

EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN

Pickpocket Dam

Exeter, NH

Dam D029007

(High Hazard Dam)

PREPARED FOR



Town of Exeter, New Hampshire
10 Front Street
Exeter, New Hampshire, 03833
603-778-0591

PREPARED BY



2 Bedford Farms Drive, Suite #200
Bedford, New Hampshire 03110
603-391-3900

Last Updated: April 27, 2020

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Notification Flowchart

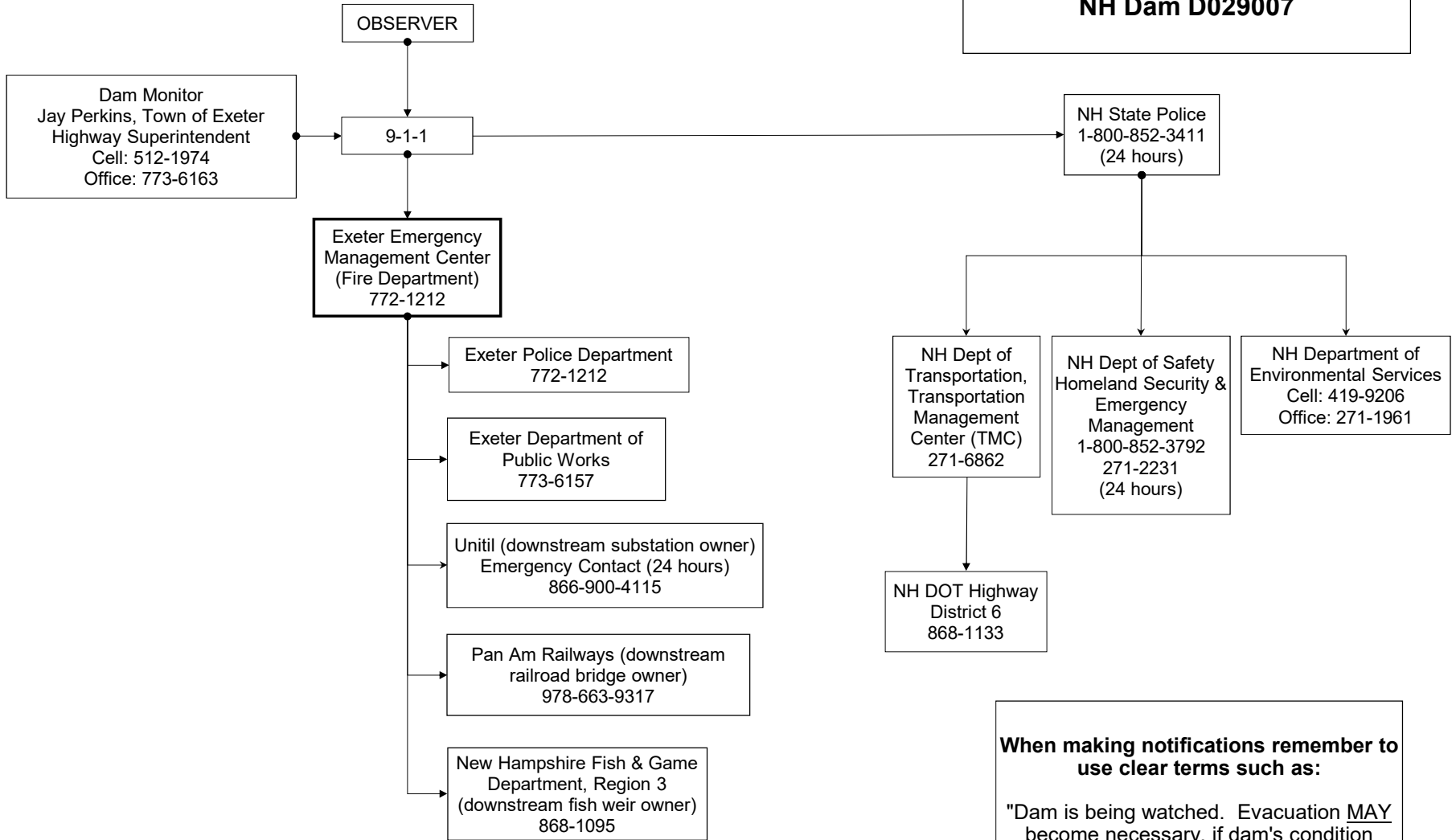
The Notification Flowchart for this Emergency Action Plan is on the following page.

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SECTION 1

Notification Flow Chart

**Pickpocket Dam
Exeter, NH
NH Dam D029007**



When making notifications remember to use clear terms such as:

"Dam is being watched. Evacuation MAY become necessary, if dam's condition worsens."

"Evacuation should begin IMMEDIATELY."

Date: last updated 4/27/2020

For assistance with contact information for local municipal officials and NH Highway Districts, see:
<http://www.nh.gov/dot/org/projectdevelopment/planning/documents/NHOfficialsDirectory.pdf>
<http://www.nh.gov/dot/org/operations/highwaymaintenance/index.htm>

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General Responsibilities

The Pickpocket Dam in Exeter, New Hampshire is owned and operated by the Town of Exeter. This Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for the Pickpocket Dam has been developed under guidelines outlined in the NHDES-Wr administrative rules, section Env-Wr 505. This section was established to ensure notification of local emergency response personnel in the event that a potentially hazardous situation develops at the dam.

An overview of notification procedures is provided in the notification flowchart in Section 1. Table 2-1 provides a reference for the responsibilities of each agency or person shown on the notification flowchart during an emergency situation at this dam.

Each person making calls as indicated on the Notification Flowchart is responsible for completing the appropriate Notification Checklist, in Section 3. These checklists should be completed during testing, and during any actual emergency incident. Additional copies are available by contacting the Exeter Department of Public Works.

If an actual or potentially hazardous situation exists at the dam, personnel are requested to start the notification process as shown in the detailed notification procedures and flow charts included in this report. A flood inundation map is also included in Appendix C to assist local authorities in the development of an evacuation plan in the case of dam failure. Additional information regarding the testing of the plan is provided in Appendix D.

Table 2-1 Emergency Notification Responsibilities

Person or Agency	Responsibility
Dam Monitor	Monitor and operate the dam, phone 911 if an emergency situation is developing or has developed. Initiate testing of notification procedures.
911 Dispatch	Contacts the EEMC and NH State Police. Participate in testing of the notification procedures.
Town of Exeter Emergency Management Center (EEMC) / (Fire Department)	Lead Town emergency response. Communicate with local government and community. Coordinate response with NH State Police, NHDOT, and HSEM. Notify owners of key infrastructure downstream of dam (Unitil, Pan Am Railways, NHFGD). Visit impacted homes and bring residents to temporary evacuation shelter. Participate in testing of the notification procedures.
Town of Exeter Police Department	Direct traffic detours until bridges are confirmed safe for travel. Barricade impacted bridges. Aid in Town emergency response. Participate in testing of the notification procedures.
NH State Police	NH State Police will contact the HSEM, NHDES (after hours use the DES call sheet) and NHDOT (TMC). The State Police may also aid in road closures. Participate in testing of the notification procedures.
NHDOT Traffic Management Center (TMC)	Alert the District 6 office of the emergency situation. Participate in testing of the notification procedures.
NHDOT District 6 (NHDOT)	District 6 highway personnel will close all state highways approaching impacted bridges (NH Route 111 and NH Route 108, as applicable) and provide for detours as necessary. Participate in testing of the notification procedures.
NH Department of Safety Homeland Security and Emergency Management (HSEM)	Provide help or assistance to local communities as necessary. Participate in testing of the notification procedures.

