



EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

OI.OI.E: REFERENCE

MIDLAND LIFELINES

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

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

ELECTED OFFICIAL BRIEFING

01.D1.E: REFERENCE – **MIDLAND LIFELINES**
Clinton County Emergency Operations Plan

What This Document Is

This reference document is the Midland Lifeline Profile. It applies the Clinton County Community Lifelines framework to local utilities, public safety, transportation, communications, commercial services, hazardous materials concerns, and regional dependencies.

Why It Matters to County Leadership

This profile helps Midland elected officials and village leadership understand the lifeline concerns most likely to affect residents, businesses, public safety operations, utility continuity, and access to essential services. It also identifies impacts that may require coordination with Clinton County, utility providers, neighboring public safety agencies, railroad representatives, businesses, and other regional partners.

Key Takeaways

- Energy, Transportation, Safety and Security, Water Systems, and Hazardous Materials are Midland's Top Five Overall Lifeline Concerns.
- Extended power outages may quickly affect fuel sales, retail services, refrigeration, communications, electronic payments, vulnerable residents, and household support.
- US-68, SR-28, the IDRY rail crossing, and the Greenfield Line are important to emergency response, commercial traffic, freight movement, mutual aid, utility restoration, and regional access.
- Midland relies on outside providers and neighboring agencies for potable water, wastewater services, law enforcement, EMS coverage, healthcare access, and other essential services.
- Limited local fire and EMS capacity may require automatic mutual aid, additional mutual aid, cover support, or extended response during concurrent or prolonged incidents.
- Agricultural chemicals, highway hazardous materials movement, rail operations, and periodic TDI shipments create protective-action, traffic-control, public-information, and regional response considerations.
- Cascading Impact Flows and Declaration Conversation Indicators support early coordination. For declaration guidance, refer to *06.05.05 – Playbook – Damage Assessment & Disaster Declaration*.

What This Document Does Not Do

This document does not replace 01.D1 – Reference – Clinton County Lifelines, establish tactical procedures, replace Incident Command, direct field operations, provide sensitive infrastructure details, or automatically trigger an emergency declaration.

What Elected Officials Should Know

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

RECORD OF CHANGES

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

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

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

Version	Date	Section(s) Updated	Summary of Changes	Updated By
1	1 May 2026	All	Initial draft developed	T. Breckel, EMA
2	18 May 2026	Table data	Updated all tables	T. Breckel, EMA
2.1	1 June 2026	All	Edit / Review by EMA	T. Breckel, EMA
2.2	30 June 2026	Planning Assumptions	Updated and finalized	T. Breckel, EMA
2.3	2 July 2026	Items for Future Local Review	Updated and finalized	T. Breckel, EMA
2.4	14 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.....	7
Sample Lifeline Impact Statement	8
6. Declaration Conversation Indicators	8
7. Mitigation Discussion Points.....	9
8. Relevant Lifelines and Sub-Sectors.....	11
9. Planning Assumptions.....	13
10. Items for Future Local Review.....	15

Midland Lifelines

1. Community Summary

Midland is a small rural village located in southern Clinton County at the intersection of important highway and railroad transportation corridors. While the village has a limited residential population and modest commercial base, it serves as a local transportation hub where U.S. Route 68, State Route 28, the Indiana & Ohio Railway (IORY), and the Greenfield Line converge. These transportation assets support daily travel, commercial activity, emergency response, agricultural commerce, and freight movement while also introducing hazardous materials planning considerations.

The village contains several locally important commercial businesses, including Midland 1st Stop, Dollar General, Midland Tire, and nearby agricultural support services. Potable water is provided by Highland Water Company, while wastewater collection and treatment are provided through the Clinton County Sewer District. Electrical service is provided by Duke Energy. Fire protection is provided by the Jefferson Township Fire Department located immediately south of the village, with automatic mutual aid and additional mutual aid support available from neighboring fire and EMS agencies. Law enforcement services are provided by the Clinton County Sheriff's Office.

