

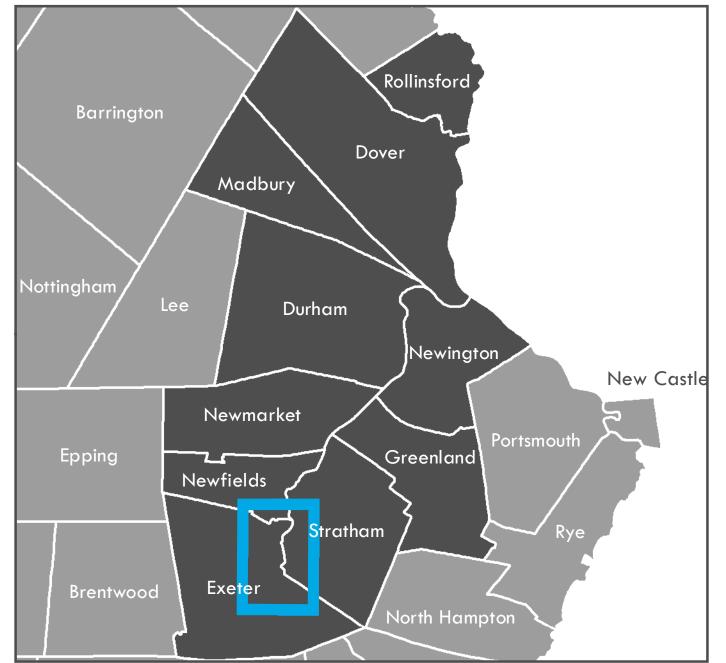


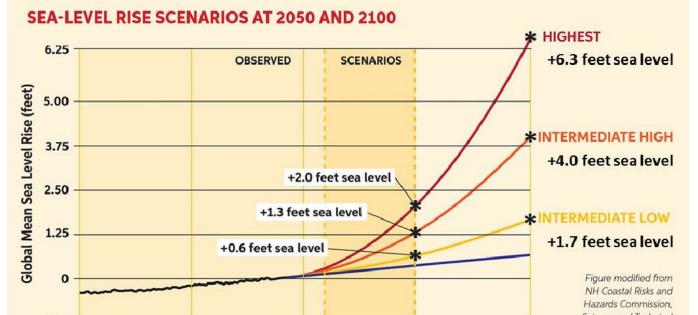
The Climate Risk in the Seacoast: Assessing Vulnerability of Municipal Assets and Resources to Climate Change (C-RiSe) project provides maps and assessments of flood impacts to infrastructure and natural resources in the coastal Great Bay region associated with projected increases in storm surge, sea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

## **LAND RESOURCES: TOWN OF EXETER**

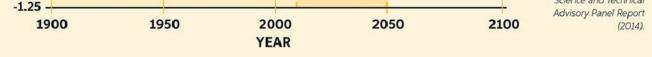
Extent of Projected Tidal Flooding Sea-Level Rise 1.7', 4.0', 6.3'







Land Resource Impacts: Town of Exeter								Land Resource Totals (acres)					
Resource Type	Name	See	a Level Scen	arios	Resource Type	Name	Sea Level Scenarios			Deserves Trues	Sea Level Scenarios		
		1.7 feet	4.0 feet	6.3 feet			1.7 feet	4.0 feet	6.3 feet	Resource Type	1.7 feet	4.0 feet	6.3 fe
Conservation Lands	Allen St. Neighborhood Coalition	1.17	1.22	1.42	Conservation Lands	Raynes Farm	7.37	9.87	13.28	Conservation Lands	233.23	270.58	297.6
	Callahan	3.35	4.44	5.53		Renewable Resource Land	10.74	11.48	11.90				
	Carlisle-Walters Way	0.00	0.00	1.88		Starry Brook	1.93	2.20	2.54				
	Exeter Country Club, Inc.	7.76	10.00	11.71		Swasey Parkway	0.06	6.52	9.04				
	Harrington	5.41	7.25	8.62		Thomas	1.96	2.18	2.28	Wildlife Action Plan	175.14	196.35	208.4
	Irvine Heirs	2.22	2.30	2.39		Vaughn-Cusick	0.00	0.00	0.01				
	Lee - Dille rLand	10.09	10.62	11.36		Waterworks Land	0.00	0.00	0.93				
	Molloy	0.24	0.36	0.54	Wildlife Action Plan	Tier 1	167.97	182.62	186.47				
	Oaklands Town Forest	0.00	0.00	0.02		Tier 2	0.93	3.08	6.19	Total(s) Combined	408.37	466.93	506.1
	Oxbow	5.79	5.79	5.79		Tier 3	6.24	10.65	15.79				



## 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.

	20	50	2100		
	Lower	Higher	Lower	Higher	
Current Elevation of MHHW <sup>a,b</sup>	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	
100-Year Flood Height	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	
Subsidence	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Eustatic SLR	1.0	1.7	2.5	6.3	
Total Stillwater Elevation a.c	12.2	12.9	13.7	17.5	

b - MHHW: Mean Higher High Water at Fort Point, NH 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 Sources:

6.3 feet

297.69

208.45

506.14

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).