



EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

01.01.C – REFERENCE

CLARKSVILLE LIFELINES

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Purpose: This reference profile applies the Clinton County Community Lifelines framework to the Village of Clarksville. It supports local impact analysis, operational planning, resource coordination, public information, elected official decision support, mitigation discussions, and emergency declaration conversations involving Clarksville and its regional dependencies.

ELECTED OFFICIAL BRIEFING

01.01.C REFERENCE – CLARKSVILLE LIFELINES

Clinton County Emergency Operations Plan

What This Document Is

This reference document is the Clarksville Lifeline Profile. It applies the Clinton County Community Lifelines framework to the Village of Clarksville, including municipal utilities, public safety services, healthcare access, transportation, communications, Camp Graham, and regional service relationships.

Why It Matters to County Leadership

This profile helps Clarksville elected officials and village leadership understand the lifeline concerns most likely to affect residents, businesses, public safety operations, municipal utilities, medically vulnerable populations, and access to essential services. It also identifies impacts that may require coordination with Clinton County, Warren County, utility providers, schools, public safety agencies, Camp Graham, and other regional partners.

Key Takeaways

- Energy, Water Systems, Transportation, Health and Medical, and Communications are Clarksville's Top Five Overall Lifeline Concerns.
- Clarksville's county-line location and the Clinton-Warren Joint Fire District's two-county service area may require cross-county coordination.
- Power, water, transportation, or communications disruptions may affect residents, public safety, medically vulnerable populations, essential-service access, and Camp Graham.
- Flooding, road closures, bridge restrictions, or detours may delay responders, mutual aid, utility repairs, school travel, and medical transport.
- Limited in-village healthcare, pharmacy, grocery, and other services increase reliance on transportation and surrounding communities.
- Camp Graham may temporarily increase warning, sheltering, transportation, medical, and public safety needs.
- Cascading Impact Flows and Declaration Conversation Indicators support early coordination and declaration discussions. If a declaration may be needed, refer to *06.05.05 - Playbook - Damage Assessment & Disaster Declaration*.

What This Document Does Not Do

This document does not establish tactical procedures, replace Incident Command, direct field operations, provide sensitive infrastructure details, or automatically trigger an emergency declaration. It identifies conditions that may warrant leadership discussion and coordination.

What Elected Officials Should Know

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

RECORD OF CHANGES

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

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

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

Version	Date	Section(s) Updated	Summary of Changes	Updated By
1	1 May 2026	All	Initial draft developed	T. Breckel, EMA
2	18 May 2026	Table data	Updated all tables	T. Breckel, EMA
2.1	1 June 2026	All	Edit / Review by EMA	T. Breckel, EMA
2.2	30 June 2026	Planning Assumptions	Updated and finalized	T. Breckel, EMA
2.3	2 July 2026	Items for Future Local Review	Updated and finalized	T. Breckel, EMA
2.4	13 July 2026	N/A	Packaged & submitted for initial Jurisdictional comment	T. Breckel, EMA

Contents

RECORD OF CHANGES	3
1. Community Summary	5
2. Area Covered	5
3. Seasonal / Event Population Considerations	6
4. Top Five Overall Lifeline Concerns.....	6
5. Cascading Impact Flows.....	8
Sample Lifeline Impact Statement	10
6. Declaration Conversation Indicators	10
7. Mitigation Discussion Points.....	12
8. Relevant Lifelines and Sub-Sectors.....	16
9. Planning Assumptions.....	19
10. Items for Future Local Review.....	23

Clarksville Lifelines

1. Community Summary

Clarksville is a small incorporated village located along the Clinton County and Warren County line. Its location creates local planning considerations involving cross-county coordination, public safety response, commuter and local traffic movement, mutual aid, public messaging, and service-area impacts that may involve both Clinton County and Warren County partners.

Clarksville has a smaller and less complex lifeline profile than some larger incorporated communities, but several local factors make it important for emergency planning. The village is home to the Clinton-Warren Joint Fire District, which provides fire and EMS coverage in both Clinton and Warren Counties. This creates important lifeline considerations involving public safety continuity, responder communications, dispatch coordination, mutual aid, transportation access, and operational sustainability during incidents affecting the village, the surrounding rural response area, or both counties at the same time.

Clarksville also includes 4-H Camp Graham, a seasonal youth camp and group-rental facility that may temporarily increase population, transportation demand, communications needs, public safety demand, medical support needs, and severe-weather sheltering considerations during camp operations or special activities. Seasonal or event-related population changes at the camp may create lifeline concerns that are different from the village's normal day-to-day population profile.

Extended power outages, severe weather, transportation access limitations, communications disruptions, public safety or EMS coordination issues, and camp-related population changes may create cascading impacts affecting residents, visitors, responders, camp participants, public safety operations, and surrounding rural areas. Clarksville's county-line location also means some incidents may require coordination with neighboring county partners, regional utility providers, camp leadership, transportation partners, and public safety agencies.

This profile should be used to help village officials, county officials, EOC representatives, public safety agencies, camp leadership, utility partners, regional partners, and other stakeholders understand the lifeline dependencies most likely to affect Clarksville before, during, and after an incident.

2. Area Covered

This profile applies to the incorporated Village of Clarksville and the local lifeline systems, services, dependencies, and planning concerns that affect the village. Clarksville is located along the Clinton County and Warren County line, with most local emergency management coordination for this profile focused on the Clinton County portion and on lifeline impacts that may affect Clinton County residents, responders, public services, and partner agencies. Because the village is located near the county line and is served by public safety, utility, transportation, communications, and mutual aid systems that may involve more than one county, some incidents may require coordination with Warren County partners, regional providers, state agencies, and private-sector organizations. This profile also considers seasonal or temporary population impacts associated with Camp Graham when those activities may affect Clarksville-area transportation, communications, public safety, medical support, or sheltering considerations. This profile complements 01.01.A – Reference – Countywide

Lifelines and does not replace any Warren County planning document. It provides a Clarksville-focused reference for understanding local lifeline concerns, cascading impacts, declaration conversation indicators, coordination and mitigation discussion points, relevant lifelines and sub-sectors, planning assumptions, and future local review needs.

3. Seasonal / Event Population Considerations

Seasonal / Event Factor	Application Area	Potential Lifeline Impact	Planning Note
4-H Camp Graham Camp Operations and Group Rentals	Camp Graham / Spring Hill Road / Clarksville- area access and response routes	Camp operations may place approximately 160 campers, staff, and guests at the facility, temporarily increasing public warning, severe-weather sheltering, EMS, fire, law enforcement, transportation, communications, food, water, power, and family-information needs.	Group rentals are generally advertised from May through October, while 4-H programs may follow a different schedule. Confirm the operating calendar, actual occupancy, emergency contacts, access routes, sheltering capability, backup communications, and medical-support procedures with camp leadership.

