

Select Board Meeting
Monday, May 21st, 2018, 6:30 p.m.
Nowak Room, Town Office Building
10 Front Street, Exeter NH

1. Call Meeting to Order
2. Board Interviews – Recreation Advisory Board
3. Bid Openings – Engine 4 Replacement
4. Public Comment
5. Minutes & Proclamations
 - a. Proclamations/Recognitions – Municipal Clerks Week, Police Week
6. Approval of Minutes
 - a. April 23rd, 2018
 - b. April 30th, 2018
 - c. May 3rd, 2018 (site walk)
7. Appointments
8. Discussion/Action Items
 - a. Assessors Discussion: Revaluation
 - b. Public Hearing: E911 Street Name Changes
 - c. Public Hearing: Hazard Mitigation Plan 2018 Update (RPC)
 - d. Town Planner: MTAG Letter of Support
 - e. Swasey Parkway Turnaround Updates
 - f. Sewer Agreement Update – Town of Hampton
 - g. Property Use/Alcohol Policy Updates
9. Regular Business
 - a. Tax, Water/Sewer Abatements & Exemptions
 - b. Permits & Approvals
 - c. Town Manager’s Report
 - d. Select Board Committee Reports
 - e. Correspondence
10. Review Board Calendar
11. Non-Public Session
12. Adjournment

Julie Gilman, Chairwoman
Select Board

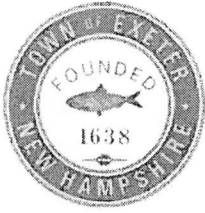
Posted: 5/18/18 Town Office, Town Website

Persons may request an accommodation for a disabling condition in order to attend this meeting. It is asked that such requests be made with 72 hours notice. If you do not make such a request, you may do so with the Town Manager prior to the start of the meeting. No requests will be considered once the meeting has begun.

AGENDA SUBJECT TO CHANGE

5/21 6:50

1 Conf.



Town of Exeter
Town Manager's Office
10 Front Street, Exeter, NH 03833

Statement of Interest Boards and Committee Membership

Committee Selection: Recreation

New Re-Appointment Regular Alternate

Name: Courtney Marshall Email: Courtmarc@gmail.com

Address: 20 Main St #2317 Phone: 603-536-3711

Registered Voter: Yes No

Statement of Interest/experience/background/qualification, etc. (resume can be attached).

I am an AFAA-certified group exercise instructor and personal trainer. I currently teach 2 free Zumba classes in Exeter, and I wish to help the town create more fitness and recreation opportunities for citizens.

If this is re-appointment to a position, please list all training sessions you have attended relative to your appointed position.

I understand that: 1. this application will be presented to the Exeter Selectboard only for the position specified above and not for subsequent vacancies on the same board; 2. The Town Manager and Selectboard may nominate someone who has not filed a similar application; 3. this application will be available for public inspection.

- After submitting this application for appointment to the Town Manager:
- The application will be reviewed and you will be scheduled for an interview with the Selectmen
 - Following the interview the Board will vote on your potential appointment at the next regular meeting
 - If appointed, you will receive a letter from the Town Manager and will be required to complete paperwork with the Town Clerk prior to the start of your service on the committee or board.

I certify that I am 18 years of age or older:

Signature: Courtney Marshall Date: 4-18-18

PROCLAMATION

MAY 6 - 12, 2018

MUNICIPAL CLERK'S WEEK

Whereas, The Office of the Municipal Clerk, a time honored and vital part of local government exists throughout the world; and

Whereas, The Office of the Municipal Clerk is the oldest among public servants; and

Whereas, The Office of the Municipal Clerk provides the professional link between the citizens, the local governing bodies and agencies of government at other levels; and

Whereas, Municipal Clerks have pledged to be ever mindful of their neutrality and impartiality, rendering equal service to all; and

Whereas, The Municipal Clerk serves as the information center on functions of local government and community; and

Whereas, Municipal Clerks continually serve to improve the administration of the affairs of the Office of the Municipal Clerk through participation in education programs, seminars, workshops and the annual meetings of their state, county and professional organizations; and

Whereas, It's most appropriate that we recognize the accomplishments of the Office of the Municipal Clerk; and

Now, Therefore, We the Select Board of Exeter do recognize the week of May 6 through May 12, 2018, as Municipal Clerk's Week and further extend appreciation to our Municipal Clerk, Andrea Kohler and to all Municipal Clerks for the vital services they perform and their exemplary dedication to the communities they represent.

Signed this 21st day of May, 2018

Julie Gilman, Chair

Kathy Corson, Vice-Chair

Molly Gowan, Clerk

Don Clement, Selectperson

Anne L. Surman, Selectperson

PROCLAMATION

2018

POLICE WEEK

WHEREAS, the Congress and President of the United States have designated May 15th as Peace Officers memorial Day, and the week in which it falls as Police Week; and

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police has declared law enforcement officer safety and wellness a top priority, and the IACP's Center for Officer Safety and Wellness promotes the importance of individual, agency, family and community safety and wellness awareness; and

WHEREAS, the members of law enforcement of Exeter, NH play an essential role in safeguarding the rights and freedoms of the citizens of Exeter; and

WHEREAS, it is important that all citizens know and understand the problems, duties and responsibilities of their police department, and that members of our police department recognize their duty to serve the people by safeguarding life and property, by protecting them against violence or disorder, and by protecting the innocent against deception and the weak against oppression or intimidation; and

WHEREAS, the police department of Exeter has grown to be a modern and professional law enforcement agency which increasingly provides a vital public service;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, call upon all citizens of Exeter and upon all patriotic, civil and educational organizations to observe the week of May 13th through 19th, as Police Week with appropriate ceremonies in which all of our people may join in commemorating police officers, past and present, who by their faithful and loyal devotion to their responsibilities have rendered a dedicated service to their communities and, in doing so, have established for themselves an enviable and enduring reputation for preserving the rights and security of all citizens.

I FURTHER call upon all citizens of Exeter to observe Tuesday, May 15th, as Peace Officers Memorial Day to honor those peace officers, who through their courageous deeds, have lost their lives or have become disabled in the performance of duty, including Officer Albert L. Colson of the Exeter Police Department; end of watch July 3, 1924.

Signed this 21st day of May, 2018

Julie D. Gilman, Chair

Kathy Corson, Vice-Chair

Molly Cowan, Clerk

Don Clement, Selectperson

Anne L. Surman, Selectperson

Draft Minutes
Selectboard Meeting
4/23/18

1. Call Meeting to Order

Present at the meeting were Anne Surman, Kathy Corson, Julie Gilman, Don Clement, Molly Cowan, and Russ Dean. The meeting was called to order by Ms. Gilman at 6:30pm.

2. Board Interviews – Recreation Advisory Board, ZBA

The board went downstairs at 6:30pm to interview for positions on the recreation advisory board and the zoning board. They reconvened at 7:10pm.

3. Bid Openings –

There were no bid openings at this meeting.

4. Public Comment –

Darius Thompson asked the board about the conflict of interest and ethics policy and asked if they are in favor looking at it and strengthening it. Ms. Gilman said that Ms. Surman had volunteered to write a code of ethics, which will be on the agenda in the near future. All of the board members expressed their support of the policy updates.

5. Minutes & Proclamations –

a. Proclamations/Recognitions

There were no proclamations at the meeting.

6. Approval of Minutes –

a. Special Meeting: April 2nd, 2018

Ms. Surman said that Chief Shupe was there and should be listed in attendance.

MOTION: Ms. Corson moved to approve the minutes as amended. Ms. Surman seconded, and it passed 4-0-1, with Mr. Clement abstaining.

b. Regular Meeting: April 9th, 2018

Replace “the town decided that” with the “assessing department and counsel”, and change “decided” to “advised”. Mr. Clement suggested on page 5, clarify that there was no written board charge for the previous board. Also, change that Mr. Clement asked the town planner on page 4, to the safety department.

MOTION: Mr. Clement moved to approve the minutes as amended. Ms. Cowan seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

c. Special Meeting: April 13th, 2018

MOTION: Ms. Surman moved to accept the minutes as submitted. Ms. Cowan seconded the motion, and it passed 4-0-1 with Ms. Corson abstaining.

d. Special Meeting: April 16th, 2018

Mr. Clement said that he felt as though some of the wording was off compared to the notes that he took, and that he wanted to highlight different things. Mr. Dean said that they are planning on having a professional facilitator at future work sessions. The board decided to table the minutes for the future and will give Mr. Dean the notes.

MOTION: Ms. Corson moved to table the minutes. Ms. Surman seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

7. Appointments –

There were no appointments at this meeting.

8. Discussion/Action Items –

a. Quarterly Financial Report – Finance

Doreen Chester, the town's finance director, spoke about the most recent financial reports. There are two reports, one is for December year-end and one is for March for the first quarter of 2018. In the general fund of 2017, there was a good balance left with generally no over-expenditures except for the snow/ice account which was covered by the snow and ice deficit fund. The motor vehicle and building permit revenues were higher. Some of the largest building permit projects were the wastewater treatment plant, and the Phillips Exeter theatre. The state rooms and meals tax also had increased. The interest income declined a bit, and the revenue transfers were mostly for sick leaves and the snow/ice deficit. Ms. Chester went through the general fund expenditures by department and any changes, for example, the police department was under budget by \$250,000.

Mr. Clement asked about the total general fund expenses variance. Ms. Chester explained that she took that out under the encumbrances section. She explained that she was asked to do a different format this time; Mr. Dean said that the new formatting is to break things down fund by fund including the narrative.

The water fund saw some increase in revenues mostly due to the increase in water rates last year. The increased expenditure is the difference between the increased water debt service in 2017, because of the Lary Lane Groundwater Plant coming online.

The sewer fund had some decrease in debt service because of older debt payments falling off. It had some higher revenues due to the rate increases. The only unexpected thing was the sewer main break on High Street, which led to \$149,800 of emergency expenses. Ms. Cowan asked where the abatements for water/sewer fall into the budget. Ms. Chester said that they are included within the revenues and not broken out separately. Ms. Cowan said she would be interested in seeing them.

In the revolving funds for 2017, the EMS revenue was lower than the prior year because the amount of billable calls was down. 95% of the fund balance gets transferred out to the general fund. Ms. Surman asked why Comstar had slowed down in the prior year. Ms. Chester said that they are the third-party biller, and suggested looking at how fast or slow the reimbursements are coming in.

The cable TV fund is based on the contract with Comcast. 50% of what comes in goes to the general fund. The wages/taxes/benefits went up in the last year because a full time staff member was hired. The revenues increased from the prior year. Mr. Dean said that Bob Glowacky is going to talk about some potential CATV projects to use the revenues for.

The recreation revolving fund revenues exceeded the budget revenue. Specifically, the program revenues were up and the trip revenue increase. The wages decreased slightly due to the timing of seasonal staffing. Impact fees from the building department are included. Mr. Dean said that the impact fees must be spent within 6 years or they go back to the developer, so they should keep track of those.

The property tax revenue for 2017 was \$46.5 million. The tax revenue is always less than the MS form shows due to the timing of the schools. Mr. Dean said that tax bills are due the first week in December and the difference in collections at year end is due to lag in people waiting to pay until January 1st. The collection rate is currently very good. The water and sewer receivables for 2017 look good over previous years. Mr. Clement asked if people are having trouble paying their bills because of the increased water rates, because the amount of accounts over 90 days has increased slightly. Mr. Dean said he has not noticed a large increase in the number of potential shutoffs. Ms. Chester said that generally the same payers are frequently late.

The board decided to have Ms. Chester come back to report on the March quarterly report at a future meeting.

b. Fire Department Staffing Proposal – Paramedics

Chief Comeau talked about the proposal to hire two new firefighters to build up the force to meet the costs and run volume. One suggestion was to have floating positions. They did not finalize that plan but took the opportunity to look at the way the fire department operates. One consideration was how the floating shifts would work, and what would be the greatest way to impact overtime. Also considered staffing levels and seniority in the shifts. They could apply the two new firefighters to shifts with more seniority, which would reduce overtime. Originally, one of the new hires would be a paramedic and one would be an EMT, so they would have differences in health insurance plans.

Now, the department is suggesting that they hire two paramedics. This is because they can cover more ambulance calls and are more trained. They also could save money in the future because they do not need additional paramedic training. Mr. Comeau said he would like to put them on shift. Currently there are 15 EMTs and 10 paramedics. Each shift, or one group of firefighters, consists of 6 personnel and can drop down to 5 before incurring overtime costs. Two of those shifts would now be at 7 people, which would decrease the overtime costs.

Mr. Dean said sometimes there are problems with the shifts, for instance with military deployment or injury with worker's compensation. Because of this, going down to 5 people is not uncommon. Chief Comeau said that it makes sense to put these people on the heaviest shifts to reduce overtime. Mr. Clement asked if the salary is different between an EMT and a paramedic. Mr. Comeau said the difference is about \$800, but there is a large saving in healthcare costs because they would be on a single plan. **Ms. Gilman asked ?? 8:03** Savings also come in because as new employees, they have some personal days but are able to cover the vacations of other staff. Mr. Dean emphasized the importance of workplace safety training in order to reduce injuries. Mr. Comeau said that when

choosing shifts, they looked at the heavier shifts with senior members that took off holidays. The staff member off on worker's compensation is on the heavy shift, where one new staffer will join. The other staffer will join the 2nd heaviest shift. Mr. Clement said he is a little reluctant to assume that next year, two-year firefighters will be added as is hoped. Clement suggested evaluating how the added staff this year is working. Mr. Comeau said that there needs to be a discussion about adding floaters and also what the shift standards would be. Ms. Surman mentioned also studying the revenue from ambulance calls in the revolving fund.

8:14 moving ahead with two medics

c. Swasey Parkway Turnaround Discussion

Mark Damsell said that this discussion had been going on for three years about installing a turnaround in Swasey Parkway. It was brought to engineers two years ago before the construction began. Now that the parkway has pipes in place, they feel as though now is the right time to do a turnaround. Wright-Pierce gave three options to the trustees. All the trustees suggested the first option, which would be a turnaround on the right-hand side of the road leading to the green block building. The turnaround would make it so that half of the parkway could be blocked off, and the turnaround could be used so people can turn to park on the parkway.

Ms. Gilman asked about the curb cuts and asked why that is preferred to the hammerhead option. Mr. Damsell said that he thinks that people will pull in and park, instead of parking on the far end. Ms. Gilman asked who would own the turnaround. Mr. Damsell said that he believes it would be the town's responsibility because it is a public road, but also said that it probably wouldn't have to be plowed in the winter because not many people use the parkway then.

Ms. Corson asked if public safety had looked at the designs. Mr. Damsell said this is just a proposal and they brought it to the selectboard first to get their opinions. Ms. Corson thought that it was an interesting concept and could give more flexibility for parkway use. Mr. Dean added that the contractor would like to do it during the same time as loaming and seeding and are hoping it will not be delayed. He mentioned the event permitted on May 19th briefly so that the board was aware.

The cost would be about \$15,000 which would come from the project contingency. Mr. Clement pointed out that the money would come from the capital projects fund, and that they would be using the sewer fund to pay for the road. Mr. Dean said that one potential source would be the trustees operating fund or the town's paving budget. Mr. Clement said that he didn't want to act too quickly on this just because the cost could potentially increase in future. Ms. Surman asked about the DOT grant, and maybe that could be used. Ms. Cowan suggested looking at this more for a more integrated approach. Ms. Corson suggested funding it from a combination of sources, including the sewer fund, and added that there will be costs no matter what is done. Ms. Gilman said that the funding from the state was going to be used for the Lincoln Street project, and that the remainder would be left as a contingency. Ms. Corson asked if they could look at this potential project next week, and Ms. Surman also wanted numbers for the grant money spent. The board liked the plan in general.

Mr. Thompson said that he is in support of the project but suggested not using a contingency on this project. He said he would like to spend money prudently for this project because he thinks it is beneficial.

d. Communications Committee Charge

Ms. Corson put a draft committee charge together using the master plan as a guide. The purpose of the committee is to increase strategized communications between the town and the public in order to get more information out. Ms. Gilman said that since this is an advisory committee to the selectboard, it makes sense that the representative would not vote. Mr. Clement asked why a member of the economic development committee is a member on the communications committee. He also suggested adding periodic recommendations to the selectboard in the charge. Also, the cable advisory committee was mentioned to incorporate some of their charge into this committee. Ms. Corson said that ultimately the committee will put together a policy and platforms for communications. Ms. Cowan asked about how to best communicate with other committees.

Mr. Thompson asked if the town had a social media policy for all their employees and suggested that the communications committee incorporate that to make sure everything is efficient. Mr. Clement said that how social media is used could also be part of the ethics policy.

e. Board and Committee Appointments:

The board looked at the list of re-appointments to the various town boards and committees. There were a lot of vacant positions on many committees, such as the heritage and historic district. Some people have also not responded if they are seeking reappointment. The board decided to move ahead and re-appoint those who had responded with their interest.

MOTION: Ms. Corson moved to reappoint the following to the conservation commission, term to expire on 4/30/2021: Bill Campbell and Ginny Raub as voting members, and David Short and Sally Ward as alternates. Mr. Clement seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

MOTION: Ms. Corson moved to reappoint the following to the arts committee, term to expire on 4/30/2021: Darius Thompson, Irene Hall, and John Moynihan as voting members. Ms. Surman seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

MOTION: Ms. Corson moved to reappoint the following to the heritage commission, term to expire on 4/30/2021: John Merkle as a voting member. Ms. Surman seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

MOTION: Ms. Corson moved to reappoint the following to the historic district commission, term to expire on 4/30/2021: Pam Gjettum as a voting member. Ms. Surman seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

MOTION: Ms. Corson moved to reappoint the following to the housing authority, term to expire on 4/30/2023: Vern Sherman as a voting member. Ms. Surman seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

MOTION: Ms. Corson moved to reappoint the following to the planning board, term to expire on 4/30/2021: Pete Cameron and Katherine Woolhouse as voting members, and Nicholas Gray as an alternate. Ms. Surman seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

MOTION: Ms. Corson moved to reappoint the following to the river advisory committee, term to expire on 4/30/2021: Richard Huber as a voting member. Ms. Surman seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

MOTION: Ms. Corson moved to reappoint the following to the Rockingham planning commission, term to expire on 4/30/2022: Gwen English as a voting member. Ms. Surman seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

MOTION: Ms. Corson moved to reappoint the following to the zoning board of adjustment, term to expire on 4/30/2021: Robert Prior as a voting member, and Hank Ouimet and Joanne Petito as alternates. Ms. Surman seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

MOTION: Ms. Corson moved to reappoint the following to the water and sewer advisory committee, term to expire on 4/30/2021: Kelly Warner and Bob Kelly as voting members. Ms. Surman seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

Mr. Clement asked about housing advisory committee. Mr. Dean said that there are no terms for those members. Mr. Dean also said that, concerning the human service funding committee, the 2017 distributions are being reviewed and they will bring information to the board shortly about their status.

f. Accept Household Hazardous Waste 2018 Grant

The Rockingham Planning Commission organizes this, done annually. Gilman asked if other towns get the grant as well. Mr. Dean said it is shared with the towns proportionally. Exeter is 34.7% of the population share, so the actual grant that will be received is 34.7% of the cost share or \$7,119. Mr. Clement brought up that donations are accepted for this and support the towns.

MOTION: Mr. Clement moved that they accept the Household Hazardous Waste Grant funds and to enter into a grant contract with NH DES, and authorizes the town manager to sign the contract. Ms. Cowan seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

9. Regular Business –

a. Tax, Water/Sewer Abatements & Exemptions

MOTION: Ms. Cowan moved to deny the veteran credit for the following properties: map 63, lot 46; and map 85, lot 61. Mr. Clement seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

MOTION: Ms. Cowan moved to table the veteran credit for the following properties: map 68, lot 6, unit 211. Mr. Clement seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

MOTION: Ms. Cowan moved to approve the elderly exemption of \$236,251 for the following properties: map 65, lot 151; ,map 18, lot 1; map 80, lot 6, unit 24; map 63, lot 62; map 65, lot 124, unit 32; map 86, lot 24; map 64, lot 4; map 87, lot 18, unit 17; map 104, lot 79, unit 606; map 64, lot 105, unit 2; map 54, lot 4, unit 63; map 104, lot 79, unit 406; map 64, lot 105, unit 11. Mr. Clement seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

MOTION: Ms. Cowan moved to approve the elderly exemption of \$183,751 for the following properties: map 64, lot 105, unit 52; map 104, lot 79, unit 102; map 63, lot 190; map 104, lot 79, unit 510; map 63,

lot 154; map 104, lot 79, unit 110A; map 103, lot 13, unit 22; map 64, lot 105, unit 49; map 61, lot 15. Mr. Clement seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

MOTION: Ms. Cowan moved to approve the elderly exemption of \$152,251 for the following properties: map 64, lot 105, unit 35; map 64, lot 57, unit 2; map 95, lot 64, unit 187; map 26, lot 13; map 104, lot 79, unit 707; map 64, lot 17; map 86, lot 20, unit 11; map 95, lot 64, unit 225; map 95, lot 64, unit 322; map 96, lot 2, unit 13; map 32, lot 12, unit 20; map 71, lot 15; map 95, lot 64, unit 60; map 64, lot 105, unit 63; map 69, lot 16; map 73, lot 220; map 104, lot 79, unit 21; map 80, lot 6, unit 39. Ms. Corson seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

MOTION: Ms. Cowan moved to approve the elderly exemption of \$208,080 for the following properties: map 74, lot 132. Ms. Corson seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

MOTION: Ms. Cowan moved to deny the elderly exemption for the following properties: map 64, lot 65; map 51, lot 5; map 109, lot 1; map 55, lot 20; map 81, lot 36. Ms. Corson seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

MOTION: Ms. Cowan moved to table the elderly exemption for the following properties: map 95, lot 64, unit 252. Ms. Corson seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

MOTION: Ms. Cowan moved to approve the disability exemption of \$125,000 for the following properties: map 32, lot 12, unit 24; map 95, lot 64, unit 295; map 87, lot 14, unit 17A; map 95, lot 64, unit 144; map 32, lot 12, unit 23; map 95, lot 64, unit 117; map 95, lot 64, unit 214; map 32, lot 12, unit 4; map 103, lot 13, unit 40; map 95, lot 64, unit 55. Ms. Corson seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

MOTION: Ms. Cowan moved to approve the intent-to-cut for the following properties: map 104, lot 70. Ms. Corson seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

b. Permits & Approvals

The board talked about the Winter Street cemetery tree removal. Dave Sharples, the town planner, told the board that the lowest bidder is at \$18,000 for tree removal by Knowles Tree Service. This price did not include police detail, because Mr. Sharples wanted the town to pay the police detail directly and is anticipating a cost of about \$992 for that. The project will take two days to complete and will take a few types of cranes. A short section of road will need to be closed for safety. He requested a motion to approve a cost of up to \$20,000, the extra cost to use for additional work as needed. There are 22 trees to be taken out in total. Potentially, if time and funds permit, there is an additional ash tree to be removed.

