

RESOLUTION NO. 2022-17

**WHEREAS**, the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 was signed in to law on October 30, 2000, placing new emphasis on state and local mitigation planning for natural hazards and requiring communities to adopt a hazard mitigation action plan to be eligible for pre-disaster and post-disaster federal funding for mitigation purposes; and

**WHEREAS**, a Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan was prepared by the Central Platte Natural Resources District, with assistance from JEO Consulting Group, Inc.

**WHEREAS**, the purpose of the mitigation plan was to lessen the effects of disasters by increasing the disaster resistance of the counties and participating jurisdictions located within the planning boundary by identifying the hazards that affect City of Gothenburg and prioritize mitigation strategies to reduce potential loss of life and property damage from those hazards, and

**WHEREAS**, FEMA regulations require documentation that the plan has been formally adopted by the governing body of City of Gothenburg in the form of a resolution and further requesting approval of the plan at the Federal Level; and

**NOW, THEREFORE**, the governing body of City of Gothenburg does herewith adopt the most recent and FEMA approved version of the Central Platte NRD Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update in its entirety; and

PASSED AND APPROVED this 18<sup>th</sup> day of October, 2022.



Mayor

George E. Hanson

ATTEST:

Clerk

Mary Bump

**Community Profile**

# **City of Gothenburg**

**Central Platte NRD  
Hazard Mitigation Plan**

**2022**

## Local Planning Team

The City of Gothenburg’s local planning team for the hazard mitigation plan are listed in the table below along with the meetings attended. All participant worksheets were filled out and returned by the community.

Table GTH.1: Gothenburg Local Planning Team

Name	Title	Jurisdiction	R1 Meeting	R2 Meeting
Gary Greer	City of Administrator	City of Gothenburg	-	-
Doug Swanson	Floodplain Administrator	City of Gothenburg	Lexington	Lexington
Noah Dea	Park Director	City of Gothenburg	-	-

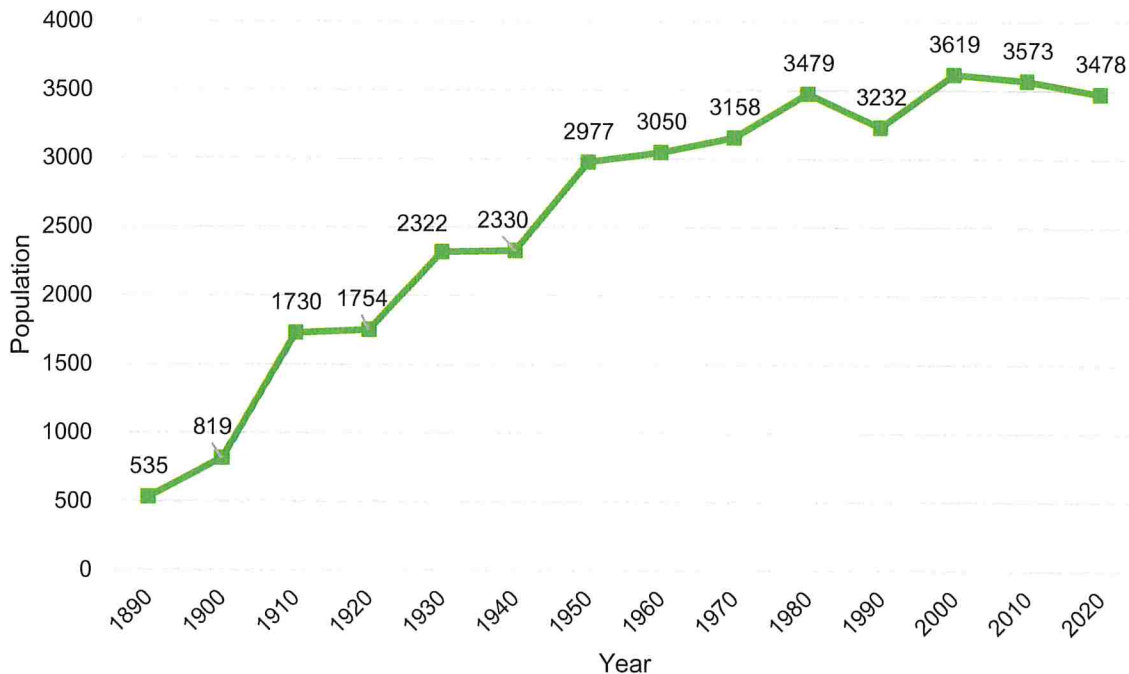
## Location and Geography

The City of Gothenburg is in northwestern Dawson County and covers an area of 3.64 square miles. Major waterways in the area include the Platte River and Lake Helen.

## Demographics

The following figure displays the historical population trend for the City of Gothenburg. This figure indicates that the population of Gothenburg has been declining since 2000 to 3,478 people in 2020. A declining population can lead to more unoccupied housing that is not being maintained and is then at risk to high winds and other hazards. Furthermore, with fewer residents, there is decreasing tax revenue for the community, which could make implementation of mitigation projects more fiscally challenging. Gothenburg’s population accounted for 14.4% of Dawson County’s population in 2020.<sup>35</sup>

