

Road Asset Impacts: Town of Exeter State & Municipal Roadways (miles) Other Transportation Asset Impacts: Town of Exeter Miles Impacted **Road Name Road Name** Miles Impacted **Road Name Road Class** Miles Impacted General Location and Name Impacted Asset .7 feet | 4.0 feet | 6.3 feet Dewey Street 0.02 Water Street 0.04 Downtown - Squamscott River and Wheelwright Creek Green Street 0.02 Webster Ave Urban Compact Areas Acres 0.54 0.72 0.01 Jady Hill Road 0.00 **Evacuation Routes** Main Street 0.62 0.68 Newfields Road 0.16 0.02 NH Route 101 E 0.00 NH Route 101 W 0.02 String Bridge Road over Squamscott River 0.01 Varoius paving of roadways in District 6 Park Street 0.00 NHDOT Projects Spring Street Local 0.04 NH 27, Main Street, B&M RR to Water Street 0.04 String Bridge 1.16 Total Road Miles 0.76 0.49 NH Route 101 earth embankment Squamscott River Swazey Parkway

Note: Total miles impacted per road were calculated using the greatest sea-level scenario (6.3') extent.



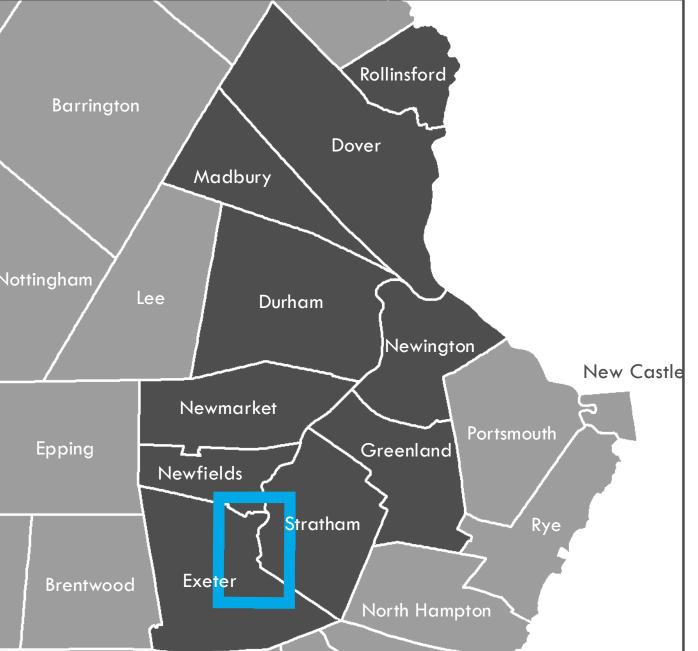
The Climate Risk in the Seacoast: Assessing Vulnerability of Municipal Assets and Resources to Climate Change (C-RiSe) project provides maps and assessments of flood impacts to infrastructure and natural resources in the coastal Great Bay region associated with projected increases in storm surge, sea level, and precipitation.

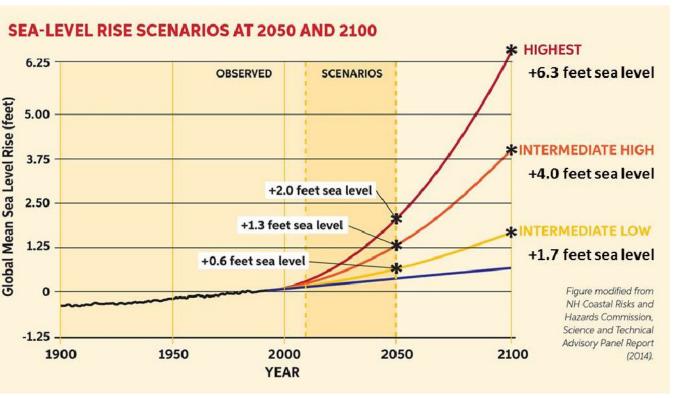
TRANSPORTATION ASSETS: TOWN OF EXETER

Extent of Projected Tidal Flooding Sea-Level Rise + Storm Surge 1.7', 4.0', 6.3'

SLR Legend Impact Legend DOT Projects Extent of Sea-Level Rise of 1.7' with Storm Surge **E**vacuation Routes /Impacted Urban Compact Area Roads Impacted By Sea-Level Rise of 6.3 Feet w/ Storm Surge Roads Impacted By Sea-Level Rise of 4.0 Feet w/ Storm Surge Roads Impacted By Sea-Level Rise of 1.7 Feet w/ Storm Surge

NHDOT projects were derived from various sources within the New Hampshire Department of Transportation and may have been updated at different times and with varying levels of accuracy. Given redundancies and the need to provide meaningful maps for planning purposes, SRPC generalized projects according to vulnerable areas. A more comprehensive list of impacted projects can be viewed within the community's vulnerability assessment chapter.





Sea-Level Rise Scenarios

Please note that the sea-level rise scenarios used in this assessment were derived from the Wake, 2011 report (refer to table of values below from this report). These scenarios were selected prior to the release of the Science and Technical Advisory Panel Report to the N.H. Coastal Risks & Hazards Commission, in August, 2014 [1]. While slightly different than the scenarios cited in that report, they yield coverage estimates that are within the mapping margin of error.

[1] Wake CP, Kirshen P, Huber M, Knuuti K, and Stampone M (2014) Sea-level Rise, Storm Surges, and Extreme Precipitation in Coastal New Hampshire: Analysis of Past and Projected Future Trends, prepared by the Science and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP) for the New

	2050		2100	
	Lower	Higher	Lower	Higher
Current Elevation of MHHW a,b	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
00-Year Flood Height	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8
ubsidence	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ıstatic SLR	1.0	1.7	2.5	6.3
otal Stillwater Elevation a.c	12.2	12.9	13.7	17.5

c - Total Stillwater Elevation may not equal total of components due to rounding

Table 13. Estimates (in feet) of future 100-year flood Stillwater elevations at Fort Point under lower and higher emission scenarios (relative to NAVD88) based on the statistical analysis presented in this report. Wake CP, E Burakowski, E Kelsey, K Hayhoe, A Stoner, C Watson, E Douglas (2011) Climate Change in the Piscataqua/Great Bay Region: Past, Present, and Future. Carbon Solutions New England Report for the Great Bay (New Hampshire) Stewards."

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Administration under the Coastal Zone

Special Merit for FY 2015, authorized under Section 309 of the CZMA

(16 U.S.C. § 1456b).

Route 85

Water Street

Over the Squamscott River

Median barrier protection

Data sets were retrieved from the NH GRANIT database, December, 2015. Digital data in NH GRANIT represent the efforts of the contributing agencies to record information from the cited source materials. Earth Systems Research Center (ESRC), under

contract to the Office of Energy & Planning (OEP), and in consultation with cooperating agencies, maintains a continuing program to identify and correct errors in these data. Neither OEP nor ERSC make any claim as to the validity or reliability or to any implied uses of these data. The C-RiSe project is funded by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric