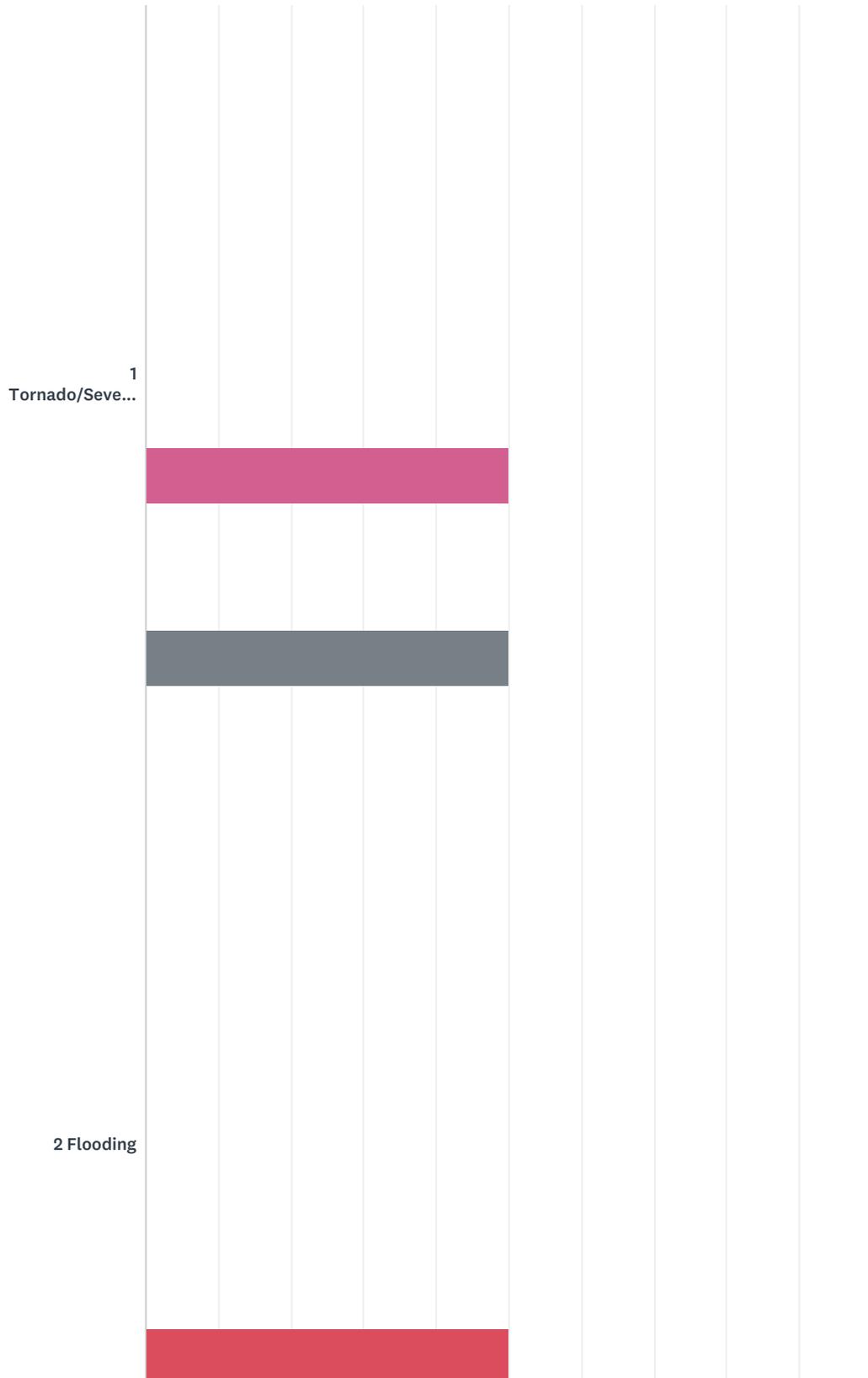
Answered: 2 Skipped: 0



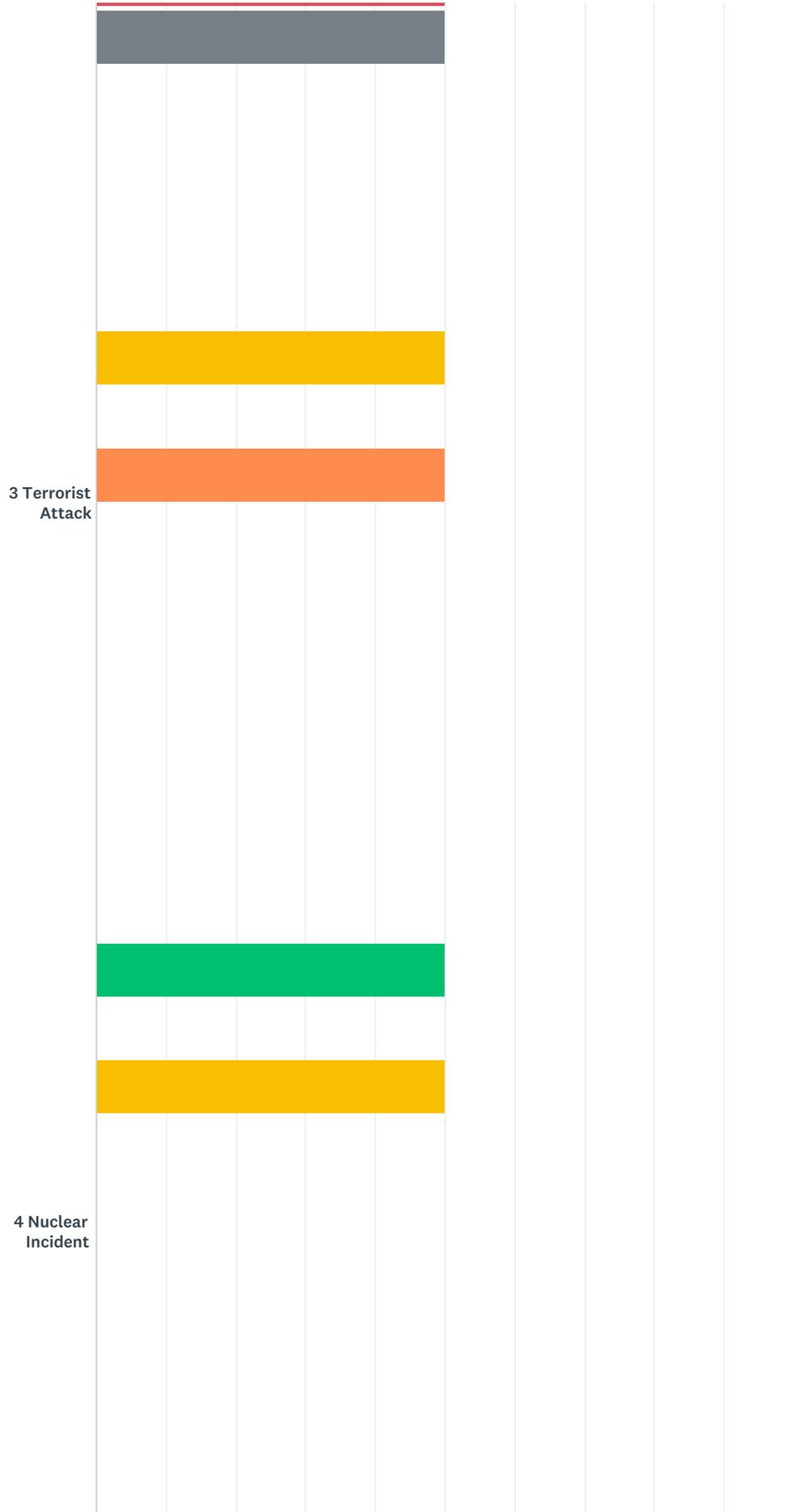
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Tornado	0.00%	0
Severe Thunderstorm	50.00%	1
Hail	0.00%	0
Flooding	0.00%	0
Terrorist Attack	0.00%	0
Nuclear Incident	0.00%	0
Winter Storm	50.00%	1
Drought/Heat	0.00%	0
TOTAL		2

Q6 On a scale of 1 to 10, 1 being lowest risk and 10 being highest risk, how would you rank each of the following hazards for the Region?