Questions concerning actions to be taken or notifications to be made should be addressed to:

Town of Exeter Public Works
Jay Perkins, Highway Superintendent
13 Newfields Rd, Exeter, NH
603-773-6163 (Tel)
603-512-1974 (Cell)
Jperkins@exeternh.gov

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Notification Checklists

The Notification Checklists for this Emergency Action Plan are on the following pages.

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<h1 style="margin: 0;">DAM MONITOR</h1> <h2 style="margin: 0;">Notification Checklist</h2>
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**(to be filled out during any emergency condition notification,
and during testing of the EAP)**

Monitor's Name:		
Date:	Time:	
Check if: Actual Emergency _____ Remember to use clear terms such as: "Evacuation MAY become necessary, if dam's condition worsens" or "Evacuation should begin immediately"		EAP Test _____

PARTY CONTACTED	TIME	PERSON CONTACTED
1. 911 (for testing, call non-emergency number: 800-806-1242)		

Signature: _____

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**Town of Exeter Emergency
 Management Center (EEMC) /
 (Fire Department)
 Notification Checklist**

*(to be filled out during any emergency notification incident,
 and during testing of the EAP)*

Dispatcher's Name:		
Date:	Time:	Call Received from:
Check if: Actual Emergency _____ Remember to use clear terms such as: "Evacuation MAY become necessary, if dam's condition worsens" or "Evacuation should begin immediately"		EAP Test _____

PARTY CONTACTED	TIME	PERSON CONTACTED
1. Exeter Police Department		
2. Exeter Department of Public Works		
3. Unutil		
4. Pan Am Railways		
5. New Hampshire Fish & Game Dept.		

Return completed checklist to:
Town of Exeter Public Works
Jay Perkins, Highway Superintendent
13 Newfields Rd, Exeter, NH
Jperkins@exeternh.gov

Signature: _____

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Preventative Actions

This section provides a summary of the Pickpocket Dam operations and monitoring program, focusing on preventive actions to reduce the risk of catastrophic dam failure in the event of emergency situations. In accordance with the requirements of Env-Wr 505.06, this section addresses the following concerns:

1. Actions by the monitor to correct malfunction of the dam

The most likely element of the dam to malfunction is the gate. The gate is kept closed on a normal basis to maintain water levels at the top of the concrete spillway, but is kept in working order to be opened in emergencies. The Exeter Highway Superintendent is authorized to control the gate to regulate the water level as may be necessary.

The dam should be monitored and operated in accordance with the Pickpocket Dam Operations and Maintenance Manual procedures. The Exeter Highway Superintendent shall visually inspect the dam routinely on a weekly basis while visiting the Cross Road Transfer Station. The dam should be checked for vandalism, any floating debris, structural integrity and the overall general condition. The Exeter Highway Superintendent shall make an annual in-depth inspection during the month of August to assess the periodic maintenance requirements which may include the following:

- › The removal of trees and brush from earthen embankments
- › The inspection, repair and lubrication of gate mechanisms
- › Operating the gate mechanisms to verify its operable condition
- › Replacing any deteriorated wood
- › Confirming that all keys are properly identified, and locks are operative
- › Repairing any erosion
- › Repairing any spalled or eroded concrete
- › Repainting metal as required
- › Documenting the inspections and maintenance work performed in highway log book

A copy of the Pickpocket Dam Inspection Checklist and a diagram of the dam layout are provided for reference in Appendix D. These documents are provided for the use of the dam inspector to confirm that all key inspection items are documented.

The fish ladder and weir located immediately downstream of the dam are owned and operated by the New Hampshire Fish & Game Department (NHFGD). The Exeter Highway Superintendent is not responsible for inspection of these structures but should notify NHFGD if an obvious deficiency is observed during inspection of the Pickpocket Dam.

If a malfunction of the dam gate mechanism or any other element of the dam structure is observed, the Exeter Highway Superintendent shall promptly note the nature of the malfunction and determine if it can be corrected promptly using Town personnel and equipment. This may include opening the dam gate to lower the elevation of the upstream impoundment. The Exeter Department of Public Works shall then repair the malfunctioning element or else solicit a qualified engineering firm to evaluate and design an appropriate repair.

2. Means, materials, and equipment needed for emergency repairs to the structure

In many cases, the appropriate response may be no immediate action beyond continued monitoring. If an emergency condition at the dam is judged to be stable but deteriorating, emergency corrective actions may be necessary to prevent failure. In the event of an emergency it would be beneficial to know from where earth moving equipment can be quickly mobilized. Other necessary materials may include geotextiles/plastic tarps, shovels, sandbags and material (sand, gravel, riprap), cell phone and battery charger, measuring tape, flashlight with extra batteries, tracer dye, rain gear and other personal protection equipment (flotation devices, hard hats, steel toe boots, and high visibility clothing). These materials are stored at the Exeter DPW offices.

3. Training and equipment to operate the structure

The Pickpocket Dam does not require power to operate. Access to the dam is controlled by a locked gate; keys to the gate are kept in the Exeter DPW offices. It is good practice to communicate with local contractors that are trained to operate heavy machinery or necessary equipment to discuss what services could be required in the event of a dam emergency. A generator filled with fuel should be made available quickly if needed to operate machinery, lights, etc. for emergency monitoring and/or repairs.

4. Preventative and mitigative actions to be undertaken in emergency situations

Anyone responding to an emergency situation should have access to the relevant information and files specific to this dam, which can include but is not limited to this Emergency Action Plan, the Pickpocket Dam Operations and Maintenance Manual, and previous inspection reports. Those key individuals and organizations identified in Table 2-1 should be prepared for an emergency and understand their role in the emergency response.

The dam monitor should immediately assess potential threats to public safety. If a breach is imminent or on-going the immediate response should be to establish the chain of command by calling 911. 911 Dispatch will notify the Town of Exeter Emergency Management Center (EEMC), and the EEMC will manage emergency responses. The EEMC will continually monitor river elevations through reports from the field, will utilize weather forecast in determining

the appropriate response, and will determine if the evacuation of downstream areas likely to be impacted by the flood wave is necessary. Police should implement road barricades and traffic detours at downstream at-risk structures until travel conditions have been deemed safe. Conditions at the dam should be continuously assessed for safety hazards to workers or onlookers.

Baseline conditions should be established quickly so any change to the condition of the dam and its components can be identified and quantified. Documentation is key and should include field notes, sketches, photographs, and videos when possible.