Midland's location along major transportation corridors makes reliable roadway access, rail operations, utility services, and emergency response coordination essential to community resilience. The Indiana & Ohio Railway crosses U.S. Route 68 south of the village and includes a rail layby area used to support switching operations to the Greenfield Line, which carries periodic hazardous materials shipments, including toluene diisocyanate (TDI), to the Adient US LLC manufacturing facility in Greenfield, Ohio. Because Midland depends upon regional utilities, neighboring jurisdictions, and transportation infrastructure, maintaining reliable transportation access, electrical power, water and wastewater services, and effective emergency coordination are key factors supporting community resilience during emergencies.

2. Area Covered

This profile applies to the incorporated Village of Midland and the local lifeline systems, services, dependencies, and planning concerns affecting the village. It evaluates conditions within the municipal boundaries while recognizing the significant influence of transportation infrastructure, regional utility providers, neighboring jurisdictions, and countywide services that support daily community operations.

Midland's resilience is strongly influenced by U.S. Route 68, State Route 28, the Indiana & Ohio Railway, and the Greenfield Line. Potable water is provided by Highland Water Company, wastewater collection and treatment are provided through the Clinton County Sewer District, electrical service is provided by Duke Energy, and law enforcement services are provided by the Clinton County Sheriff's Office. Fire protection is provided by the Jefferson Township Fire Department, with additional fire and EMS support provided through automatic mutual aid, mutual aid, and regional coverage arrangements.

This profile considers infrastructure, transportation corridors, utility systems, businesses, public facilities, community organizations, and other resources located within or immediately adjacent to the village when they directly support community resilience or influence emergency operations within Midland.

Particular consideration is given to the IORY, the Greenfield Line, U.S. Route 68, and State Route 28 because of their importance to transportation, freight movement, emergency response, mutual aid access, and hazardous materials planning. The rail layby area west of U.S. Route 68 and the Greenfield Line junction east of the highway contribute to Midland’s transportation and hazardous materials planning environment.

This profile uses the framework established in *01.D1 – Reference – Clinton County Lifelines* and complements *01.D1.A – Reference – Countywide Lifelines*. It provides a Midland-focused reference for understanding local lifeline concerns, cascading impacts, declaration conversation indicators, mitigation and coordination 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
None identified	Villagewide	None identified	As of the date of this profile, no recurring public festivals, fairs, parades, or other seasonal events were identified that routinely create significant temporary population increases or measurable lifeline impacts within Midland. Review this section periodically as new community events develop.

4. Top Five Overall Lifeline Concerns

Rank	Lifeline Concern	Application Area	Impact / Severity Example	Future Local Review Focus
1	Energy	Villagewide; Midland 1st Stop; Dollar General; Midland Tire; households; utility-dependent services	Extended power outage may immediately affect fuel sales, retail sales, refrigeration, electronic payments, communications, heating/cooling, vulnerable residents, and other local services.	Review Duke Energy coordination, outage history, backup power availability, generator needs, fuel access, vulnerable population concerns, and restoration communication pathways.
2	Transportation	US-68; SR-28; local roads; IORY rail crossing; Greenfield Line switching area	Closure of US-68, SR-28, or the rail crossing may affect resident travel, emergency response, commercial traffic, freight movement, utility restoration, and access to nearby communities.	Review detour routes, railroad crossing impacts, commercial traffic routing, emergency vehicle access, utility crew access, and public messaging during closures.
3	Safety and Security	Jefferson Township Fire response area / CCSD coverage area / EMS and mutual aid area	Limited local fire and EMS capacity and reliance on outside EMS, cover, and mutual aid may extend response times during concurrent, prolonged, or complex incidents. CCSD response may also be	Confirm Jefferson Township Fire staffing and capability, primary EMS coverage, cover arrangements, automatic mutual aid, additional mutual aid, dispatch procedures, CCSD response assumptions,

Rank	Lifeline Concern	Application Area	Impact / Severity Example	Future Local Review Focus
			affected by countywide demand, weather, and transportation access.	communications, and sustained operations capability.
4	Water Systems	Highland Water Company service area; Clinton County Sewer District; limited hydrant coverage	Water or wastewater disruption, limited hydrant access, or reduced fire-flow capability may affect sanitation, public health, firefighting, and resident support during prolonged incidents.	Review Highland Water Company coordination, Clinton County Sewer District coordination, hydrant locations and reliability, fire-flow capability, outage notification, and backup power dependencies.
5	Hazardous Materials	Nutrien Ag Solutions; US-68; SR-28; IDRY; Greenfield Line	Agricultural chemical release, highway hazmat incident, rail incident, or TDI-related movement may require protective actions, traffic control, environmental coordination, public information, and regional response support.	Review Tier II information, rail and highway hazmat assumptions, TDI movement planning, protective action guidance, responder awareness, and coordination with LEPC, Ohio EPA, railroad, and facility representatives.