4. Top Five Overall Lifeline Concerns

Rank	Lifeline Concern	Application Area	Impact / Severity Example	Future Local Review Focus
1	Energy Disruption and Cascading Lifeline Impacts	Village of Clarksville / Affected electric service area / Utility-dependent residents and services	A prolonged power outage may quickly affect household cooking, refrigeration, cooling, heating, communications, device charging, fuel access, electronic payments, and residents who rely on electrically powered medical equipment. Water service may be more resilient in some areas because Clarksville is lower in elevation and receives water from Western Water, but extended outages may still create cascading impacts to households, communications, fuel access, public safety operations, and medically vulnerable residents.	Confirm electric utility restoration dependencies, household power vulnerability, backup power options for public facilities and critical functions, fuel access limitations, electrically powered medical-device resident concerns, public messaging needs, and how prolonged outages may affect water system operations, communications, food access, and responder operations.
2	Water System Disruption, Line Breaks, Leakage, and Fire-Flow Concerns	Clarksville public water system / Western Water connection points / Village distribution system / Affected	A water system disruption may affect potable water, water pressure, fire suppression, hydrant availability, customer service, boil advisory needs, water distribution, and public confidence. Aging or vulnerable village waterlines may increase leakage or line-	Validate waterline condition, known break history, leakage concerns, tower condition, Western Water connection reliability, critical valves, hydrant condition, fire-flow capability, pressure concerns, depressurization procedures, boil

Rank	Lifeline Concern	Application Area	Impact / Severity Example	Future Local Review Focus
		customers and fire protection areas	break concerns, and Western Water may be able to provide pressure while still experiencing losses through the village distribution system. Cowan Lake dam or Todds Fork flooding concerns may also affect water-control awareness, road access, public messaging, and protective action considerations.	advisory messaging, alternate water procedures, water distribution points, and coordination with Ohio EPA, Western Water, CWJFD, and Clinton County EMA.
3	Transportation Access, Flooding, Bridge / Route Limitations, and Mutual Aid Movement	Village of Clarksville / SR-350 / Spring Hill Road / Clarksville Road / SR-132 / Todds Fork flood-prone areas / Camp Graham access routes	Transportation disruption may affect village access, law enforcement response, CWJFD response and mutual aid movement, Camp Graham access, school travel to Clinton-Massie, fuel and food access, water system repair access, and heavy apparatus movement. Flooding along Todds Fork, temporary road closures, bridge restrictions, rural detours, or roads not designed for commercial traffic may create delays or force longer routes for residents, responders, utility crews, and mutual aid agencies.	Review SR-350, Spring Hill Road, Clarksville Road, SR-132, Todds Fork flood-prone closures, bridge impacts, detour routes, Camp Graham access, Clinton-Massie school travel routes, CWJFD mutual aid response routes, heavy apparatus movement, law enforcement access, utility repair access, and transportation impacts from flooding, severe weather, construction, or route closures.
4	Health and Medical Access, EMS Demand, and Medically Vulnerable Residents	Village of Clarksville / CWJFD response area / Clinton-Massie urgent care access / Outside hospital and pharmacy access routes	A health or medical disruption may affect EMS demand, residents with chronic health needs, residents who rely on electrically powered medical equipment, medication access, patient movement, and access to care outside the village. CWJFD provides local EMT-level response capability, and urgent care is available at the Clinton-Massie campus during limited hours, but Clarksville does not have a 24-hour medical provider, pharmacy, urgent care, or hospital within the village.	Review EMS demand patterns, local medically vulnerable resident needs, electrically powered medical-equipment concerns, limited-hours urgent care access at Clinton-Massie, pharmacy access outside the village, patient movement routes, hospital access routes, welfare-check coordination, transportation barriers, and how power outages, flooding, communications gaps, or severe weather may delay care.
5	Communications , Public Warning, Cellular Coverage, and Cross-County Coordination	Village of Clarksville / Camp Graham / CWJFD response area / Dispatch and public warning pathways	Communications disruption may affect 911 access, responder coordination, public warning, public information, Camp Graham communications, cellular reliability, and cross-county coordination. A cellular tower installed in 2025 improved village communications but did not fully resolve all coverage gaps, and Camp Graham has no landline	Confirm cellular coverage gaps, Camp Graham communications options, outdoor warning siren reliability and alternatives, MARCS coverage from the Vernon Township tower area, 911 and dispatch pathways, CWJFD communications, cross-county coordination with Warren County partners, public

Rank	Lifeline Concern	Application Area	Impact / Severity Example	Future Local Review Focus
			phone, increasing reliance on cellular communications. Outdoor warning siren reliability, dispatch coordination, and communications with county, village, school, camp, and public safety partners remain important during severe weather and complex incidents.	information methods, CCEA use, backup communications options, and communications procedures during severe weather, flooding, power outages, water emergencies, or camp incidents.

5. Cascading Impact Flows

The following Cascading Impact Flows identify how a primary lifeline disruption in Clarksville may create second- and third-order impacts to other lifelines. These examples are not intended to predict every possible incident. They are intended to help village officials, county officials, EOC representatives, public safety agencies, utility partners, and other stakeholders understand how local conditions in Clarksville may cause one lifeline impact to affect other services, facilities, populations, or operational priorities.

Scenario	Lifeline 1: First Order Effect	Lifeline 2: Second Order Effect	Lifeline 3: Third Order Effect	Application Area
Extended electric outage affecting Clarksville during extreme heat, extreme cold, or high household demand	Energy: Electric service is disrupted, affecting household cooking, refrigeration, cooling, heating, communications, device charging, fuel access, electronic payments, and residents who rely on electrically powered medical equipment. Although Clarksville may be more likely to maintain water pressure than higher-elevation areas, prolonged outages may still strain households and essential services.	Health and Medical: Residents with chronic health needs, residents who rely on electrically powered medical equipment, older adults, medically vulnerable residents, and households without backup power may require support, welfare checks, EMS response, or movement to locations with power, cooling, heating, or medical access.	Communications: Cellular charging, internet access, public information, alert receipt, family check-ins, Camp Graham communications, and coordination between village officials, county partners, CWJFD, CCSO, and utility providers may become less reliable as the outage continues.	Village of Clarksville / Affected electric service area / Utility-dependent residents and services
Waterline break, depressurization, contamination concern, or loss of reliable water service	Water Systems: Potable water, water pressure, hydrant availability, fire-flow capability, customer service, and public confidence may become degraded if a line break,	Food, Hydration, Shelter: Residents, carry-out food locations, Camp Graham, public facilities, and affected households may need bottled water, boil	Safety and Security: CWJFD, village officials, Clinton County EMA, Ohio EPA, water operators, and partner agencies may need to coordinate public notification, fire	Clarksville public water system / Western Water connection points / Village distribution

Scenario	Lifeline 1: First Order Effect	Lifeline 2: Second Order Effect	Lifeline 3: Third Order Effect	Application Area
	leakage issue, depressurization, contamination concern, tower issue, or Western Water connection concern affects the village distribution system.	advisory guidance, no-use messaging, hydration support, or alternate water distribution if safe water is unavailable or limited.	protection impacts, traffic control for repair work or water distribution, welfare checks, and public information until service is restored and water quality is confirmed.	system / Affected customers and fire protection areas
Flooding, bridge closure, road damage, or detour impacts affecting SR-350, Spring Hill Road, Clarksville Road, SR-132, or Todds Fork areas	Transportation: Road closures, flooding, bridge limitations, construction impacts, or detours may restrict village access, school travel, Camp Graham access, fuel and food access, water system repair access, and movement of residents, responders, utility crews, and mutual aid resources.	Safety and Security: CCSO response, CWJFD response, mutual aid movement, traffic control, public safety access, and incident coordination may be delayed or rerouted, especially when rural roads are used as detours or when large fire apparatus must move along roads not designed for sustained heavy traffic.	Health and Medical: EMS response, patient movement, access to limited-hours urgent care at Clinton-Massie, pharmacy access outside the village, and hospital transport routes may be delayed if normal travel routes are closed, flooded, congested, or unsuitable for large emergency vehicles.	Village of Clarksville / SR-350 / Spring Hill Road / Clarksville Road / SR-132 / Todds Fork flood-prone areas / Camp Graham access route
Healthcare access or EMS demand increase during a power outage, transportation disruption, camp incident, or severe weather event	Health and Medical: EMS demand, medically vulnerable residents, residents who rely on electrically powered medical equipment, medication access, patient movement, and access to care outside the village may be affected. Clarksville has local EMT-level response through CWJFD, but no 24-hour in-village medical provider, pharmacy, urgent care, or hospital.	Transportation: Patient movement may depend on passable routes to Clinton-Massie, Wilmington, Blanchester, Lebanon, or other surrounding communities. Flooding, road closures, bridge impacts, severe weather, or detours may delay EMS transport, hospital access, pharmacy access, or mutual aid response.	Communications: Coordination with dispatch, hospitals, county partners, Camp Graham, family members, and public information channels may become more difficult if cellular coverage, device charging, radio coverage, internet access, or alerting pathways are degraded.	Village of Clarksville / CWJFD response area / Clinton-Massie urgent care access / Outside hospital and pharmacy access routes
Communications, cellular, public warning, or cross-county coordination	Communications: 911 access, cellular service, public warning, public information, responder coordination, Camp	Safety and Security: CCSO, CWJFD, village officials, Clinton County EMA, Warren County partners, camp	Health and Medical: EMS coordination, welfare checks, medical-device resident support, camp medical concerns, family	Village of Clarksville / Camp Graham / CWJFD response area