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Appendices

Appendix A	Project Description
Appendix B	Impact of Breach
Appendix C	Inundation Map
Appendix D	Training and Testing
Appendix E	Local Evacuation Procedure
Appendix F	Posting of the Plan
Appendix G	Documentation
Appendix H	Record of Changes and Additions

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Appendix A – Project Description

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BASIC DATA

DESCRIPTION	DATA	COMMENT
Pond Area	22 acres	Water level at the spillway
Drainage Area	86 sq. mi.	NHDams Database
Maximum Storage	185 ac-ft.	(Storage with Pond Level at Top of dam. This value is based on 10/29/1998 calculations by DES)
Spillway Freeboard	5 ft	Distance from the spillway crest to the top of the dam
Dam Height	15 ft	Lowest Elevation at Downstream Side to Top of dam
100-yr Storm:	3,280 cfs	100-yr flow data from Effective FEMA FIS for Rockingham County (May 17, 2005)
Flood of Record:	3,520 cfs (May 2006)	Flow measured at USGS Gage 10173587. Observed water levels were greater than 2.55 ft above the gate structure, but earthen embankment was not overtopped.
Discharge Capacity:	3,400 cfs 4,800 cfs 3,850 cfs 5,250 cfs	1' freeboard, gate closed 0' freeboard, gate closed 1' freeboard, gate open Max Discharge: 0' freeboard, gate open

Data presented is from NHDams Data Sheet for Dam D029007 (Effective Date 9/3/2014) unless noted otherwise.

A diagram of the dam is provided in Appendix D.

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Appendix B – Impact of Breach

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In the event of a breach concurrent with a 100-Year rainfall event, a flood wave will propagate from the Pickpocket Dam eastward down the Exeter River. The following narrative provides a list of the relevant structures and facilities impacted by the flood wave, peak flood wave elevations at each location, and the time from the breach for the flood wave to impact in hours:minutes.

The first structure impacted is Cross Road Bridge located immediately downstream (0.02 miles) of the dam. The roadway would be overtopped by approximately 0.4 feet of water. The flood wave characteristics are summarized below:

- › 100-Year Breach Elevation = 60.4 ft
- › Time to breach wave = 0:01
- › Time to Peak Elevation = 0:15
- › Incremental flood depth = 7.2 ft over 100-year event
- › Maximum flood depth at structure = 0.4 ft over roadway elevation

The flood wave will then travel approximately 0.8 miles downstream to NH Route 111/Kingston Road Bridge which would be fully submerged and inundated by 1.3 ft of water. It should be noted that this bridge is identified on the Spring 2018 Critical Facilities Map as an evacuation route. The flood wave characteristics are summarized below:

- › 100-Year Breach Elevation = 46.7 ft
- › Time to breach wave = 0:05
- › Time to Peak Elevation = 1:00
- › Incremental flood depth = 1.3 ft over 100-year event
- › Maximum flood depth at structure = 1.3 ft over roadway elevation

Backwater from the flood wave impacting the Kingston Road Bridge will affect two structures located at #95 and #97 Kingston Road immediately upstream of the bridge on the left (North) side of the river. The first floor of both structures will be impacted, and the basement of structure #97 may be submerged. Structure elevations and flood wave characteristics are summarized below:

- › #95 / #97 First Floor Elevations = 45.3 ft / 46.8 ft
- › #97 Basement Elevation = 39.5 ft
- › 100-Year Breach Elevation = 46.9 ft
- › Time to breach wave = 0:04
- › Time to Peak Elevation = 0:59
- › Incremental flood depth = 1.3 ft over 100-year event
- › Maximum flood depth at structure = 1.6 ft (#95) / 0.1 ft (#97) over first floor elevation

The flood wave will then travel approximately 0.4 miles downstream of Kingston Road Bridge where it will inundate the driveway to 24 Powder Mill Road on the right (South) side of the river. The first-floor elevation of the house and garage are both higher than the breach water surface elevation, but flooding would isolate the buildings. The flood wave characteristics are summarized below:

- › 100-Year Breach Elevation = 34.2 ft
- › Time to breach wave = 0:20
- › Time to Peak Elevation = 3:50
- › Incremental flood depth = 0.9 ft over 100-year event
- › Maximum flood depth at structure = N/A (0.6 ft below garage floor elevation)

The wave will then travel approximately 0.5 miles downstream from 24 Powder Mill Road to the Railway Bridge which would not be overtopped and has 11.5-feet of freeboard measured from the peak flood elevation to the railway elevation. The flood wave characteristics are summarized below:

- › 100-Year Breach Elevation = 33.6 ft
- › Time to breach wave = 0:25
- › Time to Peak Elevation = 3:55
- › Incremental flood depth = 0.9 ft over 100-year event
- › Maximum flood depth at structure = N/A (11.5 ft below roadway elevation)

The flood wave will then travel 0.8 miles further downstream before impacting mobile home structures located at #900 - #912 Camelot Drive on the left (North) side of the river. The minimum floor elevation of these structures is 2.4 feet higher than the peak water surface elevation, but the ground may be partially flooded which puts the structures at risk of being transported by floodwaters. Structure elevations and flood wave characteristics are summarized below:

- › Min. Floor Elevation at #904 = 35.6 ft
- › Min Ground Elevation at #904 = 32.5 ft
- › 100-Year Breach Elevation = 33.2 ft
- › Time to breach wave = 0:34
- › Time to Peak Elevation = 5:15
- › Incremental flood depth = 0.8 ft over 100-year event
- › Maximum flood depth at structure = 0.7 ft above lowest ground elevation (#904)

Just downstream from these structures are additional structures located at #1000 - #1018 Camelot Drive. In this location the minimum floor elevation of the structures is 2.5 feet higher than the peak water surface elevation, but the ground may be partially flooded which puts the structures at risk of being moved by floodwaters. Structure elevations and flood wave characteristics are summarized below:

- › Min. Floor Elevation at #1006 = 35.1 ft
- › Min Ground Elevation at #1006 = 32.4 ft
- › 100-Year Breach Elevation = 32.6 ft
- › Time to breach wave = 0:37
- › Time to Peak Elevation = 6:00
- › Incremental flood depth = 0.7 ft over 100-year event
- › Maximum flood depth at structure = 0.2 ft above lowest ground elevation (#1006)

The flood wave would next pass by a structure located on the left (North) bank at #510 King Arthur Court, approximately 0.3 miles downstream. Structure elevations and flood wave characteristics are summarized below:

- › Min. Floor Elevation = 34.6 ft
- › Min Ground Elevation = 31.8 ft
- › 100-Year Breach Elevation = 31.7 ft
- › Time to breach wave = 0:44
- › Time to Peak Elevation = 6:58
- › Incremental flood depth = 0.5 ft over 100-year event
- › Maximum flood depth at structure = N/A (0.1 ft below lowest ground elevation at #510)

Just downstream of the King Arthur Court property is the Linden Street Bridge which would not be overtopped and has 5.8 ft of freeboard measured from the beach peak water surface elevation to the road elevation. The flood wave characteristics are summarized below:

- › 100-Year Breach Elevation = 30.1 ft
- › Time to breach wave = 0:45
- › Time to Peak Elevation = 7:00
- › Incremental flood depth = 0.6 ft over 100-year event
- › Maximum flood depth at structure = N/A (5.8 ft below roadway elevation)

The flood wave will then travel approximately 0.3 miles before impacting Green Gate Hall located at #105 Court Street located on the right (South) side of the river. By this point, the difference between the non-breach peak water surface elevation and the breach peak water

surface elevation during the 100-year event is just 0.4-feet. This structures first floor elevation is higher than the breach peak water elevation, however the basement floor elevation is lower. Structure elevations and flood wave characteristics are summarized below:

- › First Floor Elevation = 33.3 ft
- › Basement Floor Elevation = 26.2 ft
- › 100-Year Breach Elevation = 27.9 ft
- › Time to breach wave = 1:02
- › Time to Peak Elevation = 6:42
- › Incremental flood depth = 0.4 ft over 100-year event
- › Maximum flood depth at structure = 1.7 ft above basement floor elevation

Located just downstream of Green Gate Hall, structures at #161 / #171 Court Street are also impacted. Structure elevations are above the peak flood elevation at #161, however the basement of #171 may be slightly impacted. Structure elevations and flood wave characteristics are summarized below:

- › #161 First Floor Elevation = 34.6 ft
- › #161 Basement Floor Elevation = 30.6 ft
- › #171 First Floor Elevation = 31.5 ft
- › #171 Basement Flood Elevation = 27.0
- › 100-Year Breach Elevation = 27.2 ft
- › Time to breach wave = 1:34
- › Time to Peak Elevation = 6:24
- › Incremental flood depth = 0.5 ft over 100-year event
- › Maximum flood depth at structure = 0.2 ft above basement floor elevation at #171

Court Street Bridge (NH Route 108) is located just downstream from the two structures listed above. This structure would not be overtopped and provides 4.7 ft of freeboard measured from the breach peak water surface elevation to the roadway elevation. It should be noted that this bridge is also identified on the Spring 2018 Critical Facilities Map as an evacuation route. The flood wave characteristics are summarized below:

- › 100-Year Breach Elevation = 27.1 ft
- › Time to breach wave = 1:35
- › Time to Peak Elevation = 30:20
- › Incremental flood depth = 0.5 ft over 100-year event
- › Maximum flood depth at structure = N/A (4.7 ft below roadway elevation)

Downstream of Route 108 there are no significant impacts. It is estimated that the 100-year breach is less than 0.1 ft higher than the 100-year without the breach, and the sunny day breach is contained within the back full of the river. There are no structures within the inundation area until Gilman Street 3.0 miles downstream of Court Street.

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Appendix C – Inundation Map

The maps on the following pages are for use only in emergency planning. The actual inundation area may vary, depending on the conditions existing at the time of dam failure, and the degree of failure. The maps represent the approximate limits of the area inundated by a failure of the dam. All structures in and near the inundation area may not be represented on these maps.

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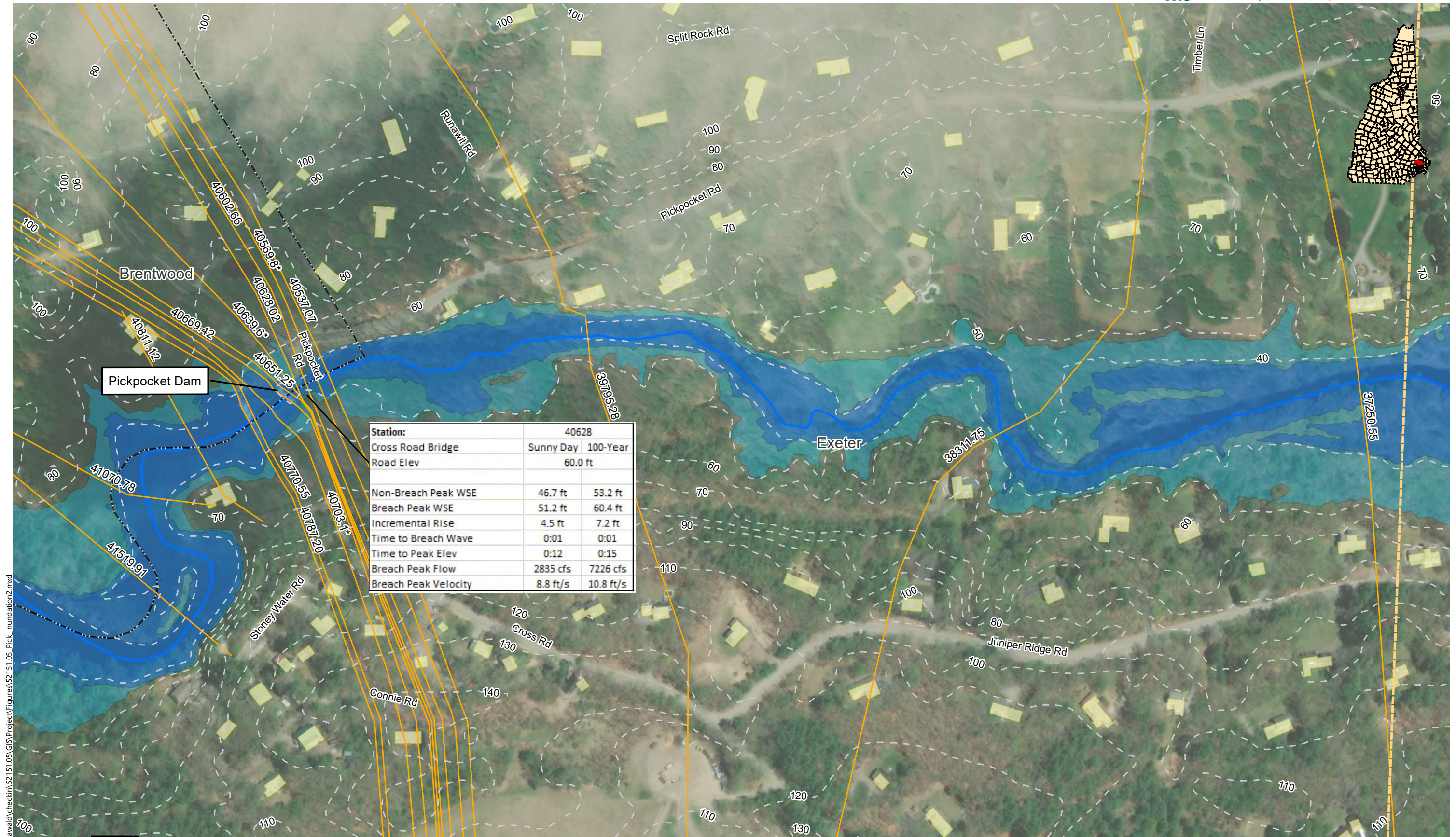
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- Legend**
- Matchline
 - Exeter River
 - Breach Inundation Boundary (Sunny Day)
 - Breach Inundation Boundary (100-Year)
 - Inundation Figures
 - Town Boundary