Figure GTH.1: Population 1890 – 2020

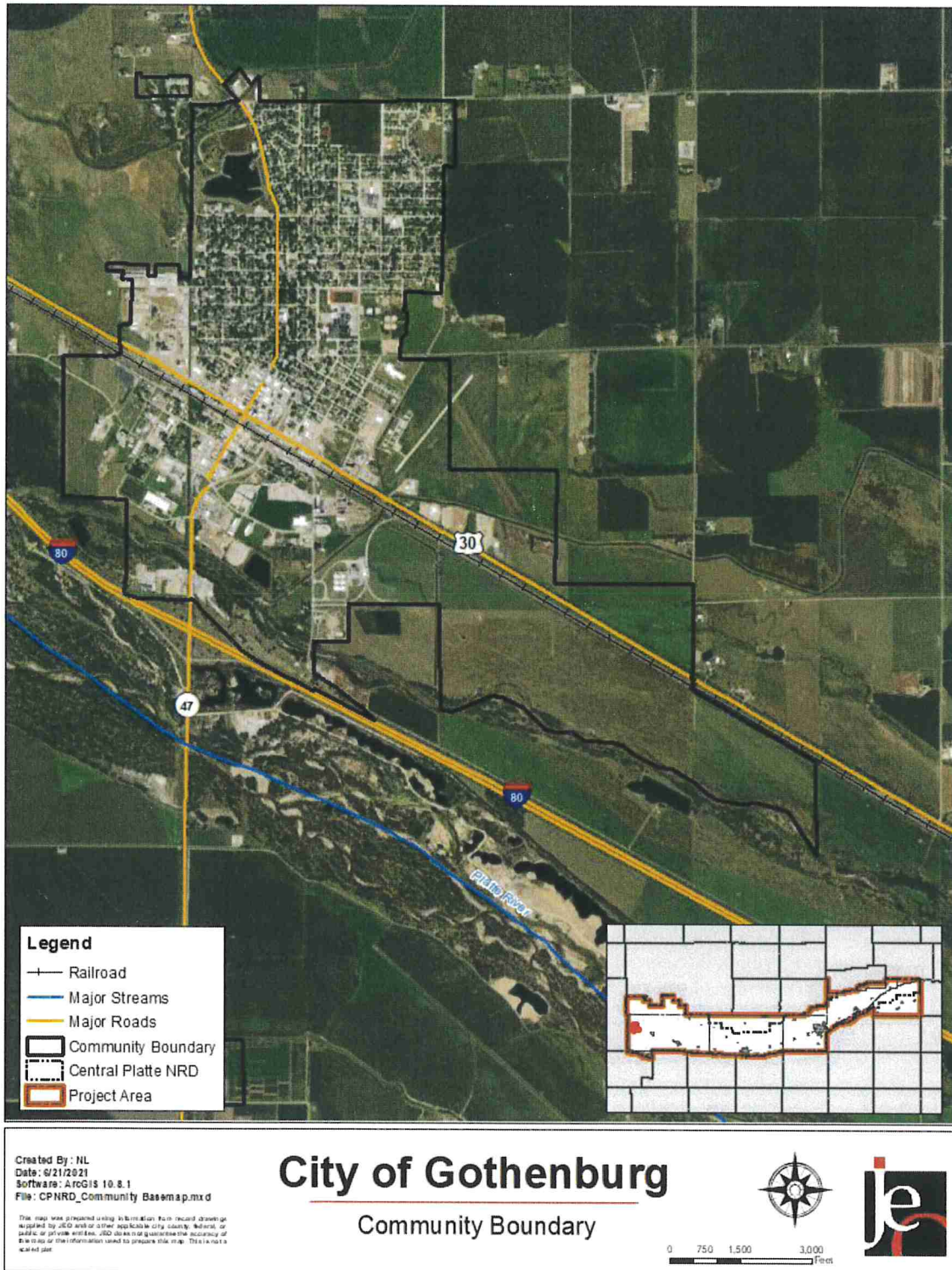


Source: U.S. Census Bureau

<sup>35</sup> United States Census Bureau. "2020 Decennial Census: P1: DEC Redistricting Data." <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>



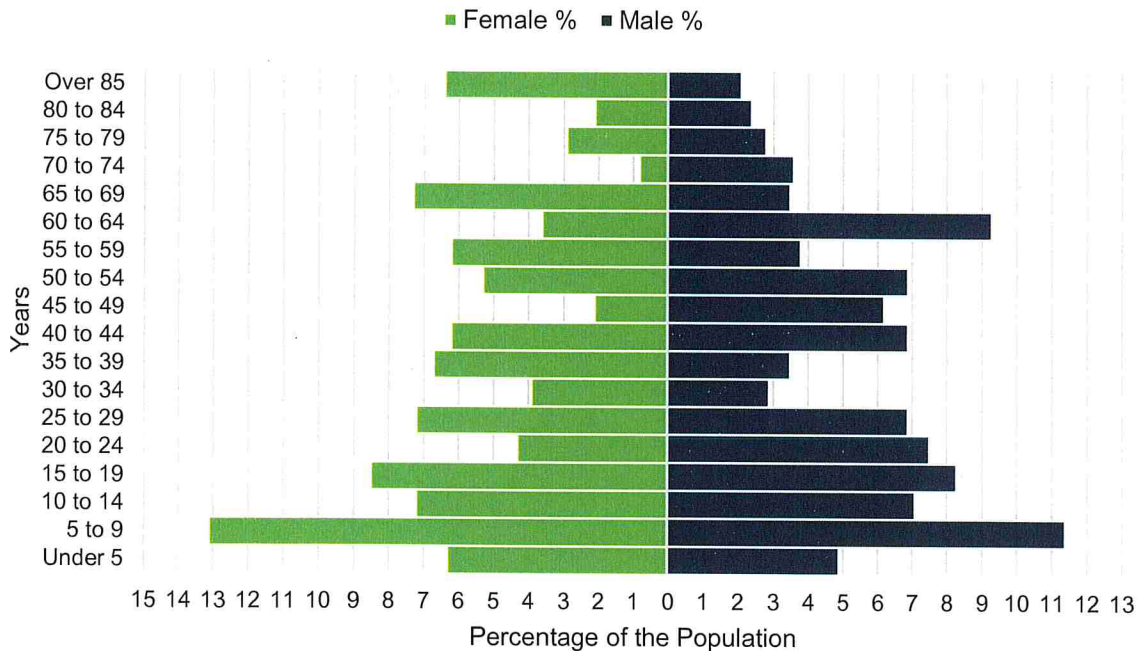
Figure GTH.2: City of Gothenburg



The young, elderly, and minority populations may be more vulnerable to certain hazards than other groups. Looking at Gothenburg’s population:

- **1.6% is non-white.** Since 2010, Gothenburg grew more ethnically diverse. In 2010, 0.3% of the Gothenburg’s population was non-white. By 2019, 1.6% was non-white.<sup>36</sup>
- **35.3 median age.** The median age of Gothenburg was 35.3 years in old 2019. The population grew younger since 2010, when the median age was 40.4.<sup>37</sup>

**Figure GTH.3: Gothenburg’s Population Pyramid**



The figure above shows Gothenburg’s population percentage broken down by sex and five-year age groups. Gothenburg’s population is younger with a much higher percentage of the population below 60 years of age. This likely indicates a growing population in the years to come.

### Employment and Economics

Low-income populations, long distance commuters, and the unemployed may be more vulnerable to certain hazards than other groups. Gothenburg’s population has:

- **5.5% of people living below the poverty line.** The poverty rate (5.5%) in the City of Gothenburg was lower than the state’s poverty rate (7.2%) in 2019.<sup>38</sup>
- **\$65,433 median household income.** Gothenburg’s median household income in 2019 (\$65,433) was \$4,000 higher than the state (\$61,439).<sup>38</sup>
- **1.7% unemployment rate.** In 2019 Gothenburg had a lower unemployment rate (1.7%) when compared to the state (2.3%).<sup>38</sup>

36 United States Census Bureau. “2019 Census Bureau American Community Survey: DP05: ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates.” <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>.

37 United States Census Bureau. “2019 Census Bureau American Community Survey: S0101: Age and Sex.” <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>.

38 United States Census Bureau. “2019 Census Bureau American Community Survey: DP03: Selected Economic Characteristics.” <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>.



- **14% of workers commuted 30 minutes or more to work.** Fewer workers in Gothenburg commuted 30 minutes or more to work than compared to workers commuting less than 15 minutes (14% compared to 72.6%).<sup>39</sup>

### Major Employers

The major employers in the community are Gothenburg Public Schools, the Gothenburg Hospital, Baldwin Filters, Parker Hannifin, Frito Lay, Dawson Tire, and Maschoff. Most residents work in Gothenburg, and few commute outside of the city for work.

### Housing

The age of housing may indicate which housing units were built prior to the development of state building codes. Vacant housing stock may also be more vulnerable to hazard events if it is poorly maintained. Unoccupied housing may also suggest that future development may be less likely to occur. Communities with a substantial number of mobile homes may be more vulnerable to the impacts of high winds, tornadoes, and severe thunderstorms if those homes are not anchored correctly. Renter-occupied housing depends on the initiative of landlords for proper maintenance and retrofitting to be resilient to disasters. They are less likely than homeowners to have flood insurance, or to know their risks to flooding and other hazards.

- **86.6% of housing built prior to 1970.** Gothenburg has a larger share of housing built prior to 1970 than the state (86.6% compared to 46%).<sup>40</sup>
- **14.2% of housing units vacant.** Since 2010, Gothenburg's vacancy rate grew. In 2010 the vacancy rate was 7.2%. By 2019, 14.2% of housing units were vacant.<sup>40</sup>
- **4.6% mobile and manufacture housing.** The City of Gothenburg had a larger share of mobile and manufactured housing (4.6%) compared to the state (3.3%).<sup>40</sup>
- **28.2% renter-occupied.** The rental rate of Gothenburg was 28.2% in 2019. The percentage went up since 2010, when renter occupied housing was at 21.6%.<sup>40</sup>

### Governance

A community's governance indicates the number of boards or offices that may be available to help implement hazard mitigation actions. The City of Gothenburg is governed by a Mayor and three-member city council; other governmental offices and departments that may be involved in implementing hazard mitigation initiatives are listed below.

- Clerk/Treasurer
- Planning Commission
- Housing Authority
- Volunteer Fire Department
- City Administrator
- City Services Director
- Chief of Police
- Electrical Foreman
- Parks Division
- Floodplain Administrator
- Electrical Department

39 United States Census Bureau. "2019 Census Bureau American Community Survey: S0802: Means of Transportation to Work by Selected Characteristics." <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>.

40 United States Census Bureau. "2019 Bureau American Community Survey: DP04: Selected Housing Characteristics." <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>.

## Capability Assessment

The capability assessment consisted of a review of local existing policies, regulations, plans, and programs with hazard mitigation capabilities. The following tables summarize the community’s planning and regulatory capability; administrative and technical capability; fiscal capability; educational and outreach capability; and overall capability to implement mitigation projects. Municipal funds have stayed the same over recent years.