Scenario	Lifeline 1: First Order Effect	Lifeline 2: Second Order Effect	Lifeline 3: Third Order Effect	Application Area
disruption during a complex incident	Graham communications, dispatch coordination, and cross-county information sharing may become degraded. Camp Graham's reliance on cellular service and remaining coverage gaps may increase concern during severe weather, camp operations, or emergency response.	leadership, and mutual aid agencies may experience slower information sharing, reduced situational awareness, delayed warning confirmation, or difficulty coordinating field operations.	notifications, patient movement, and coordination with outside medical facilities may be delayed or less reliable if communications systems are degraded.	/ Dispatch and public warning pathways
Cowan Lake dam concern or elevated Todds Fork flooding affecting Clarksville access and low-lying areas	Water Systems: Water-control concerns, elevated water levels, flooding, or changing downstream conditions may affect Clarksville-area roads, low-lying areas, public information needs, and protective action considerations.	Transportation: Flooding may close or limit Clarksville Road or other local access routes, increase detour demand, restrict resident travel, complicate school and camp access, and delay responders, utility crews, or mutual aid resources.	Safety and Security: Public safety agencies, village officials, county partners, and state or regional partners may need to coordinate traffic control, protective actions, public information, welfare checks, and situational awareness until water levels recede and access is restored.	Todds Fork / Clarksville flood-prone areas / Downstream water-control concern areas

Sample Lifeline Impact Statement

Energy is **Degraded**, affecting household power, communications, fuel access, electronic payments, public safety coordination, Camp Graham operations, and medically vulnerable residents in the Village of Clarksville, trend **Worsening**, estimated duration **24–48 hours**, with potential cascading impacts to communications, transportation, health and medical support, food access, water system coordination, and public information needs.

6. Declaration Conversation Indicators

The following declaration conversation indicators are intended to help identify when Clarksville officials, Clinton County EMA, county elected officials, public safety agencies, utility partners, school representatives, camp leadership, and other stakeholders may need to begin discussing whether a local emergency declaration may be appropriate. These indicators are not automatic declaration thresholds. They are planning prompts to support early coordination when an incident may exceed routine local capability, create cascading lifeline impacts, require outside assistance, or involve significant public information, public safety, or resource coordination needs.

Indicator	Application Area	When to Begin Declaration Conversation
Extended Electric Service Disruption Affecting Clarksville Residents, Public Safety, or Utility-Dependent Services	Village of Clarksville / Affected electric service area / Utility-dependent households, public safety operations, and essential services	 Begin the conversation when an outage is expected to last more than one operational period, affects a meaningful portion of the village or surrounding response area, occurs during extreme heat or cold, affects residents who rely on electrically powered medical equipment, disrupts household cooking, refrigeration, cooling, heating, communications, fuel access, electronic payments, or public safety operations, or creates cascading impacts requiring county, utility, volunteer, sheltering, welfare-check, or public information support.
Water System Disruption, Line Breaks, Depressurization, Leakage, Contamination Concern, or Fire-Flow Limitation	Clarksville public water system / Western Water connection points / Village distribution system / Affected customers and fire protection areas	 Begin the conversation when a waterline break, leakage concern, depressurization, contamination concern, tower issue, loss of reliable service, or hydrant / fire-flow limitation affects a significant portion of customers, critical users, public safety operations, Camp Graham, food service, or fire protection. Also begin discussion when boil advisory, no-use advisory, alternate water, water distribution, Ohio EPA coordination, Western Water coordination, or extended repair support may be needed.
Transportation Access, Flooding, Bridge / Route Limitations, or Mutual Aid Movement Concern	Village of Clarksville / SR-350 / Spring Hill Road / Clarksville Road / SR-132 / Todds Fork flood-prone areas / Camp Graham access routes	 Begin the conversation when flooding, bridge impacts, road closure, construction detour, storm debris, road damage, or congestion limits access to or through the village; delays CWJFD response or mutual aid movement; restricts CCSO access; affects school travel to Clinton-Massie; limits Camp Graham access; delays utility repair crews; or restricts resident access to food, fuel, pharmacy, urgent care, hospital routes, or other essential services.
Health and Medical Access, EMS Demand, or Medically Vulnerable Resident Support Need	Village of Clarksville / CWJFD response area / Clinton-Massie urgent care access / Outside hospital and pharmacy access routes	 Begin the conversation when EMS demand, medical transport needs, medically vulnerable residents, residents who rely on electrically powered medical equipment, medication access, limited-hours urgent care access, pharmacy access outside the village, or hospital transport routes are affected by power outage, flooding, transportation disruption, severe weather, communications failure, or a camp-related incident. Discussion should begin earlier if the incident may require welfare checks, patient movement, cooling or warming support, medical coordination, or outside resource assistance.
Communications, Public Warning, Cellular Coverage, Dispatch, or Cross-County Coordination Disruption	Village of Clarksville / Camp Graham / CWJFD response area / Dispatch and public warning pathways	 Begin the conversation when communications problems affect 911 access, cellular service, public warning, outdoor warning siren reliability, Camp Graham communications, responder coordination, dispatch coordination, public information, or cross-county information sharing. Discussion should begin earlier when communications issues occur during severe weather, flooding, power outage, water emergency, camp operations, large response, or an incident requiring coordination among Clarksville, Clinton County, Warren County, CWJFD, CCSO, school, camp, utility, or state partners.
Cowan Lake Dam Concern, Elevated Todds Fork Flooding, or	Todds Fork / Clarksville flood-prone areas / Downstream water-	 Begin the conversation when downstream flooding, elevated Todds Fork levels, dam-related concern, protective action messaging, repeated road closures, access limitations, public safety coordination,

Indicator	Application Area	When to Begin Declaration Conversation
Downstream Protective Action Concern	control concern areas / Affected roads and low-lying areas	evacuation or shelter-in-place discussion, traffic control, or public information needs may affect Clarksville residents, responders, Camp Graham, school travel routes, or access to essential services. This discussion may overlap with transportation, safety and security, communications, and public information coordination.
Multiple Lifelines Affected at the Same Time	Village of Clarksville / Surrounding rural response area / Cross-county coordination area	 Begin the conversation when two or more major lifelines are affected at the same time, such as power outage with communications loss, flooding with transportation disruption, water service disruption with public health concerns, or severe weather causing power, road, and medical-access impacts. Discussion should begin when impacts are expected to continue beyond routine response capability, require outside resources, create significant public information needs, or affect both Clinton County and Warren County coordination partners.

Notes: Routine, short-duration, single-service disruptions may not require a declaration conversation if local capability is sufficient and cascading impacts are limited. The need for a declaration discussion increases when the incident is prolonged, affects vulnerable populations, creates public safety or public health concerns, requires outside assistance, affects more than one lifeline, or produces impacts that exceed routine village, public safety, utility, or county coordination processes.

Routine service interruptions, short-duration outages, isolated inconvenience, or incidents that can be managed with normal local resources do not typically require a declaration conversation unless conditions worsen or create broader cascading impacts. When local officials determine that an emergency declaration may be needed, they should refer to 06.05.05 - Playbook - Damage Assessment & Disaster Declaration for the declaration process, documentation steps, and related guidance.