Mr. Clement said that there are a few residences there and a church and asked if they had been informed. Mr. Sharples said that the police detail will let them in except when a crane is actually moving a tree. The residents will be informed of the dates. Mr. Clement also brought up the children's park nearby. Mr. Sharples said that most of the trees are away from it, but he said he would follow up on that.

Mr. Thompson suggested having EXTV to film the process to show it to the public. He also asked if any of the wood was salvageable for projects, or if there would be wood for the residents to burn. Mr. Sharples said that most of the trees are pines, and the maple and the cherry trees are in rough shape.

MOTION: Mr. Clement moved that the town manager be authorized to enter an agreement for the town to complete tree removal at the Winter Street cemetery, and to expend up to \$20,000 from the Cemetery Capital Reserve Fund. Ms. Corson seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

MOTION: Ms. Cowan moved to approve the use of the town hall main floor for the Exeter Area Chamber to use for their Ambassador Monthly Meeting on 9/6/18 and 10/4/18. Ms. Corson seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

MOTION: Ms. Cowan moved to approve the use of the town hall main floor for the Exeter Area Chamber to use for their Ambassador Monthly Meeting on 5/3/18, 7/5/18, and 8/2/18. Ms. Corson seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

MOTION: Mr. Clement moved to approve the voluntary change of address from 44 Redberry Road to 10 Beech Hill Road. Ms. Surman seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

Mr. Dean brought up the deputy fire wardens to be appointed. The state requested a selectboard signature on the form. Some of those listed on the form are issuing agents and some are deputy wardens.

MOTION: Mr. Clement moved that the selectboard chair sign the appointment as the deputy forest fire warden for Mark Cook. Ms. Cowan seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

MOTION: Mr. Clement moved that the selectboard chair sign the recommendation for all the reappointments of deputy wardens. Ms. Corson seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

MOTION: Ms. Corson moved to allow PEA to close off Tan Lane and Front Street (between Tan Lane and Elm Street) to traffic on 6/3/18 between 9:30am and 1:00pm for their graduation ceremony. Ms. Surman seconded the motion and it passed unanimously.

MOTION: Ms. Cowan moved to allow PEA to close off Tan Lane and Court Street to traffic on 6/3/18 between 9:30am and 1:00pm for their graduation ceremony in case of rain. Ms. Corson seconded the motion and it passed unanimously.

c. Town Manager's Report

Mr. Dean reported that MUNIS implementation is progressing for the town. He had the chance to speak at the Leadership Seacoast event last week. Jen Wheeler was hosting the event. Next week, EXTV wants to come before the board to talk about server issues, band sheet music, and other items. There is a public hearing set up for the hazard mitigation plan on May 21, with Theresa Walker. The AMTRAK Downeaster is having a monthly meeting 4/26 in Exeter at 9:45am.

The town has been requested by residents to file as an intervenor with the Liberty Utilities project. Other communities like Epping have done it, and the town is planning to move ahead unless the board has an issue. Being an intervenor means that there will be reports on anything moving forward, following the action along. Mr. Clement asked if doing this will cost the town any money, and also said that the project looks very different for Epping and Exeter. Mr. Dean also wanted to thank everybody participating in the Parks and Recreation Pick Up Day.

d. Select Board Committee Reports

Mr. Clement had a conservation commission meeting, where they talked about the potential frisbee golf at Raynes farm. Also, at Raynes farm on Friday there will be a Woodcock Walk event. He talked about the other events that the commission is putting on. Also, there are rain barrels for sale at public works now. The river advisory committee met last week and listened to the presentation on Pickpocket Dam and the new FEMA floodplain analysis. They asked about the requirements that the state is giving on the breach analysis at Pickpocket Dam – one of the requirements is an emergency plan and a study for the dam. Paul Vlasich told them an estimate of cost would be about \$233,000. Mr. Clement has an ERLAC meeting this week and also a workshop about the ocean sea rise and the impacts on groundwater.

Ms. Cowan had a water/sewer advisory meeting. They are looking at updating the abatement provisions to be more consistent. They are also thinking about having recommendations to the selectboard about the abatements. Ms. Gilman said that had been done before, but it was too long of a process. The board also had a conversation about being better communicators. At the housing advisory committee meeting, Rebecca Perkins of Portsmouth City Council spoke about their zoning laws to encourage more affordable housing.

Ms. Corson had a planning board meeting and had another this week. They approved a small development off of Linden Street which could be affordable housing. It would be 8 duplexes, so 16 units in total. This week, the planning board will be discussing subcommittee regulations.

Ms. Surman has an art committee meeting on the 28th. Lottery Day will be on May 12th at 10:00AM, where artists come to the town offices and they figure out how to replace the art publicly displayed in the building.

Ms. Gilman attended a heritage commission site walk at Park Street. They are waiting to hear back from the federal government about funding. The historic district commission met last week and denied an application because the proposal did not fit the selected building.

e. Correspondence

There was a letter from a resident praising the continuation of Swag on Swasey this year. Florence Ruffner of the Swasey Parkway trustees sent a letter describing the new protocols of the trustees and their meeting schedule, and a response email by the other trustees. The Richie McFarland Children's Center sent a thank you letter to the town for their human services funding. There was also a letter from Comcast explaining their changes for Xfinity billing statements.

10. Review Board Calendar –

The next meeting is on April 30th. There will be a goal setting session on May 14th, and then the next regular meeting will be on May 21st.

11. Non-Public Session –

MOTION: Ms. Cowan moved to enter into a non-public session at 9:57pm, pursuant to RSA 91:A3-2E for pending litigation. Ms. Corson seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously by roll call vote.

The Board emerged from non public session. Selectwoman Surman moved to seal the minutes as divulgence of the information in the minutes likely would render the proposed action ineffective. Selectwoman Corson seconded. Vote: Clement aye, Gilman aye, Surman aye, Corson aye, Cowan aye. Unanimous to seal minutes.

Selectwoman Surman moved to adjourn. Selectwoman Corson seconded. All vote aye, meeting is adjourned at 10:10 p.m..

Respectfully submitted by recording secretary Samantha Cave.

Draft Minutes

Select Board Meeting

4/30/18

1. Call Meeting to Order

Present at the meeting were Anne Surman, Kathy Corson (arrived 6:47 p.m.), Julie Gilman, Don Clement, Molly Cowan, and Russ Dean. The meeting was called to order at 6:20pm by Ms. Gilman.

2. Board Interviews – Recreation Advisory Board

The board conducted interviews downstairs for the recreation advisory board and reconvened at 7:00pm. Candidates interviewed were Mike Wissler, Rob Ficara, Stephanie Papakonstantis, and Jen Harrington. The Board thanked each candidate for their time.

3. Bid Openings:

There were no bid openings at this meeting.

4. Public Comment

Bruce Jones thanked participants for the recent arts committee event at the town hall involving many local businesses and artists.

Darius Thompson asked the board if there is a selectboard appointee to the Swasey trustees. Ms. Gilman said that this will be discussed later on in the meeting.

5. Minutes & Proclamations

a. Proclamations/Recognitions

There were no proclamations at this meeting.

6. Approval of Minutes

The minutes will be approved at the next meeting.

7. Appointments – Zoning Board of Adjustment, Conservation Commission

MOTION: Ms. Corson moved to appoint Christopher Merrill as an alternate member to the zoning board of adjustment, term to expire on 4/30/2019. Mr. Clement seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

MOTION: Mr. Clement moved to rescind the appointment of Joanne Petito as an alternate member to the zoning board of adjustment. Ms. Cowan seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

MOTION: Mr. Clement moved to appoint Joanne Petito as a voting member to the zoning board of adjustment, term to expire 4/30/2021. Ms. Surman seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

Last week, a decision about the Swasey Trustees was delayed about the select board representative. They are an elected board, so the chair is not sure they need a representative. Currently,

Ms. Surman is the select board representative to the trustees. Ms. Gilman is in favor of keeping Ms. Surman as the representative because the trustees are completely separate, and the representative doesn't have voting power. Also, the town owns the Swasey Parkway roadway, and the select board is responsible for the maintenance of the pavilion, and the \$10,000 in the budget for parkway maintenance. Mr. Clement agreed with this viewpoint because Swasey Parkway is a town property that is invested in by the taxpayers.

Ms. Surman also agreed. She pointed out that there has been a representative from the select board to the Swasey trustees for a number of years. She also said that she cares about the parkway, and asserted that her position is not about self-interest. Ms. Cowan said that she did not want people to fight about the parkway and didn't think it was a good use of resources. She said it was time to move on and work together.

Darius Thompson said that it is important to have a liaison on town committees, so therefore we should have a selectboard representative to the Swasey trustees.

It was decided that Ms. Surman will continue to be the select board representative to the Swasey Parkway trustees.

MOTION: Mr. Clement moved to rescind the appointment of Ginny Raub as a voting member to the conservation commission. Ms. Cowan seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

MOTION: Mr. Clement moved to appoint Ginny Raub as an alternate member to the conservation commission, term to end 4/30/2021. Ms. Cowan seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

MOTION: Mr. Clement moved to appoint Dave Short as a voting member to the conservation commission, term to end 4/30/2021. Ms. Cowan seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

Ms. Gilman said that she would also like a selectboard representative to the library trustees, because of the same reasons for the Swasey trustees. Mr. Dean said that all of their information is available on the town website. The board will come back to this issue later.

8. Discussion/Action Items

a. Review of Alcohol Policy – Town Buildings

This was brought up due to inconsistencies about the serving of alcohol in town buildings. The select board policy is to allow serving wine in the art gallery. Ms. Gilman recommended having a separate permit for alcohol use/serving, including the same info for someone wanting to get a state permit. She emphasized that she would like the policy to be consistent, and wants to look into getting licensed and getting servers. Ms. Cowan said she's fine with it as long as the policy is the same for everybody, regardless of town affiliation.

Mr. Clement did not think it would be a good idea to have alcohol at any town facilities because the liability issue is too much for something that isn't necessary. Ms. Gilman said that there are different laws for tasting vs. serving. Ms. Surman asked who would get the license, because the committees are a part of the town. Ms. Gilman said that it would be the town's responsibility and then they could ask the committees to get someone certified to serve. She also suggested limiting it to wine and beer only.

Karen Desrosiers, a member of the arts committee, said that the committee has been doing shows in the gallery for 20 years. They serve wine in openings infrequently. Also, when other groups use the art gallery, they are informed of the alcohol policies. She agreed that the process should be the same. Her only concern was that everybody who would sign out use of the space would need a permit, because the arts committee bylaws do not allow third-parties to use the space.

Mr. Dean mentioned that one issue is that when the alcohol use ordinance was adopted, it was only for non-profit organizations. He also brought up the difference between serving alcohol and tastings, and the different levels of town sponsorship vs. participation.

Ms. Corson said that having alcohol tastings could support local businesses, and thought that spirits should be added into the policy about tasting. Ms. Gilman asked Ms. Desrosiers if the people requesting to serve alcohol have applied to the town manager's office. Ms. Desrosiers answered that most of the people have chosen to not serve alcohol. The arts committee is currently the only one that serves alcohol in the building.

The board is going to have Mr. Dean work on the application for the town building use to incorporate town-sponsorship and alcohol use policies.

b. Swasey Parkway Turnaround Discussion

Continuing the discussion from last week's meeting, Ms. Gilman asked if any money in the paving budget could go towards the \$15,000 cost. Mr. Dean affirmed that it could. Mr. Clement suggested using some funds from the water/sewer contingency funds. The idea was to have the turnaround added before the construction on the parkway is completely finished, since the roadway has to be redone anyway.

Mark Damsell, a Swasey trustee, said that it was discussed at the trustee meeting, and that they are fine with appropriating some money for the turnaround. The trustees felt that the option to the right hand side of the block building was the best because of potential drainage issues. Ms. Gilman said that the town engineer and DPW believe that the drawing as shown is the best option, and that the turnaround shouldn't be moved even with the drainage issue because it would cost more money. Ms. Surman suggested having a site walk of the proposed area. Ms. Corson said if a site walk is done then the area should be staked out. The board decided to do the site walk on May 3rd, at 8:30AM. Jennifer Perry and Matt Berube of DPW may be available to come too. Dave Sharples, the town planner, may also be in attendance.

Mr. Clement asked what would happen to the existing driveway at the blockhouse. He also asked how they would block the roadway further down for events. Mr. Damsell said that they would have road closure signs close to the turnaround. Mr. Damsell said that there will also be no parking signs at the end of the turnaround, so people have to drive down a bit to park. The police department had suggested having a one-way sign at the beginning of the turnaround.

c. EXTV Request for Use of CATV Funds

Bob Glowacky from EXTV said that they are requesting a new broadcast system. They have been using Tightrope, and will now be using TelVue. Ms. Gilman asked if the switch would affect the broadcasting quality at all. Mr. Glowacky said that the quality is controlled by Comcast. The new system

would allow for 24/7 online streaming and it would not be HD unless it was filmed that way. There will also be video-on-demand, a Roku app, and Apple TV. This is a system that will be installed in the safety complex, because it's secure and has backup generators. The bill will be split between EXTV (two-thirds of the cost) and SAU16 (one-third of the cost).

MOTION: Mr. Clement moved to expend up to \$46,000 from the Cable TV fund for the purchase of a new server. Ms. Cowan seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

Mr. Glowacky also updated the board about their office renovations. EXTV is considering a permanent air conditioning system for the office instead of a window unit. It would be more aesthetically appealing because it could be hidden from view. Air conditioning is necessary for the equipment. Ms. Gilman suggested that the HDC look into it. Another update to the original plan would be to include keycard access for the building. The cost would be more than originally thought, about \$5,000-6,000 for the system. One keycard would unlock the office door and the other would unlock the back door by the elevator. He suggested that installing keycards in the town hall could also help with access issues by eliminating keys becoming lost or misplaced, and also would help with fire safety concerns.

Andy Swanson pointed out that it is important to be able to open the buildings by remote control. Ms. Gilman asked if there would be different access codes, or just one for the whole building. Mr. Glowacky said that whoever is the controller will program each card to work with certain access points. The access points could also be unlocked or locked from a phone. The key cards themselves are fairly inexpensive. You can also de-activate cards so there is no security issue.

Mr. Glowacky said that EXTV are in the process of releasing a newly designed website, and are also going to be updating their FB page. They will also have a newsletter for upcoming programs, volunteer opportunities, workshops, and more. They will get rid of TownHallStreams (which will save \$3000 annually), and meeting streaming will be online through Telvue, then archived into chapters.

Kathy Thompson asked about a discussion about getting access from the back door to the gallery. Mr. Dean said it has not been talked about with him. The purpose for doing that would be so that people have access to the gallery still without the key because they cannot keylock the elevator for safety reasons.

d. 2018 Bonds: Loan Agreements & Resolutions:

Mr. Dean said that this year there are 3 things to borrow for. The first is the Epping Road TIF improvements, the String Bridge project, and the Washington Street waterline. The total amount will be \$5,675,022. The resolutions can be approved once they are read by the select board clerk.

Mr. Clement asked what the portion of the bond is for the String Bridge project. It is \$340,000 of the total bond amount. Ms. Cowan read the certificate of vote as given to the board in the packet.

MOTION: Mr. Clement moved to approve resolution as read by clerk. Ms. Corson seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

e. Communications Committee Charge

Some changes to the communications committee charge were to incorporate EXTV, and other small errors.

MOTION: Ms. Cowan moved to adopt the new communications committee with their mission statement as written and the updated charge proposed on 4/30/18. Ms. Corson seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

Ms. Corson nominated Ms. Cowan as the selectboard member to the communications committee. Mr. Clement seconded the nomination and it was uncontested. Ms. Cowan nominated Ms. Corson as the alternate selectboard member to the communications committee. Mr. Clement seconded the nomination and it was uncontested.

9. Regular Business

a. Tax, Water/Sewer Abatements & Exemptions

Daniel Grube, a resident of Exeter, requested an abatement for the 2018 Q1 bill. He found a leak in the spigot underneath the porch and had previously shut off the hose before the winter. Normally, the board abates the sewer amount because the water went into the ground and not the sewer system.

MOTION: Ms. Corson moved to abate the sewer portion of the bill for 30 River Bend Circle, for \$195.27. Mr. Clement seconded the motion and it passed unanimously.

MOTION: Ms. Surman moved to approve the elderly exemption for \$152,251 for tax map 95, lot 252. Ms. Corson seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

The next is a veteran credit for \$500, which was recommended to deny. The tenants were in Florida and did not receive their mail so they missed the deadline. Mr. Clement said that he believed that the tenant had ample opportunity to ask for an extension. The board ultimately decided to approve the veteran credit because there could have been mail issues like it getting lost or delayed.

MOTION: Ms. Corson moved to approve the veteran credit for map 68, lot 6, unit 211 for \$500. Ms. Surman seconded the motion, and it passed 4-1-0 with Mr. Clement voting nay.

b. Permits & Approvals

MOTION: Ms. Corson moved to approve the use of the town hall by Musicalarts on 6/5/18 (4-8:00PM) and 6/12/18 (6-8:00PM) for a student show. Mr. Clement seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

MOTION: Ms. Corson moved to waive the usage fee for Musicalarts for this event. Ms. Surman seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

The HERON Group expressed interest in donating a vintage one-horse sleigh to the town of Exeter. It could be stored at Raynes Barn.

MOTION: Ms. Corson moved to accept the sleigh from the HERON Group and to allow town manager to decide where it will be stored. Mr. Clement seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

c. Town Manager's Report

Mr. Dean reminded everybody that April 30th was the last day to license dogs with the town. The owners of deceased dogs should reach out to make sure that they are no longer on the list. He attended a department head meeting last week about the CIP and the master plan follow up. He also attended the stations operation meeting for the AMTRAK Downeaster. He recognized Bob Hall and Don Briselden as well for being point people and coordinators for the Downeaster in Exeter.

There was a court case in Concord about manufactured homes and demolition permits/back taxes. It was decided that The City of Concord needs to issue demolition permits whether or not taxes have been paid. Exeter's legal counsel has reviewed it, and suggested that Exeter develop a similar process to avoid any problems. Dan D'Amato retired from the police department today, which Mr. Dean wanted to recognize and thanked him for his service.

d. Select Board Committee Reports

Ms. Surman attended the Swasey trustee meetings. On Friday, she will participate in Fire Ops 101. Ms. Corson went to a planning board meeting, where they approved changes to sub-regulations about stormwater management. This will not change any applications or cases currently in front of them. The planning board is forming a new committee: the master plan implementation committee.

Ms. Cowan had nothing to report, but wanted to ask what committees or boards are not filming their meetings. She would like all of the public meetings by the town to be filmed for transparency. Ms. Corson brought up that they would need to hire more people to staff the filming. Mr. Clement agreed that it would be good for transparency, but pointed out that there is no requirement for filming. Ms. Corson said that perhaps only some boards, committees, or commissions needed to be filmed.

Mr. Clement attended an ESLRAC meeting, and talked about a new house being planned on the shoreline in Stratham. He also went to a workshop that talks about sea-level and groundwater rise, as well as attending the World Fish Migration Day at Founder's Park. He asked if there would be a recommendation from the human services committee soon about their disbursements. Mr. Dean said they would soon.

Ms. Gilman went to an EDC meeting, and they saw a presentation about a program from UNH to help with business retention and expansion. They are gathering volunteers to meet retailers and talk about their wants and needs, and about their succession plans if any.

e. Correspondence

Comcast sent the board a listing of what bundles are changing. There was a letter about the Liberty Utilities gasoline project. Mr. Dean looked into potential intervenor status for Exeter, and found out that there is a cost to it of around \$5,000. Other towns have chambers have commerce that are intervening. The deadline to sign up as an intervenor has passed. There was a memo from the contract assessor about the towns DRA sales ratio. The board also received a new schedule for the AMTRAK Downeaster. Finally, they got a legislative bulletin from the state.

10. Review Board Calendar

The next regular meeting will be on May 14th.