**Table GTH.2: Capability Assessment**

Survey Components/Subcomponents		Yes/No
<b>Planning &amp; Regulatory Capability</b>	Comprehensive Plan	Yes
	Capital Improvements Plan	No
	Economic Development Plan	No
	Local Emergency Operations Plan	Yes
	Floodplain Management Plan	No
	Storm Water Management Plan	No
	Zoning Ordinance	Yes
	Subdivision Regulation/Ordinance	Yes
	Floodplain Ordinance	Yes
	Building Codes	Yes
	National Flood Insurance Program	Yes
	Community Rating System	No
	Other (if any)	Wellhead Protection Plan; Water System Emergency Response Plan
<b>Administrative &amp; Technical Capability</b>	Planning Commission	Yes
	Floodplain Administration	Yes
	GIS Capabilities	Yes – County
	Chief Building Official	Yes
	Civil Engineering	No
	Local Staff Who Can Assess Community’s Vulnerability to Hazards	Yes
	Grant Manager	Yes
	Mutual Aid Agreement	Yes
	Other (if any)	-
<b>Fiscal Capability</b>	Capital Improvement Plan/ 1- & 6-Year plan	No
	Applied for grants in the past	Yes
	Awarded a grant in the past	Yes
	Authority to Levy Taxes for Specific Purposes such as Mitigation Projects	Yes
	Gas/Electric Service Fees	Yes
	Storm Water Service Fees	No
	Water/Sewer Service Fees	Yes
	Development Impact Fees	No
	General Obligation Revenue or Special Tax Bonds	Yes



Survey Components/Subcomponents		Yes/No
	Other (if any)	-
<b>Education &amp; Outreach Capability</b>	Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc. Ex. CERT Teams, Red Cross, etc.	No
	Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	Yes – Water Use
	Natural Disaster or Safety related school programs	No
	StormReady Certification	No
	Firewise Communities Certification	No
	Tree City USA	Yes
	Other (if any)	-

Overall Capability	Limited/Moderate/High
Financial resources to implement mitigation projects	Limited
Staff/expertise to implement projects	Limited
Public support to implement projects	Moderate
Time to devote to hazard mitigation	Limited

### Plan Integration

Gothenburg has several planning documents that discuss or relate to hazard mitigation. Each plan is listed below along with a short description of how it is integrated with the hazard mitigation plan. The city will seek out and evaluate any opportunities to integrate the results of the current hazard mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms and updates.

#### Building Code (2015)

The building code sets standards for constructed buildings and structures. The city has adopted the 2012 International Building Codes with no amendments made.

#### Comprehensive Plan (2007)

The comprehensive plan is designed to guide the future actions and growth of the city. It directs development away from the floodplain, directs housing away from chemical storage facilities, encourages infill, and encourages the elevation of structures located in the floodplain. Currently there are no plans to update this document.

#### Dawson County Local Emergency Operations Plan (2020)

Gothenburg is an annex in the Dawson County Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP). The LEOP establishes standardized policies, plans, guidelines, and procedures for emergency resources and governmental entities to respond and recover when a disaster event occurs. It contains information regarding direction and control, communications and warning, damage assessment, emergency public information, evacuation, fire services, health and human services, law enforcement, mass care, protective shelters, and resource management. This plan is updated every five years.



### **Floodplain Ordinance (2011), Zoning Ordinance (2009), and Subdivision Regulations (2009)**

The city's floodplain ordinance, zoning ordinance, and subdivision regulations outline where and how development should occur in the future. These documents contain floodplain maps, discourage development in the floodplain, limit population density in the floodplain, identify floodplain areas as parks or open spaces, and discourage housing near chemical sites and along major transportation routes. There are no plans to update these documents at this time.

### **Water System Emergency Response Plan**

A water system emergency response plan serves as a guideline for water operators and city administration to minimize the disruption of normal services to consumers and to provide public health protection during an emergency event. The document identifies several natural and human-caused events and discusses the water system's response during those events.

### **Wellhead Protection Plan (2003)**

The purpose of wellhead protection plans is to protect the public drinking water supply wells from contamination. It includes identifying potential sources of groundwater contamination in the area and managing the potential contaminant sources.

## **Future Development Trends**

Over the past five years, the city has added new single-family housing. None of the new housing was constructed in the floodplain or other known hazardous areas. In the next five years, new housing developments are planned on the northeast corner of the corporate limits. Gothenburg has a future land use map, but copies are not available at this time.

## **Community Lifelines**

### **Transportation**

Gothenburg's major transportation corridors include State Highway 47, US Highway 30, and Interstate 80. The most traveled route is Interstate 80 with an average of 17,540 vehicles daily, 7,115 of which are trucks.<sup>41</sup> The city has one Union Pacific line traveling southeast to northwest in the southern portion of the community. Agricultural chemicals are transported along all local routes. No spills or other major accidents have occurred in the past. Transportation information is important to hazard mitigation plans because it suggests possible evacuation corridors in the community, as well as areas more at risk of transportation incidents.

### **Hazardous Materials**

According to the Tier II System reports submitted to the Nebraska Department of Environment and Energy, there are seven chemical storage sites within or near Gothenburg which house hazardous materials (listed on the next page). In the event of a chemical spill, the local fire department and emergency response may be the first to respond to the incident.

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<sup>41</sup> Nebraska Department of Roads. 2018. "Interactive Statewide Traffic Counts Map." [map].  
<https://gis.ne.gov/portal/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=bb00781d6653474d945d51f49e1e7c34>.

**Table GTH.3: Chemical Storage Sites**

Name	Address	Floodplain (Y/N)
CenturyLink	413 10th St	N
Country Partners Cooperative	120 8th St	N
Country Partners Cooperative	41250 E Highway 30	N
Dawson County Maintenance Shop	1120 10th St	N
Frito-Lay Inc	311 Cottonwood Dr	Y (0.2%)
NDOT Gothenburg Yard	123 Lake Ave	Y (1%)
Paulsen Inc Redi-Mix Plant	903 Willow Island Rd	Y (1%)

Source: Nebraska Department of Environment and Energy<sup>42</sup>

### Health and Medical Facilities

The following medical and health facilities are located within the community.