Pickpocket Dam | Exeter, NH

FIGURE C-1 - Locus
Source Info: USGS, Google, VHB



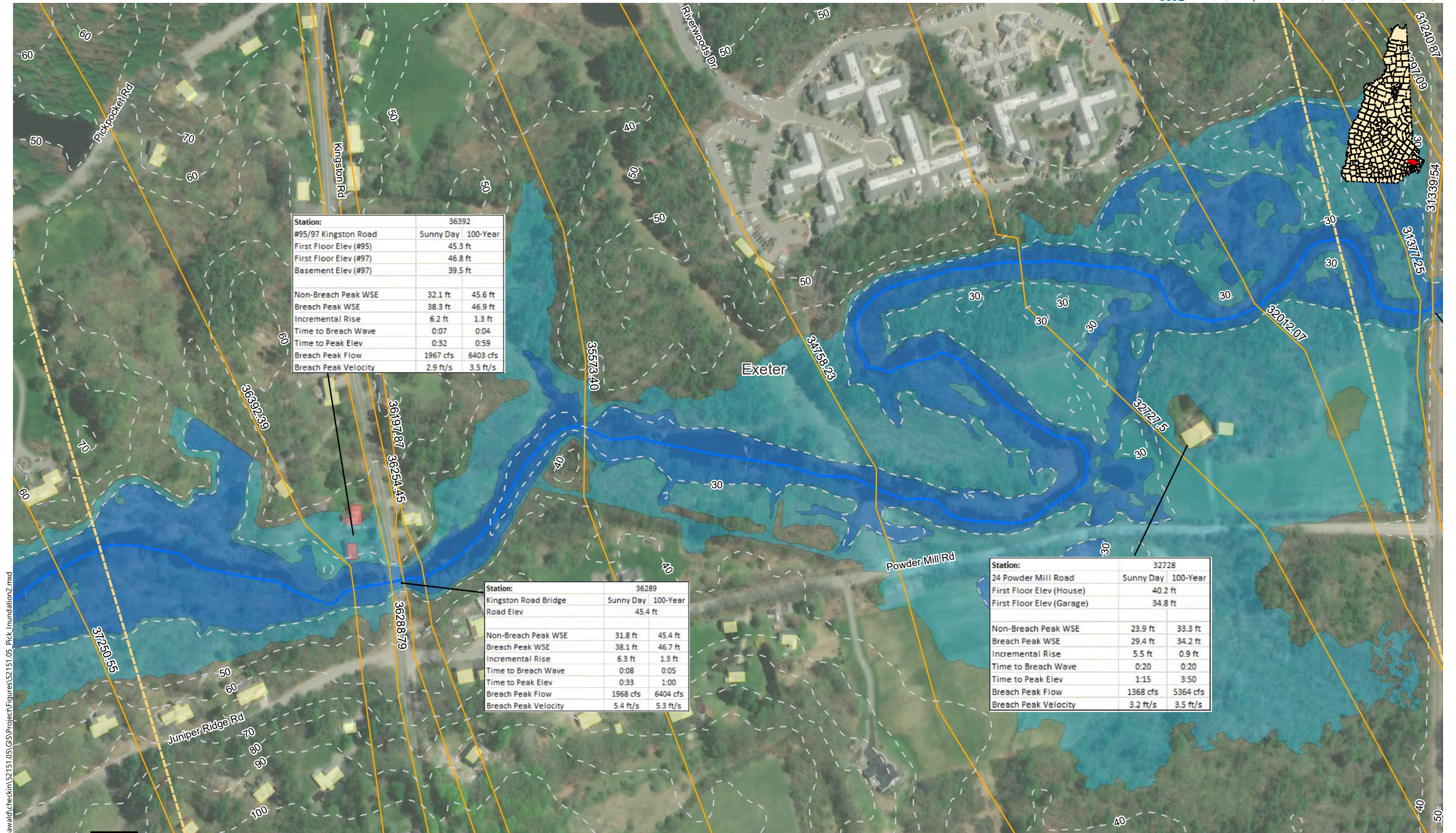
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- Legend**
- Matchline
 - Breach Inundation Boundary (Sunny Day)
 - Breach Inundation Boundary (100-Year)
 - Non-Impacted Building
 - Impacted Building
 - 10-ft Contours
 - HEC-RAS Model Transects

Pickpocket Dam | Exeter, NH

Figure C-2 - Inundation
Source Info: USGS, Google, VHB



Station:	36392	
#95/97 Kingston Road	Sunny Day	100-Year
First Floor Elev (#95)	45.3 ft	
First Floor Elev (#97)	46.8 ft	
Basement Elev (#97)	39.5 ft	
Non-Breach Peak WSE	32.1 ft	45.6 ft
Breach Peak WSE	38.3 ft	46.9 ft
Incremental Rise	6.2 ft	1.3 ft
Time to Breach Wave	0:07	0:04
Time to Peak Elev	0:32	0:59
Breach Peak Flow	1967 cfs	6403 cfs
Breach Peak Velocity	2.9 ft/s	3.5 ft/s

Station:	36289	
Kingston Road Bridge	Sunny Day	100-Year
Road Elev	45.4 ft	
Non-Breach Peak WSE	31.8 ft	45.4 ft
Breach Peak WSE	38.1 ft	46.7 ft
Incremental Rise	6.3 ft	1.3 ft
Time to Breach Wave	0:08	0:05
Time to Peak Elev	0:33	1:00
Breach Peak Flow	1968 cfs	6404 cfs
Breach Peak Velocity	5.4 ft/s	5.3 ft/s

Station:	32728	
24 Powder Mill Road	Sunny Day	100-Year
First Floor Elev (House)	40.2 ft	
First Floor Elev (Garage)	34.8 ft	
Non-Breach Peak WSE	23.9 ft	33.3 ft
Breach Peak WSE	29.4 ft	34.2 ft
Incremental Rise	5.5 ft	0.9 ft
Time to Breach Wave	0:20	0:20
Time to Peak Elev	1:15	3:50
Breach Peak Flow	1368 cfs	5364 cfs
Breach Peak Velocity	3.2 ft/s	3.5 ft/s