Answered: 2 Skipped: 0



Clark County IL Hazard Mitigation Plan



Clark County IL Hazard Mitigation Plan

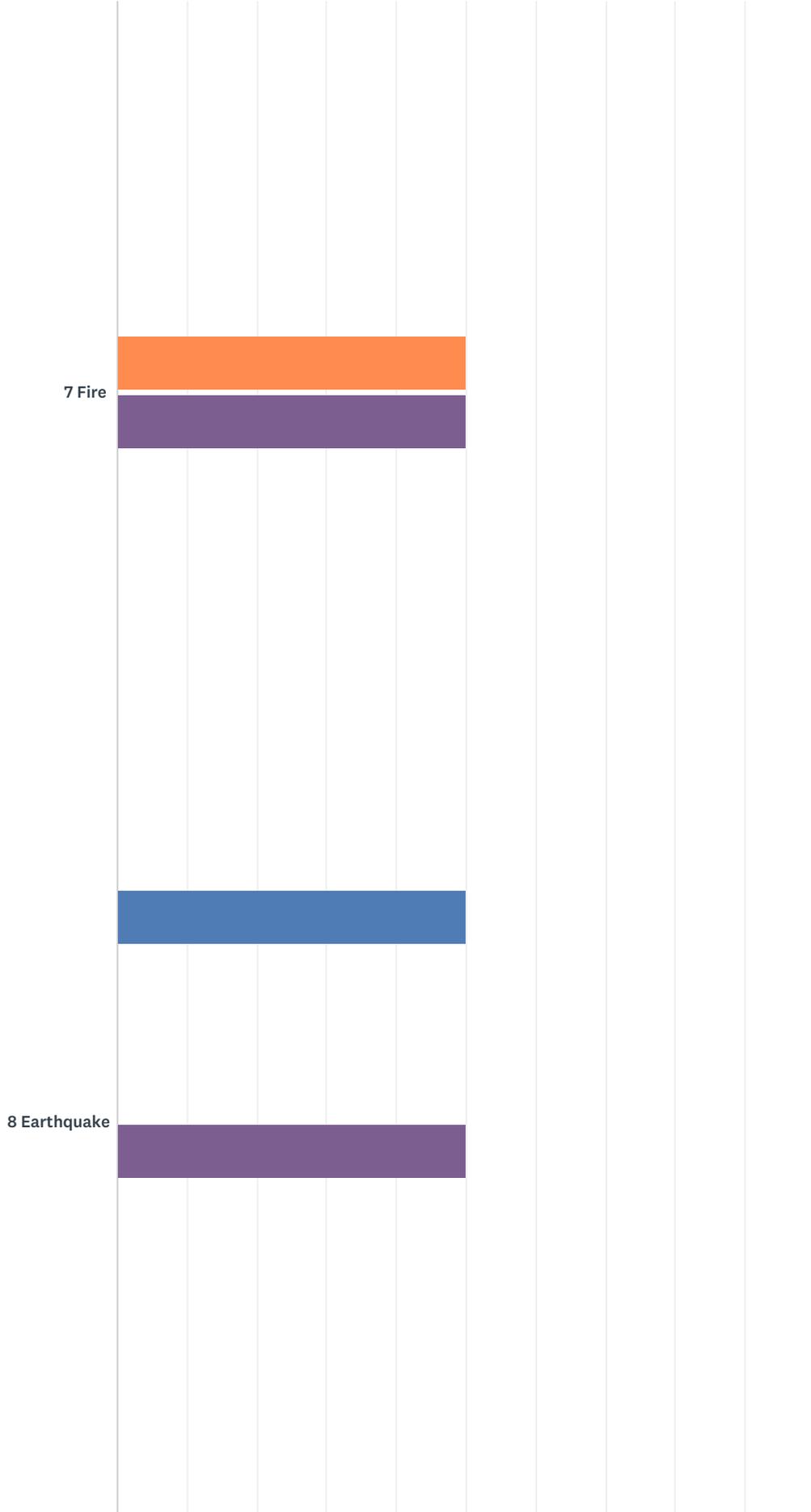