**Table GTH.4: Health and Medical Facilities**

Name	Type of Facility	Address	Number of Beds
Gothenburg Memorial Hospital	Hospital	910 20th St	12
Stone Hearth Estates	Assisted Living Facility	110 W 20th St, Ste 400	65
Hilltop Estates	Long Term Care Facility	2520 Ave M	64

Source: Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services<sup>43,44,45,46</sup>

### Critical Facilities

Each participating jurisdiction identified critical facilities vital for disaster response, providing shelter to the public, and essential for returning the jurisdiction’s functions to normal during and after a disaster per the FEMA Community Lifelines guidance. Critical facilities were identified during the original planning process and updated by the local planning team as part of this plan update. The following table and figure provide a summary of the critical facilities for the jurisdiction.

Although they may not be listed in the table below, critical infrastructure also includes power infrastructure, cell towers, alert sirens, water infrastructure, wastewater infrastructure, and roadways.

42 Nebraska Department of Environment and Energy. “Search Tier II Data.” Accessed June 2021.

43 Department of Health and Human Services. 2021. “State of Nebraska: Assisted Living Facilities.” <https://dhhs.ne.gov/licensure/Documents/ALF%20Roster.pdf>.

44 Department of Health and Human Services. 2021. “State of Nebraska Roster: Hospitals.” <https://dhhs.ne.gov/licensure/Documents/Hospital%20Roster.pdf>.

45 Department of Health and Human Services. 2021. “State of Nebraska Roster: Long Term Care Facilities.” <https://dhhs.ne.gov/licensure/Documents/LTCRoster.pdf>.

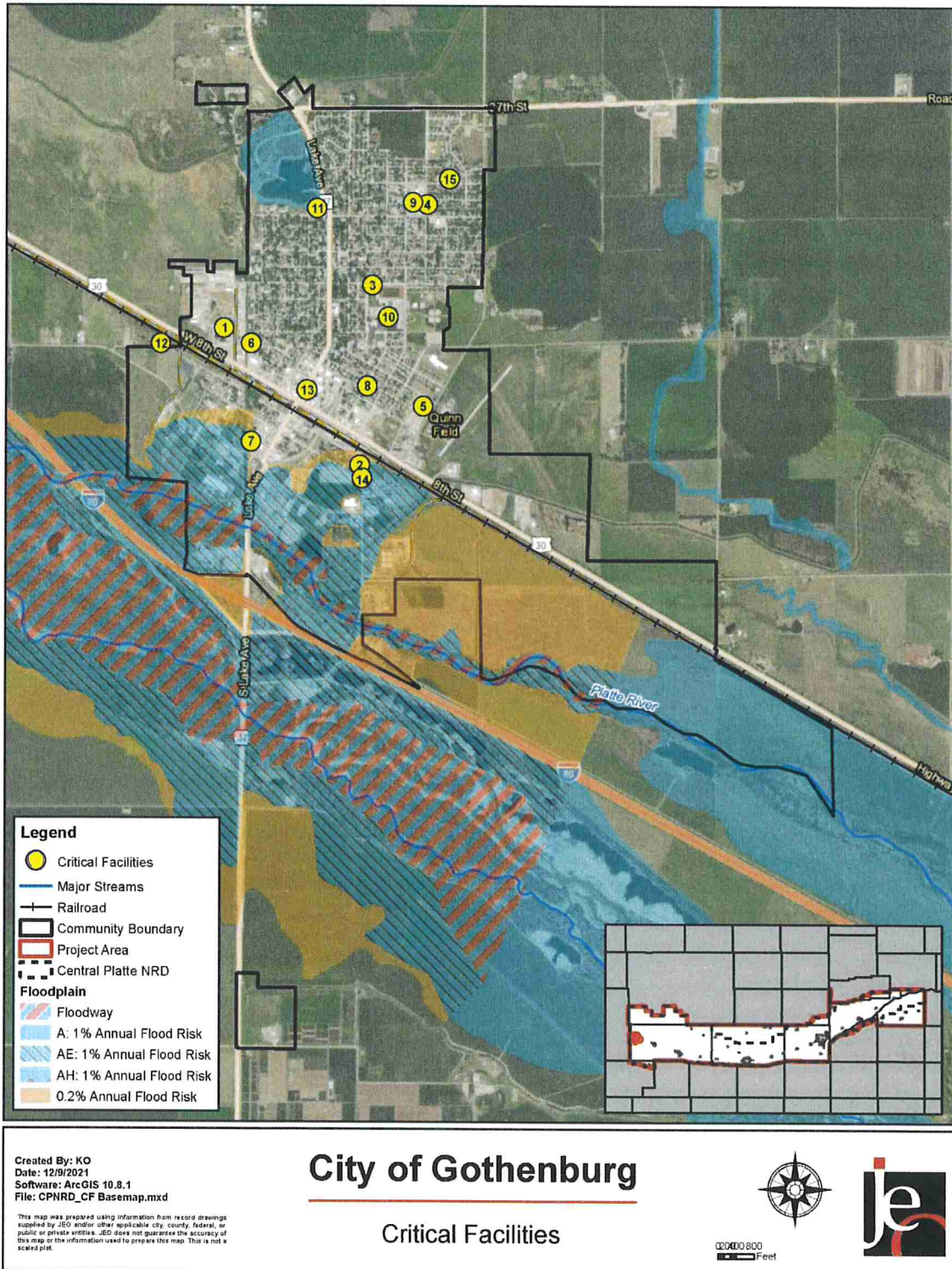
46 Department of Health and Human Services. 2021. “State of Nebraska Roster: Rural Health Clinic.” [https://dhhs.ne.gov/licensure/Documents/RHC\\_Roster.pdf](https://dhhs.ne.gov/licensure/Documents/RHC_Roster.pdf).