5. Cascading Impact Flows

The following examples illustrate how disruption affecting one community lifeline may create cascading impacts across other lifelines within the Village of Midland. Because Midland is shaped by electrical dependency, transportation access, limited local public safety depth, regional utility services, and hazardous materials movement, cascading impacts may develop quickly when one system disrupts another.

Scenario	Lifeline 1: First Order Effect	Lifeline 2: Second Order Effect	Lifeline 3: Third Order Effect	Application Area
Extended electrical outage	Energy: Loss of power affects homes, Midland 1st Stop, Dollar General, Midland Tire, communications, refrigeration, fuel sales, and electronic payments	Food, Hydration, Shelter: Residents may lose refrigerated food within hours and need to travel outside the village for food, fuel, cooling, warming, or other support	Transportation: Increased travel to nearby communities may increase demand on US-68, SR-28, and local roads	Villagewide
Major roadway or rail crossing disruption	Transportation: Closure or blockage affects US-68, SR-28, local access routes, or the IDRY rail crossing	Safety and Security: Emergency response, mutual aid, traffic control, law enforcement access, and utility repair access may be delayed	Food, Hydration, Shelter: Access to fuel, groceries, pharmacy services, and household supplies outside the village may be reduced	US-68, SR-28, rail crossing, and village access routes
Fire or EMS coverage strain	Safety and Security: Jefferson Township Fire staffing or EMS coverage is	Health and Medical: Patient care, EMS response, transport, and	Transportation: Mutual aid movement from surrounding districts may	Villagewide and Jefferson

Scenario	Lifeline 1: First Order Effect	Lifeline 2: Second Order Effect	Lifeline 3: Third Order Effect	Application Area
	limited during concurrent calls, prolonged incidents, or delayed cover runs	access to regional healthcare may be delayed	depend on roadway access, weather, and rail crossing conditions	Township Fire response area
Water or wastewater disruption	Water Systems: Potable water, wastewater service, hydrant use, or fire-flow capability is reduced	Safety and Security: Fire suppression, public safety coordination, and emergency support needs may increase	Health and Medical: Sanitation, public health, medically vulnerable residents, and household support needs may be affected during prolonged disruption	Highland Water Company service area, Clinton County Sewer District, and village hydrant areas
Hazardous materials transportation or facility incident	Hazardous Materials: Agricultural chemical, highway, or rail-related release affects a facility, roadway, rail corridor, or nearby area	Transportation: Road closures, rail stoppage, evacuation routes, shelter-in-place areas, or detours may affect movement through and around Midland	Safety and Security: Protective actions, traffic control, fire/EMS response, law enforcement support, public messaging, and regional hazmat coordination may be required	Nutrien Ag Solutions, US-68, SR-28, IDRY, Greenfield Line, and surrounding rural area

Sample Lifeline Impact Statement

Energy is **Degraded**, affecting local fuel sales, retail operations, refrigeration, electronic payments, communications, and vulnerable households in the Village of **Midland**, trend **Worsening**, estimated duration **24–48** hours, with potential cascading impacts to transportation, food access, water systems, emergency response, and public information needs.

6. Declaration Conversation Indicators

The following indicators are intended to help local officials recognize when an incident affecting the Village of Midland may warrant discussion regarding a local emergency declaration. These indicators are not automatic declaration thresholds but identify situations where the severity, duration, geographic extent, vulnerable population impacts, or cascading effects may exceed routine local response capabilities and require additional coordination, outside assistance, emergency purchasing, or recovery support.