5 Winter Storm



6 Drought/Heat

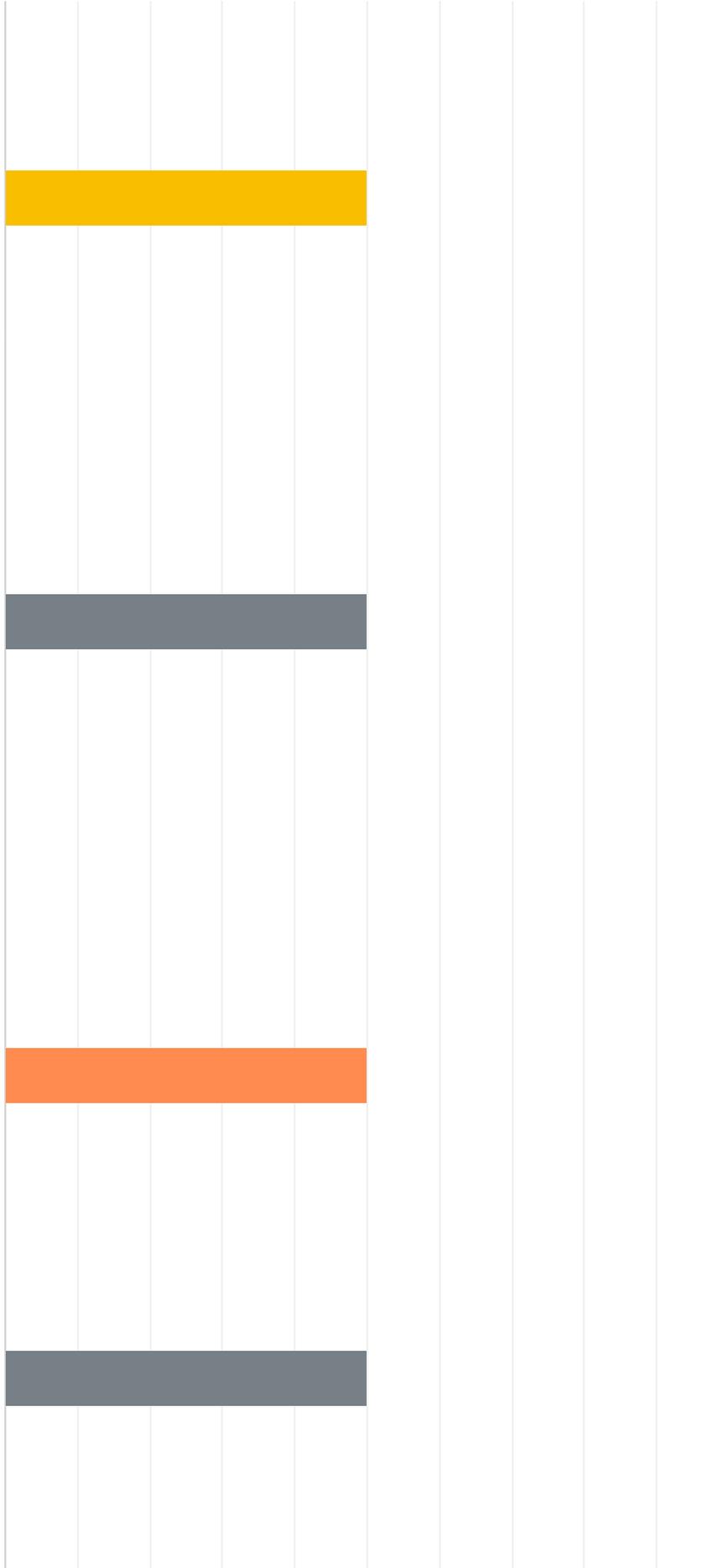


Clark County IL Hazard Mitigation Plan