11. Non-Public Session

There was no non-public session during this meeting.

12. Adjournment

MOTION: Ms. Surman moved to adjourn the meeting at 9:45PM. Ms. Cowan seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

Respectfully submitted by recording secretary Samantha Cave.

DRAFT MINUTES

SELECT BOARD MEETING

MINUTES

May 3rd, 2018

1. Call Meeting to Order

Acting Chairwoman Kathy Corson convened the Select Board for a site walk at Swasey Parkway at 8:30 a.m.. Also present are Board members Don Clement, Molly Cowan, and Anne Surman. Chairwoman Gilman was absent in Concord for legislative matters. Staff present were Town Manager Russ Dean, Town Planner Dave Sharples, DPW Director Jennifer Perry, Acting W/S Manager Matt Berube, Police Chief Bill Shupe, Fire Chief Brian Comeau, Highway Superintendent Jay Perkins. In addition Swasey Trustee members Florence Ruffner, Mark Damsell, and Gerry Hamel were present. Beth Dupell, Andy Morrill from Wright Pierce, and an unnamed Wright Pierce representative also present.

Andy Morrill from Wright Pierce discussed with those present the various issues regarding the proposed turnaround presented at the last two Select Board meetings. He discussed the drainage issues at the current proposed location and improvements from installing compacted gravel. A secondary location was discussed further down from the proposed. That location included an existing clay layer. Drainage issues existed at both locations. Discussion ensued on which location would be preferable.

Select Board member Clement asked about the rationale for the hammerhead. Mr. Hamel replied it was a place for people to turn around, however a full turn around like the one proposed would be better for traffic flow.

The town manager asked about how many cars would fit in the turnaround. Response is 4 to 5. A stop bar was discussed.

Chief Shupe talked about those who would “peel out” out of the turnaround once they saw they couldn’t go further. It was also suggested that signage about closure needed to be reflective and be able to be seen early enough to use the turn around. Cars can still be parked parallel in the road.

Dave Sharples asked about the design, for what size vehicle. A dump truck was the reply.

Gerry Hamel asked about greenspace in the middle. There would be some, but not trees.

Jennifer Perry discussed winter maintenance, this would need to be plowed, and paved when needed.

Jay Perkins discussed the drainage issues and the existing systems, including the ‘beehive’ system of 2 different catch basins picking up the drainage.

Russ Dean asked about the premium involved in remobilizing due to timing issues – it was suggested a 15% premium could be added to the project for that. Right now the project was estimated net of the savings generated by not doing what was in the project – a changeorder. So the gross figure was closer to \$26,000 total cost, but 15-16K additional beyond what was already in the project.

Further discussion ensued on the project cost, location, and timing issues.

In response to a question, it was noted people can drive further through the turnaround to get to the driveway on the sketch. Signage was discussed again, and what would be needed. Barricades for events

DRAFT MINUTES

were discussed – who does this – it is commonly the applicants that do it themselves. An updated system would be needed if the turnaround was put in.

Cost sharing was discussed and the Trustees after sidebar agreed to share in 1/3 of the cost, with more discussion resulting in a 1/3 split among the Trustees, town paving budget, and sewer project budget.

There was another discussion on drainage. Based on the preferred location 40 feet north of the current location, drainage would be relooked at and refigured. Agreements were subject to the final numbers. Chairwoman Corson felt she would still like to wait.

Parking spots were discussed and you will lose parking spots at the turnaround regardless of where it is located but you will lose an additional parking spot for every twenty feet or so that you move it to the north. It was mentioned that the alternative location for the turnaround was approximately 40 feet to the north.

The engineers will work on the revised plan, which will be forwarded along to the Select Board when received.

The site walk stood adjourned at 9:10 a.m..

Respectfully submitted,

Russell Dean
Town Manager



Conservation Commission Appointments.

Campbell, William E. <wcampbell@exeter.edu>

Wed, May 2, 2018 at 5:15 PM

To: Sheri Riffle <sriffle@exeternh.gov>, "Gilman, Julie" <juliedgilman@comcast.net>

Cc: "Kristen Murphy (kmurphy@exeternh.gov)" <kmurphy@exeternh.gov>, Sally Ward <Ward31@comcast.net>

Hi Sheri and Julie,

I note that after the last Board meeting we now have an opening for a voting member. That was created when Marie Richey did not ask to be re-appointed. I would recommend that Sally Ward be moved up from and Alternate to a voting member. She is an active participant in our meetings and activities, and she would be valuable as a regular member.

Thank you,

Bill

William E. Campbell, Chair

Exeter Conservation Commission

10 Front Street

Exeter, NH 03833

Proposed Terms – Recreation Advisory Board

2 terms ending 4/30/19

2 terms ending 4/30/20

3 terms ending 4/30/21

2 alternates (terms ending 4/30/19, then 3 year terms afterward?)

Memorandum

TO: Russell Dean
Town Manager
Town of Exeter

FROM: Paul McKenney, CNHA
Municipal Resources
Contracted Assessor's Agents

DATE: April 10, 2018

RE: Town wide Revaluation.

In a follow up to Scott Marsh's DRA Sale Ratio memo , I would like to discuss the possibility of moving the scheduled revaluation to be completed as of April 1, 2020 to April 1, 2019, this would be no additional cost to the town. Charles Reese of the NH Department of Revenue stopped in to review the equalization study and suggested we move the revaluation up if at all possible.

The Town's overall median ratio for 2017 is 84.9% with a COD of 13.27 and a PRD 0.97. Given that the real estate market has remained strong, it is expected that the median ratio will be lower this year.

The Assessing Standards Board Assessment Review Standards are a median ratio between 90% and 100% during the revaluation year, a COD should be below 20 and the PRD should be between .98 – 1.03.

We would be happy to meet with you to discuss further. Please let us know when a convenient time would be and if there are any other questions, please contact me.

CATEGORY	# OF SALES	MEAN RATIO	MEDIAN RATIO	COD	PRD	LOW	HIGH
OVERALL	158	78%	78%	15.85	0.97	19%	138%
SINGLE FAMILY	72	84%	82%	9.02	1.00	57%	124%
CONDOMINIUM	51	77%	75%	12.42	0.99	49%	109%
MOBILE HOME NO LAND	22	74%	66%	31.88	1.07	19%	138%
MOBILE HOME LAND	2	82%	82%	N/A	N/A	75%	89%
2-4 FAMILY	7	80%	82%	7.7	1.00	70%	92%
NON-RESIDENTIAL	4	64%	63%	22.51	0.94	42%	85%



State of New Hampshire
Department of Revenue Administration

109 Pleasant Street
PO Box 487, Concord, NH 03302-0487
Telephone (603) 230-5000
www.revenue.nh.gov



Lindsey M. Stepp
Commissioner

MUNICIPAL AND PROPERTY
DIVISION
Stephan W. Hamilton
Director

3/7/2018

TOWN OF EXETER
OFFICE OF SELECTMEN
10 FRONT STREET
EXETER NH 03833

Dear Selectmen/Assessing Officials:

The Department of Revenue Administration is charged with the responsibility of annually equalizing the local assessed valuation of municipalities and unincorporated places throughout the state. The Department has conducted a sales-assessment ratio study using market sales, which have taken place in your municipality between October 1, 2016 and September 30, 2017. Based on this information, we have determined the average level of assessment of land, buildings and manufactured housing as of April 1, 2017.

The sales values have been determined from revenue stamps and verified whenever possible. When it appears that changes in the assessed values of properties have been made solely because of the sale price, the assessed values prior to the sale have been used.

Based on the enclosed survey, we have determined a median ratio for the land, buildings and manufactured housing in your municipality for Tax Year 2017 to be **84.9%**. The median ratio is the generally preferred measure of central tendency for assessment equity, monitoring appraisal performance, and determining reappraisal priorities, or evaluating the need for reappraisal. The median ratio, therefore, should be the ratio used to modify the market value of properties under review for abatement to adjust them in accordance with the overall ratio of all properties in your municipality.

We have also determined the overall equalization assessment - sales ratio for the land, buildings and manufactured housing in your municipality for Tax Year 2017 to be **85.0%**. This ratio will be used to equalize the modified local assessed valuation for all land, buildings and manufactured housing in your municipality. This ratio does not include any public utility property in your municipality, nor will it be used to equalize the net local assessed value of public utilities.

In an effort to provide municipalities with more detailed information regarding their level of assessment (i.e. equalization ratio) and dispersion (i.e. coefficient of dispersion and price-related differential), we have prepared separate analysis sheets for various property types (stratum). See attached summary sheet showing your municipality's stratified figures and a further explanation of the D.R.A.'s stratified analysis.

Please review the enclosed list of sales used in determining your assessment-sales ratio. If any incorrect data has been used, or if you would like to meet with me to discuss this ratio or an alternate ratio methodology as outlined in the accompanying information sheet, please contact me immediately.

You will be notified of your municipality's total equalized valuation when the Department has completed its process of calculating the total equalized valuation.

Sincerely,

Linda C. Kennedy,
Manager

TDD Access: Relay NH 1-800-735-2964

Individuals who need auxiliary aids for effective communication in programs and services of the Department of Revenue Administration are invited to make their needs and preferences known to the Department.



TOWN OF EXETER

Planning and Building Department

10 FRONT STREET • EXETER, NH • 03833-3792 • (603) 778-0591 • FAX 772-4709

www.exeternh.gov

Date: May 17, 2018
To: Russ Dean, Town Manager
From: Dave Sharples, Town Planner
Re: Street name change recommendations

I'm writing this memorandum after the E911 Committee voted to recommend several name changes. As you know, the E911 Committee was created in part to review the street addressing audit completed by the State of New Hampshire Division of Emergency Services and Communication (DESC). The DESC created a map and report that outlined a list of suggested changes to the Town's street names and addresses.

The E911 Committee has reviewed the report and has started making recommendations consistent with the findings of the report. The Committee recommended four actions and I will list them below followed by a brief description of why the decision was made. I have enclosed a map of each change that illustrates each recommendation.

Recommendation # 1: Change the name of Grove Court to Magnolia Court and renumber the dwellings in accordance with Town Ordinance Chapter 14 Assigning Street Name and Numbers.

Analysis: The DESC report recommends changing the name of either Grove Court or Grove Street since the names are duplicative. The Addressing Standards Guide prepared by the NH Department of Safety states:

"Each Street within a municipality should be given its own unique name to prevent confusion on the part of emergency responders. In the case of a new road, the municipality is prohibited from choosing a name which is already in use, or which is confusing similar to any such existing name or which otherwise might delay the location of any address in an emergency per RSA 231:133."

Since there is a Grove Street already in Town, the guidelines suggest that Grove Court should be changed since it is the same name except for the Ct at the end. This is not a new street but if this were the case then the municipality would be prohibited by our ordinance to use the name Grove Court.

The reason the Committee chose Magnolia is that some of the names in the area are of natural things or trees such as Elm, Pine, and Grove and we felt that Magnolia was a good fit for this area. This name also does not conflict with any road in Town or in Brentwood and Kensington since we share the same zip code.

The Committee did receive a call from a resident on Grove Court after the Committee made the recommendation to change the name. The resident requested some time to see if the neighborhood could come up with a name of their own. I did not have an issue with this and gave them a couple of weeks to come up with something but didn't want this to become too long of a process as the Committee wants to keep moving forward with their recommendations in a timely manner. I did hear back from them but they did not offer an alternative name but instead submitted the enclosed petition to keep the name and not make any change. The Committee has considered all these points during review of prior recommendations and, unless the residents of Grove Court would like to offer an alternative name, the Committee recommends changing Grove Court to Magnolia Court.

In regards to the renumbering, the Committee decided that the ideal time to renumber structures in accordance with Chapter 14 Assigning Street Names and Numbers would be when a name change occurs so the process can be the least impactful to residents. The Committee wants to avoid a situation where a future subdivision or the addition of any structure on the roadway would necessitate renumbering. Following our new guidelines for numbering as set forth in Chapter 14 will allow future development along this roadway where addresses will be available without having to change any existing numbers.

Motion: I move to change "15 Grove Court" to "15 Grove Street" and change the street name of "Grove Court" to "Magnolia Court" and renumber accordingly: 5 Grove Court to 8 Magnolia Court, 6 Grove Court to 7 Magnolia Court, 7 Grove Court to 10 Magnolia Court, 9 Grove Court to 13 Magnolia Court and 10 Grove Court to 11 Magnolia Court.

Recommendation # 2: Change the name of Hall Court to Grange Court and renumber the dwelling in accordance with Town Ordinance Chapter 14 Assigning Street Name and Numbers.

Analysis: The reason for this change is the same as for Grove St as mentioned above as only the suffix of the road is different from Hall Place. There is only one dwelling on Hall Court that would be renumbered. Justin Pizon, the Assistant Fire Chief, contacted the owner of the only affected parcel and they signed a voluntary consent form for the change. Although the Select Board still needs to act on the proposal, no public hearing is required since we received a voluntary consent form from all impacted properties which, in this case, was only one.

Motion: I move to change "Hall Court" to "Grange Court" and renumber the existing residence at 4 Hall Place to 3 Grange Court.

Recommendation # 3: Change the name of Arbor Court to Memorial Lane and renumber the dwellings in accordance with Town Ordinance Chapter 14 Assigning Street Name and Numbers.

Analysis: The reason for this change is the same as for Grove St as mentioned above as only the suffix of the road is different from Arbor St. The renumbering recommendation is consistent with Chapter 14.

The reason for choosing Memorial Lane is that this street is adjacent to the Exeter Cemetery and the term "Memorial" seemed appropriate.

Motion: I move change the street name of "Arbor Court" to "Memorial Lane" and to renumber accordingly: 26 Arbor Court to 6 Memorial Lane, 24 Arbor Court to 8 Memorial Lane and 18 Arbor Street to 12 Memorial Lane

Recommendation # 4: Change the name of Garfield Court to Union Street and renumber the dwellings in accordance with Town Ordinance Chapter 14 Assigning Street Name and Numbers.

Analysis: The reason for this change is the same as for Grove St as mentioned above as only the suffix of the road is different from Garfield St. The renumbering recommendation is consistent with Chapter 14.

The reason for choosing Union is that this section was Union St in the past as shown on the 1904 Sanborn Maps and is consistent with the new Ordinance.

Motion: I move to change "Garfield Court" to "Union Street" and renumber accordingly; 6 Garfield Court to 32 Union Street and 8-10 Garfield Court to 34-36 Union Street.

Summary:

The E911 Committee is advisory and only the Select Board can change street names. In accordance with Chapter 14, the Select Board will have to hold a public hearing on the recommendations prior to taking any action. An E911 Committee representative will be present at the hearing to answer any questions.

Please note that the E911 Committee, although not required, does notify all potentially affected properties via regular first class mail of our meeting where we will discuss any name change. However, we are required by our ordinance and State Law to notify the affected properties of the Select Board meeting so please let me know what Select Board agenda these items could be placed on so we can notify folks accordingly. Although there is no set amount of days prior to the meeting that affected property owners need to receive notification, we try to send out notices at least ten (10) days before the hearing.

Thank you.

enc (5)

Save **Grove Court** RECEIVED

in
Exeter, NH

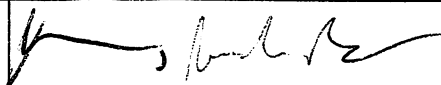
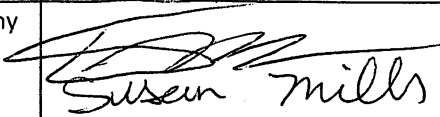

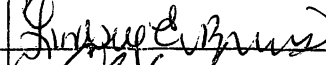
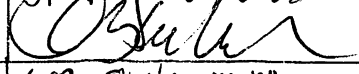
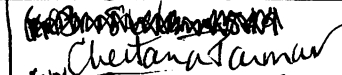
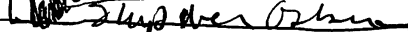
APR 3 2018

EXETER PLANNING OFFICE

We the property owners of *Grove Court* hereby request that the Town of Exeter's E911 Committee keep our street name of *Grove Court*.

- There is no documented confusion between ***Grove Court*** and our adjacent Grove Street.
- ***Grove Court*** has existed for 135+ years.
- There are only five properties on ***Grove Court***.
- The ***Grove Court*** owners have had zero incidents of emergency personnel being delayed in reaching us. We had a recent 911 call to one of our properties and emergency personnel were on scene within minutes.
- Costs to the Town/tax payers to change street signs, etc. is unnecessary.
- Costs to the ***Grove Court*** property owners to change all legal documents and correspondence is significant and unnecessary.

We the undersigned request that *Grove Court* remain *Grove Court*:

Address:	Name:	Signature:	Phone:	Date:
5 Grove Court	Joan Heisey			
7 Grove Court	Michael Pauk & Nina DiBona-Pauk		603-234-1610	3/31/18
9 Grove Court	Phillips Exeter Academy Don Mills & Susan Mills		502-2342 686-1988	4/1/18 4/1/18
10 Grove Court	Jack Burns & Lindsey Burns	 	503-701-5434 503-313-3123	3/31/18 3-31-18
6 Grove Court	Chuck Blake & Bernadette Blake		978-973-6722	4/1/18
17 Grove St.	Chetana Parmar, Stephen Osbourne	 	603-866-4849 603-289-5787	4-1-18

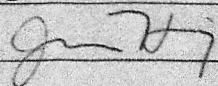
Save *Grove Court*

in
Exeter, NH

We the property owners of *Grove Court* hereby request that the Town of Exeter's E911 Committee keep our street name of *Grove Court*.

- There is no documented confusion between *Grove Court* and our adjacent Grove Street.
- *Grove Court* has existed for 135+ years.
- There are only five properties on *Grove Court*.
- The *Grove Court* owners have had zero incidents of emergency personnel being delayed in reaching us. We had a recent 911 call to one of our properties and emergency personnel were on scene within minutes.
- Costs to the Town/tax payers to change street signs, etc. is unnecessary.
- Costs to the *Grove Court* property owners to change all legal documents and correspondence is significant and unnecessary.

We the undersigned request that *Grove Court* remain *Grove Court*:

Address:	Name:	Signature:	Phone:	Date:
5 Grove Court	Joan Heisey		772-2587	4/2/18
7 Grove Court	Michael Pauk & Nina DiBona-Pauk			
9 Grove Court	Phillips Exeter Academy Don Mills & Susan Mills			
10 Grove Court	Jack Burns & Lindsey Burns			
6 Grove Court	Chuck Blake & Bernadette Blake			



- Parcels
- NH Highways
- US Highways
- State Highway
- Town Boundary
- Abutting Towns
- Streets (Updated September)
- Misc Streams
- Parcel Streams
- Open Water
- Buildings



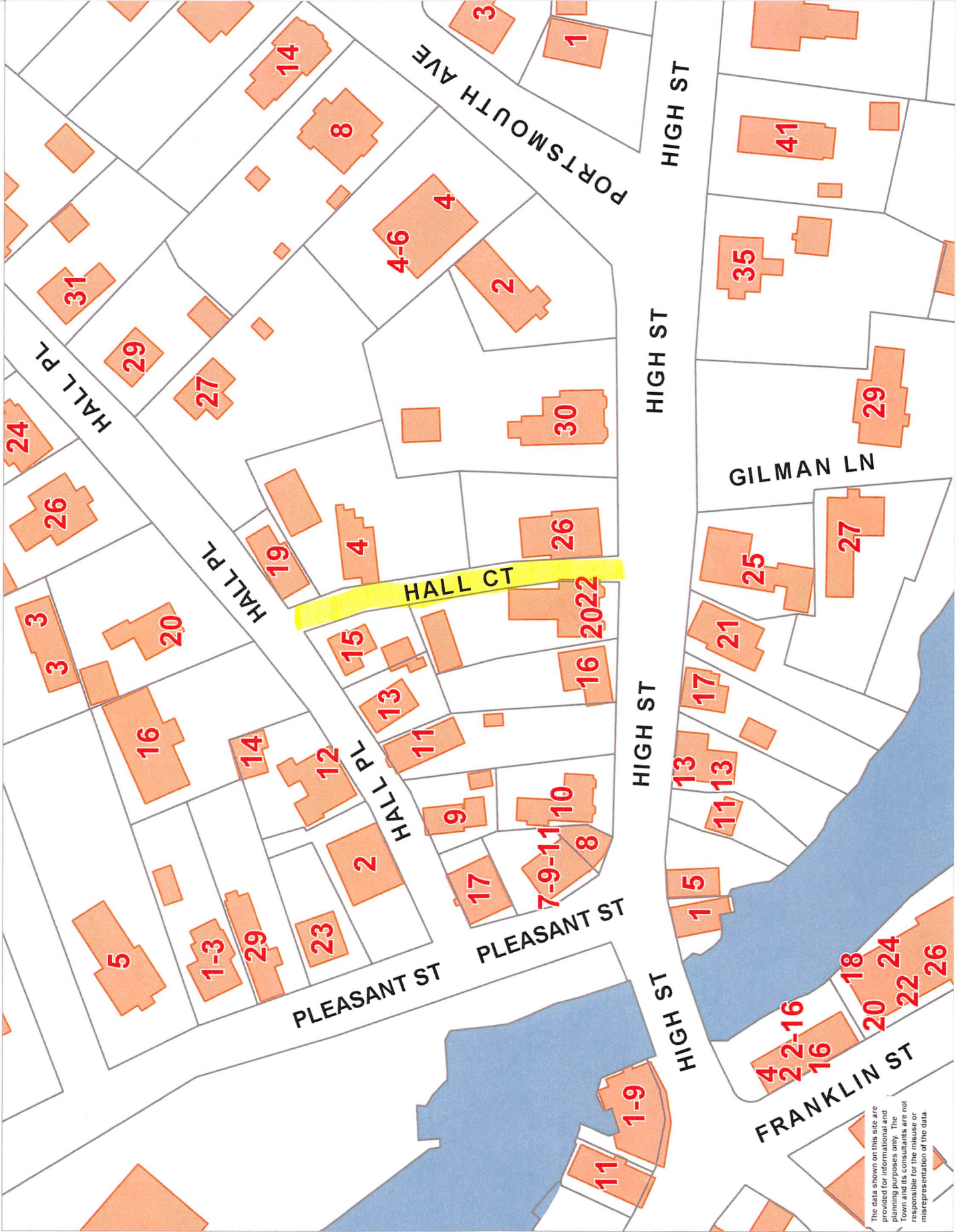
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- Parcels
- NH Highways
- Interstate
- US Highway
- State Highway
- Town Boundary
- Abutting Towns
- Streets (Updated September)
- Misc. Streams
- Parcel Streams
- Open Water
- Buildings