Indicator	Application Area	When to Begin Declaration Conversation
Prolonged electrical outage	Villagewide	 When a power outage is expected to continue beyond 24 hours, affects local fuel sales, retail access, refrigeration, communications, electronic payments, vulnerable residents, water or wastewater services, or requires outside support.
Major transportation disruption	Villagewide	 When a roadway closure, rail crossing blockage, severe weather impact, or transportation incident significantly limits emergency

Indicator	Application Area	When to Begin Declaration Conversation
		response, commercial traffic, utility repair access, resident movement, or access to nearby communities.
Public safety response capability strained	Fire, EMS, and law enforcement	 When limited local fire/EMS staffing, EMS coverage limitations, delayed cover runs, law enforcement demand, or multiple simultaneous incidents reduce public safety capability or require sustained mutual aid coordination.
Water or Wastewater Service Disruption	Highland Water Company service area / Clinton County Sewer District / village hydrant and fire-protection areas	 Begin the conversation when potable water or wastewater service, hydrant access, or fire-flow capability is reduced for a prolonged period; affects a significant portion of the village; creates sanitation, public health, or fire-suppression concerns; or requires public notification, alternate water, emergency purchasing, or sustained outside assistance.
Hazardous materials incident	IDRY Greenfield Line, SR-28, and primary access routes	 When a facility, highway, rail, or agricultural chemical incident requires protective actions, evacuation, shelter-in-place, traffic control, environmental coordination, public messaging, or regional hazardous materials support.
Multiple lifeline disruption	Villagewide	 When two or more lifelines are simultaneously degraded, impacts are worsening or unstable, vulnerable residents are affected, or normal village, county, public safety, utility, or mutual aid coordination is not sufficient to stabilize the situation.

Notes: Routine, short-duration utility outages, isolated road closures, minor service interruptions, limited public safety calls, or incidents that can be managed through normal local resources do not typically require a declaration conversation. The need for a declaration discussion increases when impacts are prolonged, affect vulnerable residents, reduce essential services, require sustained outside assistance, create public safety or public health concerns, or produce cascading impacts across multiple lifelines.

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

7. Mitigation Discussion Points

Mitigation Discussion Points are not policy directives, unfunded mandates, or assumptions that Clinton County, the Village of Midland, or any local partner can require outside providers, utilities, private businesses, transportation agencies, railroad operators, neighboring jurisdictions, 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 points, public messaging needs, resource request pathways, feasible mitigation options, and future grant or capital planning opportunities. 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, establishing 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
Energy resilience and outage coordination	Villagewide; local businesses; vulnerable households	Coordinate with Duke Energy regarding outage reporting, restoration communication, vulnerable customer concerns, and impacts to fuel sales, retail services, refrigeration, communications, and electronic payments.	Review outage history, backup power options, generator needs, critical service locations, fuel planning, and public messaging during extended outages.
Transportation access and detour planning	US-68, SR-28, local roads, rail crossing areas	Review how road closures, rail crossing blockages, crashes, debris, or severe weather may affect residents, emergency response, commercial traffic, utility repair access, and access to neighboring communities.	Confirm detour routes, commercial traffic limitations, emergency vehicle access, rail crossing impacts, and public information procedures.
Fire, EMS, and law enforcement coordination	Jefferson Township Fire response area; CCSO coverage area; mutual aid area	Review realistic fire/EMS staffing, EMS coverage from Blanchester, cover-run support from Wilmington, automatic mutual aid, mutual aid, law enforcement response, and traffic control coordination.	Review response patterns, staffing limitations, mutual aid reliability, communications, and sustained operations during prolonged or concurrent incidents.
Water and wastewater coordination	Highland Water Company service area; Clinton County Sewer District; hydrant locations	Coordinate with Highland Water Company and the Clinton County Sewer District regarding service disruptions, public notification, hydrant reliability, fire-flow capability, wastewater impacts, and backup power dependencies.	Review hydrant coverage, fire-flow capability, water outage procedures, wastewater service assumptions, and utility contact information.
Hazardous materials preparedness	Nutrien Ag Solutions; US-68; SR-28; IORY; Greenfield Line	Maintain planning awareness of agricultural chemicals, highway hazmat movement, rail operations, TDI movement to Greenfield, protective actions, evacuation or shelter-in-place concepts, and environmental coordination.	Review Tier II information, commodity flow assumptions, railroad contacts, facility coordination, Ohio EPA notification, LEPC planning, and responder awareness.
Local commercial continuity	Midland 1st Stop; Dollar General; Midland Tire	Discuss how extended outages, payment system failures, supply disruptions, or transportation issues may affect local access to fuel, basic goods, tire service, and limited household support.	Review backup power capability, electronic payment limitations, resupply dependencies, refrigeration impacts, and coordination with business owners.
Resident preparedness and	Villagewide	Encourage household preparedness, backup power awareness, food safety planning, medication continuity, welfare checks, and public information for residents with limited	Review outreach opportunities, welfare-check coordination, vulnerable population concerns,