7. Mitigation Discussion Points

Mitigation Discussion Points are not policy directives, unfunded mandates, or assumptions that Clinton County, the Village of Clarksville, or any local partner can require outside providers, utilities, healthcare systems, private businesses, jurisdictions, camp operators, school districts, or other organizations to expand capability beyond their financial, staffing, regulatory, statutory, or operational limits. Many lifeline systems remain the planning and operational responsibility of the provider, jurisdiction, owner, or operator.

The purpose of this table is to support realistic discussion about known dependencies, existing limitations, provider responsibilities, county and village coordination touchpoints, public messaging needs, resource request pathways, feasible mitigation options, and future grant or capital planning opportunities where appropriate. For village-controlled items, discussion may be more action-oriented. For systems outside village or county control, discussion should focus on understanding responsibilities, documenting realistic gaps, identifying coordination pathways, and planning around known limitations before an incident occurs.

Coordination and Mitigation Discussion Point	Application Area	Coordination / Feasibility Discussion Focus	Future Local Review Focus
Clarksville Energy Continuity and Household Power Resilience	Village of Clarksville / Affected electric service area / Utility-dependent households and services	Discuss how extended power outages may affect household cooking, refrigeration, cooling, heating, communications, device charging, fuel access, electronic payments, public safety operations, and residents who rely on electrically powered medical equipment. Discussion should recognize that electric restoration remains the responsibility of the electric provider, while village and county coordination may focus on public messaging, welfare concerns, resource requests, and cascading impacts.	Review electric restoration coordination pathways, outage notification expectations, public messaging for extended outages, backup power limitations, fuel availability, electrically powered medical-device resident concerns, household preparedness messaging, cooling or warming options, and how energy disruption may affect water, communications, health, food access, and public safety operations.
Water System Reliability, Line Breaks, Leakage, and Fire-Flow Readiness	Clarksville public water system / Western Water connection points / Village distribution system / Affected customers and fire protection areas	Discuss known water distribution concerns, line breaks, leakage, tower condition, hydrant reliability, valve isolation, fire-flow capability, depressurization procedures, boil advisory needs, no-use advisory needs, and alternate water options. Discussion should recognize the relationship between Western Water supply, local village distribution conditions, Ohio EPA requirements, and village capability to maintain, repair, isolate, flush, and communicate water system issues.	Review waterline condition, known break history, leakage concerns, tower condition, Western Water coordination, critical valve condition, hydrant condition, fire-flow capability, flushing and valve exercising programs, depressurization procedures, boil advisory and no-use messaging, alternate water procedures, water distribution points, emergency repair contractors, Ohio EPA coordination, and potential grant or capital planning opportunities.
Transportation Access, Flooding, Bridge / Route Limitations, and Detour Planning	Village of Clarksville / SR-350 / Spring Hill Road / Clarksville Road / SR-132 / Todds Fork flood-prone areas / Camp Graham access routes	Discuss how bridge closures, flooding, road damage, construction detours, storm debris, or congestion may affect access to the village, school travel, Camp Graham access, CCSD response, CWJFD response, mutual aid movement, water system repair access, fuel and food access, and patient movement. Discussion should consider that some alternate routes may not be designed for sustained commercial traffic or heavy emergency apparatus movement.	Review known flood-prone road segments, SR-350 bridge and route dependencies, Spring Hill Road, Clarksville Road, SR-132, school travel routes to Clinton-Massie, Camp Graham access, detour suitability, heavy apparatus routing, mutual aid response routes, law enforcement access, utility repair access, traffic control options, public messaging needs, and post-incident documentation of recurring transportation impacts.

Coordination and Mitigation Discussion Point	Application Area	Coordination / Feasibility Discussion Focus	Future Local Review Focus
Health and Medical Access, EMS Demand, and Medically Vulnerable Resident Support	Village of Clarksville / CWJFD response area / Clinton-Massie urgent care access / Outside hospital and pharmacy access routes	Discuss local health and medical limitations, including the lack of a 24-hour in-village medical provider, pharmacy, urgent care, or hospital; reliance on CWJFD EMT-level response; limited-hours urgent care access at the Clinton-Massie campus; medically vulnerable residents; residents using electrically powered medical equipment; and patient movement to surrounding communities. Discussion should focus on coordination and awareness rather than assigning healthcare responsibilities to village or county government.	Review EMS demand patterns, medically vulnerable resident concerns, powered medical-device dependency, limited-hours urgent care availability, pharmacy access outside the village, hospital transport routes, welfare-check coordination, patient movement during flooding or road closures, cooling and warming support needs, communications with healthcare partners, and public messaging for residents who may need extra planning during outages or transportation disruptions.
Communications, Public Warning, Cellular Coverage, and Backup Information Pathways	Village of Clarksville / Camp Graham / CWJFD response area / Dispatch and public warning pathways	Discuss remaining cellular coverage gaps, Camp Graham communications limitations, public warning expectations, outdoor warning siren reliability, 911 access, MARCS coverage, dispatch coordination, cross-county coordination, and public information methods. Discussion should recognize that communications improvements may reduce but not eliminate local gaps, especially during power outages, severe weather, camp operations, or complex incidents.	Review cellular coverage gaps, Camp Graham communications options, backup communication methods, outdoor warning siren reliability and alternatives, MARCS coverage, dispatch pathways, CCEA use, village public information methods, social media and website coordination, public warning redundancy, responder communications, cross-county coordination with Warren County partners, and communication needs during power, water, flooding, transportation, or camp-related incidents.
Cowan Lake Dam, Todds Fork Flooding, and Downstream Coordination	Todds Fork / Clarksville flood-prone areas / Downstream water-control concern areas / Affected roads and low-lying areas	Discuss how Cowan Lake dam concerns, elevated Todds Fork levels, repeated flooding, or downstream water-control issues may affect Clarksville roads, low-lying areas, access routes, protective action messaging, traffic control, public safety coordination, and public information. Discussion should focus on awareness, coordination pathways, and protective action planning rather than assigning dam safety	Review downstream notification pathways, dam-related coordination contacts, flood-prone road closure history, public information triggers, protective action messaging, traffic control needs, impacts to Clarksville Road and other local routes, Camp Graham considerations, school travel impacts, welfare-check needs, and coordination among village officials, county EMA, public safety, state agencies, and other responsible entities.

Coordination and Mitigation Discussion Point	Application Area	Coordination / Feasibility Discussion Focus	Future Local Review Focus
		responsibilities to the village or county.	
Camp Graham Seasonal Population, Severe Weather, and Access Coordination	Camp Graham / Village of Clarksville / Surrounding response area / Camp access routes	Discuss how camp operations or special activities may temporarily increase population, transportation demand, severe weather sheltering concerns, public safety needs, medical support needs, and communications requirements. Discussion should recognize that camp leadership retains responsibility for camp operations and internal procedures, while village and county partners may need coordination pathways for warning, access, response, and public information.	Review camp contact procedures, communications options, severe weather sheltering concepts, access routes, responder access, medical support expectations, camp population notification needs, reunification or family information considerations, after-hours communications, coordination with CWJFD and CCSO, and how power, flooding, road closures, or cellular gaps may affect camp operations.
Fuel, Food, Hydration, and Convenience Access as Cascading Impacts	Village carry-out / fuel locations / Resident access to Wilmington, Blanchester, Lebanon, and surrounding communities	Discuss how limited local food and fuel options may become more important when transportation, power, communications, payment systems, or severe weather affect normal travel patterns. Clarksville residents generally rely on surrounding communities for groceries, pharmacy access, and other errands, so the concern is usually secondary unless other lifelines are disrupted at the same time.	Review local fuel and carry-out dependencies, electronic payment limitations during outages, generator fuel availability, resident travel patterns, access to groceries and pharmacies outside the village, food safety messaging during power outages, bottled water needs during water disruptions, and public information about available services during extended incidents.
Cross-County Public Safety, Dispatch, and Mutual Aid Coordination	Village of Clarksville / CWJFD response area / Clinton County and Warren County coordination partners	Discuss how Clarksville's county-line location and CWJFD service area may require coordination across Clinton and Warren Counties for fire, EMS, law enforcement, mutual aid, dispatch, public information, transportation access, and resource requests. Discussion should focus on shared situational awareness and realistic routing, staffing, and response limitations during regional incidents.	Review CWJFD response-area considerations, CCSO patrol and response access, Warren County coordination pathways, mutual aid routing, dispatch coordination, communications interoperability, public information coordination, large-vehicle routing, response to areas outside the village, and how flooding, severe weather, power outages, or major events may affect cross-county response.