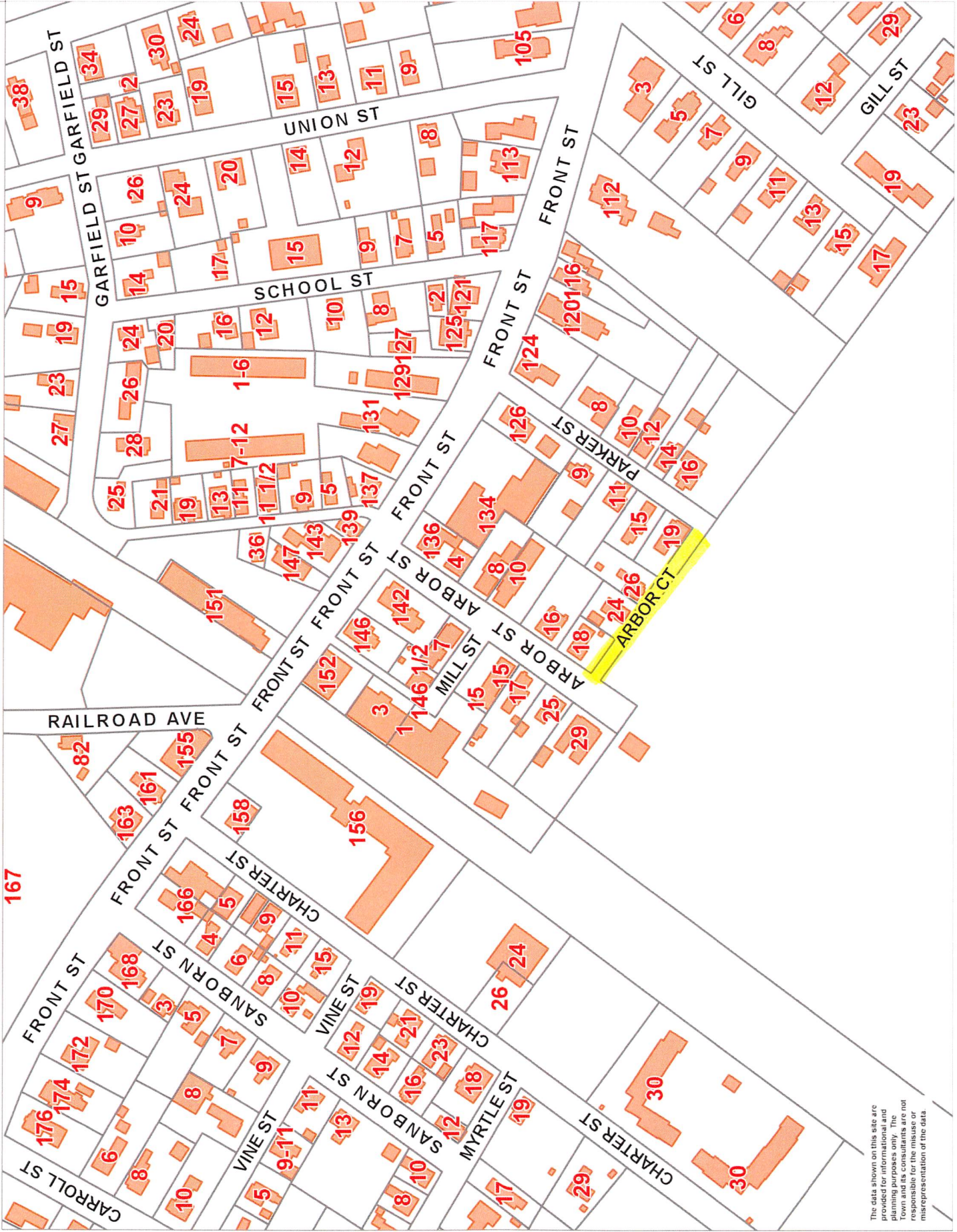
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- Parcels
- NH Highways
- Interstate
- US Highway
- State Highway
- Town Boundary
- Abutting Towns
- Streets (Updated September)
- Misc Streams
- Parcel Streams
- Open Water
- Buildings



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- Parcels
- NH Highways
- Interstate
- US Highway
- State Highway
- Town Boundary
- Abutting Towns
- Streets (Updated September)
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- Parcel Streams
- Open Water
- Buildings



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DATE 5/10/2018

MAP 71 LOT 4

TOWN OF EXETER NH

APPLICATION FOR VOLUNTARY CHANGE OF ADDRESS

NAME OF OWNER: Joseph Chase

MAILING ADDRESS 4 Hall Place

LOCATION OF PROPERTY: 4 Hall Place

APPLICATION IS FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS NUMBER FROM: 4 Hall Place

TO: 3 Grange Ct. FOR EMERGENCY RESPONDERS TO EASILY LOCATE THE PROPERTY.

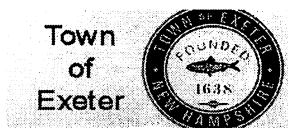
Signature of property owner(s): Joseph B. Chase

Board of Selectmen: Approval Rejected

Explanation: Road name change.

Date recommended by E911 / /

Date adopted by Board of Selectmen / /



Russ Dean <rdean@exeternh.gov>

Update to Town's Hazard Mitigation Plan

theresawalker@comcast.net <theresawalker@comcast.net>

Wed, May 16, 2018 at 4:43 PM

To: Sheri Riffle <sriffle@exeternh.gov>, Russ Dean <rdean@exeternh.gov>, Brian Comeau <bcomeau@exeternh.gov>, Eric Wilking <ewilking@exeternh.gov>

Hello - As requested, below please find a summary of the changes made for the Town's Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2018. These changes are new information since the Town's 2013 update. All the changes were made by the Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee during our meetings held between December 2017 and April 2018.

- * Added drought and extreme temperatures to the list of natural hazards impacting Exeter and addressed how these hazards are impacting the Town
- * Updated descriptions, tables, and maps of critical facilities as well as past and future hazards
- * Updated the table of existing mitigation strategies to include DPW reports, the Town's work on climate change/adaptation planning, and other work related to mitigating natural hazards
- * Updated and prioritized the table of proposed mitigation strategies and the action plan

I look forward to meeting with the Select Board on May 21st. Thank you,
Theresa Walker, Rockingham Planning Commission, 603-534-3913

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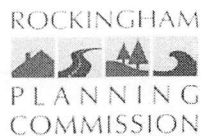
Town of Exeter, NH

Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2018



Approved by the
Exeter Select Board

Prepared with the Assistance of the



This project was partially funded by
NH Homeland Security and Emergency Management

Certificate of Adoption

WHEREAS, the Town of Exeter received funding from the NH Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Management under a Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant and assistance from Rockingham Planning Commission in the preparation of the Plaistow Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2018; and

WHEREAS, several public planning meetings were held between December 2017 and May 2018 regarding the development and review of the Exeter Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2018; and

WHEREAS, the Exeter Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2018 contains several potential future projects to mitigate hazard damage in the Town of Exeter; and

WHEREAS, a duly-noticed public hearing was held by the Exeter Select Board on _____ to formally approve and adopt the Exeter Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2018.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Exeter Select Board:

- The Plan is hereby adopted as the official plan of the Town of Exeter;
- The respective individuals identified in the mitigation strategy of the Plan are hereby directed to pursue implementation of the recommended actions assigned to them;
- Future revisions and Plan maintenance required by 44 CFR 201.6 and FEMA are hereby adopted as part of this resolution for a period of five (5) years from the date of this resolution;
- An annual report of the progress of the implementation elements of the Plan shall be presented to the Select Board by the Town's Emergency Management Director or Town Manager.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Exeter Select Board adopts the Exeter Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2018.

IN WITNESS THEREOF, the undersigned has affixed his/her signature and the corporate seal of the Town of Exeter on this _____ day of _____.

_____ Select Board

_____ Select Board

_____ Select Board

_____ Select Board

_____ Select Board

ATTEST

Public Notary

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**Town of Exeter, NH
Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
2018**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The *Exeter Hazard Mitigation Plan* (herein also referred to as the *Plan*) was compiled to assist the Town of Exeter in reducing and mitigating future losses from natural hazard events. The *Plan* was developed by the Rockingham Planning Commission and participants from the Town of Exeter *Natural Hazard Mitigation Committee* and contains the tools necessary to identify specific hazards, and aspects of existing and future mitigation efforts.

The following *natural* hazards are addressed:

- Flooding
- Hurricane-High Wind Event
- Severe Winter Weather
- Wildfire
- Earthquake
- Drought
- Extreme Temperatures
- Sea Level Rise and Coastal Storm Surge

The list of *critical facilities* includes:

- Municipal facilities
- Communication facilities
- Fire stations and law enforcement facilities
- Exeter Hospital
- Schools
- Shelters
- Evacuation routes
- Vulnerable Populations

The *Exeter Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2018* is considered a work in progress and should be revisited annually to assess whether the existing and suggested mitigation strategies are successful. Copies have been distributed to the Town Hall and the Emergency Operations Center. A copy of the *Plan* is also on file at The Rockingham Planning Commission, New Hampshire Homeland Security and Emergency Management (NHHSEM) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). This Document was approved by both agencies prior to adoption at the local level.

CHAPTER I – INTRODUCTION

Background

The New Hampshire Homeland Security and Emergency Management (NHHSEM) has a goal for all communities within the State of New Hampshire to establish local hazard mitigation plans as a means to reduce and mitigate future losses from natural hazard events. The NHHSEM outlined a process whereby communities throughout the State may be eligible for grants and other assistance upon completion of a local hazard mitigation plan. A handbook entitled *Hazard Mitigation Planning for New Hampshire Communities* was created by NHHSEM to assist communities in developing local plans. The State’s Regional Planning Commissions are charged with providing assistance to selected communities to develop local plans.

The *Exeter Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2018* was prepared by participants from the Town of Exeter Hazard Mitigation Team with the assistance and professional services of the Rockingham Planning Commission (RPC) under contract with the New Hampshire Homeland Security and Emergency Management operating under the guidance of Section 44 CFR 201.6. The *Plan* serves as a strategic planning tool for use by the Town of Exeter in its efforts to identify and mitigate the future impacts of natural and/or man-made hazard events.

Methodology

The Rockingham Planning Commission (RPC) organized the first meeting with emergency management officials from the Town of Exeter on November 28, 2017 to begin the initial planning stages of the *Plan Update (primarily step 1)*. This meeting precipitated the development of the *Natural Hazards Mitigation Committee* (herein after, the *Committee*). RPC and participants from the Town developed the content of the *Plan* using the ten-step process set forth in the *Hazard Mitigation Planning for New Hampshire Communities*. The following is a summary of the ten-step process conducted to compile the Plan. Publicly noticed work session meetings were also held on December 19, 2017, February 20, 2018, March 20, 2018, April 17, 2018(add other meeting dates here.) The Town of Exeter’s Emergency Management Director and staff from the Rockingham Planning Commission solicited input on the Plan from local officials, abutting communities, and residents throughout the Plan development process.

The Town’s 2013 Plan served as the starting point for discussion on hazards impacting the Town, as well as discussions on mitigation strategies. The 2013 Plan served as a reference for local land use regulations and policies, development of the Town’s Capital Improvement Plan and department budgets, and has been referenced in several reports, including the 2016 NH Coastal Risks and Hazards Commission Final Report, the RPC’s 2015 Regional Master Plan, the Town’s 2017 Sea Level Rise and Coastal Storm Surge Vulnerability Assessment and other adaptation planning initiatives.

Step 1- Form the Committee

The Emergency Management Director invited Department Heads from all the Town’s departments to participate in the Plan Update process, as well as staff from Exeter Hospital and SAU 16. As a result, the Plan Update Committee included the Emergency Management Director/Fire Chief, Assistant Fire Chief, Public Works Director, Public

Health Administrator, Water and Sewer Department Engineer, Town Planner, Town Natural Resource Planner, Building Inspector/Code Enforcement Officer, Exeter Hospital's Emergency Management Director, and SAU 16's Facilities Manager. Public notices about the Plan Update process were posted on the Town website and the Rockingham Planning Commission's website and monthly newsletter. All meetings were open to the public, and RPC staff kept municipalities in the region informed of the Plan Update. In addition, RPC staff working in the abutting towns of Hampton, Hampton Falls, Kensington, Stratham, Newfields, Brentwood, Kingston, East Kingston and Epping kept local officials in these communities informed of the update to Exeter's Plan Update and the opportunity to comment on regional mitigation strategies.

Step 2 – Map the Hazards

Participants in the *Committee* identified areas where damage from historic natural disasters have occurred and areas where critical man-made facilities and other features may be at risk in the future for loss of life, property damage, environmental pollution and other risk factors. RPC generated a set of base maps with GIS (Geographic Information Systems) that were used in the process of identifying past and future hazards.

Step 3 – Identify Critical Facilities and Areas of Concern

Participants in the Committee identified facilities and areas that were important to the Town for emergency management purposes, for provision of utilities and community services, evacuation routes, and for recreational, historical, cultural and social value. These facilities and areas are identified on the Critical Facilities Map.

Step 4 – Identify Existing Mitigation Strategies

After collecting detailed information on each critical facility in Exeter, the Committee and RPC staff identified existing Town mitigation strategies relative to flooding, hurricane and wind events, severe winter weather, wildfire, earthquake, drought, extreme temperatures, and sea level rise and coastal storm surge. This process involved reviewing the Town's 2013 Hazard Mitigation Plan, the Town's Master Plan and Capital Improvements Program, Zoning Ordinance, Subdivision Regulations, Site Plan Review Regulations, 2017 Vulnerability Assessment, Emergency Operations Plan, and the Town's participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

Step 5 – Identify the Gaps in Existing Mitigation Strategies

The existing strategies were then reviewed by the RPC and the Committee for coverage and effectiveness, as well as the need for improvement.

Step 6 – Identify Potential Mitigation Strategies

A list was developed of additional hazard mitigation actions and strategies for the Town of Exeter. The existing Hazard Mitigation Plans of Portsmouth, North Hampton and Plaistow were just a few towns that were utilized to identify new mitigation strategies as well as the town Master Plan, Emergency Operations Plan, and Vulnerability Assessment.

Step 7 – Prioritize and Develop the Action Plan

The proposed hazard mitigation actions and strategies were reviewed, and each strategy was rated (good, average, or poor) for its effectiveness according to several factors (e.g., technical and administrative applicability, political and social acceptability, legal authority, environmental impact, financial feasibility). Each factor was then scored, and all scores were totaled for each strategy. Strategies were ranked by overall score for preliminary prioritization then reviewed again under Step 8.

Step 8 - Determine Priorities

The preliminary prioritization list was reviewed to make changes and determine a final prioritization for new hazard mitigation actions and existing protection strategy improvements identified in previous steps. RPC also presented recommendations to be reviewed and prioritized by the Plan Update Committee.

Step 9 - Develop Implementation Strategy

Using the chart provided under Step 9 in the handbook, an implementation strategy was created which included person(s) responsible for implementation (who), a timeline for completion (when), and a funding source and/or technical assistance source (how) for each identified hazard mitigation actions. Also, when the Master Plan or the Exeter Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) is updated the *Exeter Hazard Mitigation Plan* shall be consulted to determine if strategies or actions suggested in the *Plan* can be incorporated into the Town's future land use recommendations and or capital expenditures.

Step 10 - Adopt and Monitor the Plan

RPC staff compiled the results of Steps 1 to 9 in a draft document. This draft *Plan* was reviewed by members of the Committee and by staff members at the RPC. The draft *Plan* was also placed on the Town of Exeter website for review by the public, neighboring communities, agencies, businesses, and other interested parties to review and make comments via email. A duly noticed public meeting was held by the Exeter Select Board on May 21, 2018. The meeting allowed the community and neighboring towns to provide comments and suggestions for the *Plan* in person, prior to the document being finalized. A 30-day public comment period was established after the meeting to allow more time for public review and comment. The draft was revised to

incorporate comments received from the Select Board, the public and Town staff and then submitted to the NH HSEM and FEMA Region I for their review and comments. Any changes required by NH HSEM and FEMA were made and a revised draft document was then submitted to the Exeter Select Board for their final review. A public hearing was then held by the Exeter Select Board on (to be added). At this public hearing the *Plan* was approved and adopted by the Exeter Select Board.

DRAFT

Hazard Mitigation Goals and Objectives of the Town of Exeter, New Hampshire

The Town of Exeter sets forth the following hazard mitigation goals and objectives:

- Reduce or avoid long-term vulnerabilities posed by natural hazards impacting Exeter, including the impacts from flooding, hurricanes and high wind events, severe winter weather, wildfire and conflagration, earthquakes, drought, extreme temperatures, and climate change, including sea-level rise and coastal storm surge.
- Improve upon the protection of the Town of Exeter's general population, the citizens of the State and guests, from all natural and man-made hazards.
- Reduce the potential impact of natural and man-made disasters on Exeter and the State's Critical Support Services.
- Reduce the potential impact of natural and man-made disasters on Exeter's Critical Facilities in the State.
- Reduce the potential impact of natural and man-made disaster on Exeter's and the State's infrastructure.
- Improve Exeter's Emergency Preparedness.
- Improve Exeter's Disaster Response and Recovery Capability.
- Reduce the potential impact of natural and man-made disasters on private property in Exeter.
- Reduce the potential impact of natural and man-made disasters on Exeter's and the State's economy.
- Reduce the potential impact of natural and man-made disasters on Exeter's and the State's natural environment.
- Reduce Exeter's and the State's liability with respect to natural and man-made hazards generally.
- Reduce the potential impact of natural and man-made disasters on Exeter's and the State's specific historic treasures and interests as well as other tangible and intangible characteristics that add to the quality of life to the citizens and guests of the State and the Town.
- Identify, introduce and implement cost effective Hazard Mitigation measures to accomplish Exeter's and the States' goals and objectives to raise the awareness and acceptance of hazard mitigation planning.

Through the adoption of this Plan the Town of Exeter concurs and adopts these goals and objectives.

Acknowledgements

The Exeter Select Board extends special thanks to those that assisted in the development of this Plan Update by serving as member of Natural Hazards Mitigation Committee:

Matt Berube, Water and Sewer Managing Engineer, Town of Exeter
Brian Comeau, Emergency Management Director/Fire Chief, Town of Exeter
Russell Dean, Town Manager, Town of Exeter
Doug Eastman, Building Inspector, Town of Exeter
Rich Kane, Coordinator of School Safety and Security, SAU 16
Ray Leblanc, Exeter Hospital Emergency Management
Kristen Murphy, Natural Resource Planner, Town of Exeter
Jennifer Perry, Public Works Director, Town of Exeter
Dave Sharples, Town Planner, Town of Exeter
Eric Wilking, Assistant Fire Chief/Deputy EMD, Town of Exeter

The Exeter Select Board offers thanks to the **NHHSEM** which provided funding and assistance with the development of this Plan Update.

In addition, thanks are extended to the staff of the **Rockingham Planning Commission** for professional services, process facilitation and preparation of this document.

CHAPTER II – COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Town of Exeter is located in Rockingham County, New Hampshire. Exeter is bordered by the towns of Kingston, East Kingston, Hampton Falls, Hampton, and Kensington to the south, Stratham to the east, Newfields to the north, and Brentwood and Epping to the west, as seen below in Figure 1. The Town's population was 14,306 at the 2010 U.S. Census. The Town is served by several major roads, including State Routes 101, 108, 150, 111 and 27, with easy access to Interstate 95. The Town is also served by the Amtrak Downeaster train. Land development in Exeter is primarily single family residential surrounded by undeveloped forest land and open space. Exeter has a vibrant downtown located along the Exeter-Squamscott River, and a commercial corridor which serves as a regional economic and retail hub.