Coordination and Mitigation Discussion Point	Application Area	Coordination / Feasibility Discussion Focus	Future Local Review Focus
vulnerable population support		resources, transportation, or medical vulnerability.	extreme temperature planning, and community support resources.

These mitigation discussion points are intended to support practical planning conversations for Midland’s most likely lifeline concerns. They should be reviewed with village officials, Clinton County EMA, Jefferson Township Fire Department, Blanchester Fire District 8-2, Wilmington Fire & EMS, Clinton County Sheriff’s Office, Duke Energy, Highland Water Company, Clinton County Sewer District, Nutrien Ag Solutions, railroad representatives as appropriate, local businesses, county partners, and other stakeholders as local conditions, capabilities, funding, infrastructure, or operating assumptions change.

8. Relevant Lifelines and Sub-Sectors

The following table identifies the lifelines and sub-sectors most relevant to the Village of Midland. It is not intended to inventory every asset, provider, or facility. It identifies local dependencies, planning concerns, and coordination areas that may affect Midland 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 Midland / Jefferson Township Fire response area / Clinton County response and mutual aid area	Jefferson Township Fire Department; Blanchester EMS coverage; Wilmington Fire & EMS cover runs; Clinton County Sheriff’s Office; automatic mutual aid; mutual aid agencies; village officials; Clinton County EMA	Safety and Security is a Top Five concern because Midland depends on limited local public safety capacity, county law enforcement coverage, EMS support from outside the village, and mutual aid response. Staffing, transportation access, communications, and simultaneous incidents may affect response capability.
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Convenience food / Retail food access / Fuel and convenience retail / Household support / Cooling and warming / Temporary sheltering	Village of Midland / Midland 1st Stop / Dollar General / nearby communities	Midland 1st Stop; Dollar General; limited local retail; reliance on Blanchester, New Vienna, Wilmington, and surrounding communities for larger grocery, pharmacy, lodging, and household support needs	Food, Hydration, Shelter is not a Top Five concern by itself, but it may become significant during power outages, transportation disruptions, extreme temperatures, payment failures, or supply interruptions. Midland has limited local retail options, and residents may need to travel

FEMA Community Lifeline	Relevant Sub-Sectors	Application Area	Asset / Dependency / Concern	Why It Matters
				outside the village for broader support.
Health and Medical	EMS / Patient movement / Pharmacy access / Hospital access / Medical device support / Medically vulnerable residents / Public health coordination	Villagewide / Jefferson Township Fire response area / regional healthcare access routes	Jefferson Township Fire Department; Blanchester EMS coverage; outside hospitals; outside pharmacies; residents dependent on electrically powered medical equipment; residents with limited transportation or resources	Health and Medical is not a Top Five concern but remains relevant because Midland has no hospital, urgent care, pharmacy, or full-service medical provider. Medical access depends on EMS availability, transportation routes, communications, power, and regional healthcare systems.
Energy	Electric service / Household power / Backup power / Fuel access / Electronic payments / Generator support / Utility restoration	Villagewide / Duke Energy service area / local businesses and households	Duke Energy electric service; Midland 1st Stop fuel sales; Dollar General retail operations; Midland Tire; household refrigeration, heating, cooling, charging, communications, and electronic payments	Energy is Midland's highest lifeline concern because power loss immediately affects local services, fuel sales, retail operations, refrigeration, electronic payments, communications, vulnerable residents, and household sustainment.
Communications	911 access / Dispatch / MARCS / Cellular service / Internet / Public warning / Public information / Electronic payments	Villagewide / public safety communications area / local businesses	911 dispatch; MARCS radio system; cellular service; internet service; Clinton County Emergency Alerts (CCEA); public information pathways; electronic payment systems	Communications supports emergency response, public warning, law enforcement coordination, mutual aid, retail transactions, fuel sales, and resident decision-making. Communications disruption may worsen energy, transportation, public safety, and household support impacts.
Transportation	Roadways / Rail / Rail crossings / Detours / Emergency access / Commercial traffic / Utility repair access / Freight movement	US-68 / SR-28 / IORY / Greenfield Line / village streets and surrounding rural roads	US-68 through Midland; SR-28 at the northern edge of the village; IORY rail crossing south of Midland; Greenfield Line spur; rail layby/switching area; rural detour routes	Transportation is a Top Five concern because Midland depends on US-68, SR-28, local roads, and rail operations for resident movement, emergency response, commercial traffic, utility restoration, freight movement,