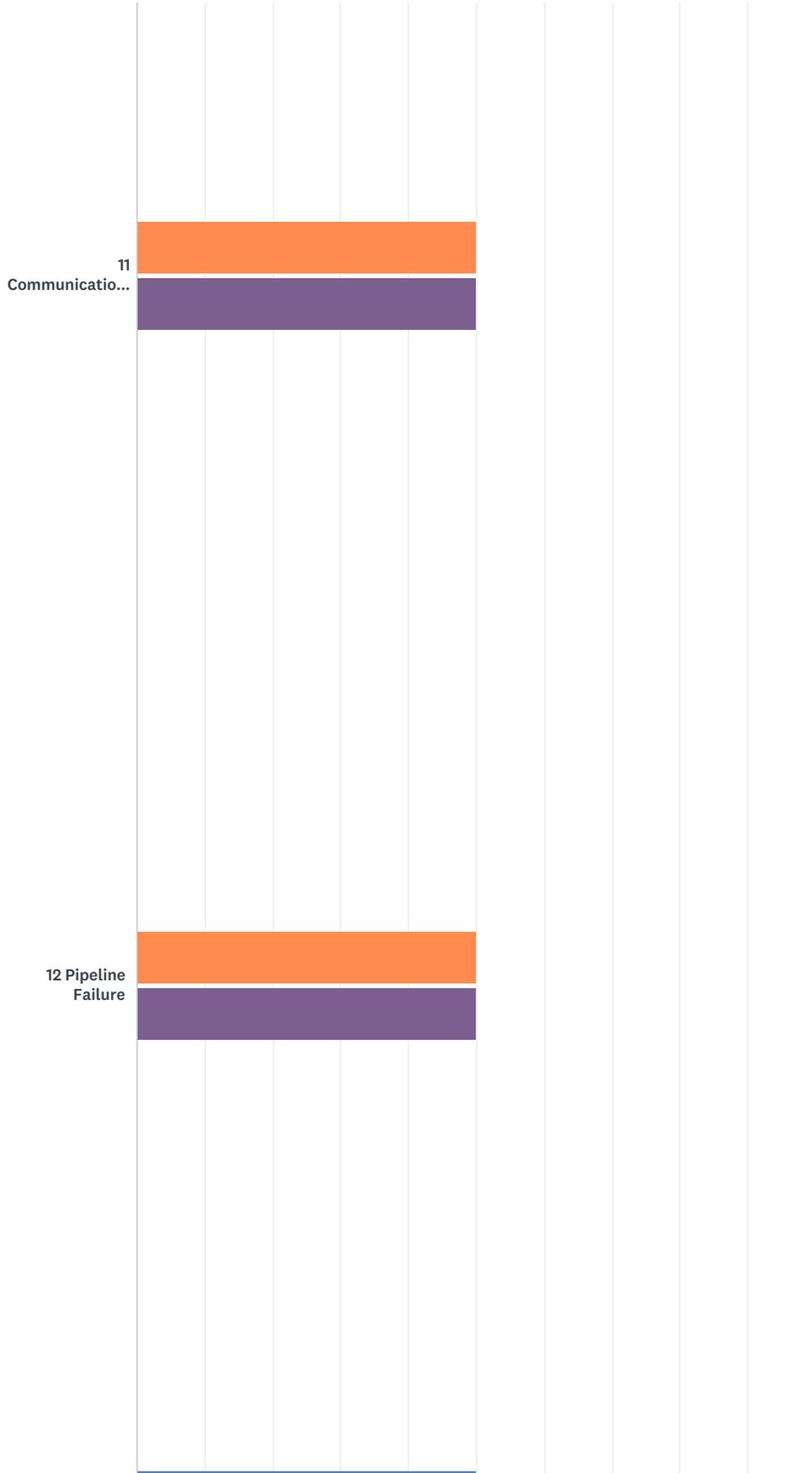


Clark County IL Hazard Mitigation Plan

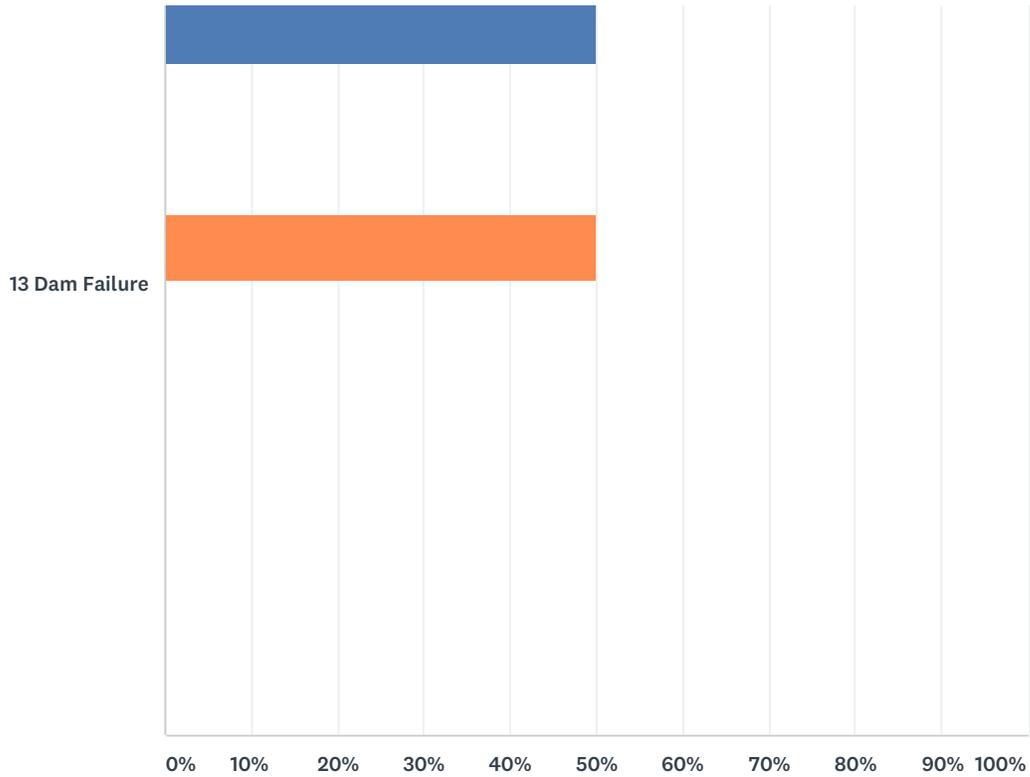
9
Epidemic/Dis...



