

	Water Resource Impacts: Town of Exeter				
Resource Type	Namo/Tuno	Sea Level Scenarios		s	
Resource Type	Name/Type	1.7 feet	4.0 feet	6.3 feet	
	Exeter Hospital/Sleep Med: 4 Alumni Drive	4.24	6.06	7.09	
	Exeter Public Works Complex: 13 Newfields Road	7.37	8.57	15.18	
Wellhead Protection Areas	Exeter Water Department: Portsmouth Ave	5.28	7.00	8.33	
	Stratham Crossing 7621: 100 Shaws Lane	27.68	29.35	30.73	
	Stratham Woods: Butterfield Lane	0.09	0.09	0.09	
Fatanaira a and Mariera Marthanala	Esuarine and Marine Deepwater	79.95	80.09	80.16	
Estuarine and Marine Wetlands	Estuarine and Marine Wetland	152.83	153.69	153.96	
	Freshwater Emergent Wetland	2.56	2.74	2.74	
	Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland	4.83	6.32	7.15	
Freshwater Wetlands	Freshwater Pond	0.96	1.21	17.53	
	Lake	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Riverine	0.00	0.04	0.06	

Stratified Drift

Aquifers

0.00 0.00 0.00

Water Resource	Water Resource Totals (acres)			
Power user Type		Sea Level Scenarios		
Reasource Type	1.7 feet	4.0 feet	6.3 feet	
Wellhead Protection Areas	44.66	51.07	61.42	
Estuarine and Marine Wetlands	232.78	233.78	234.12	
Freshwater Wetlands	8.35	10.31	27.48	
Stratified Drift Aquifers	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total(s) Combined	285.79	295.16	323.02	



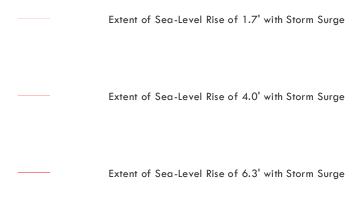
The Climate Risk in the Seacoast: Assessing Vulnerability of Municipal Assets and Resources to Climate Change (C-RiSe) project provides maps and assessments of flood impacts to infrastructure and natural resources in the coastal Great Bay region associated with projected increases in storm surge, sea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

## **WATER RESOURCES:** TOWN OF EXETER

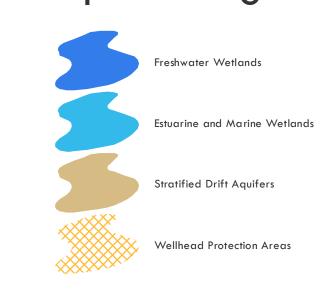
Extend of Projected Tidal Flooding Sea-Level Rise + Storm Surge 1.7', 4.0', 6.3'

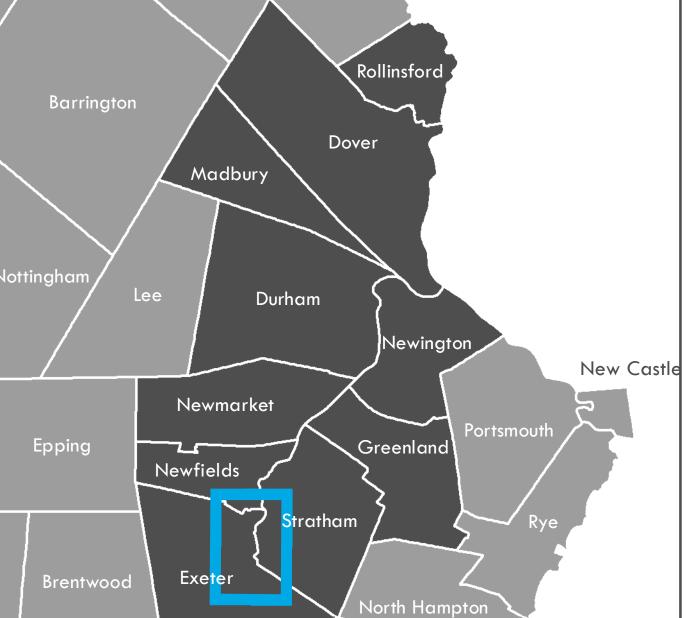
## SLR Legend

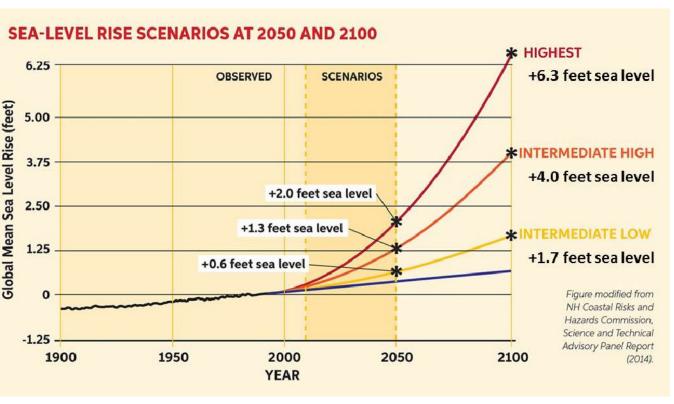
## Impact Legend



approximate Mean High High Water Level







## 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 Hampshire Coastal Risks and Hazards Commission.

	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
ustatic 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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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.

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(16 U.S.C. § 1456b).