These mitigation discussion points are intended to support practical planning conversations for Clarksville’s most likely lifeline concerns. They should be reviewed with village officials, Clinton County EMA, CWJFD, CCSO, utility partners, school representatives, camp leadership, water system representatives, county partners, Warren County partners where appropriate, and other stakeholders as local conditions, capabilities, funding, infrastructure, or operating assumptions change.

8. Relevant Lifelines and Sub-Sectors

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

FEMA Community Lifeline	Relevant Sub-Sectors	Application Area	Asset / Dependency / Concern	Why It Matters
Safety and Security	Law enforcement / Fire service / EMS support / Public safety coordination / Traffic control / Protective actions / Government services	Village of Clarksville / CWJFD response area / Clinton County and Warren County coordination area	Clinton-Warren Joint Fire District; Clinton County Sheriff’s Office patrol response; village officials; mutual aid agencies; traffic control; public safety coordination; camp-related response; cross-county coordination	Clarksville does not have a local police department, so law enforcement response depends on CCSO patrol availability and transportation access. CWJFD is locally based and important to fire, EMS, mutual aid, and public safety coordination, but its operations may be affected by road closures, flooding, communications issues, staffing, large-apparatus movement, and cross-county response demands.
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Food access / Fuel and convenience retail / Hydration / Emergency water / Cooling and warming / Temporary sheltering / Household support	Village of Clarksville / Local carry-out and fuel locations / Resident access to Wilmington, Blanchester, Lebanon, and surrounding communities / Camp Graham	Two local fuel / carry-out locations; limited convenience food options; no full grocery within the village; reliance on surrounding communities for groceries, pharmacy, and errands; bottled water needs during water disruptions; cooling or warming support during extended outages	Food, hydration, and shelter are usually secondary concerns in Clarksville unless other lifelines are disrupted. Power outages, water advisories, flooding, transportation closures, payment disruptions, or severe weather may quickly make limited local food, fuel, bottled water, cooling, warming, or temporary support options more important.
Health and Medical	EMS / Patient movement / Limited-	Village of Clarksville / CWJFD response	CWJFD EMT-level response; residents with health	Health and Medical is a Top Five concern because local

FEMA Community Lifeline	Relevant Sub-Sectors	Application Area	Asset / Dependency / Concern	Why It Matters
	hours urgent care access / Pharmacy access / Medical device support / Medically vulnerable residents / Public health coordination	area / Clinton-Massie urgent care access / Outside hospital and pharmacy access routes	needs; residents who rely on electrically powered medical equipment; limited-hours urgent care at Clinton-Massie; no 24-hour in-village medical provider, pharmacy, urgent care, or hospital; outside care in surrounding communities	care options are limited and access depends on transportation, EMS availability, power, communications, and regional medical systems. Power outages, flooding, road closures, camp incidents, or communications disruptions may delay patient movement, pharmacy access, urgent care access, or hospital transport.
Energy	Electric service / Household power / Backup power / Fuel access / Electronic payments / Generator support / Utility restoration	Village of Clarksville / Affected electric service area / Utility-dependent households, public safety operations, and services	Electric utility dependency; extended outage impacts; household refrigeration, cooking, cooling, heating, communications, charging, fuel access, and electronic payments; residents using electrically powered medical equipment; generator fuel needs	Energy is the highest Clarksville lifeline concern because loss of power quickly affects households, medical-device users, communications, food safety, heating or cooling, fuel access, electronic payments, and public safety coordination. Water service may have some resilience because of elevation and Western Water pressure, but energy loss can still create broad cascading impacts.
Communications	911 access / Dispatch / MARCS / Cellular service / Public warning / Outdoor warning siren / Internet and data / Public information / Cross-county coordination	Village of Clarksville / Camp Graham / CWJFD response area / Dispatch and public warning pathways	Cellular coverage gaps; Camp Graham reliance on cellular communications; outdoor warning siren reliability; MARCS coverage; dispatch coordination; public alerting; CCEA; public information pathways; Clinton County and Warren County coordination	Communications is a Top Five concern because warning, 911 access, public information, dispatch coordination, camp communications, and cross-county response all depend on reliable communications. A 2025 cellular tower improved service, but remaining coverage gaps, Camp Graham's lack of a landline, and siren reliability issues remain important planning concerns.
Transportation	Road access / Bridges / Flood-prone roads / Detours / School travel	Village of Clarksville / SR-350 / Spring Hill Road /	SR-350 bridge and route dependency; Spring Hill Road detour impacts;	Transportation is a Top Five concern because access limitations affect almost every

FEMA Community Lifeline	Relevant Sub-Sectors	Application Area	Asset / Dependency / Concern	Why It Matters
	/ Camp access / EMS transport / Mutual aid movement / Utility repair access / Supply routes	Clarksville Road / SR-132 / Todds Fork flood-prone areas / Camp Graham access routes / Clinton-Massie travel routes	Clarksville Road flooding; SR-132 access; Todds Fork flooding; rural road limitations; school travel to Clinton-Massie; Camp Graham access; CWJFD mutual aid movement; utility crew access	other lifeline. Flooding, bridge closures, construction detours, storm debris, or road damage may delay law enforcement, EMS, fire apparatus, mutual aid, utility repairs, school travel, camp access, food and fuel access, pharmacy access, and patient movement.
Hazardous Materials	Fixed-site hazardous materials / Transportation-related hazardous materials / Fuel storage and dispensing / Agricultural or utility chemicals / Water contamination concern / Spill response coordination	Village of Clarksville / Local fuel locations / Roadway transportation routes / Water system concern areas / Surrounding rural area	Fuel stations; roadway transport; agricultural and utility-related materials; water contamination concern; spill response; fire department coordination; Ohio EPA coordination; public protective action messaging	Hazardous Materials is not a Top Five Clarksville concern, but it remains relevant because fuel locations, roadway transport, rural/agricultural activity, utility work, or water contamination concerns may require protective actions, traffic control, public messaging, fire response, environmental coordination, or water system coordination.
Water Systems	Public water supply / Western Water connections / Distribution lines / Water tower / Valves / Hydrants / Fire-flow / Depressurization / Boil advisory / Alternate water / Wastewater considerations / Flooding and downstream water-control concerns	Clarksville public water system / Western Water connection points / Village distribution system / Affected customers and fire protection areas / Todds Fork flood-prone areas	Western Water supply dependency; village distribution system; aging or vulnerable waterlines; leakage and line-break concerns; older water tower; critical valves; hydrants; fire-flow capability; boil advisory and no-use advisory procedures; alternate water; Cowan Lake / Todds Fork downstream flooding concerns	Water Systems is a very close second lifeline concern for Clarksville. Water pressure may remain available during some power outages, but local line condition, leakage, breaks, depressurization, tower condition, hydrant reliability, fire-flow capability, public notification, and alternate water coordination remain important. Flooding and downstream water-control concerns may also affect transportation, public safety, and public information needs.

9. Planning Assumptions

The following planning assumptions describe local conditions, dependencies, limitations, and likely operational concerns that may affect lifeline impacts in the Village of Clarksville. These assumptions are intended to support planning, discussion, incident-specific assessment, and future local review. They should be reviewed and updated as local conditions, provider capabilities, infrastructure, service areas, and operational practices change.

- **Village and County Coordination Role:** Clarksville retains local responsibility for village operations, local public services, and local incident coordination. Clinton County generally serves in a coordination and support role rather than a command role. Tactical operations remain under Incident Command, while county-level coordination may support situational awareness, resource coordination, public information, policy discussion, lifeline impact tracking, and connection to regional or state partners.
- **Small Village Capacity:** Clarksville has a smaller local government and service base than larger incorporated jurisdictions. During a prolonged or complex incident, local officials, utility operators, public safety agencies, and partner organizations may have limited staffing depth, limited equipment, limited funding flexibility, and limited ability to sustain operations over multiple operational periods without outside coordination or support.
- **Cross-County Coordination:** Clarksville's location along the Clinton County and Warren County line creates planning considerations involving public safety response, mutual aid, public messaging, transportation routing, school travel, camp operations, utility coordination, healthcare access, and service-area impacts that may extend beyond Clinton County alone. Some incidents may require coordination with Warren County partners, regional providers, state agencies, or private-sector organizations.
- **Provider and Owner Responsibility:** Many lifeline systems affecting Clarksville are owned, operated, restored, regulated, or funded by outside providers, utilities, healthcare systems, private businesses, special districts, state agencies, camp operators, school districts, or other organizations. Local and county officials may coordinate, document impacts, support public messaging, and request resources, but may not control restoration timelines, funding decisions, or provider operational decisions.
- **Early Local Self-Reliance:** During major, regional, or widespread incidents, Clarksville should expect a period of local self-reliance before state, federal, contracted, or mutual aid resources are available. Local capability, household preparedness, provider continuity plans, village coordination, CWJFD capability, and county support will strongly influence early lifeline stability.
- **Cascading Lifeline Impacts:** Disruption to one lifeline may quickly affect others. Energy, Water Systems, Transportation, Health and Medical, and Communications are the Top Five Overall Lifeline Concerns for Clarksville, but other FEMA Community Lifelines, including Safety and Security, Food, Hydration, Shelter, and Hazardous Materials, may become significant as second- or third-order impacts.
- **Energy Dependency:** Extended power outages may create broad cascading impacts affecting household cooking, refrigeration, cooling, heating, communications, device charging, fuel access, electronic payments, residents who rely on electrically powered medical equipment, public safety coordination, water system operations, food safety, and household sustainment.
- **Limited Local Control Over Electric Restoration:** Electric restoration remains dependent on the responsible electric provider and regional restoration conditions. Restoration priorities and timelines may not fully align with local preference, public expectation, or village operational priorities. Clarksville and Clinton County may support

coordination, documentation of impacts, public messaging, welfare concerns, and resource requests, but do not control electric restoration.

- **Extreme Temperature Outage Concern:** Power outages during extreme heat or extreme cold may create faster and more serious impacts in Clarksville because residents may lose cooling, heating, refrigeration, cooking capability, communications, device charging, and medical equipment support. Households may be able to adapt more easily to bottled water than to extended power loss during dangerous temperature conditions.
- **Backup Power Limitations:** Backup power capability should not be assumed for every public facility, business, residence, camp function, communications need, utility need, or essential service location. Generator access, transfer switch capability, fuel planning, refueling access, facility wiring, and HVAC coverage may vary by location.
- **Fuel as a Limiting Factor:** Fuel availability may become a limiting factor for emergency response, generator operations, utility repair work, household sustainment, public safety operations, and transportation. Fuel access may be affected by power outages, payment system disruptions, transportation delays, delivery limitations, or regional supply constraints.
- **Water System Dependency:** Clarksville receives water through Western Water connections and relies on the village distribution system to deliver water to local customers. Water service may remain more resilient during some power outages because Clarksville is located at a lower elevation than surrounding areas, but local line condition, leakage, breaks, tower condition, valves, hydrants, fire-flow capability, and depressurization concerns remain important planning factors.
- **Waterline Condition and Leakage Concern:** Aging or vulnerable village waterlines may increase the likelihood of breaks, leakage, service disruption, pressure concerns, and repair needs. During some incidents, Western Water may be able to supply pressure while the village distribution system still experiences water loss or localized service concerns because of leakage or infrastructure condition.
- **Water Tower, Valve, and Hydrant Reliability:** Clarksville has an older water tower and a distribution system where hydrant reliability, valve exercising, system isolation, flushing, documentation, and maintenance planning are important. Water system disruptions may affect potable water, fire suppression, customer confidence, boil advisory decisions, no-use advisory decisions, alternate water needs, and public information.
- **Depressurization and Public Notification:** Waterline breaks, pressure loss, contamination concerns, or repair activities may require timely coordination among village officials, water operators, Ohio EPA, Western Water, CWJFD, Clinton County EMA, and affected customers. Public notification, boil advisory messaging, no-use advisory messaging, critical user notification, and alternate water coordination may become necessary depending on the event.
- **Cowan Lake Dam and Downstream Flooding Concern:** Clarksville is downstream of Cowan Lake and may have planning considerations related to Class I dam concerns, elevated water levels, downstream notification, protective action messaging, and public information. Flooding along Todds Fork may affect low-lying areas, local roads, transportation access, emergency response, and public safety coordination. Planning and response actions should align with 06.02.07 - PLAYBOOK - Cowan Lake Dam / Levee Failure.
- **Todds Fork Flooding and Road Closures:** Flooding in and near Clarksville may cause temporary road closures, especially in areas affected by Todds Fork. Even short-duration flooding may affect access to the village, emergency response, Camp Graham access, school travel, utility repair access, resident movement, and travel to food, fuel, pharmacy, urgent care, or hospital services outside the village.

- **Transportation Access:** Transportation disruptions may affect emergency response, law enforcement access, CWJFD response, mutual aid movement, school travel, Camp Graham access, utility repair work, fuel and food access, pharmacy access, patient movement, and resident support. SR-350, Spring Hill Road, Clarksville Road, and SR-132 are important local routes, and rural detours may not support sustained traffic, commercial traffic, or heavy emergency apparatus movement under poor conditions.
- **Bridge and Detour Impacts:** The SR-350 bridge closure demonstrated that transportation disruptions can create significant local impacts over an extended period. Detours may shift traffic onto roads such as Spring Hill Road, Clarksville Road, or SR-132, which may not be designed for sustained commercial traffic, heavy apparatus movement, or increased daily traffic volumes.
- **School Travel Dependency:** Clarksville falls within the Clinton-Massie School District, and school-related travel may depend heavily on routes such as Spring Hill Road. School travel, student transportation, parent movement, and access to school-based services may be affected by flooding, road closures, bridge work, severe weather, or transportation disruption.
- **Camp Graham Population and Access:** Camp Graham may temporarily increase population, transportation demand, public safety needs, medical support needs, communications needs, and severe weather sheltering considerations. Camp operations may create incident-specific concerns that differ from Clarksville's normal day-to-day population profile, especially when access routes, communications, weather conditions, or reunification needs are affected.
- **Health and Medical Access:** Clarksville does not have a 24-hour in-village medical provider, pharmacy, urgent care, or hospital. CWJFD provides local EMT-level response capability, and Better Health Tomorrow operates urgent care services from the Clinton-Massie campus during limited hours; however, that access is not available 24 hours a day or during all holidays. Higher-level care, pharmacy access, and many routine healthcare needs depend on travel outside the village.
- **Outside Hospital and Pharmacy Access:** Patient movement, pharmacy access, and hospital access may depend on transportation routes to Wilmington, Blanchester, Lebanon, or other surrounding communities. Transportation disruption, flooding, severe weather, communications failure, regional healthcare strain, or power outages may affect EMS transport, patient movement, pharmacy access, urgent care access, or hospital turnaround time.
- **Medically Vulnerable Residents:** Aging residents, medically fragile individuals, residents who rely on electrically powered medical equipment, medication-dependent residents, residents with limited transportation, and households with limited resources may experience serious impacts sooner than the general population during power, transportation, communications, water, flooding, or healthcare access disruptions.
- **Local Health Factors:** Local health-related needs may be influenced by income, lifestyle, transportation access, healthcare access, chronic health conditions, household preparedness, and ability to travel for routine or urgent care. These factors may increase EMS demand, welfare-check needs, public messaging needs, or medical coordination needs during prolonged incidents.
- **Communications and Cellular Reliability:** Communications in Clarksville have improved because of a cellular tower installed in 2025, but coverage gaps remain. Cellular reliability may still vary by carrier, location, terrain, structure type, power availability, and incident conditions. Communications issues may affect 911 access, public information, family check-ins, electronic payments, responder coordination, and camp operations.