Figure 1: Location Map of Exeter, New Hampshire

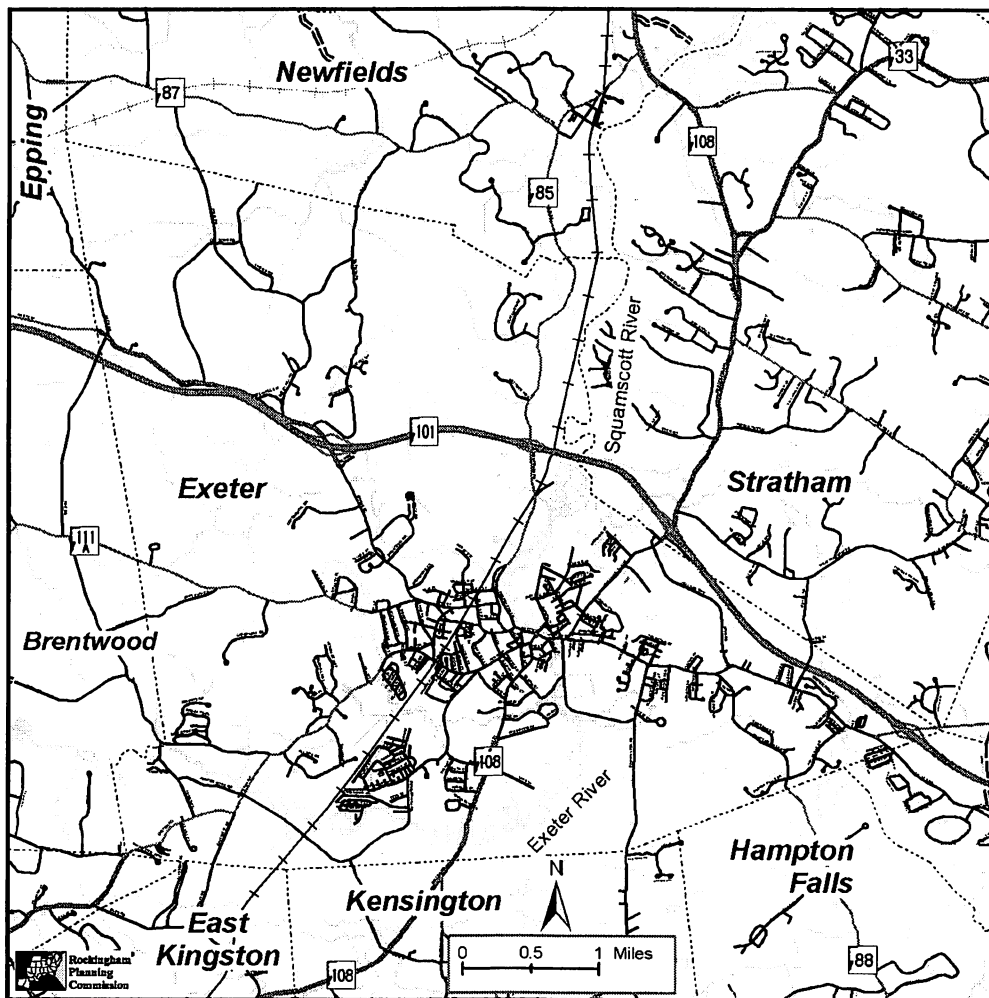
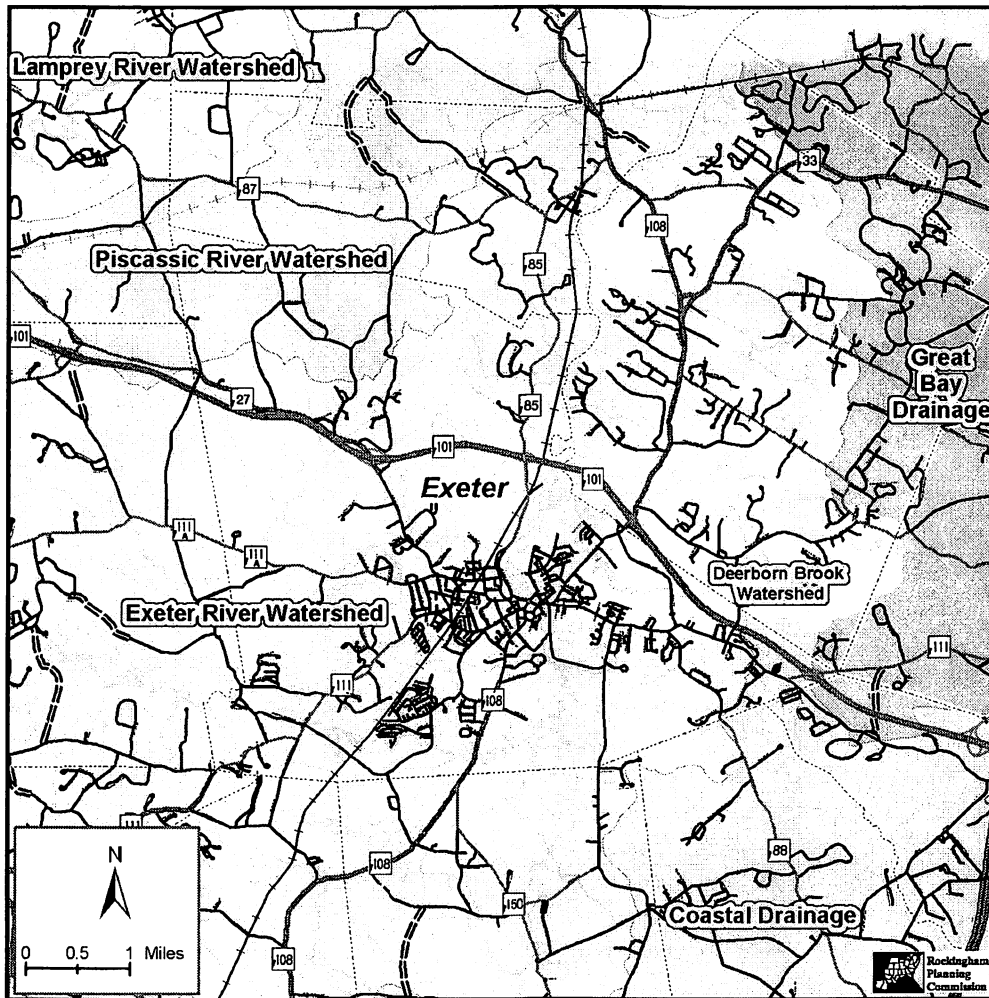


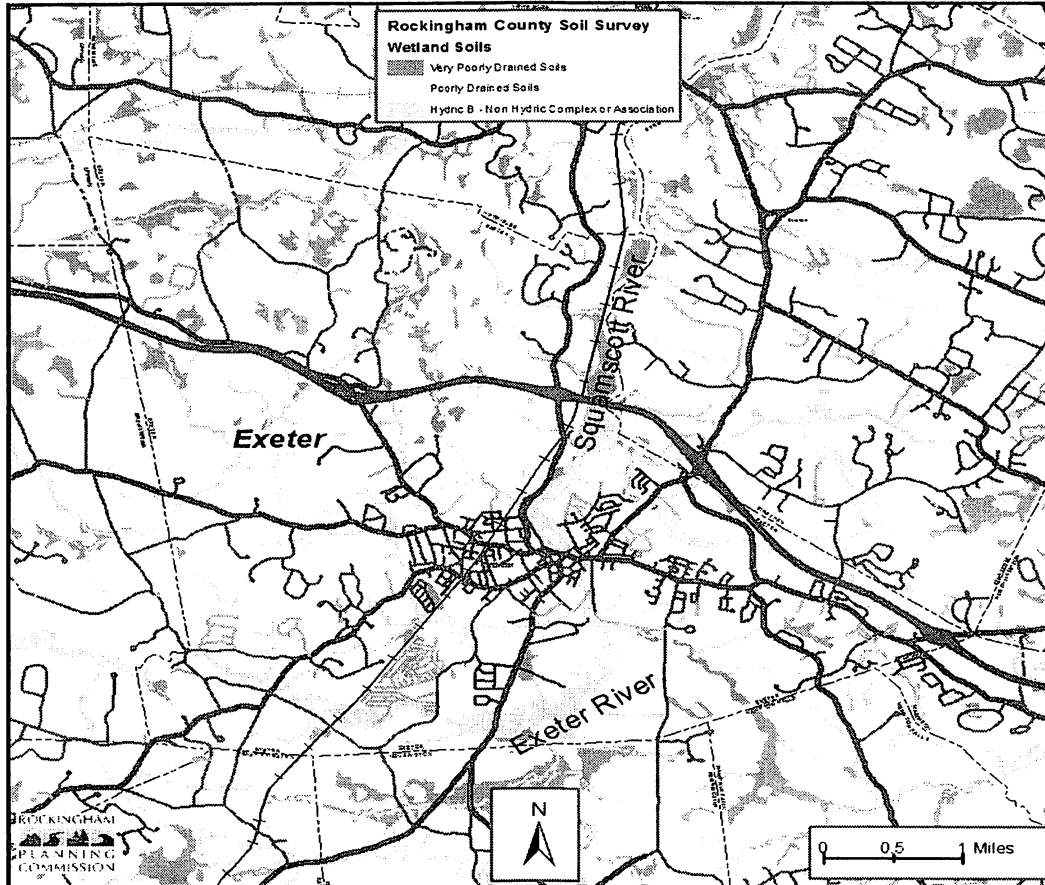
Figure 2: Watershed Map of Exeter, New Hampshire.



Exeter has portions of four regional watersheds: the Piscassic River, Exeter River, the tidal Squamscott River, and the Coastal Watershed. The first three watersheds are part of the larger Piscataqua River Basin, while the Coastal Watershed is part of the larger Coastal River Basin. To delineate meaningful drainage patterns, two sub-watersheds were identified in the 1994 Exeter Master Plan. The first is the Dearborn Brook Sub-Watershed which forms a portion of the Squamscott River Watershed, and the second is the Little River Sub-Watershed which forms a portion of the Exeter River Watershed. Figure 2 shows the Watershed Boundaries in the Town of Exeter.

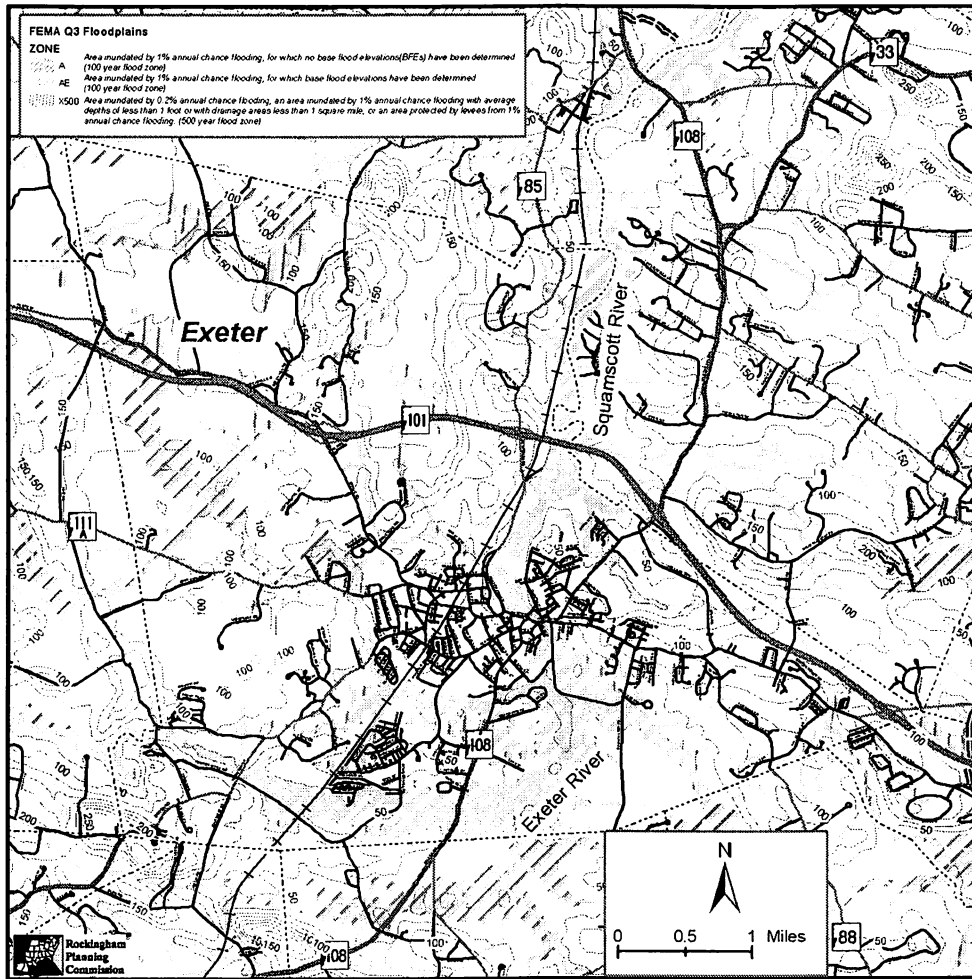
Wetlands are an important part of the Town of Exeter's surface water. Wetland, or hydric, soils include poorly and very poorly drained soils. These soil types are often associated with marine silts and clays where the water table is at or near the surface for five to nine months of the year. Exeter has mapped and identified Prime Wetlands in the community and has adopted stricter land use regulations for work adjacent to prime wetlands.

Figure 3: Wetlands Map of Exeter, New Hampshire. Wetland delineated as poorly and very poorly drained soils, and Wetlands from the National Wetland Inventory.



Floodplains for this *Plan* are defined as the 100-year and 500-year flood hazard zones, as depicted on the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM). Floodplains in the Town of Exeter are shown below in Figure 4. Exeter maintains participation in the National Flood Insurance Program administered by FEMA. Development should be located away from wetlands and floodplains whenever possible. The filling of wetlands for building construction not only destroys wetlands and their numerous benefits but may also lead to groundwater contamination. Building within a flood zone may also reduce the floodplain's capacity to absorb and retain water during periods of excessive precipitation and runoff. Moreover, in regard to building within floodplains, contamination may result from flood damage to septic systems.

Figure 4: Floodplains of Exeter, New Hampshire



Current and Future Development Trends

Current Development is predicated on the Town of Exeter's Zoning Ordinance. The Town is divided into 24 zoning districts encompassing residential, commercial, corporate/technology, industrial, and healthcare zones, as well as overlays zones for the historic district, aquifer protection, shoreland protection, flood hazard and wetland conservation. For more information on these specific zones see the Exeter Zoning Ordinance. Map 1 – Existing Land Use shows current land use as defined by Exeter's current Existing Land Use chapter of the Master Plan. Commercial growth is expected to continue to be concentrated along Routes 27 and 108 and to include the renovation and replacement of some businesses in the downtown historic district.

Map 1: Existing Land Use

DRAFT

CHAPTER III. – NATURAL HAZARDS IN THE TOWN OF EXETER

What are the Hazards?

The first step in planning for natural hazard mitigation is to identify hazards that may affect the Town. Some communities are more susceptible to certain hazards (i.e., flooding near rivers, hurricanes on the seacoast, etc.). The Town of Exeter is prone to several types of natural hazards. These hazards include: flooding, hurricanes or other high-wind events, severe winter weather, wildfires, earthquakes, drought, extreme temperatures, and sea level rise and coastal storm surge. Other natural hazards can and do affect the Town of Exeter, but these were the hazards prioritized by the Committee for mitigation planning. These were the hazards that were considered to occur with regularity and/or were considered to have high damage potential and are discussed below.

Natural hazards that are included in the State's Hazard Mitigation Plan that are not included in the in this Plan Update include: landslide, subsidence, radon and avalanche. Subsidence and avalanche are rated by the State as having Low and No risk in Rockingham County, respectively; due to this they were left out of the Plan. Exeter has no record of landslides and little chance of one occurring that could possibly damage property or cause injury; so, landslides were not included in this Plan. The State's Plan indicates that Rockingham County is at Moderate risk to radon; this hazard was not included in the Plan. When compared natural hazards that could be potentially devastating to the Town (earthquakes or hurricanes) or natural hazards that occur with regularity (flooding or severe winter weather) it was not considered an effective use of the Committee time to include radon in the *Plan* at this time. When the Plan is revised and updated in the future, possible inclusion of landslide, subsidence, radon and avalanche hazards will be reevaluated.

The hazard profiles below include a description of the natural hazard, the geographic location of each natural hazard (if applicable), the extent of the natural hazard (e.g. magnitude or severity), probability, past occurrences, and community vulnerability. Past occurrences of natural hazards were mapped on Map 2: Past and Future Hazards. Community vulnerability identifies the specific areas, general type of structures, specific structures, or general vulnerability of the Town of Exeter to each natural hazard. Probability was defined as high, a roughly 66-100% chance of reoccurrence; medium, roughly a 33-66% chance of reoccurrence; and low, roughly a 0-33% of reoccurrence.

Flooding

Description - Floods are defined as a temporary overflow of water onto lands that are not normally covered by water. Flooding results from the overflow of major rivers and tributaries, storm surges, and/ or inadequate local drainage. Floods can cause loss of life, property damage, crop/livestock damage, and water supply contamination. Floods can also disrupt travel routes on roads and bridges.

Inland floods are most likely to occur in the spring due to the increase in rainfall and melting of snow; however, floods can occur at any time of the year. A sudden thaw in the winter or a major downpour in the summer can cause flooding because there is suddenly a lot of water in one place with nowhere to go.

100-year Floodplain Events - Floodplains are usually located in lowlands near rivers, and flood on a regular basis. The term 100-year flood does not mean that flood will occur once every 100 years. It is a statement of probability that scientists and engineers use to describe how one flood compares to others that are likely to occur. It is more accurate to use the phrase “1% annual chance flood”. What this means is that there is a 1% chance of a flood of that size happening in any year.

Erosion and Mudslides - Erosion is the process of wind and water wearing away soil. Typically, in New Hampshire, the land along rivers is relatively heavily developed. Mudslides may be formed when a layer of soil atop a slope becomes saturated by significant precipitation and slides along a more cohesive layer of soil or rock. Erosion and mudslides become significant threats to development during floods. Floods speed up the process of erosion and increase the risk of mudslides.

Rapid Snow Pack Melt - Warm temperatures and heavy rains cause rapid snowmelt. Quickly melting snow coupled with moderate to heavy rains are prime conditions for flooding.

River Ice Jams - Rising waters in early spring often breaks ice into chunks, which float downstream and often pile up, causing flooding. Small rivers and streams pose special flooding risks because they are easily blocked by jams. Ice in riverbeds and against structures presents significant flooding threats to bridges, roads, and the surrounding lands.

Dam Breach and Failure - Dam failure results in rapid loss of water that is normally held by the dam. These kinds of floods are extremely dangerous and pose a significant threat to both life and property.

There are five dams within or immediately adjacent to Exeter’s boundaries, these are:

- Class AA dam at Colcord Pond (Little River off Brentwood Road (NH Route 111A)
- Class C dam at Pickpocket Road (Exeter River)
- Class B dam at the Town of Exeter Sewage Lagoons (Squamscott River) at the Wastewater Treatment Plant off Newfields Road
- Class B Stormwater Holding Pond Lagoons off Jady Hill Avenue (Squamscott River)
- Class C dam at the Water Treatment Plant/Dearborn Brook Reservoir off Portsmouth Avenue

After much research and expense, the Town of Exeter removed the Great Dam along the Exeter River in downtown Exeter in 2016 to reduce the risk of flooding and improve water quality and wildlife habitat. An analysis to determine future management of the dam at Pickpocket Road in Brentwood, which is owned and operated by the Town of Exeter, is underway.

Severe Storms - Flooding associated with severe storms can inflict heavy damage to property. Heavy rains during severe storms are a common cause of inland flooding.

Sea Level Rise, Coastal Flooding and Storm Surge - Exeter’s tidal coastline along the Squamscott River means homes and businesses, roadways and infrastructure, and critical natural habitats

such as salt marsh and mud flats are at risk due to coastal flooding caused by storm surges and rising water levels in Great Bay.

Research shows the climate of New Hampshire and the Seacoast region has changed over the past century and predicts the future climate of the region will be affected by human activities that are warming the planet. Overall, New England has been getting warmer and wetter over the last century, and the rate of change has increased over the last four decades. The challenges posed by climate change, such as more intense storms, frequent heavy precipitation, heat waves, drought, extreme flooding, and higher sea levels could significantly alter the types and magnitudes of hazards faced by Exeter.

The Town's 2017 Vulnerability Assessment identified potential impacts from a changing climate, and produced a set of flood elevation maps, sea-level rise scenarios, and recommendations for adaptation planning.

Location - Exeter is vulnerable to flooding in several locations. Generally, the Town is at risk within the Flood Zones identified by FEMA on Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM). As can be seen in Figure 4 in Chapter 2, Exeter has two major flood zones: A and X. These flood zones correspond to the Special Flood Hazard Area (100-year flood zone) and the 500-year flood zone respectively. There are also several areas susceptible to flooding that are not within these flood zones, these areas are listed below and displayed on Map 2: Past and Future Hazards.

- Franklin and River Street neighborhoods
- Court Street (NH Route 108) at the intersection of Bell Avenue and at the Exeter/Kensington town line
- Kingston Road (NH Route 111) at Brickyard Pond to West Side Drive
- Portsmouth Avenue (NH Route 108) abutting the Town of Exeter's Water Treatment Plant, which lies in the 100-year floodplain
- Swasey Parkway is vulnerable to tidal storm surges
- Powder Mill Road at the railroad crossing the Exeter River
- Lary Lane neighborhood
- Brentwood Road (NH Route 111A) at the intersection of Crestview Drive, east of the intersection of Greenleaf Drive, and west of the intersection with Dogtown Road.
- Exeter River Landing at Little John Driver
- Exeter River Coop at Hilton Avenue
- Industrial Drive near the Rinks at Exeter and Stockbridge Funeral Home

Extent - The extent of the flood zones can be seen in Map 2: Past and Future Hazards. This area includes FIRM Zones A and X, as well as, areas of locally chronic flood problems.

Probability - High.