Clark County IL Hazard Mitigation Plan



Clark County IL Hazard Mitigation Plan



■ 1
 ■ 2
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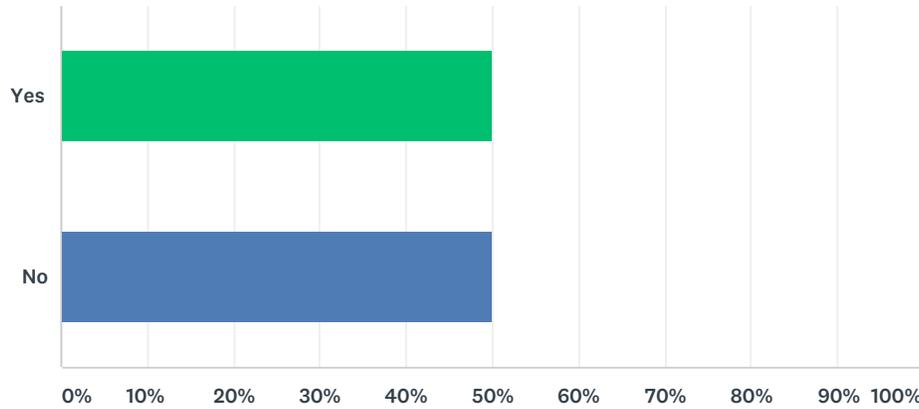
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	TOTAL
1 Tornado/Severe Thunderstorm	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	50.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	50.00% 1	2
2 Flooding	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	50.00% 1	50.00% 1	2
3 Terrorist Attack	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	50.00% 1	0.00% 0	50.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	2
4 Nuclear Incident	50.00% 1	0.00% 0	50.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	2
5 Winter Storm	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	100.00% 2	2
6 Drought/Heat	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	50.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	50.00% 1	2
7 Fire	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	50.00% 1	50.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	2
8 Earthquake	0.00% 0	50.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	50.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	2
9 Epidemic/Disease	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	50.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	50.00% 1	2
10 Hazardous Materials Accident	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	50.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	50.00% 1	2
11 Communications Failure	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	50.00% 1	50.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	2
12 Pipeline Failure	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	50.00% 1	50.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	2

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13 Dam Failure	0.00%	50.00%	0.00%	0.00%	50.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2
	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	

Q7 Do you offer reverse 911 or other program that allows residents to sign up for alerts related to your County?