**Table GTH.5: Critical Facilities**

CF Number	Name	Mass Care (Y/N)	Generator (Y/N)	Floodplain (Y/N)
1	Allpoints Fertilizer Coop	N	N	N
2	City Well GMW 72-2	N	Gas Backup	Y (0.2%)
3	City Well GMW 86-1	N	N	N
4	Electrical Power Station	N	N	N
5	Electrical Power Stations	N	N	N
6	Electrical Power Substation	N	N	N
7	Electrical Substation	N	N	Y (0.2%)
8	Fire Department	N	N	N
9	Gothenburg Memorial Hospital	N	Y	N
10	Gothenburg Public Schools	N	N	N
11	Gothenburg Senior Center	Y	Y	Y (1%)
12	High Pressure Interstate Gas Lines	N	N	N
13	Police Department	N	Y	N
14	Wastewater Treatment Plant	N	Y	Y (1%)
15	Water Tower and City Well GMW 90-1	N	N	N



Figure GTH.4: Critical Facilities





## Parcel Improvements and Valuation

The planning team acquired GIS parcel data from the County Assessor to analyze the location, number, and value of property improvements (e.g. buildings, garages, sheds etc.) at the parcel level. The data did not contain the number of structures on each parcel. A summary of the results of this analysis is provided in the following tables.

**Table GTH.6: Parcel Improvements and Value in the 1% Annual Flood Risk Area**

Number of Improvements	Total Improvement Value	Number of Improvements in Floodplain	Value of Improvements in Floodplain	Percentage of Improvements in Floodplain
1,619	\$231,872,428	84	\$45,721,322	5.2%

Source: County Assessor, 2021

**Table GTH.7: Parcel Improvements and Value in the 0.2% Annual Flood Risk Area**

Number of Improvements	Total Improvement Value	Number of Improvements in Floodplain	Value of Improvements in Floodplain	Percentage of Improvements in Floodplain
1,619	\$231,872,428	70	\$25,361,891	4.3%

Source: County Assessor, 2021

## Historical Occurrences

See the Dawson County profile for historical hazard events, including the number of events, damage estimates, and any fatalities or injuries. Larger scale and more damaging events that impacted the community are discussed under Hazard Prioritization.

## Hazard Prioritization

The hazards discussed in detail below were either identified in the previous HMP and determined to still be of top concern or were selected by the local planning team from the regional list as relevant hazards for the community. The local planning team prioritized the selected hazards based on historical hazard occurrences, potential impacts, and the community’s capabilities. For more information regarding regional hazards, please see *Section Four: Risk Assessment*.

### Dam Failure

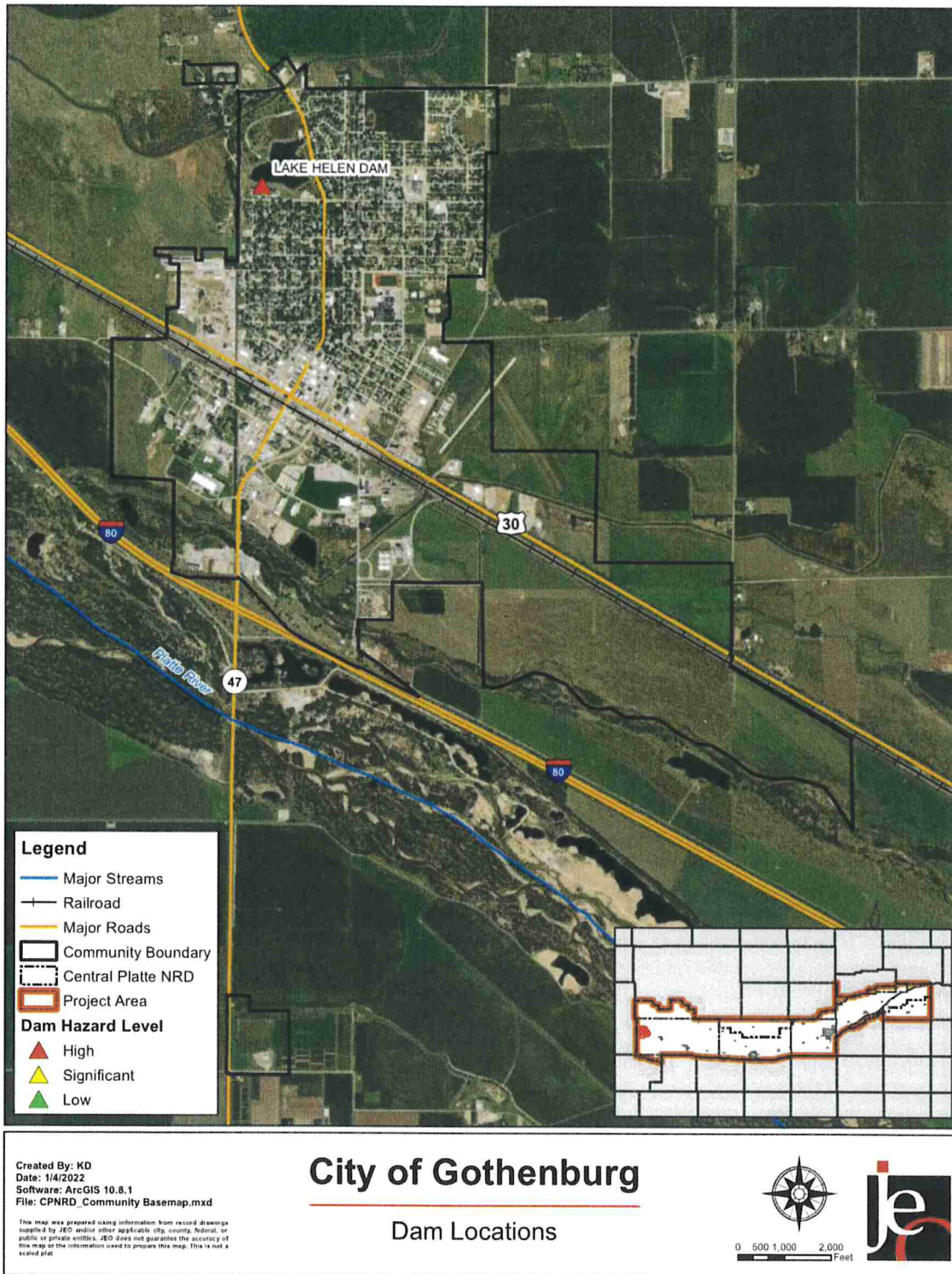
The dam of most concern is the Lake Helen Reservoir, a high hazard dam owned by the city (Figure GTH.5). High hazard dams are inspected annually, and emergency action plans are required. There are structures downstream of the dam that could be impacted if the dam were to fail. However, there is no emergency housing available for displaced residents. In 2016 the city completed a project that dredged Lake Helen Reservoir and repaired damaged areas of the dam. Gothenburg plans to make additional improvements to the dam in the next two to five years.