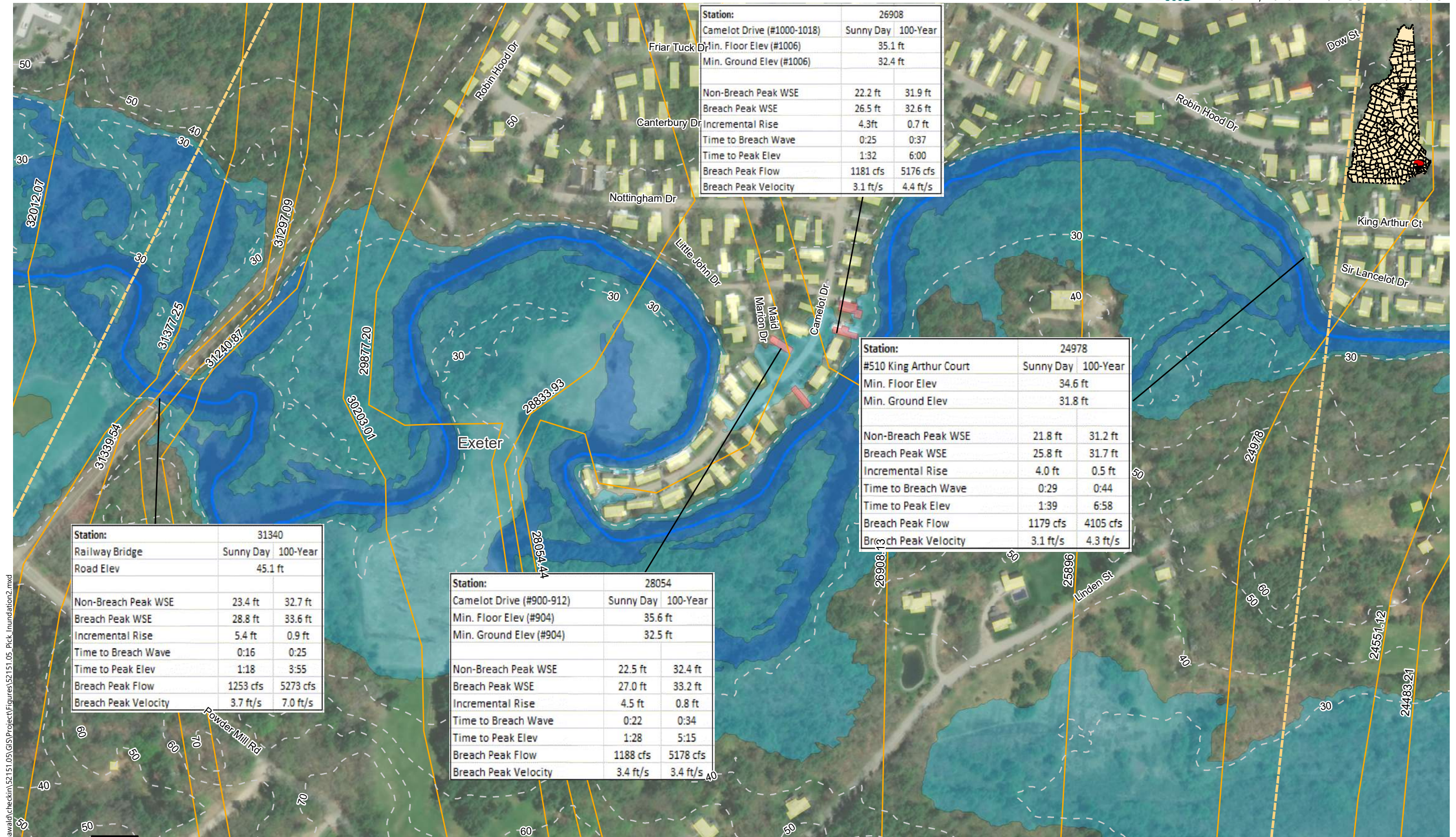
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0 125 250 500 Feet

- Legend**
- Matchline
 - Breach Inundation Boundary (Sunny Day)
 - Breach Inundation Boundary (100-Year)
 - Non-Impacted Building
 - Impacted Building
 - 10-ft Contours
 - HEC-RAS Model Transects

Pickpocket Dam | Exeter, NH

Figure C-3 - Inundation
Source Info: USGS, Google, VHB



Station:	26908	
Camelot Drive (#1000-1018)	Sunny Day	100-Year
Min. Floor Elev (#1006)	35.1 ft	
Min. Ground Elev (#1006)	32.4 ft	
Non-Breach Peak WSE	22.2 ft	31.9 ft
Breach Peak WSE	26.5 ft	32.6 ft
Incremental Rise	4.3 ft	0.7 ft
Time to Breach Wave	0:25	0:37
Time to Peak Elev	1:32	6:00
Breach Peak Flow	1181 cfs	5176 cfs
Breach Peak Velocity	3.1 ft/s	4.4 ft/s

Station:	24978	
#510 King Arthur Court	Sunny Day	100-Year
Min. Floor Elev	34.6 ft	
Min. Ground Elev	31.8 ft	
Non-Breach Peak WSE	21.8 ft	31.2 ft
Breach Peak WSE	25.8 ft	31.7 ft
Incremental Rise	4.0 ft	0.5 ft
Time to Breach Wave	0:29	0:44
Time to Peak Elev	1:39	6:58
Breach Peak Flow	1179 cfs	4105 cfs
Breach Peak Velocity	3.1 ft/s	4.3 ft/s

Station:	31340	
Railway Bridge	Sunny Day	100-Year
Road Elev	45.1 ft	
Non-Breach Peak WSE	23.4 ft	32.7 ft
Breach Peak WSE	28.8 ft	33.6 ft
Incremental Rise	5.4 ft	0.9 ft
Time to Breach Wave	0:16	0:25
Time to Peak Elev	1:18	3:55
Breach Peak Flow	1253 cfs	5273 cfs
Breach Peak Velocity	3.7 ft/s	7.0 ft/s

Station:	28054	
Camelot Drive (#900-912)	Sunny Day	100-Year
Min. Floor Elev (#904)	35.6 ft	
Min. Ground Elev (#904)	32.5 ft	
Non-Breach Peak WSE	22.5 ft	32.4 ft
Breach Peak WSE	27.0 ft	33.2 ft
Incremental Rise	4.5 ft	0.8 ft
Time to Breach Wave	0:22	0:34
Time to Peak Elev	1:28	5:15
Breach Peak Flow	1188 cfs	5178 cfs
Breach Peak Velocity	3.4 ft/s	3.4 ft/s