Past Occurrence - Flooding is a common hazard for the Town of Exeter. Several locations were identified by the Committee as areas of chronic reoccurring flooding or high potential for future flooding, as listed above and identified on Map 2.

Community Vulnerability - Flooding is most likely to occur in the 100-year flood zones adjacent to the Exeter River, Little River, Dudley Brook and tidal Squamscott River.

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) - In 1968, Congress created the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) in response to the rising cost of taxpayer funded disaster relief for flood victim and the increasing amount of damage caused by floods. The Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration (FIMA) a component of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) manages the NFIP and oversees the floodplain management and mapping components of the program.

Communities participate in the NFIP by adopting and enforcing floodplain management ordinances to reduce flood damage. In exchange, the NFIP makes federally subsidized flood insurance available to homeowners, renters, and business owners in these communities. Flood insurance, Federal Grants and loans, Federal disaster assistance and federal mortgage insurance is unavailable for the acquisition or construction of structures located in the floodplain shown on the NFIP maps for those communities that do not participate in the program.

To get secure financing to buy, build or improve structures in the Special Flood Hazard areas, it is legally required by federal law to purchase flood insurance. Lending institutions that are federally regulated or federally insured must determine if the structure is in the SFHA and must provide written notice requiring flood insurance. Flood insurance is available to any property owner located in a community participating in NFIP.

Repetitive Loss Properties - A specific target group of repetitive loss properties is identified and serviced separately from other NFIP policies by the Special Direct Facility (SDF). The target group includes every NFIP insured property that, since 1978 and regardless of any change(s) of ownership during that period, has experienced four or more paid losses, two paid flood losses within a 10-year period that equal or exceed the current value of the insured property, or three or more paid losses that equal or exceed the current value of the insured property, regardless of any changes of ownership, since the buildings construction or back to 1978. Target group policies are afforded coverage, whether new or renewal, only through the SDF.

The FEMA Regional Office provides information about repetitive loss properties to State and local floodplain management officials. The FEMA Regional Office may also offer property owners building inspection and financial incentives for undertaking measures to mitigate future flood losses. These measures include elevating buildings from the flood area, and in some cases drainage improvement projects. If the property owners agree to mitigation measures, their property may be removed from the target list and would no longer be serviced by the SDF.

Table 1: Exeter NFIP Policy and Loss Statistics

Policies in force	Insurance in Force	Number of Paid Losses (since 1978)	Total Losses Paid (Since 1978)
92	\$20,790,800	90	\$1,225,035

Source: FEMA Policy and claims database, as of March, 2018

Exeter NFIP Repetitive Flooding Losses - Exeter joined the Regular Program of the NFIP on May 17, 1982. As of March 2018, Exeter has had 13 repetitive loss residential and 4 non-residential properties according to New Hampshire Office of Strategic Initiatives records. This is determined by any repetitive damage claims on those properties that hold flood insurance through the NFIP.

Floodplain Management Goals/Reducing Flood Risks - A major objective to floodplain management is to continue participation in the NFIP. Communities that agree to manage Special Flood hazard Areas shown on NFIP maps participate in the NFIP by adopting minimum standards. The minimum requirements are the adoption of the floodplain Ordinances and Subdivision/Site Plan Review requirements for land designated as Special Flood hazard Areas. Under Federal Law, any structure located in the floodplain is required to have flood insurance. Federally subsidized flood insurance is available to any property owner located in a community participating in the NFIP. Communities that fail to comply with the NFIP will be put on probation and/or suspended. Probation is a first warning where all policy holders receive a letter notifying them of a \$50 increase in their insurance. In the event of suspension, the policyholders lose their NFIP insurance and are left to purchase insurance in the private sector, which is of significantly higher cost. If a community is having difficulty complying with NFIP policies, FEMA is available to meet with staff and volunteers to work through the difficulties and clear up any confusion before placing the community on probation or suspension.

Potential Administrative Techniques to Minimize Flood Losses in Exeter - A potential step in mitigating flood damage is participating in NFIP. Exeter continues to consistently enforce NFIP compliant policies in order to continue its participation in this program and has effectively worked within the provisions of NFIP. Below is a list of actions Exeter should consider, or continue to perform, in order to comply with NFIP:

- Participate in NFIP training offered by the State and/or FEMA (or in other training) that addresses flood hazard planning and management;
- Establish Mutual Aid Agreements with neighboring communities to address administering the NFIP following a major storm event;
- Address NFIP monitoring and compliance activities;
- Revise/adopt subdivision regulations, erosion control regulations, board of health regulations to improve floodplain management in the community;
- Prepare, distribute or make available NFIP insurance and building codes explanatory pamphlets or booklets;
- Identify and become knowledgeable of non-compliant structures in the community;

- Inspect foundations at time of completion before framing to determine if lowest floor is at or above Base Flood Elevation (BFE), if they are in the floodplain;
- Require the use of elevation certificates;
- Enhance local officials, builders, developers, local citizens and other stakeholders' knowledge of how to read and interpret the FIRM;
- Work with elected officials, the state and FEMA to correct existing compliance issues and prevent any future NFIP compliance issues through continuous communications, training and education.

Hurricane-High Wind Events

Description - Significantly high winds occur especially during hurricanes, tornadoes, winter storms and thunderstorms. Falling objects and downed power lines are dangerous risks associated with high winds. In addition, property damage and downed trees are common during high wind occurrences.

Hurricanes - A hurricane is a tropical cyclone in which winds reach speeds of 74 miles per hour or more and blow in a large spiral around a relatively calm center. The eye of the storm is usually 20-30 miles wide and may extend over 400 miles. High winds are a primary cause of hurricane-inflicted loss of life and property damage. Hurricanes can also include coastal storm surge. The Saffir–Simpson hurricane wind scale (SSHWS), or the Saffir–Simpson hurricane scale (SSHS) for short, classifies hurricanes into five categories distinguished by the intensities of their sustained winds. To be classified as a hurricane, a tropical cyclone must have maximum sustained winds of at least 74 mph, Category 1. The highest classification in the scale, Category 5, is reserved for storms with winds exceeding 156 mph. The Saffir/Simpson Hurricane Scale is included in Appendix C.

Tornadoes - A tornado is a violent windstorm characterized by a twisting, funnel shaped cloud. They develop when cool air overrides a layer of warm air, causing the warm air to rise rapidly. The atmospheric conditions required for the formation of a tornado include great thermal instability, high humidity and the convergence of warm, moist air at low levels with cooler, drier air aloft. Most tornadoes remain suspended in the atmosphere, but if they touch down they become a force of destruction.

Tornadoes produce the most violent winds on earth, at speeds of 280 mph or more. In addition, tornadoes can travel at a forward speed of up to 70 mph. Damage paths can be in excess of one mile wide and 50 miles long. Violent winds and debris slamming into buildings cause the most structural damage. The Enhanced Fujita Scale is the standard scale for rating the severity of a tornado as measured by the damage it causes. A tornado is usually accompanied by thunder, lightning, heavy rain, and a loud "freight train" noise. In comparison with a hurricane, a tornado covers a much smaller area but can be more violent and destructive.

Severe Thunderstorms - All thunderstorms contain lightning. During a lightning discharge, the sudden heating of the air causes it to expand rapidly. After the discharge, the air contracts quickly as it cools back to ambient temperatures. This rapid expansion and contraction of the air causes a shock wave that we hear as thunder, which can damage building walls and break glass.

Lightning - Lightning is a giant spark of electricity that occurs within the atmosphere or between the atmosphere and the ground. As lightning passes through air, it heats the air to a temperature of about 50,000 degrees Fahrenheit, considerably hotter than the surface of the sun. Lightning strikes can cause death, injury and property damage.

Hail - Hailstones are balls of ice that grow as they're held up by winds, known as updrafts, which blow upwards in thunderstorms. The updrafts carry droplets of supercooled water – water at a below freezing temperature – but not yet ice. The supercooled water droplets hit the balls of ice and freeze instantly, making the hailstones grow. The faster the updraft, the bigger the stones can grow. Most hailstones are smaller in diameter than a dime, but stones weighing more than a pound have been recorded. Details of how hailstones grow are complicated, but the results are irregular balls of ice that can be as large as baseballs, sometimes even bigger. While crops are the major victims, hail is also a hazard to vehicles and windows.

Location - Hurricane events are more potentially damaging with increasing proximity to the coast. Exeter's proximity to the Atlantic Coast makes hurricanes and high wind events severe threats. For this *Plan*, high-wind events were considered to have an equal chance of affecting any part of the Town of Exeter, however Pickpocket Road and Pickpocket Ridge were identified by the committee as an area of town at risk of high wind events.

Extent – Hurricane strength is measured using the Saffir-Simpson scale, located in the appendix of this Plan. Exeter is located within Zone II hurricane-susceptible region (indicating a design wind speed of 160 mph). From 1950 to 2018 Rockingham County was subject to 9 tornado events, these included 2 type F0 (Gale Tornado, 40-72 mph), 2 type F1 (Moderate Tornado, 73-112 mph), 4 type F2 (Significant Tornado, 113-157 mph) and 1 type F3 (Severe Tornado, 158-206 mph). Type 3 tornados can cause severe damage including tearing the roofs and walls from well-constructed homes, trees can be uprooted, trains over-turned, and cars lifted off the ground and thrown. Between 1900 and 2018 2 hurricanes have made landfall in New Hampshire, a category 1 and a category 2.

Probability -High. The State of New Hampshire's Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2013 rates Rockingham County with high likelihood of hurricane, tornado and "Nor'-Easters" events. Also, it rates the risk of downbursts, lightning and hail events as moderate.

Past Occurrence – Between 1635 and 2018 14 hurricanes have impacted the State of New Hampshire. The worst of these occurred on September 21, 1938, with wind speeds of up to 186 mph in MA and 138 mph elsewhere. Thirteen of 494 people killed by this storm were residents of New Hampshire. The Storm caused \$12,337,643 in damages (1938 dollars), timber not included. Hurricanes Sandy and Irene created areas of localized flooding in Exeter and power loss. High wind events in 2010, 2014 and 2016 resulted in extensive power outages, downed wires and trees. Tornadoes have not impacted Exeter in recent memory.

Community Vulnerability – The Committee determined that high wind and heavy rain associated with hurricanes can impact every neighborhood in Exeter before, during and after

the storm, resulting in downed trees, flooding of ponds, rivers, streams, roads and basements, and damage to home, businesses and infrastructure.

Severe Winter Weather

Description – Severe winter weather in the form of heavy snow storms, ice storms and Nor’easters are a threat to the community with subzero temperatures from extreme wind chill and storms causing low visibility for commuters. Heavy snow loads from storms are known to collapse buildings. Ice storms disrupt power and communication services. Extreme cold affects vulnerable populations, including the elderly.

Heavy Snow Storms - A winter storm can range from moderate snow to blizzard conditions. Blizzard conditions are considered blinding wind-driven snow over 35 mph that lasts several days. A severe winter storm deposits four or more inches of snow during a 12-hour period or six inches of snow during a 24-hour period.

Ice Storms - An ice storm involves rain, which freezes upon impact. Ice coating at least one-fourth inch in thickness is heavy enough to damage trees, overhead wires and similar objects. Ice storms also often produce widespread power outages.

Nor’easter - A Nor’easter is large weather system traveling from South to North passing along or near the seacoast. As the storm approaches New England and its intensity becomes increasingly apparent, the resulting counterclockwise cyclonic winds impact the coast and inland areas from a Northeasterly direction. The sustained winds may meet or exceed hurricane force, with larger bursts, and may exceed hurricane events by many hours (or days) in terms of duration.

Location - Severe winter weather events have an equal chance of affecting any part of the Town of Exeter.

Extent - Large snow events in Southeastern New Hampshire can produce 30 inches of snow. Portions of central New Hampshire recorded snowfalls of 98” during one slow moving storm in February of 1969. Ice storms occur with regularity in New England. The Sperry-Piltz ice accumulation scale is found in the Appendix of this Plan. Seven severe ice storms have been recorded that affected New Hampshire since 1929. These events caused disruption of transportation, loss of power and millions of dollars in damage.

Probability - High. The State of New Hampshire’s Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2013 rates Rockingham County with high likelihood of heavy snows and ice storms.

Past Occurrence – Exeter has been impacted by six severe winter storms in the past five years. A storm on January 2, 2009 resulted in the removal of tree debris and wind-blown debris. A storm on March 29, 2010 caused flooding that damaged roads and culverts. The “Halloween storm” on October 31, 2011 resulted in widespread power outages, fallen trees, and closed roads. A severe winter storm struck the region on March 19, 2013 with heavy snow fall resulting

in 48 hours of snow removal. A severe winter storm in 2015 and two Nor'easters in 2018 required extensive snow removal and removal of fallen trees.

Community Vulnerability - Severe winter weather has struck Exeter and every other community in the region on an annual basis in recent memory. The Committee determined that heavy snow, strong and gusty winds, and frigid temperatures can impact all parts of town equally, resulting in downed trees and power lines, extended power outages, and unsafe driving condition. Extended power outages and the resulting loss of heat in homes of elderly residents are of concern. Rapid snow melt after severe winter weather can result in flooding of rivers and streams, posing risk to roads and structures. The Committee identified the elderly and vulnerable populations, utility lines and towers, and trees at greatest risk from severe winter weather.

Wildfire

Description - Wildfire is defined as an uncontrolled and rapidly spreading fire, including grass and forest fires. A forest fire is an uncontrolled fire in a woody area. They often occur during drought and when woody debris on the forest floor is readily available to fuel the fire. Grass fires are uncontrolled fires in grassy areas.

Location - The Committee identified the following areas of Town at-risk to wildfires, which are also located on Map 2 Past and Future Hazards:

- The Oakland's Town Forest
- Marsh land abutting the Squamscott River
- Marsh land abutting the Pan Am rail line
- Front Street to the Town line
- Newfields Road to the Town line

Extent - A wildfire in the Town of Exeter is unlikely, but if a crown fire were to occur it could be very damaging to several small sections of Town, such as the Town Forest. A large grass fire could structures and neighborhoods building near large open areas. The Wildland-Urban Interface Scale, a tool to quantify the expected severity of wildfire events in developed areas, is included in Appendix K.

Probability - Moderate. The State of New Hampshire's Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2013 rates Rockingham County with moderate risk to wildfires.

Past Occurrence - The majority of wildfires in Exeter are minor brush fires. No Large fires have occurred within recent memory.

Community Vulnerability - The Committee determined that all forested and open areas in Exeter prone to wildfires, with the threat increasing during periods of drought. The Committee summarized the threat as follows:

- Structures located near large open vegetated areas prone to lightning strikes
- Vulnerability increases during drought events
- Tree debris created by high wind and winter storm events

Earthquakes

Description – Seismic activity including landslides and other geologic events. Geologic events are often associated with California, but New England is considered a moderate risk earthquake zone. An earthquake is a rapid shaking of the earth caused by the breaking and shifting of rock beneath the earth's surface. Earthquakes can cause buildings and bridges to collapse, disrupt gas, electric and phone lines, and often cause landslides, flash floods, fires, and avalanches. Larger earthquakes usually begin with slight tremors but rapidly take the form of one or more violent shocks, and end in vibrations of gradually diminishing force called aftershocks. The underground point of origin of an earthquake is called its focus; the point on the surface directly above the focus is the epicenter. The magnitude and intensity of an earthquake is determined using scales such as the Richter Magnitude Scale, located in the Appendix of this Plan.

Location – An earthquake has an equal chance of affecting all areas on Exeter.

Extent - New England is particularly vulnerable to the injury of its inhabitants and structural damage because of our built environment. Few New England States currently include seismic design in their building codes. Massachusetts introduced earthquake design requirements into their building code in 1975 and Connecticut very recently did so. However, these specifications are for new buildings, or very significantly modified existing buildings only. Existing buildings, bridges, water supply lines, electrical power lines and facilities, etc. have rarely been designed for earthquake forces (New Hampshire has no such code specifications).

Probability - Moderate. The State of New Hampshire's Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan 2013 ranks all the Counties in the State with at moderate risk to earthquakes.

Past Occurrence - Large earthquakes have not affected the Town of Exeter within recent memory.

Community Vulnerability - The Committee determined that earthquakes do not pose a frequent threat to Exeter, but if one were to occur the most vulnerable structures include dams, bridges, brick structures, infrastructure and utility lines, as well as secondary hazards such as fire, power outages or a hazardous material leak or spill.

Drought

Description - Drought is a period of unusually constant dry weather that persists long enough to cause deficiencies in water supply (surface or underground). Droughts are slow-onset hazards that can severely affect municipal water supplies, crops, recreation resources, and wildlife. If drought conditions extend over several years, the direct and indirect economic impacts can be significant. High temperatures, high winds, and low humidity can worsen drought conditions

and make area more susceptible to wildfire. In addition, human actions and demands for water resources can accelerate drought-related impacts.

Location – The Committee determined that drought poses risks to water supplies throughout Town, both private and municipal. Risks of wildfire associate with drought conditions are greatest in forested and open grassland areas.

Extent - Although New Hampshire is typically thought of as a water-rich state, there are times the demand for water can be difficult to meet. A combination of increased population and extended periods of low precipitation can cause reduced water supplies. Drought can impact Exeter after extended periods with limited rain and snowfall, often for several months.

Probability - Low.

Past Occurrence - The State of New Hampshire Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2013 rates Rockingham Count at low risk for drought. However, drought conditions persisted across southern New Hampshire for much of 2016, resulting in the Town of Exeter issuing a voluntary outdoor watering ban. Over 60 fires within Town were attributed to the drought, as were reports of private wells running dry.

Community Vulnerability - The Committee determined that water supply and fire flow are the most at risk due to drought conditions:

Extreme Temperatures

Description - Extreme temperatures are typically recognized as conditions where temperatures consistently stay ten degrees or more above a region’s average high temperature for 24-72 hours (extreme heat) or stay ten degrees or more below a region’s average low temperature for a 24-72-hour period (extreme cold). Fatalities can result from extreme temperatures, as they can push the human body beyond its limits.

Location – Extreme temperatures can affect all areas of Exeter.

Extent - Extreme heat events impact Exeter for 2-3 days each summer, and extreme cold events impact the Town 5-7 days each winter. FEMA’s Heat Index measures a number in degrees Fahrenheit that tells how hot it feels when relative humidity is added to the air temperature.

Probability – High.

Past Occurrence - Annually

Community Vulnerability - The Committee determined that all parts of Exeter are at risk of impacts associated with extreme temperatures. The young, elderly and vulnerable populations are especially vulnerable to heat stroke. The EMD maintains a list of these populations, including addresses for homes, day care centers, and congregate care facilities.