FEMA Community Lifeline	Relevant Sub-Sectors	Application Area	Asset / Dependency / Concern	Why It Matters
				and access to essential services outside the village.
Hazardous Materials	Tier II facility / Agricultural chemicals / Rail transportation / Highway transportation / Fuel storage and dispensing / Protective actions / Environmental coordination	Nutrien Ag Solutions / US-68 / SR-28 / IDRY / Greenfield Line / Midland 1st Stop / surrounding agricultural area	Nutrien Ag Solutions; limited anhydrous ammonia mixture; fertilizers; insecticides and herbicides; TDI movement by rail toward Greenfield; highway commodity flow; fuel sales; agricultural chemical use	Hazardous Materials is a Top Five concern because Midland has multiple hazmat exposure pathways, including agricultural supply operations, highway transportation, rail operations, and TDI movement on the Greenfield Line. Incidents may require protective actions, traffic control, public messaging, fire response, LEPC coordination, and environmental coordination.
Water Systems	Public drinking water / Water distribution / Hydrants / Fire-flow / Wastewater collection / Wastewater treatment / Alternate water / Public notification	Highland Water Company service area / Clinton County Sewer District / village hydrant areas	Highland Water Company potable water service; Clinton County Sewer District wastewater service; limited observed hydrant coverage; possible fire-flow limitations; public notification and alternate water coordination	Water Systems is a Top Five concern because Midland depends on outside providers for potable water and wastewater services, and limited hydrant coverage may affect fire suppression capability. Water or wastewater disruptions may affect sanitation, public health, firefighting, and resident support.

9. Planning Assumptions

The following planning assumptions describe local conditions, dependencies, limitations, and likely operational concerns that may affect lifeline impacts within the Village of Midland. These assumptions are intended to support planning, discussion, incident-specific assessment, and future local review. They should be reviewed and updated as local conditions, infrastructure, utility providers, transportation systems, and operational practices change.

- **Village and County Coordination:** Midland retains responsibility for local government functions and village operations. Clinton County generally serves in a coordination and support role while tactical operations remain under Incident Command. County coordination may assist with situational awareness, resource coordination, public information, lifeline assessment, and connection to regional and state partners.
- **Small Village Capacity:** Midland has a limited governmental, commercial, and public service base. During prolonged or complex incidents, village officials, emergency responders, utility providers, and local businesses

may have limited staffing, equipment, and operational depth, increasing reliance on neighboring jurisdictions and county coordination.