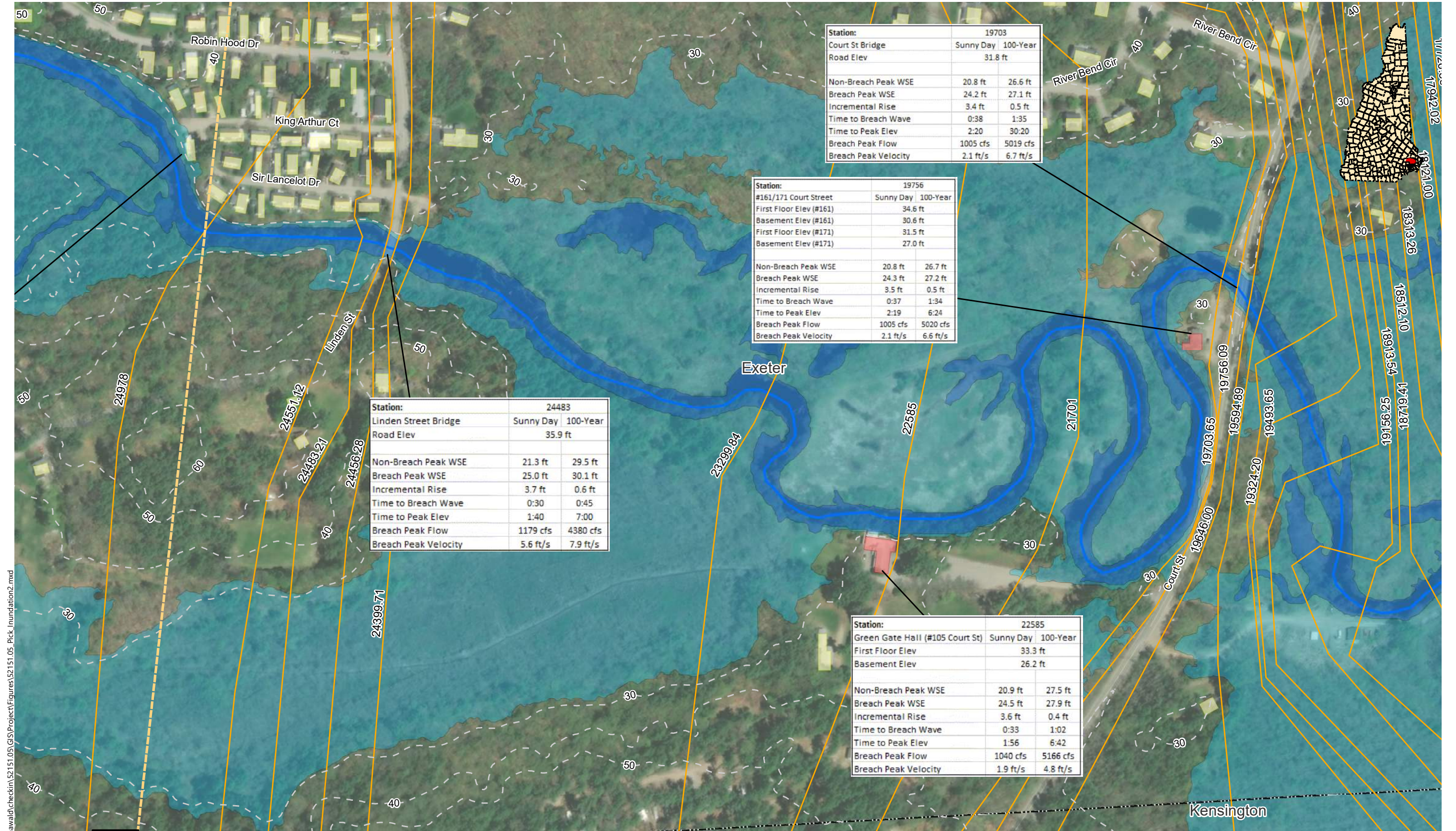
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- Legend**
- Matchline
 - 10-ft Contours
 - HEC-RAS Model Transects
 - █ Breach Inundation Boundary (Sunny Day)
 - █ Breach Inundation Boundary (100-Year)
 - █ Non-Impacted Building
 - █ Impacted Building

Pickpocket Dam | Exeter, NH

Figure C-4 - Inundation
Source Info: USGS, Google, VHB



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- Legend**
- Matchline
 - Breach Inundation Boundary (Sunny Day)
 - Breach Inundation Boundary (100-Year)
 - Non-Impacted Building
 - Impacted Building
 - 10-ft Contours
 - HEC-RAS Model Transects

Pickpocket Dam | Exeter, NH

Figure C-5 - Inundation
Source Info: USGS, Google, VHB

Appendix D – Training and Testing

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D.1 Training

The dam is monitored by:

**Town of Exeter Public Works
Jay Perkins, Highway Superintendent
13 Newfields Rd, Exeter, NH
603-773-6163 (Tel)
603-512-1974 (Cell)
Jperkins@exeternh.gov**

The dam monitor has been monitoring the Pickpocket Dam, along with other dams operated by the Town of Exeter Public Works Department for 40 years. The monitor is familiar with the Operations and Maintenance Manual specific to this dam, and is also familiar with this Emergency Action Plan. During an emergency situation the monitor will initiate the chain-of-command communications to the Town of Exeter Emergency Management Center to implement the Emergency Action Plan.

D.2 Testing

As Pickpocket Dam is a high-hazard dam, the owner shall conduct or arrange to have conducted **a test of the emergency notification procedure once every two years**. The owner or designee will initiate the test by calling the Exeter Emergency Management Center, and indicating **“This is a test of the Emergency Action Plan for Pickpocket Dam, in Exeter, New Hampshire.”**

Each person responsible for making calls, as indicated on the Notification Flowchart, will make contacts as indicated, stressing that this is a test of the procedures. Each person is requested to complete the appropriate checklist, included in Section 3, and return it to:

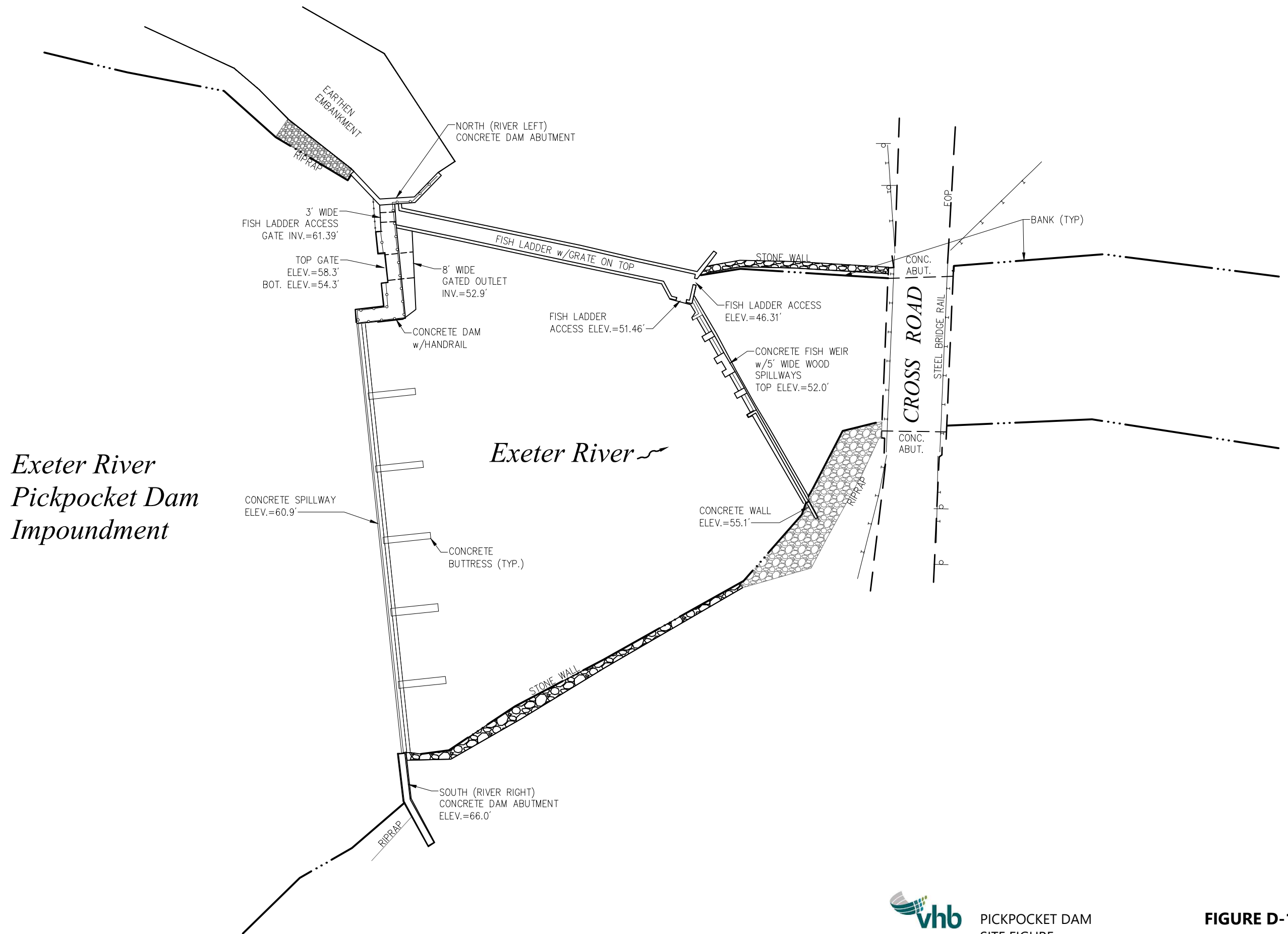
**Town of Exeter Public Works
Jay Perkins, Highway Superintendent
13 Newfields Rd, Exeter, NH
603-773-6163 (Tel)
603-512-1974 (Cell)
Jperkins@exeternh.gov**