- **Camp Graham Communications:** Camp Graham has cellular and internet connectivity but does not have a landline telephone and therefore relies heavily on cellular communications. Coverage, backup power, system redundancy, and communications capability during extended outages or severe weather should be confirmed with camp leadership. A cellular or internet disruption may affect severe-weather warning, medical response, family notifications, and coordination with CWJFD, CCSO, Clinton County EMA, camp leadership, and Warren County partners.
- **MARCS and Responder Communications:** A MARCS tower is located at higher ground on Vernon Township property along SR-350, which supports responder communications in the area. Even with MARCS coverage, responder communications may still be affected by terrain, structure type, radio availability, dispatch coordination, mutual aid interoperability, power availability, or incident complexity.
- **Public Warning Expectations:** Residents may expect reliable warning and public information during severe weather, especially when tornado, damaging wind, flooding, or dam-related concerns exist. Outdoor warning sirens may remain a public expectation, but public warning should not depend on sirens alone. Multiple warning pathways, including weather radios, mobile alerts, local public information, CCEA, partner messaging, and direct outreach where needed, remain important.
- **Outdoor Warning Siren Reliability:** Clarksville has experienced frequent issues with the outdoor warning siren. Siren limitations should be recognized as a public warning concern, but not treated as the only warning method. Public education and redundant alerting pathways are important for residents, Camp Graham, public safety partners, and visitors.
- **Safety and Security Dependency:** Clarksville does not have a local police department and depends on Clinton County Sheriff's Office patrol response. Law enforcement response times may depend on patrol location, call volume, transportation access, weather, road closures, and incident conditions. Public safety coordination may be affected by communications, transportation, flooding, and cross-county response demands.
- **CWJFD Local and Mutual Aid Role:** The Clinton-Warren Joint Fire District is locally based in Clarksville and provides fire and EMS coverage in both Clinton and Warren Counties. CWJFD may also provide mutual aid to multiple areas, including locations where road design, grades, distance, and heavy apparatus movement may affect response time and operational capability. Mutual aid should be considered available but not instantaneous.
- **Food, Hydration, Shelter as a Cascading Impact:** Food, Hydration, Shelter is not one of Clarksville's Top Five Overall Lifeline Concerns, but it may become significant during extended power outages, water disruptions, flooding, transportation limitations, extreme heat or cold, electronic payment disruptions, or camp-related incidents. Clarksville has limited local convenience food and fuel options, while residents generally rely on Wilmington, Blanchester, Lebanon, or surrounding communities for groceries, pharmacy access, and broader services.
- **Local Business and Employment Base:** Clarksville has limited local employment and commercial services. The primary local businesses include fuel and carry-out food locations. During extended incidents, residents may depend on nearby communities for employment, groceries, pharmacy access, healthcare, school activities, errands, and other services.
- **Hazardous Materials Considerations:** Hazardous Materials is not one of Clarksville's Top Five Overall Lifeline Concerns, but fuel locations, roadway transportation, agricultural activity, utility work, water contamination

concerns, or spill incidents may require evacuation, shelter-in-place, traffic control, fire response, public information, environmental coordination, or water system protection actions.

- **Household Preparedness Varies:** Household preparedness levels vary across Clarksville. Some households may sustain themselves for several days, while others may need earlier support due to limited supplies, income constraints, medical needs, transportation limits, power dependency, lack of backup options, or limited access to family support.
- **Public Expectations May Exceed Capability:** Public expectations regarding restoration timelines, utility capability, road reopening, water system repair, warning systems, government capability, and service continuity may exceed actual operational capacity during prolonged or widespread incidents. Clear public information and expectation-setting will be important during lifeline disruptions.
- **Mutual Aid and Partner Support May Be Limited:** Neighboring jurisdictions and regional partners may be affected by the same incident, reducing mutual aid availability and increasing competition for limited resources, fuel, specialized teams, contractors, generators, transportation assets, sheltering support, water system support, or healthcare capacity.
- **Information Will Be Imperfect:** Lifeline impact information may be incomplete, delayed, conflicting, or rapidly changing during the early stages of an incident. Lifeline status, scope, trend, duration, resource need, and cascading impacts should be updated as better information becomes available.
- **Operational Sustainability Matters:** Long-duration or cascading incidents may strain village officials, CWJFD, CCSD, water operators, dispatch coordination, public works support, utility providers, county EOC support, volunteer organizations, camp leadership, school partners, and elected leadership. Planning should account for fatigue, competing priorities, limited staffing depth, and the need to sustain coordination over multiple operational periods.
- **Incident-Specific Assessment Still Controls:** These assumptions provide a planning baseline only. Actual decisions should be based on verified incident conditions, village and provider updates, field reports, lifeline status, scope of impact, trend, duration, resource needs, and cascading effects.

10. Items for Future Local Review

The following items should be reviewed with Village of Clarksville officials, county departments, utility providers, public safety agencies, school officials, healthcare partners, regional partners, Warren County partners where appropriate, and other appropriate stakeholders as the Clarksville Lifeline Profile is validated, updated, exercised, or revised. These items are not action assignments or policy directives. They identify topics where local confirmation, provider input, updated data, operational lessons, or future coordination may improve the accuracy and usefulness of this profile.

- **Top Five Lifeline Concerns:** Review whether the Top Five Overall Lifeline Concerns for Clarksville remain accurate based on recent incidents, village feedback, provider updates, infrastructure changes, hazard trends, exercises, after-action reviews, and operational experience.
- **Small Village Capacity and Operational Sustainability:** Review local staffing depth, village administrative capacity, utility operator availability, public works support, public safety support, elected official availability, and ability to sustain coordination over multiple operational periods during prolonged or cascading incidents.