- **Regional Utility Dependency:** Midland depends on outside providers for electrical power, potable water, and wastewater services. Restoration priorities, maintenance schedules, and operational decisions remain the responsibility of the respective utility providers.
- **Energy Dependency:** Electrical power supports nearly every essential community function, including fuel sales, retail operations, refrigeration, communications, electronic payments, heating and cooling, water and wastewater services, and emergency response coordination. Extended outages are expected to create the most immediate and widespread community impacts.
- **Transportation Dependency:** Midland depends upon U.S. Route 68, State Route 28, local roadways, and the surrounding transportation network to access healthcare, groceries, employment, pharmacies, government services, and mutual aid resources located outside the village.
- **Rail Operations:** The Indiana & Ohio Railway and the Greenfield Line contribute to Midland's role as a transportation hub. Rail operations, switching activities, and highway-rail crossings may influence emergency response, freight movement, hazardous materials planning, and commercial traffic.
- **Commercial Services:** Midland maintains a limited commercial base that includes fuel sales, convenience retail, general merchandise, and automotive services. These businesses improve short-term community resilience but remain dependent upon electrical power, transportation access, communications, and product resupply.
- **Public Safety Capability:** Fire protection is provided by the Jefferson Township Fire Department with automatic mutual aid and additional mutual aid support from neighboring departments. EMS coverage, law enforcement response, staffing levels, transportation access, and responder availability may influence emergency operations during prolonged or concurrent incidents.
- **Law Enforcement Dependency:** The Clinton County Sheriff's Office provides primary law enforcement services. Response capability may vary depending upon countywide incident activity, weather conditions, transportation access, and competing operational priorities.
- **Water Systems:** Potable water is provided by Highland Water Company and wastewater services are provided through the Clinton County Sewer District. Utility disruptions may affect drinking water, sanitation, firefighting capability, and public health.
- **Fire Suppression Capability:** Limited observed hydrant distribution within the village may affect fire suppression operations, apparatus placement, and water supply considerations during significant structure fires. Fireground operations may require tanker support, water shuttle operations, or mutual aid resources depending upon incident location.
- **Hazardous Materials:** Midland's hazardous materials planning environment is influenced by agricultural chemical operations, Tier II reporting facilities, highway transportation, rail transportation, and recurring TDI shipments moving east on the Greenfield Line toward Greenfield.
- **Protective Actions:** Hazardous materials incidents, transportation emergencies, or severe weather may require evacuation, shelter-in-place, traffic control, public warning, and coordinated public information based upon incident conditions.

- **Vulnerable Population:** Some Midland residents may experience greater impacts during prolonged outages because of age, income, transportation limitations, medical conditions, or reliance on electrically powered medical equipment.
- **Household Preparedness:** Household preparedness levels will vary. Residents capable of remaining self-sufficient for several days will reduce demand on emergency services during prolonged incidents.
- **Mutual Aid Sustainability:** Neighboring fire, EMS, law enforcement, and utility partners may be affected by the same regional event. Resource availability should not be assumed during widespread emergencies.
- **Communications Reliability:** Reliable communications remain essential for emergency notification, public information, dispatch operations, responder coordination, utility restoration, and electronic commerce. Power outages may degrade multiple communication systems simultaneously.
- **Transportation and Utility Restoration:** Utility restoration, fuel delivery, commercial resupply, emergency response, and public works operations all depend upon maintaining reasonable transportation access throughout and around the village.
- **Public Expectations:** Public expectations regarding restoration timelines, emergency response, road reopening, and government assistance may exceed available local capability during prolonged incidents. Timely and accurate public information remains essential.
- **Information Will Be Imperfect:** Utility outage information, transportation conditions, damage reports, and operational priorities will evolve throughout an incident. Decisions should be updated as additional information becomes available.
- **Operational Sustainability:** Extended incidents may place increasing demands on village officials, Jefferson Township Fire Department, the Clinton County Sheriff's Office, utility providers, Clinton County EMA, local businesses, and neighboring jurisdictions. Planning should consider sustained operations over multiple operational periods.
- **Incident-Specific Assessment:** These planning assumptions establish a baseline for preparedness and planning. Operational decisions should always be based on verified incident conditions, field observations, utility updates, lifeline status, operational priorities, and the specific impacts affecting the Village of Midland.

10. Items for Future Local Review

The following items should be reviewed with Village of Midland officials, county departments, utility providers, public safety agencies, regional partners, businesses, and other appropriate stakeholders as the Midland 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 Midland remain accurate based on recent incidents, infrastructure changes, utility provider updates, hazard trends, after-action reports, exercises, and local operational experience.
- **Community Growth and Development:** Review residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation development that may alter community lifeline priorities, traffic patterns, utility demand, or emergency response requirements.