Town of Exeter, NH
Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
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Table 2: State of New Hampshire
Presidentially Declared Disasters (DR) and Emergency Declarations (EM) 1982-2018
Source: *State of NH Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2013 Update and FEMA*

Date Declared	Event	FEMA DR	Program	Amount	Counties Declared
08/27/86	Severe storms/flooding	FEMA-771-DR	PA	\$1,005,000	Cheshire and Hillsborough
04/16/87	Severe storms/flooding	FEMA-789-DR	PA/IA	\$4,888,889	Carroll, Cheshire, Grafton, Hillsborough, Merrimack, Rockingham, and Sullivan
08/29/90	Severe storms/winds	FEMA-876-DR	PA	\$2,297,777	Belknap, Carroll, Cheshire, Coos, Grafton, Hillsborough, Merrimack, and Sullivan
09/09/91	Hurricane	FEMA-917-DR	PA	\$2,293,449	Statewide
11/13/91	Coastal storm/flooding	FEMA-923-DR	PA/IA	\$1,500,000	Rockingham
03/16/93	Heavy snow	FEMA-3101-DR	PA	\$832,396	Statewide
01/03/96	Storms/floods	FEMA-1077-DR	PA	\$2,220,384	Carroll, Cheshire, Coos, Grafton, Merrimack, and Sullivan
10/29/96	Severe storms/flooding	FEMA-1144-DR	PA	\$2,341,273	Grafton, Hillsborough, Merrimack, Rockingham, Strafford, and Sullivan
01/15/98	Ice storm	FEMA-1199-DR	PA/IA	\$12,446,202	Belknap, Carroll, Cheshire, Coos, Grafton, Hillsborough, Merrimack, Strafford, and Sullivan
07/02/98	Severe storms	FEMA-1231-DR	PA/IA	\$3,420,120	Belknap, Carroll, Grafton, Merrimack, Rockingham, and Sullivan
10/18/99	Hurricane/tropical storm Floyd	FEMA-1305-DR	PA	\$750,133	Belknap, Cheshire, and Grafton
3/2001	Snow emergency	FEMA-3166-EM	PA	\$4,500,000	Cheshire, Coos, Grafton, Hillsborough, Merrimack, Rockingham, and Strafford
2/17/2003 - 2/18/2003	Snow emergency	FEMA-3177-EM	PA	\$3,000,000	Cheshire, Hillsborough, Merrimack, Rockingham, and Strafford
09/12/03	Severe storms/flooding	FEMA-1489-DR	PA	\$1,300,000	Cheshire and Sullivan
03/11/03	Snow emergency	FEMA-3177-EM	PA	\$3,000,000	Cheshire, Hillsborough, Merrimack, Rockingham, and Strafford

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01/15/04	Snow emergency	FEMA-3193-EM	PA	\$3,200,000	Belknap, Carroll, Cheshire, Coos, Grafton, Hillsborough, Merrimack, and Sullivan
03/30/05	Snow emergency	FEMA-3207-EM	PA	\$4,654,738	Belknap, Carroll, Cheshire, Grafton, Hillsborough, Merrimack, Rockingham, Strafford, and Sullivan
03/30/05	Snow emergency	FEMA-3208-EM	PA	\$1,417,129	Carroll, Cheshire, Coos, Grafton, and Sullivan
04/28/05	Snow emergency	FEMA-3211-EM	PA	\$2,677,536	Carroll, Cheshire, Hillsborough, Rockingham, and Sullivan
10/26/05	Severe storm/flooding	FEMA-1610-DR	PA/IA	\$14,996,626	Belknap, Cheshire, Grafton, Hillsborough, Merrimack, and Sullivan
05/31/06	Severe storm/flooding	FEMA-1643-DR	PA/IA	\$17,691,586	Belknap, Carroll, Grafton, Hillsborough, Merrimack, Rockingham, and Strafford
4/15/2007 - 4/23/2007	Severe storm/flooding	FEMA-1695-DR	PA/IA	\$27,000,000	Belknap, Carroll, Cheshire, Coos, Grafton, Hillsborough, Merrimack, Rockingham, Strafford, and Sullivan
08/11/08	Severe storms/tornado/flooding	FEMA-1782-DR	PA	\$1,691,240	Belknap, Carroll, Merrimack, Rockingham, and Strafford
09/05/08	Severe storms/flooding	FEMA-1787-DR	PA	\$4,967,595	Belknap, Coos, and Grafton
10/03/08	Severe storms/flooding	FEMA-1799-DR	PA	\$1,050,147	Hillsborough and Merrimack
12/11/08	Severe winter storm	FEMA-3297-EM	DF A/P A	\$900,000	Belknap, Carroll, Cheshire, Coos, Grafton, Hillsborough, Merrimack, Rockingham, Strafford, and Sullivan
01/02/09	Severe winter storm	FEMA-1812-DR	DF A/P A	\$19,789,657	Belknap, Carroll, Cheshire, Coos, Grafton, Hillsborough, Merrimack, Rockingham, Strafford, and Sullivan
03/29/10	Severe winter storm	FEMA-1892-DR	PA	\$9,103,138	Merrimack, Rockingham, Strafford, and Sullivan
05/12/10	Severe winter storm	FEMA-1913-DR	PA	\$3,057,473	Hillsborough and Rockingham
07/22/11	Severe storms/flooding	FEMA-4006-DR	PA	\$1,664,140	Coos and Grafton

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09/03/11	Tropical storm Irene	FEMA-4026-DR	PA/IA	\$11,101,752	Belknap, Carroll, Coos, Grafton, Merrimack, Strafford, and Sullivan
12/07/11	October Nor'easter	FEMA-4049-DR	PA	\$4,411,457	Hillsborough and Rockingham
06/18/12	Severe storms/flooding	FEMA-4065-DR	PA	\$3,046,189	Cheshire
10/30/12	Hurricane Sandy	DR-4095 EM-3360	PA DFA	\$2,132,376	Belknap, Carroll, Cheshire, Coos, Grafton, Hillsborough, Merrimack, Rockingham, Strafford, and Sullivan
2/8/2013 - 2/10/2013	Severe storm/blizzard	DR-4105	PA	\$6,127,598	Belknap, Carroll, Cheshire, Hillsborough, Merrimack, Strafford, and Rockingham
6/26/2013 – 7/3/2013	Severe storms/flooding	DR-4139	PA	\$6,389,705	Cheshire, Sullivan, and Grafton
1/26/2015 – 1/29/2015	Severe winter storm/snowstorm	DR-4209	PA	\$4,607,527	Strafford, Rockingham, and Hillsborough
3/14/2017 – 3/15/2017	Severe winter storm/snowstorm	DR-4316	PA	\$80,306.55	Belknap and Carroll
1/1/2017 – 1/2/2017	Severe storms/flooding	DR-4329	PA	NA	Grafton and Coos
10/29/2017 11/1/2017	Severe Storm/flooding	DR-4355	PA	NA	Sullivan, Merrimack, Belknap, Carroll, Grafton, Coos
Program Key: PA: Public Assistance IA: Individual Assistance DFA: Direct Federal Assistance					

Map 2: Past and Future Hazards

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CHAPTER IV – CRITICAL FACILITIES

The Critical Facilities List for the Town of Exeter has been identified by Exeter's Hazard Mitigation Committee. The Critical Facilities List has been broken up into four categories. The first category contains facilities needed for Emergency Response in the event of a disaster. The second category contains Non-Emergency Response Facilities that have been identified by the committee as non-essential. These are not required in an emergency response event but are considered essential for the everyday operation of Exeter. The third category contains Facilities/Populations that the committee wishes to protect in the event of a disaster. The fourth category contains Potential Resources, which can provide services or supplies in the event of a disaster. Map 3: Critical Facilities at the end of this Chapter identifies the location of the facilities and the evacuation routes. A detailed description of critical facilities can be found in Table 3 through Table 6.

Table 3: Category 1 - Emergency Response Services and Facilities

Map ID# Red	Critical Facility Name	Address	Description
1	Cell Tower	Guinea Road	Communication Infrastructure
2	Cell Tower	Watson Road	Communication Infrastructure
3	Cell Tower	Commerce Way	Communication Infrastructure
4	Cell Tower	115 Epping Road	Communication Infrastructure
5	Electric Substation	River Street	Power supply
6	Exeter Hospital	5 Alumni Drive	Back-up Power, Helipad
7	Exeter Safety Complex	20 Court Street	EOC, fuel, back-up power
8	Exeter Town Offices	10 Front Street	Back-up Power
9	Exeter Public Works	13 Newfields Road	Fuel

Table 4: Category 2 - Non-Emergency Response Facilities:

The town has identified these facilities as non-emergency facilities; however, they are considered essential for the everyday operation of Exeter.

Map ID# Yellow	Critical Facility Name	Address	Description
1	Sewer Pump Station	Colcord Pond Drive	Back-up generator
2	Sewer Pump Station	Court Street	Back-up generator
3	Sewer Pump Station	Folsom Way	Back-up generator
4	Sewer Pump Station	Front Street	Back-up generator
5	Water Pump Station	Kingston Road	Back-up generator
6	Sewer Pump Station	Langdon Avenue	Back-up generator
7	PEA Power Station	Marston Street	Power supply
8	Electric Substation	Portsmouth Avenue	Power supply

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9	Wastewater Treatment Plant	13 Newfields Road	Sewage treatment
10	Sewer Pump Station	Webster Avenue	No generator
11	Sewer Pump Station	Riverbend Circle	Back-up generator
12	Sewer Pump Station	Riverwoods Drive	Back-up generator
13	Surface Water Treatment Plant	109 Portsmouth Avenue	Water treatment
14	Water Supply Reservoir	109 Portsmouth Avenue	Water supply
15	Water Supply Well	Lary Lane	Water supply
16	Water Pump Station	Gilman Lane	Water supply
17	Surface Water Supply Intake	Gilman Lane	Water supply
18	Water Tower	Cross Road	Water supply
19	Water Tower	Fuller Way	Water supply
20	Water Tower	Epping Road	Water supply
21	Telephone Building	Center Street	Communications

Table 5: Category 3 - Facilities/Populations to Protect:

The third category contains people and facilities that need to be protected in event of a disaster.

Map ID# Green	Critical Facility Name	Address	Description
1	Exeter High School	Blue Hawk Drive	School
2	Lincoln Street School	25 Lincoln Street	School
3	Main Street School	40 Main Street	School
4	Seacoast School of Technology	40 Linden Street	School
5	Former High School Fields	Linden Street	Recreation
6	Appleseeds Day School	15 Hampton Road	Child care
7	Building Blocks School	125 Kingston Road	Child care
8	Decolores Children Center	87 Epping Road	Child care
9	Exeter Day School	11 Marlboro Street	School
10	Great Bay Kids Company	64 Epping Road	Child care
11	Montessori School of Exeter	307 Epping Road	School
12	Phillips Exeter Academy (PEA)	20 Main Street	School
13	PEA Harris Family Children's Center	20 Main Street	Child care
14	PEA Stadium	Gilman Street	Recreation
15	PEA Fields	Gilman Street	Recreation
16	PEA Love Gym	Court Street	Recreation
17	Elms Campground	188 Court Street	Recreation
18	Green Gate Campground	185 Court Street	Recreation
19	Rinks at Exeter	40 Industrial Drive	Recreation
20	Town Pool and Fields	4 Hampton Road	Recreation

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21	Brickyard Pond Fields	Kingston Road	Recreation
22	American Independence Museum	Center Street	Historic resource
23	Exeter Bandstand	Front Street	Attraction
24	OSRAM	13 Portsmouth Avenue	Hazardous materials
25	Exeter Historical Society	47 Front Street	Historic resource
26	Gilmore Garrison House	12 Water Street	Historic resource
27	Hartman Oil Company	122 Epping Road	Fuel source
28	Exeter Center	8 Hampton Road	Elderly housing
29	Squamscott View	277 Water Street	Elderly housing
30	Sunbridge Langdon Place	17 Hampton Road	Elderly housing
31	Boulders at Riverwoods	Timber Lane	Elderly housing
32	Ridge at Riverwoods	Timber Lane	Elderly housing
33	Calvary Baptist Church	12 Little River Road	Religious facility
34	Calvary Chapel Seacoast	104 Epping Road	Religious facility
35	Christs Church Episcopal	43 Pine Street	Religious facility
36	Church of Jesus Christ Latter Day Saints	55 Hampton Falls Road	Religious facility
37	Community Church of Exeter	134 Front Street	Religious facility
38	Congregational Church	21 Front Street	Religious facility
39	Exeter Assembly of God	47A Hampton Falls Road	Religious facility
40	Exeter Christian Fellowship	50 Newfields Road	Religious facility
41	Exeter Presbyterian Church	73 Winter Street	Religious facility
42	Faith Lutheran Church	4 Elm Street	Religious facility
43	First Baptist Church of Exeter	2 Spring Street	Religious facility
44	First Unitarian Church of Exeter	12 Elm Street	Religious facility
45	Phillips Church	Tan Lane	Religious facility
46	St. Michael's Catholic Church	9 Lincoln Street	Religious facility
47	St. Vincent de Paul Assistance Center	53 Lincoln Street	Food pantry
48	United Methodist Church	307 Epping Road	Religious facility

Table 6: Category 4 - Potential Resources:

This category contains facilities that provide potential resources for services or supplies in the event of a natural disaster.

Map ID#	Critical Facility Name	Address	Resources
1	AMTRAK Rail Station	Lincoln Street	Transportation

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2	Arjay's Hardware	Lincoln Street	Building Supplies
3	Exeter Lumber	120 Portsmouth Avenue	Building Supplies
4	First Student Transportation	Epping Road	Transportation
5	Market Basket Supermarket	Portsmouth Ave, Stratham, NH	Food and water
6	Shaws Supermarket	Portsmouth Ave, Stratham, NH	Food and water
7	Simpson Gravel Pit	Kingston Road	Sand and gravel
8	Hannaford's Supermarket	Portsmouth Avenue	Food, water, supplies
9	Walmart	Route 125, Epping, NH	Food, water, supplies
10	Lowe's	Rt. 125, Epping, NH	Building, construction supplies

Map 3: Critical Facilities Map

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CHAPTER V. – POTENTIAL HAZARD DAMAGE

Identifying Vulnerable Facilities

It is important to determine which critical facilities are the most vulnerable and to estimate their potential loss. The first step is to identify the facilities most likely to be damaged in a hazard event. To do this, the location of critical facilities illustrated on Map 3 was compared to the location of various topographical elements, floodplains, roads, and water bodies using GIS (Geographic Information Systems). Vulnerable facilities were identified by comparing their location to possible hazard events. For example, all the structures within the 100-year and 500-year floodplains were identified and used in conducting the potential loss analysis for flooding.

Calculating the Potential Loss

The next step in completing the loss estimation involved assessing the level of damage from a hazard event on structures in Exeter. For the purpose of estimating general losses, the total value for all structures in Exeter in 2017, residential, commercial and industrial of was used, for a total of \$1,228,464,100.

The damage estimates are divided into two categories based on hazard types: hazards that are location specific (e.g. flooding), and hazards that could affect all areas of Exeter equally, such as extreme temperatures. Damage estimates from hazards that could affect all of Exeter equally are much rougher estimates, based on percentages of the total assessed value of all structures in the community. Damage estimates from hazards with a specific location are derived from the assessed values of the parcels within the hazard area. Assessing and tax map data were used to determine buildings at risk. After identifying the parcels and buildings that are at risk, the next step was to calculate a damage estimate for each potential hazard area. The following discussion summarizes the potential loss estimates due to natural hazard events.

Flooding – Special Flood Hazard Zones - The average replacement value was calculated by adding up the assessed values of all structures in the 100 and 500-year floodplains. Because of the scale and resolution of the FIRM maps and imagery this is only an approximation of the total structures located within the 100 and 500-year floodplains. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has developed a process to calculate potential loss for structures during flood. The potential loss was calculated by multiplying the replacement value by the percent of damage expected from the hazard event. Residential and non-residential structures were combined.

The costs for repairing or replacing bridges, railroads, power lines, telephone lines, and contents of structures are not included in this estimate. In addition, the figures used were based on buildings which are one or two stories high with basements. The following calculation is based on eight-foot flooding and assumes that, on average, one or two-story buildings with basements receive 49% damage (Understanding Your Risks, Identifying Hazards and Estimating Losses, FEMA page 4-13):

Potential Structure Damage: 49%

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Approximately 443 structures assessed at \$600,000 = \$130,242,000 potential damage

The following calculation is based on four-foot flooding and assumes that, on average, one or two-story buildings with basements receive 28% damage (Understanding Your Risks, Identifying Hazards and Estimating Losses, FEMA page 4-13):

Potential Structure Damage: 28%

Approximately 443 structures assessed at \$600,000 = \$74,424,000 potential damage

The following calculation is based on two-foot flooding and assumes that, on average, one or two-story buildings with basements receive 20% damage (Understanding Your Risks, Identifying Hazards and Estimating Losses, FEMA page 4-13):

Potential Structure Damage: 20%

Approximately 443 structures assessed at \$600,000 = \$53,160,000 potential damage

Several areas of Exeter were identified as having high risk of flooding. These areas are identified in Chapter III and Map 2: Past and Future Hazards. Potential losses were also calculated for these at-risk areas in the same manner as those structures in the 100 and 500-year floodplains. These assessments are only based on the potential damages to building within the identified at-risk areas.

Table 9: Percentages of structural and content damage estimated, based on the assessed value of a flooded parcel. Also shows the functional downtime and displacement time for each flood event.

Flood Depth	One-foot	Two-foot	Four-foot
% Structural Damage: Buildings	15%	20%	28%
% Structural Damage: Mobile Homes	44%	63%	78%
% Contents Damage: Buildings	22.5%	30%	42%
% Contents Damage: Mobile Homes	30%	90%	90%
Flood Functional Downtime: Buildings	15 days	20 days	28 days
Flood Functional Downtime: Mobile Homes	30 days	30 days	30 days
Flood Displacement Time: Buildings	70 days	110 days	174 days
Flood Displacement Time: Mobile Homes	302 days	365 days	365 days

Hurricane/ High Wind Events

Hurricane - Hurricanes do affect the Northeast coast periodically. Since 1900, 2 hurricanes have made landfall in the State of New Hampshire. Due to the coastal location of the Town of Exeter, hurricanes and storm surges present a real hazard to the community. Even degraded hurricanes or tropical storms could still cause significant damage to the structures and infrastructure of the Town of Exeter. The assessed value of all residential and commercial structures in the Town of Exeter in 2017 was \$1,228,464,100. Assuming 1% to 5% damage, a hurricane could result in \$1,224,641 to \$614,232,050 of structure damage.

Tornado - Tornadoes are relatively uncommon natural hazards in New Hampshire. On average, about six tornadoes touch down each year. Damage largely depends on where the tornado strikes. If it strikes an inhabited area, the impact could be severe. The assessed value of all residential and commercial structures in the Town of Exeter in 2017 was \$1,228,464,100. Assuming 1% to 5% damage, a tornado could result in \$1,224,641 to \$614,232,050 of structure damage.

Severe Lightning - The amount of damage caused by lightning will vary according to the type of structure hit and the type of contents inside. There is no record of monetary damages inflicted in the Town of Exeter from lightning strikes.

Severe Winter Weather

Heavy Snowstorms - Heavy snowstorms typically occur during January and February. New England usually experiences at least one or two heavy snow storms with varying degrees of severity each year. Power outages, extreme cold and impacts to infrastructure are all effects of winter storms that have been felt in Exeter in the past. All of these impacts are a risk to the community, including isolation, especially of the elderly, and increased traffic accidents. Damage caused because of this type of hazard varies according to wind velocity, snow accumulation and duration. The assessed value of all residential and commercial structures in the Town of Exeter in 2017 was \$1,228,464,100. Assuming 1% to 5% damage, a heavy snowstorm could result in \$1,224,641 to \$614,232,050 of structure damage.

Ice Storms - Ice storms often cause widespread power outages by downing power lines, making power lines at risk in Exeter. They can also cause severe damage to trees. Ice storms in Exeter could be expected to cause damage ranging from a few thousand dollars to millions of dollars, depending on the severity of the storm.

Wildfire

The risk of fire is difficult to predict based on location. Forest fires are more likely to occur during years of drought. The area identified as at risk to wildfire (Map 2: Past and Future Hazards) by the Hazard Mitigation Committee is in the northern section of Town and includes the Town Forest. The assessed value of all residential and commercial structures in the Town of Exeter in 2017 was \$1,228,464,100. Assuming 1% to 5% damage, a wildfire could result in \$1,224,641 to \$614,232,050 of structure damage.

Earthquakes

Earthquakes can cause buildings and bridges to collapse, disrupt gas, electric and phone lines and are often associated with landslides and flash floods. Four earthquakes in New Hampshire between 1924-1989 had a magnitude of 4.2 or more. Two of these occurred in Ossipee, one west of Laconia, and one near the Quebec border. If an earthquake were to impact the Town of Exeter, underground utilities would also be susceptible. In addition, buildings that are not built to a high seismic design level would be susceptible to structural damage. The assessed value of all residential and commercial structures in the Town of Exeter in 2017 was \$1,228,464,100. Assuming 1% to 5% damage, an earthquake could result in \$1,224,641 to \$614,232,050 of structure damage.

Drought

Extended drought can impact municipal water supplies, private drinking wells, and make vegetated areas more susceptible to wildfire (see above). The Town has no record of monetary damage in related to drought.

Extreme Temperatures

The Committee determined that all parts of town are at risk of impacts associated with extreme heat and cold. Young and elderly populations are particularly vulnerable and the EMD can direct vulnerable residents to heating and cooling stations.

Sea Level Rise, Coastal Storm Surge

In addition to the potential of flood damage and high wind damage discussed above, sea level rise and coastal storm surge could damage building and infrastructure along the Squamscott River and its tributaries. In 2017, the Rockingham Planning Commission completed a Vulnerability Assessment for the Town of Exeter of impacts associated with projected sea level rise and coastal storm surge. The Assessment estimated the value of infrastructure impacted by a 6.3-foot sea level rise scenario, plus storm surge, would be \$32,480, 100.

CHAPTER VI – EXISTING HAZARD MITIGATION PROGRAMS

The next step involves identifying existing mitigation strategies for the hazards likely to affect the town and evaluate their effectiveness. This section outlines those programs and recommends improvements and changes to these programs to ensure the highest quality emergency service possible.