- **Energy and Backup Power Dependencies:** Review electric restoration coordination pathways, backup power capability, transfer switch readiness, generator connection points, fuel planning, refueling expectations, public facility needs, communications needs, water system dependencies, Camp Graham considerations, and realistic limits on local control over electric restoration.
- **Extreme Temperature Power Outage Planning:** Review impacts from extended power outages during extreme heat or cold, especially household cooling, heating, refrigeration, cooking, communications, device charging, residents who rely on electrically powered medical equipment, fuel access, food safety, welfare checks, and public messaging.
- **Water System Dependency and Western Water Coordination:** Review Clarksville's dependency on Western Water, connection points, local distribution limitations, outage coordination, pressure expectations, water supply continuity, emergency contacts, and the relationship between Western Water supply capability and local village distribution system condition.
- **Waterline Condition, Leakage, and Break History:** Review known waterline condition, recurring break locations, leakage concerns, pressure concerns, repair history, repair contractor availability, funding limitations, replacement priorities, and potential grant or capital planning opportunities.
- **Water Tower, Hydrant, Valve, and Fire-Flow Reliability:** Review water tower condition, hydrant condition, hydrant flushing results, valve exercising results, critical valve reliability, fire-flow capability, system isolation capability, documentation accuracy, GIS / mapping updates, out-of-service hydrant tracking, and coordination with CWJFD.
- **Water Public Notification and Alternate Water Procedures:** Review boil advisory messaging, no-use advisory messaging, customer notification pathways, critical user notification, alternate water procedures, water distribution points, Ohio EPA coordination, Western Water coordination, public information support, and documentation procedures during water emergencies.
- **Cowan Lake Dam and Todds Fork Flooding Concerns:** Review downstream notification pathways, Cowan Lake dam-related coordination, Todds Fork flooding history, low-lying area impacts, protective action messaging, road closure triggers, traffic control needs, public information needs, and alignment with 06.02.07 - PLAYBOOK - Cowan Lake Dam / Levee Failure while avoiding sensitive infrastructure details in the unrestricted profile.
- **Transportation Access, Bridge Impacts, and Detour Planning:** Review SR-350, Spring Hill Road, Clarksville Road, SR-132, known flood-prone road segments, bridge closure lessons, rural detour limitations, commercial traffic impacts, heavy apparatus movement, utility repair access, emergency response access, resident travel, and public messaging during road closures or long-duration detours.
- **School Travel and Clinton-Massie Access:** Review school travel routes, student transportation, parent movement, access to the Clinton-Massie campus, limited-hours urgent care access at the campus, severe weather impacts, flooding impacts, road closure effects, and communications pathways between Clarksville, the school district, public safety agencies, and county partners.
- **Camp Graham Seasonal Population and Access:** Review Camp Graham operating periods, temporary population increases, access routes, severe weather sheltering concepts, public safety response expectations, medical support expectations, communications options, reunification or family information considerations, and coordination with camp leadership, CWJFD, CCSD, and Clinton County EMA.

- **Health and Medical Access:** Review local EMS demand, CWJFD EMT-level response capability, lack of 24-hour in-village medical care, limited-hours Better Health Tomorrow urgent care availability at Clinton-Massie, pharmacy access outside the village, hospital transport routes, patient movement limitations, and healthcare coordination pathways.
- **Medically Vulnerable Residents:** Review residents who rely on electrically powered medical equipment, medication-dependent residents, aging residents, medically fragile individuals, residents with limited transportation, welfare-check coordination, cooling or warming support needs, household preparedness messaging, and how power, water, transportation, communications, or severe weather incidents may increase medical risk.
- **Outside Hospital and Pharmacy Routes:** Review access routes to Wilmington, Blanchester, Lebanon, and other surrounding communities for pharmacy access, urgent care, hospital care, routine healthcare, and patient transport. Confirm how flooding, road closures, bridge impacts, severe weather, communications issues, or regional healthcare strain may affect patient movement and EMS turnaround time.
- **Communications, Cellular Coverage, and Camp Graham Limitations:** Review cellular coverage gaps, carrier variability, Camp Graham's lack of landline phone service, cellular dependency, device charging concerns, public information pathways, 911 access, family notification issues, and communications needs during severe weather, camp operations, power outages, flooding, water emergencies, or medical incidents.
- **MARCS, Dispatch, and Responder Communications:** Review MARCS coverage, Vernon Township tower considerations, radio reliability, dispatch pathways, mutual aid interoperability, field-to-dispatch communication, CWJFD communications, CCSO coordination, Warren County coordination, backup communication options, and communications procedures during complex or cross-county incidents.
- **Outdoor Warning Siren and Public Warning Redundancy:** Review Clarksville outdoor warning siren reliability, maintenance concerns, public expectations, warning limitations, weather radio promotion, mobile alerts, CCEA use, local public information methods, partner messaging, and direct outreach needs for residents, Camp Graham, visitors, and vulnerable populations.
- **Safety and Security Coordination:** Review law enforcement response assumptions, CCSO patrol coverage, response access, traffic control needs, public safety coordination, public information support, and how transportation, communications, flooding, power outages, or cross-county incidents may affect safety and security operations.
- **CWJFD Local Response and Mutual Aid Role:** Review CWJFD fire and EMS coverage in Clinton and Warren Counties, mutual aid response patterns, large apparatus routing, uphill response challenges, access to areas such as the World Equestrian Center, coordination with Wilmington Fire where faster access may exist, dispatch coordination, staffing sustainability, and response limitations during regional incidents.
- **Cross-County Coordination:** Review coordination pathways with Warren County partners, regional providers, state agencies, private-sector organizations, public safety agencies, school partners, healthcare partners, camp leadership, and utility providers for incidents that affect both Clinton County and Warren County interests.
- **Fuel, Food, Hydration, and Shelter as Cascading Impacts:** Review local fuel and carry-out dependencies, grocery access outside the village, pharmacy access outside the village, electronic payment limitations, bottled water needs, food safety messaging, cooling or warming needs, temporary sheltering considerations, Camp

Graham needs, and resident access to Wilmington, Blanchester, Lebanon, or surrounding communities during extended incidents.

- **Local Business and Employment Base:** Review how limited local employment and commercial services may affect resident travel patterns, economic impacts, food and fuel access, payment system dependencies, service continuity, and public information needs during prolonged power outages, transportation disruptions, flooding, or water system incidents.
- **Hazardous Materials and Water Contamination Concerns:** Review fuel-related, roadway transportation, agricultural, utility, spill, or water contamination concerns that could affect evacuation, shelter-in-place, traffic control, fire response, environmental coordination, public information, water system protection, or coordination with Ohio EPA and other responsible agencies.
- **Public Warning and Public Information:** Review public warning pathways, severe weather messaging, flooding and dam-related messaging, water advisory messaging, power outage messaging, camp-related public information, local social media use, CCEA use, website or emergency page options, partner messaging, and expectation-setting during prolonged or cascading incidents.
- **Declaration Conversation Indicators:** Review whether the Clarksville Declaration Conversation Indicators remain practical, measurable, and useful for village leadership, Clinton County EMA, county elected officials, public safety agencies, utility partners, school officials, camp leadership, Warren County partners, healthcare partners, and other stakeholders. Update indicators as needed based on real incidents, exercises, after-action reviews, or changes in local capability.
- **Mitigation and Coordination Discussion Points:** Review whether Section 7 remains framed appropriately as coordination, feasibility, provider responsibility, village responsibility, county support, and future review rather than as unfunded mandates or implied responsibility for systems outside local control.
- **Relevant Lifelines and Sub-Sectors:** Confirm that Section 8 lists only the lifelines and sub-sectors meaningful to the Clarksville profile and does not over-list assets, duplicate the internal lifeline inventory, or include sensitive infrastructure details.
- **Planning Assumptions:** Review Section 9 periodically to ensure assumptions remain realistic, especially those involving energy restoration, water system reliability, Western Water coordination, line breaks, tower and hydrant concerns, Cowan Lake dam and Todds Fork flooding, transportation access, Camp Graham, health and medical access, communications, mutual aid, fuel limitations, household preparedness, and operational sustainability.
- **D4H and Internal Inventory Alignment:** Confirm that the unrestricted Clarksville profile remains consistent with the internal lifeline inventory, D4H incident import structure, D4H boards, water system support information, public warning pathways, and operational records without including sensitive details that should remain in internal systems.
- **After-Action and Exercise Lessons:** Update this profile when after-action reports, hotwashes, exercises, incidents, water system reviews, provider meetings, school coordination, camp coordination, utility coordination, healthcare partner reviews, public safety discussions, or village reviews identify new lifeline dependencies, outdated assumptions, missing coordination pathways, or practical improvements.
- **Future Village Review:** Use feedback from Clarksville elected officials, village staff, water system representatives, CWJFD, CCSO, school officials, Camp Graham leadership, utility providers, county departments,

Warren County partners, neighboring jurisdictions, regional partners, and other stakeholders to refine this profile and improve consistency across future city and village lifeline profiles.