### Flooding

While not identified as a hazard of top concern, parts of the city are located in flood risk hazard areas. Most of the floodplain is located around Lake Helen and on the southern portion of the city. Gothenburg is a member of the NFIP, and the city’s Floodplain Administrator (Doug Swanson) will oversee the commitments and requirements of the NFIP. The initial FIRM for the city was delineated in 1/9/1990 and the current effective map date is 5/3/2011. Over 9% of parcel improvements in the city are located in either the 0.2% or 1% annual flood risk areas (see tables in Parcel Improvements and Valuation section). As of October 31, 2021, there are 10 NFIP policies in-force covering \$5,458,000. Gothenburg has two non-residential businesses that are repetitive loss properties, and a mitigation action can be found in the city’s Mitigation Strategy to address these structures.



Figure GTH.5: Dam Location





### **Hazardous Materials Release**

The planning team's concerns with this hazard center on potential railroad derailment and truck wrecks on Interstate 80. Agricultural chemicals are presumed to be transported daily by highway; however, the city is not sure which other types of chemicals are being transported. There have been two reported fixed site chemical releases and four transportation spills. No injuries were reported from the events and damages were minor. In the event of a spill, the local fire department would be the first to respond.

### **Severe Thunderstorms**

NCEI reported 108 severe thunderstorm events since 1997. These severe thunderstorms caused \$3,630,000 dollars in damage. The worst of these was a massive storm in July of 2014 that caused \$1,000,000 in property damage throughout the area from high winds and hail. The local planning team reports that in past severe thunderstorm events, downed trees and roof damage were the primary impacts. The team's primary concerns relate to power outages, wind, and tree damage that result from the storms. Critical municipal records are protected with surge protectors on electronic devices, and some critical facilities have backup generators and weather radios. None of the city's critical facilities are fitted with hail resistant building materials. Approximately twenty percent of power lines are buried. Gothenburg plans to mitigate the hazards associated with thunderstorms by providing adequate safe rooms, improving their emergency communication and warning systems, adding backup generators, hardening electrical systems, and implementing a tree maintenance program.

### **Severe Winter Storms**

There have been four significant winter storms in the past that caused travel restrictions and power outages because of snowfall 10-inches or greater. A heavy snowstorm in October of 2009 caused power outages for 1,100 customers in Gothenburg when snow fell at a rate of one to two inches per hour resulting in 10 inches of snow. I-80 was closed in January of 2011 when nearly a foot of snow caused multiple car accidents. The planning team's main concerns with severe winter storms are the resulting delays and restrictions in transportation, delayed response times from Fire and Rescue teams, and power outages. Gothenburg uses snow fences and designated snow routes. Designated snow routes run from Highway 30 to Avenue I. The city is responsible for snow removal and equipment is sufficient at this time. New snow removal equipment was purchased recently to replace aging equipment. Mitigation actions include improving electrical systems, adding backup generators, warning systems, and emergency communication systems.

### **Tornadoes and High Winds**

There are two NCEI reports of tornadoes in Gothenburg in 2005 and 2007. The EF2 tornado that occurred in April of 2007 was severe, causing nine injuries, 12 head cattle dead, \$1,200,000 in vehicle damages, outbuilding damages, and downed power lines. Gothenburg has warning sirens activated by North Platte dispatch. All areas can hear the sirens, but the local planning team reports that the coverage could be improved. City Hall has a safe room that is constructed to the standards set forth in the FEMA P-320 guidance. The city has data backup systems for municipal records on separate files located offsite. No educational outreach activities are done in the community. The County Emergency Manager offers text alerts for emergencies.

## Mitigation Strategy

### New Mitigation Actions

Mitigation Action	Backup and Emergency Generators
Description	Purchase and install backup generators at critical buildings and infrastructure.
Hazard(s) Addressed	All Hazards
Estimated Cost	\$40,000+ per Generator
Local Funding	Tax
Timeline	5+ Years
Priority	Low
Lead Agency	City Administrator
Status	Not Started

Mitigation Action	Dam Updates and Improvements
Description	Make improvements to the dam at Lake Helen.
Hazard(s) Addressed	Dam Failure, Flooding
Estimated Cost	\$50,000
Local Funding	Tax
Timeline	2-5 Years
Priority	Medium
Lead Agency	Parks Division
Status	Not Started

### Kept Mitigation Actions

Mitigation Action	Evaluate Stream Channelization / Bank Stabilization
Description	Evaluate current stream bed and bank stabilization needs; implement stream bed and bank stabilization improvements including grade control structures, rock rip rap, vegetative cover, etc.
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding
Estimated Cost	\$25,000-\$500,000+
Local Funding	Tax
Timeline	Ongoing
Priority	Low
Lead Agency	City Administrator, City Engineer
Status	Bank stabilization is done as issues are identified and funding is available.