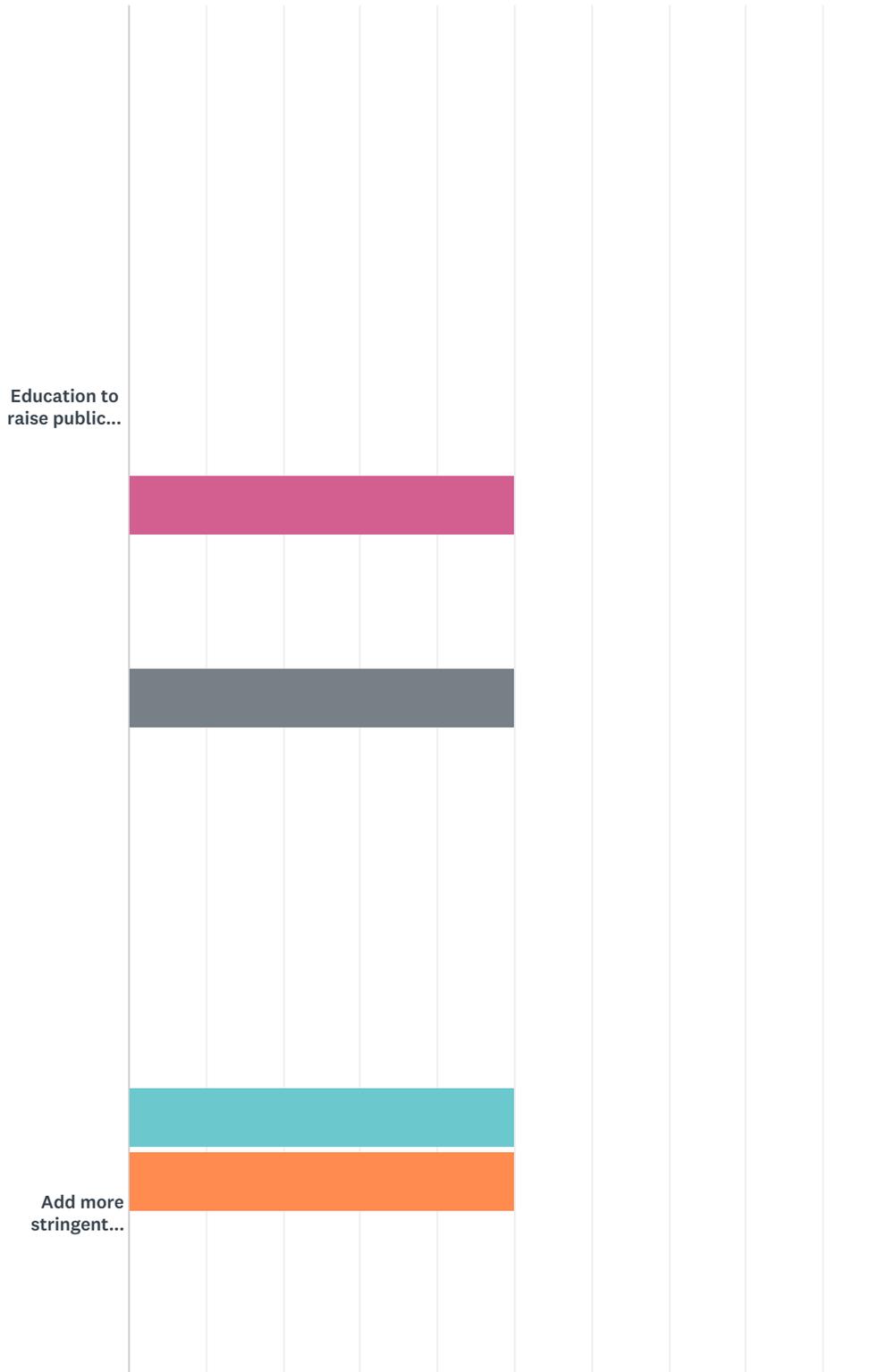
Answered: 2 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	50.00%	1
No	50.00%	1
TOTAL		2

Q8 One purpose of a hazard mitigation plan is to list goals and objectives that can be used to work toward building disaster resistant communities. How would you rank the following goals with 1 being least important and 10 being very important?

Answered: 2 Skipped: 0



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Support
compliance w...



Strengthen
communicatio...

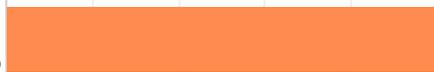


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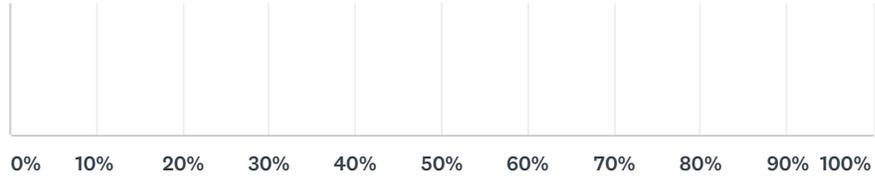
Improve
emergency...



Better map
availability.



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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	TOTAL
Education to raise public awareness.	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	50.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	50.00% 1	2
Add more stringent building codes.	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	50.00% 1	50.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	2
Support compliance with the National Flood Insurance program.	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	50.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	50.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	2
Strengthen communication and transportation abilities of emergency services.	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	100.00% 2	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	2
Improve emergency sheltering in communities.	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	50.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	50.00% 1	2
Better map availability.	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	50.00% 1	0.00% 0	50.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	2