The owner is responsible for monitoring the test and collecting a copy of the notification checklists noting any large discrepancy in the times calls were received by the different organizations/agencies. The results of the test shall be reported to the NH DES Dam Bureau. If the test indicates that changes are necessary to ensure proper and complete notifications, the owner will update the notification flowchart, as necessary, and mail updated pages to all EAP holders.

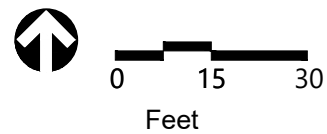
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INSPECTION CHECKLIST		
Name of Dam: Pickpocket Dam	Inspected by:	Date:
Item	Comments	
SPILLWAY General Condition Cracks? Leaning? Seepage?		
GATES General Condition Gate mechanism condition		
EMBANKMENT CREST Visual Settlement? Misalignment? Cracking?		
EMBANKMENT UPSTREAM SLOPE Erosion? Condition of Ground Cover? Longitudinal/Vertical Cracks? Settlement, depressions, bulges? Trees, shrubs, other woody vegetation? Adequate riprap protection? Other comments		
EMBANKMENT DOWNSTREAM SLOPE Erosion? Condition of Ground Cover? Longitudinal/Vertical Cracks? Settlements, depressions, bulges? Soft spots or boggy areas? Movement at or beyond toe? Boils at Toe? Other comments		
SEEPAGE Location: Does seepage contain fine soil particles? Approximate amount (hint: garden hose full blast = approximately 5 gallons per minute.)		
ABUTMENT CONTACTS General Condition Cracks? Leaning?		
OTHER COMMENTS 		

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*Exeter River
Pickpocket Dam
Impoundment*



PICKPOCKET DAM
SITE FIGURE

FIGURE D-1

3/23/2020

Appendix E – Local Evacuation Procedure

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In the event of a dam breach, the Exeter Emergency Management Center will implement its emergency evacuation procedure. The Exeter Emergency Management Center will lead the evacuation procedure, and under the direction of the Exeter Emergency Management Director will coordinate evacuation actions including:

- › The Exeter Fire Department will go to the homes located in the flood wave area identified in this Emergency Action Plan and as shown on the Flood Inundation Figures (2.1 to 2.4).
- › The Exeter Department of Public Works close roads and/or bridges that have overtopped or appear at risk of being overtopped or collapsing.
- › The Exeter Police Department will direct traffic detours until bridges are confirmed safe for travel.

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Appendix F – Posting of the Plan

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All persons and agencies listed below have been issued a copy of the EAP, and shall be provided with an up-to-date copy of the plan.

<p>Town of Exeter Public Works Department Attn: Jay Perkins, Highway Superintendent 13 Newfields Road Exeter, NH 03833 Ph (603)-773-6157 Fax (603)-772-1355 jperkins@exeternh.gov</p>	<p>NH Department of Environmental Services (DES) Attn: Dam Bureau 29 Hazen Drive PO Box 95 Concord, NH 03301-0095 (603)-271-3406, (603)-419-9206 (cell)</p>
<p>Town of Exeter Fire Department / Emergency Management Center Attn: Chief Brian Comeau 20 Court Street Exeter, NH 03833 Ph (603)-773-6131 Fax (603)-773-6128 bcomeau@exeternh.gov</p>	<p>NH Dept. of Transportation, Transportation Management Center (TMC) 110 Smokey Bear Boulevard Concord, NH 03301 Ph (603)-271-6862 Fax (603)-271-8626 Email: TMC@dot.state.nh.us <i>(Copy of the flowchart only.)</i></p>
<p>Town of Exeter Police Department Attn: Chief Stephan Poulin 20 Court Street Exeter, NH 03833 Ph (603)-772-1212 Fax (603)-778-7061 spoulin@exeternh.gov</p>	<p>NH Bureau of Emergency Communications (911) Attn: Operations Supervisor 110 Smokey Bear Boulevard Concord, NH 03301 <i>(Copy of the flowchart only.)</i></p>
<p>NH Dept of Safety Homeland Security and Emergency Management (HSEM) Attn: Operations 33 Hazen Drive Concord, NH 03305 (800)-852-3792, (603)-271-2231</p>	<p>NH DOT District #6 Attn: Brian Schutt, District Engineer 271 Main Street Durham, NH 03824 (603)-868-1133 District6@dot.nh.gov</p>
	<p>NH Dept. of Safety - State Police Headquarters/Communications 33 Hazen Drive Concord, NH 033051 (800)-852-3411</p>

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Appendix G – Documentation

The following sheets include signed Acknowledgment Forms and any letters relative to implementation of the Emergency Action Plan.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT FORM

I have received the latest copy of the Emergency Action Plan for the Pickpocket Dam in Exeter, NH. (NH Dam D029007), dated _____, and acknowledge the role of this agency in the event of an emergency and during testing of the plan.

Signed: _____ Date: _____

Representing: _____

(Name of Agency)

Please return to:

**Town of Exeter Public Works
Jay Perkins, Highway Superintendent
13 Newfields Rd, Exeter, NH
603-773-6163 (Tel)
603-512-1974 (Cell)
Jperkins@exeternh.gov**

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Appendix H – Record of Changes and Additions

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The following chart shows pages that have been updated or added:

Page Number	Date of Revision	Reason for Change

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