Mitigation Action	Improve Electrical Service
Description	Evaluate hardening, retrofitting, looping and/or burying of power lines and related infrastructure and/or comparable protection measures; provide looped distribution service and other redundancies in the electrical system as a backup power supply in the event the primary system is destroyed or fails; implement measures to improve electrical service; bury power lines for future construction.
Hazard(s) Addressed	All Hazards
Estimated Cost	\$1,000,000
Local Funding	Rate Payers
Timeline	Ongoing
Priority	Low
Lead Agency	Electrical Department
Status	Improvements to the electrical system are made as funding and issues are identified.

Mitigation Action	Improve Emergency Communication Systems
Description	Develop Emergency Communication Action Plan; implement Emergency; communication Action Plan; obtain/upgrade emergency communication equipment.
Hazard(s) Addressed	All Hazards
Estimated Cost	\$5,000+
Local Funding	Tax, E911 Money
Timeline	Ongoing
Priority	Medium
Lead Agency	Police Department
Status	Communication equipment is updated as needed.

Mitigation Action	Improve Flood/Dam Failure Warning System
Description	Evaluate current flood/water level alert and dam failure warning alert system; implement improved alert measures; increase stricter inspection of dams.
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Dam Failure
Estimated Cost	\$5,000+
Local Funding	Tax
Timeline	5+ Years
Priority	Low
Lead Agency	City Administrator, Floodplain Administrator
Status	Not Started

Mitigation Action	Improve Warning Systems
Description	Evaluate current warning systems (defined as alert sirens, weather radios, and television, telephone, and radio warning systems, etc.); improve warning systems/develop new warning system; obtain/upgrade warning system equipment and methods; conduct evaluation of existing alert sirens for replacement or placement of new sirens; identify location of weather warning radios; improve weather radio system; obtain/upgrade weather radios.
Hazard(s) Addressed	All Hazards
Estimated Cost	\$50,000+
Local Funding	Tax
Timeline	5+ Years
Priority	Medium
Lead Agency	City Administrator
Status	Not Started



Section Seven | City of Gothenburg Community Profile

Mitigation Action	Reduce Tree Damage and Damage from Trees
Description	Conduct tree inventory; develop tree maintenance/trimming program; implement tree maintenance/trimming program; remove hazardous limbs and/or trees.
Hazard(s) Addressed	Tornadoes and High Winds, Severe Thunderstorms, Severe Winter Storms
Estimated Cost	\$5,000+
Local Funding	Tax
Timeline	Ongoing
Priority	Low
Lead Agency	City Administrator
Status	Hazardous trees are trimmed or removed as issues arise.

Mitigation Action	Repetitive Loss Property Mitigation
Description	Evaluate repetitive loss or potential loss structures located in floodplain; acquire and relocate or demolish flood prone property or elevate flood prone property; elevate equipment vulnerable to flooding.
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding
Estimated Cost	\$50,000+
Local Funding	Tax
Timeline	5+ Years
Priority	Low
Lead Agency	City Administrator, Floodplain Administrator
Status	Not Started

Mitigation Action	Storm Shelter / Safe Room
Description	Identify and evaluate existing safe rooms and/or storm shelters; improve and/or construct safe rooms and/or storm shelters; design and construct storm shelters and safe rooms in highly vulnerable areas such as mobile home parks, campgrounds, schools, etc.
Hazard(s) Addressed	All Hazards
Estimated Cost	\$150/sf for retrofit; \$300/sf for new construction
Local Funding	Tax
Timeline	5+ Years
Priority	Low
Lead Agency	City Administrator
Status	City Hall has a safe room, but more are needed in the city.

Mitigation Action	Stormwater Drainage Study
Description	Conduct stormwater drainage study to evaluate restrictions, capacity, level of protection, alternative improvements, prioritize improvements, etc.; evaluate and implement recommendations or comparable measures including open ditch and culvert improvements, underground piping, retention and detention facilities to decrease runoff, etc.
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding
Estimated Cost	\$10,000-\$75,000
Local Funding	Tax
Timeline	5+ Years
Priority	Low
Lead Agency	City Administrator, Floodplain Administrator
Status	Not Started

Mitigation Action	Stormwater and Drainage Improvements
Description	Improve stormwater drainage across the community.
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding
Estimated Cost	\$10,000+
Local Funding	Tax
Timeline	Ongoing
Priority	Low
Lead Agency	City Administrator, Floodplain Administrator
Status	Drainage and stormwater improvements are made regularly as issues arise and funding is available.

### Plan Maintenance

Hazard Mitigation Plans should be living documents and updated regularly to reflect changes in hazard events, priorities, and mitigation actions. These updates are encouraged to occur after every major disaster event, alongside community planning documents (e.g., annual budgets and Capital Improvement Plans), during the fall before the HMA grant cycle begins, and/or prior to other funding opportunity cycles begin including CDBG, Water Sustainability Fund, Revolving State Fund, or other identified funding mechanisms.

The City Administrator, Park Director, and Floodplain Administrator will be responsible for reviewing and updating the plan in the future. These individuals will review the plan annually. The public will be notified using social media, newspapers, and council meetings.