- **Energy Resilience:** Review Duke Energy coordination, outage history, restoration priorities, backup power capability, generator availability, fuel supply continuity, and impacts to local businesses and vulnerable populations during prolonged outages.
- **Transportation Network:** Review U.S. Route 68, State Route 28, local roadway conditions, railroad crossings, detour routes, commercial vehicle impacts, emergency vehicle access, and utility restoration access following transportation improvements or operational changes.
- **Railroad Operations:** Review Indiana & Ohio Railway operations, Greenfield Line switching activities, rail crossing impacts, emergency notification procedures, railroad contacts, and coordination during transportation or hazardous materials incidents.
- **Fire and EMS Capability:** Review Jefferson Township Fire Department staffing, EMS coverage, automatic mutual aid agreements, mutual aid response capabilities, apparatus availability, fire hydrant coverage, and sustained operational capacity during prolonged or concurrent incidents.
- **Law Enforcement Coordination:** Review Clinton County Sheriff's Office patrol coverage assumptions, response expectations, traffic management, public safety coordination, and operational impacts resulting from changes in staffing, call volume, or countywide priorities.
- **Water and Wastewater Systems:** Review coordination with Highland Water Company and the Clinton County Sewer District, service reliability, hydrant distribution, fire-flow capability, outage notification procedures, infrastructure improvements, and backup power considerations.
- **Hazardous Materials Planning:** Review Tier II reporting information, Nutrien Ag Solutions operations, commodity flow trends, agricultural chemical transportation, highway hazardous materials movement, TDI rail shipments, and emergency protective action planning.
- **Local Commercial Resilience:** Review continuity planning for Midland 1st Stop, Dollar General, Midland Tire, and other local businesses that support community resilience during prolonged power outages, transportation disruptions, or supply chain interruptions.
- **Communications and Public Warning:** Review cellular reliability, 911 access, MARCS interoperability, Clinton County Emergency Alerts (CCEA), public information pathways, backup communications, and communication dependencies during utility outages.
- **Vulnerable Populations:** Review planning assumptions regarding elderly residents, medically vulnerable individuals, transportation-limited households, and residents requiring additional assistance during prolonged incidents or utility disruptions.
- **Household Preparedness:** Review community preparedness assumptions, generator ownership, emergency supply capability, food storage practices, and opportunities to improve public preparedness through outreach and education.
- **Declaration Conversation Indicators:** Review whether the declaration conversation indicators remain practical, measurable, and appropriate based on changing infrastructure, operational experience, hazard trends, and lessons learned from incidents or exercises.
- **Mitigation Discussion Points:** Review whether mitigation discussions continue to emphasize practical coordination among village officials, public safety agencies, utility providers, transportation partners, businesses, and county stakeholders while remaining consistent with local capabilities.

- **Relevant Lifelines and Sub-Sectors:** Confirm that the identified lifelines, sub-sectors, community dependencies, and planning assumptions remain accurate without unnecessarily expanding the profile or duplicating detailed infrastructure inventories.
- **Planning Assumptions:** Review the planning assumptions periodically to ensure they remain consistent with changes in utility providers, transportation systems, public safety capabilities, hazardous materials movement, commercial development, and community demographics.
- **D4H and Internal Inventory Alignment:** Confirm that the unrestricted Midland profile remains consistent with the internal Community Lifeline Inventory, D4H records, GIS data, incident management processes, and operational documentation without including sensitive infrastructure details.
- **After-Action and Exercise Lessons:** Update this profile following significant incidents, exercises, after-action reports, utility coordination meetings, railroad coordination discussions, transportation studies, or public safety reviews that identify new lifeline dependencies, operational improvements, or changing community conditions.
- **Future Village Review:** Use feedback from Village of Midland officials, Jefferson Township Fire Department, Clinton County Sheriff's Office, Clinton County EMA, Duke Energy, Highland Water Company, Clinton County Sewer District, Nutrien Ag Solutions, Indiana & Ohio Railway representatives, local businesses, county departments, and other stakeholders to refine this profile and maintain consistency across future Community Lifeline Profiles.