Table 8: Existing Hazard Mitigation Programs for the Town of Exeter

Existing Protection	Description- Area Covered	Responsible Local Agent	Effectiveness (Poor, Average, Good)	Recommended Changes- Actions- Comments
2015 Town of Exeter Local Emergency Management Plan	Town-wide	EMD, Police and Fire Departments, DPW	Good	Plan is updated every 3 years
2017 Zoning Regulations	Town-wide	Code Enforcement Office	Good	Review and amended annually
2009 Town Building Code	Town-wide	Building Inspector	Good	Adopt Seismic Design Code
NFIP Floodplain Ordinance	Development restriction in Special Flood Hazard Areas	Building Inspector and Planning Board	Good	Reviewed annually to correspond with federal guidelines and town priorities
2018 Town Master Plan	Town-wide	Town Planner, Planning Board	Good	Updates occur annually
2017 Town Capital Improvements Plan	Town-wide	Town Administrator/Department Heads	Good	Updated annually and should review mitigation actions as found in this plan prior to update
2017 Elevation Certificates	Component of building permit	Building Inspector	Good	Should be reviewed annually for NFIP compliance and effectiveness

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Existing Protection	Description-Area Covered	Responsible Local Agent	Effectiveness (Poor, Average, Good)	Recommended Changes-Actions-Comments
Emergency Services	Town-wide	EMD, Police Chief, Fire Chief	Good	Emergency Personnel training occurs regularly for effective emergency response.
CEMPS (Comprehensive Emergency Management Planning for Schools)	Schools	SAU 16 Superintendent, EMD	Good	Should be annually reviewed for town and school official emergency preparedness.
FEMA Community Rating System	Town-wide	Building Inspector	Average	In process
2013 Emergency Water Plan	Town Water System	Water and Sewer Department	Good	Revisions are forthcoming, and plan should be reviewed annually
2016 Wellhead Protection	Specific areas of town	Code Enforcement Officer	Good	Regularly reviewed for use violations and compliance
2017 Wetlands Protection	Specific areas of town	Code Enforcement Officer	Good	Town has designated Prime Wetlands
2017 Shoreland Protection	Specific areas of town	Code Enforcement Officer and Building Inspector	Good	Town follows state and local regulations pertinent to the zoning district

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Existing Protection	Description- Area Covered	Responsible Local Agent	Effectiveness (Poor, Average, Good)	Recommended Changes- Actions- Comments
2017 Aquifer Protection	Specific areas of town	Code Enforcement Officer	Good	Ordinance should be monitored to ensure latest BMP's are being utilized for development uses
2017 Stormwater Management Regulations	Town-wide	Code Enforcement Officer	Good	Designed to enable on-site infiltration of stormwater
2017 Sea Level Rise and Coastal Storm Surge Vulnerability Assessment	Exeter/ Squamscott River Watershed		Good	Identified land and infrastructure at risk from rising sea levels and storm surge
2011 Exeter River Corridor and Watershed Management Plan	Exeter/ Squamscott River watershed	Exeter River Local Advisory Committee and Exeter Conservation Commission	Good	Plan is reviewed annually
Exeter River Study	Exeter River watershed in Exeter	Exeter River Study Committee	Good	Conducting studies on use and management of the Exeter River and its tributaries
2017 Tree Inventory and Maintenance Program	Town-wide	Department of Public Works	Good	Forest management plan needed
2011 Local Road Design Standards	Town-wide	Planning Board, Code Enforcement Officer, DPW	Good	Standards should be reviewed annually to ensure best practices are being utilized

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Existing Protection	Description- Area Covered	Responsible Local Agent	Effectiveness (Poor, Average, Good)	Recommended Changes- Actions- Comments
Bridge Design and Inspection	Town-wide	State DOT and Town DPW	Good	Bi-annual engineering review
Storm Drain/Culvert Maintenance Program	Town-wide	DPW	Good	Annual engineering review
Water Supply Study	Town-wide	DPW	Good	In progress
Great Dam Study	NHDES/Town/ Private Owners	DPW	Good	Resulted in removal of Great Dam
Pickpocket Dam Study	Exeter River	DPW	Good	In progress
Stormwater Asset Management Plan	Town-wide	DPW	Good	Updated as needed
Emergency Backup Power	Exeter Safety Complex, Exeter Town Office, High School, DPW, portable generators	Emergency Management Director	Average	Elementary Schools need of back-up power
Hazard Mitigation Grants	Town-wide	EMD, DPW	Good	Reviewed as needed
Geographic Information Systems (GIS)	Town-wide	Planning and Building Department, Assessor's Office, DPW	Good	Updated as needed
Land Conservation Program	Town-wide	Planning Department, Conservation Commission, Board of Select Board	Good	On-going

CHAPTER VIII – MITIGATION ACTIONS

The Action Plan was developed by analyzing the existing Town programs, the proposed improvements and changes to these programs. Additional programs were also identified as potential mitigation strategies. These potential mitigation strategies were ranked in five categories according to how they accomplished each item:

- Prevention
- Property Protection
- Structural Protection
- Emergency Services
- Public Information and Involvement

Table 9: List of Hazard Mitigation Strategies or Actions Developed by the Natural Hazard Mitigation Committee

Mitigation Strategies or Action	Mitigation Category	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Status 2018: New/Completed/Deferred/Removed
Radio Upgrade/Repeater/Interoperability	Emergency Services	All Hazards	Completed
Emergency Operations Center/Second Fire Station	Emergency Services	All Hazards	Emergency Operations Center completed, Second Fire Station Deferred
Public Outreach Program for Hazard Mitigation	Emergency Services	All Hazards	Completed and ongoing. Town uses social media (Facebook, Twitter), Town Website, Cable Access TV, Road Signs to educate and inform public.
Portable Lights (2)	Emergency Services	All Hazards	One purchased, one more needed
Modifications to Great Dam	Structural Project	Flooding	Completed
Modifications to Pickpocket Dam	Structural Project	Flooding	Deferred – study in progress
Modifications to Colcord Pond Dam	Structural Project	Flooding	Deferred- DPW and the town are still considering options for fixing this dam.
Exeter River Level Monitoring	Prevention	Flooding	Completed

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Mitigation Strategies or Action	Mitigation Category	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Status 2018: New/Completed/Deferred/Removed
Move and or Upgrade (Modified flood proofing) Exeter Surface Water Treatment Plant	Structural	Flooding	Deferred- The town is evaluating effective strategies for managing water treatment as it relates to EPA regulations, and future service needs.
Culvert Inventory/Capacity/Condition Analysis	Prevention/Structural	Flooding	Completed
Study Use and Management of Exeter River	Prevention, Public Education, Property Protection	Flooding	Completed
Local routes evacuation/planning exercise	Emergency Services, Public Education	All Hazards	Completed
Powder Mill Road Flood Analysis/Capacity assessment	Prevention	Flooding	Deferred
Debris removal on rail line as identified on the past and future hazards map	Prevention	Wildfire	Completed and ongoing
Acquisition of development rights/conservation of Exeter Elms	Prevention/Property Protection	Flooding	Deferred
Reverse 911 for community outreach	Prevention, Emergency Services, Public Outreach	All Hazards	Completed
Mobile Signage	Public Information	All Hazards	Completed
Wastewater Vacuum Truck	Emergency Services	Flooding	Completed
Replacement of undersized water lines	Property protection, Emergency Services	All Hazards	Downtown and Jady Hill Road completed, Lincoln Street is second phase and in process

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Mitigation Strategies or Action	Mitigation Category	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Status 2018: New/Completed/Deferred/Removed
Building Code change to require fuel system fastening in 100-500-year flood plain and seismic code	Prevention, Property Protection	Flooding, Earthquake	Completed
Develop a Low Impact Development (LID) incentive program for stormwater management	Property Protection, Prevention	Flooding	Completed
Evaluate sea level rise impact to current and future water treatment facilities	Property Protection, Prevention	Flooding	Completed
Acquire additional groundwater resources	Prevention, Management	Drought, Wildfire	New
Implement recommendations in Vulnerability Assessment and other climate change plans	Prevention, Property Protection	Sea Level Rise and Coastal Storm Surge	New

CHAPTER VIII. FEASIBILITY AND PRIORITIZATION OF PROPOSED MITIGATION STRATEGIES

The goal of each strategy or action is reduction or prevention of damage from a hazard event. To determine their effectiveness in accomplishing this goal, a set of criteria was applied to each proposed strategy. A set of questions developed by the Committee that included the STAPLEE method was developed to rank the proposed mitigation actions. The STAPLEE method analyzes the Social, Technical, Administrative, Political, Legal, Economic and Environmental aspects of a project and is commonly used by public administration officials and planners for making planning decisions. The following questions were asked about the proposed mitigation strategies identified in Table 10 a – 10i:

- Does it reduce disaster damage?
- Does it contribute to other goals?
- Does it benefit the environment?
- Does it meet regulations?
- Will historic structures be saved or protected?
- Does it help achieve other community goals?
- Could it be implemented quickly?

STAPLEE criteria:

- **Social:** Is the proposed strategy socially acceptable to the community? Are there equity issues involved that would mean that one segment of the community is treated unfairly?
- **Technical:** Will the proposed strategy work? Will it create more problems than it solves?
- **Administrative:** Can the community implement the strategy? Is there someone to coordinate and lead the effort?
- **Political:** Is the strategy politically acceptable? Is there public support both to implement and to maintain the project?
- **Legal:** Is the community authorized to implement the proposed strategy? Is there a clear legal basis or precedent for this activity?
- **Economic:** What are the costs and benefits of this strategy? Does the cost seem reasonable for the size of the problem and the likely benefits?
- **Environmental:** How will the strategy impact the environment? Will the strategy need environmental regulatory approvals?

Each proposed mitigation strategy was evaluated using the above criteria and assigned a score (Good = 3, Average = 2, Poor = 1) based on the above criteria. An evaluation chart with total scores for each strategy can be found in the collection of individual tables under Table 10.

Table 10a: Second Fire Station

Criteria	Evaluation Rating (1-3)
Does it reduce disaster damage?	3
Does it contribute to other goals?	3
Does it benefit the environment?	2
Does it meet regulations?	2
Will historic structures be saved or protected?	2
Does it help achieve other community goals?	3
Could it be implemented quickly?	2
S: Is it Socially acceptable?	2
T: Is it Technically feasible and potentially successful?	3
A: Is it Administratively workable?	2
P: Is it Politically acceptable?	2
L: Is there Legal authority to implement?	3
E: Is it Economically beneficial?	2
E: Are other Environmental approvals required?	2
Score	33

Table 10b: Portable Light

Criteria	Evaluation Rating (1-3)
Does it reduce disaster damage?	2
Does it contribute to other goals?	3
Does it benefit the environment?	1
Does it meet regulations?	3
Will historic structures be saved or protected?	2
Does it help achieve other community goals?	3
Could it be implemented quickly?	3
S: Is it Socially acceptable?	3
T: Is it Technically feasible and potentially successful?	3
A: Is it Administratively workable?	3
P: Is it Politically acceptable?	3
L: Is there Legal authority to implement?	3
E: Is it Economically beneficial?	2
E: Are other Environmental approvals required?	3
Score	37

Table 10c: Modifications to Pickpocket Dam

Criteria	Evaluation Rating (1-3)
Does it reduce disaster damage?	3
Does it contribute to other goals?	3
Does it benefit the environment?	3
Does it meet regulations?	3
Will historic structures be saved or protected?	1
Does it help achieve other community goals?	2
Could it be implemented quickly?	1
S: Is it Socially acceptable?	1
T: Is it Technically feasible and potentially successful?	2
A: Is it Administratively workable?	2
P: Is it Politically acceptable?	1
L: Is there Legal authority to implement?	3
E: Is it Economically beneficial?	2
E: Are other Environmental approvals required?	1
Score	28

Table 10d: Modifications to Colcord Pond Dam

Criteria	Evaluation Rating (1-3)
Does it reduce disaster damage?	3
Does it contribute to other goals?	3
Does it benefit the environment?	3
Does it meet regulations?	3
Will historic structures be saved or protected?	2
Does it help achieve other community goals?	2
Could it be implemented quickly?	1
S: Is it Socially acceptable?	1
T: Is it Technically feasible and potentially successful?	2
A: Is it Administratively workable?	2
P: Is it Politically acceptable?	1
L: Is there Legal authority to implement?	2
E: Is it Economically beneficial?	1
E: Are other Environmental approvals required?	1
Score	27

Table 10e: Move or Upgrade Surface Water Treatment Plan

Criteria	Evaluation Rating (1-3)
Does it reduce disaster damage?	3
Does it contribute to other goals?	3
Does it benefit the environment?	3
Does it meet regulations?	3
Will historic structures be saved or protected?	3
Does it help achieve other community goals?	3
Could it be implemented quickly?	2
S: Is it Socially acceptable?	2
T: Is it Technically feasible and potentially successful?	3
A: Is it Administratively workable?	3
P: Is it Politically acceptable?	2
L: Is there Legal authority to implement?	3
E: Is it Economically beneficial?	2
E: Are other Environmental approvals required?	2
Score	37

Table 10f: Powder Mill Road Flood Analysis

Criteria	Evaluation Rating (1-3)
Does it reduce disaster damage?	1
Does it contribute to other goals?	2
Does it benefit the environment?	3
Does it meet regulations?	3
Will historic structures be saved or protected?	1
Does it help achieve other community goals?	3
Could it be implemented quickly?	3
S: Is it Socially acceptable?	3
T: Is it Technically feasible and potentially successful?	3
A: Is it Administratively workable?	3
P: Is it Politically acceptable?	3
L: Is there Legal authority to implement?	3
E: Is it Economically beneficial?	2
E: Are other Environmental approvals required?	3
Score	36

Table 10g: Acquisition of Development Rights at Exeter Elms

Criteria	Evaluation Rating (1-3)
Does it reduce disaster damage?	3
Does it contribute to other goals?	3
Does it benefit the environment?	3
Does it meet regulations?	3
Will historic structures be saved or protected?	2
Does it help achieve other community goals?	3
Could it be implemented quickly?	3
S: Is it Socially acceptable?	3
T: Is it Technically feasible and potentially successful?	3
A: Is it Administratively workable?	3
P: Is it Politically acceptable?	3
L: Is there Legal authority to implement?	3
E: Is it Economically beneficial?	3
E: Are other Environmental approvals required?	3
Score	41

Table 10h: Replacement of Undersized Water Lines Phase II, Lincoln Street

Criteria	Evaluation Rating (1-3)
Does it reduce disaster damage?	3
Does it contribute to other goals?	3
Does it benefit the environment?	3
Does it meet regulations?	3
Will historic structures be saved or protected?	3
Does it help achieve other community goals?	3
Could it be implemented quickly?	2
S: Is it Socially acceptable?	3
T: Is it Technically feasible and potentially successful?	3
A: Is it Administratively workable?	3
P: Is it Politically acceptable?	3
L: Is there Legal authority to implement?	3
E: Is it Economically beneficial?	3
E: Are other Environmental approvals required?	3
Score	41

Table 10i: Acquire Additional Groundwater Resources

Criteria	Evaluation Rating (1-3)
Does it reduce disaster damage?	3
Does it contribute to other goals?	3
Does it benefit the environment?	2
Does it meet regulations?	3
Will historic structures be saved or protected?	1
Does it help achieve other community goals?	3
Could it be implemented quickly?	2
S: Is it Socially acceptable?	3
T: Is it Technically feasible and potentially successful?	3
A: Is it Administratively workable?	3
P: Is it Politically acceptable?	3
L: Is there Legal authority to implement?	3
E: Is it Economically beneficial?	3
E: Are other Environmental approvals required?	2
Score	37

Table 10j: Implement Recommendations in Vulnerability Assessment

Criteria	Score
Does it reduce disaster damage?	1
Does it contribute to other goals?	2
Does it benefit the environment?	3
Does it meet regulations?	3
Will historic structures be saved or protected?	1
Does it help achieve other community goals?	3
Could it be implemented quickly?	3
S: Is it Socially acceptable?	3
T: Is it Technically feasible and potentially successful?	3
A: Is it Administratively workable?	3
P: Is it Politically acceptable?	3
L: Is there Legal authority to implement?	3
E: Is it Economically beneficial?	2
E: Are other Environmental approvals required?	3
Score	36

CHAPTER IX - IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE FOR PRIORITY MITIGATION STRATEGIES

This step involves developing an action plan that outlines who is responsible for implementing each of the prioritized strategies determined in the previous step, as well as when and how the actions will be implemented. The following questions were asked to develop an implementation schedule for the identified priority mitigation strategies:

- WHO?** Who will lead the implementation efforts? Who will put together funding requests and applications?
- HOW?** How will the community fund these projects? How will the community implement these projects? What resources will be needed to implement these projects?
- WHEN?** When will these actions be implemented, and in what order?

Table 12 is the Action Plan. In addition to the prioritized mitigation projects, Table 11 includes the responsible party (WHO), how the project will be supported (HOW), and what the timeframe is for implementation of the project (WHEN). Also included is a cost estimate for each project if available.

Table 11: Action Plan for Proposed Mitigation Actions

STAPLEE Score	Project	Responsibility/ Oversight	Funding/ Support	Estimated Cost	Time frame
41	Replacement of undersized water lines, Phase II, Lincoln Street	DPW	Town	\$1M	Short-term 1 year or less
41	Acquire Development Rights to Exeter Elms	Town Manager/Select Board/ EMD	Town, HMPG	Unknown	Long -term 3-5 years
37	Move or upgrade surface water treatment plant	DPW	Town, HMPG	\$3M	Medium-term 2-3 years
37	Portable light	Fire Department	Town, HMPG	\$25K	Short-term 1 year or less
37	Acquire additional groundwater resources	DPW/BOS	Town, HMPG	Unknown	Medium-term 2-3years
36	Powder Mill Road Flood Analysis	DPW	Town, HMPG	\$1-3M	Long-term 3-5 years
36	Implement recommendations in Vulnerability Assessment	Planning Board/Select Board	Town	Unknown	Long-term 3-5 years

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STAPLEE Score	Project	Responsibility/ Oversight	Funding/ Support	Estimated Cost	Time frame
33	Second Fire Station	Fire Department	Town, HMPG	\$4.5M	Medium-term 2-3 years
28	Modifications to Pickpocket Dam	DPW	Town, HMPG	Unknown	Long-term 3-5 years
27	Modifications to Colcord Pond Dam	DPW	Town, HMPG	\$500,000	

DRAFT

CHAPTER X - MONITORING, EVALUATING AND UPDATING THE PLAN

Incorporating the Plan into Existing Planning Mechanisms

Upon review and approval by FEMA and the State of New Hampshire, the Plan will be adopted as a standalone document of the Town and as an appendix of the Town's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). The Plan will also be consulted when the Town updates its Capital Improvement Program (CIP). The Planning Board is responsible for updating the CIP annually, and will review the Action Plan during each update. The Planning Board in conjunction with Portsmouth Emergency Management will determine what items can and should be added to the CIP based on the Town's annual budget and possible sources of other funding. Considerations about future land use and proximity to current and potential hazard areas need to be inherently part of the planning process. NH RSA 674:2 III (e) gives cities the authority to include a natural hazards section, which documents the physical characteristics, severity, and extent of any potential natural hazards to the community, within the framework of a Master Plan.

Monitoring, Evaluating and Updating the Plan

Recognizing that many mitigation projects are ongoing, and that while in the implementation stage communities may suffer budget cuts, experience staff turnover, or projects may fail altogether, a good plan needs to provide for periodic monitoring and evaluation of its successes and failures and allow for updates of the Plan where necessary.

To track progress and update the Mitigation Strategies identified in the Action Plan, it is recommended that the Town revisit the Plan annually, or after a hazard event. If it is not realistic or appropriate to revise the Plan every year, then the Plan will be revisited no less than every five years. The Emergency Management Director is responsible for initiating this review with members of the Town that are appropriate including members of the public. In keeping with the process of adopting the 2018 Plan Update, a public hearing to receive public comment on Plan maintenance and updating will be held during any review of the Plan. This publicly noticed meeting will allow for members of the community not involved in developing the Plan to provide input and comments each time the Plan is revised. The final revised Plan will be adopted by the Select Board appropriately, at a second publicly noticed meeting.

Changes should be made to the Plan to accommodate for projects that have failed or are not considered feasible after a review for their consistency with STAPLEE, the timeframe, the community's priorities, and funding resources. Priorities that were not ranked high, but identified as potential mitigation strategies, should be reviewed as well

during the monitoring and update of this Plan to determine feasibility of future implementation.

APPENDIX A:
SUMMARY OF HAZARD MITIGATION STRATEGIES

I. RIVERINE MITIGATION

A. PREVENTION - Prevention measures are intended to keep the problem from occurring in the first place, and/or keep it from getting worse. Future development should not increase flood damage. Building, zoning, planning, and/or code enforcement officials usually administer preventative measures.

1. Planning and Zoning - Land use plans are put in place to guide future development, recommending where - and where not - development should occur. Sensitive and vulnerable lands can be designated for uses that would not be incompatible with occasional flood events - such as parks or wildlife refuges. A Capital Improvements Program can recommend the setting aside of funds for public acquisition of these designated lands. The zoning ordinance can regulate development in these sensitive areas by limiting or preventing some or all development - for example, by designating floodplain overlay, conservation, or agricultural districts.

2. Open Space Preservation - Preserving open space is the best way to prevent flooding and flood damage. Open space preservation should not, however, be limited to the flood plain, since other areas within the watershed may contribute to controlling the runoff that exacerbates flooding. Land Use and Capital Improvement Plans should identify areas to be preserved by acquisition and other means, such as purchasing easements. Aside from outright purchase, open space can also be protected through maintenance agreements with the landowners, or by requiring developers to dedicate land for flood flow, drainage and storage.

3. Floodplain Development Regulations - Floodplain development regulations typically do not prohibit development in the special flood hazard area, but they do impose construction standards on what is built there. The intent is to protect roads and structures from flood damage and to prevent the development from aggravating the flood potential. Floodplain development regulations are generally incorporated into subdivision regulations, building codes, and floodplain ordinances, which either stand-alone or are contained within a zoning ordinance.

Subdivision Regulations: These regulations govern how land will be divided into separate lots or sites. They should require that any flood hazard areas be shown on the plat, and that every lot has a buildable area that is above the base flood elevation.

Building Codes: Standards can be incorporated into building codes that address flood proofing for all new and improved or repaired buildings.

Floodplain Ordinances: Communities that participate in the National Flood Insurance Program are required to adopt the minimum floodplain management regulations, as

developed by FEMA. The regulations set minimum standards for subdivision regulations and building codes. Communities may adopt more stringent standards than those set forth by FEMA.

4. Stormwater Management - Development outside of a floodplain can contribute significantly to flooding by covering impervious surfaces, which increases storm water runoff. Storm water management is usually addressed in subdivision regulations. Developers are typically required to build retention or detention basins to minimize any increase in runoff caused by new or expanded impervious surfaces, or new drainage systems. Generally, there is a prohibition against storm water leaving the site at a rate higher than it did before the development. One technique is to use wet basins as part of the landscaping plan of a development. It might even be possible to site these basins based on a watershed analysis. Since detention only controls the runoff rates and not volumes, other measures must be employed for storm water infiltration - for example, swales, infiltration trenches, vegetative filter strips, and permeable paving blocks.

5. Drainage System Maintenance - Ongoing maintenance of channel and detention basins is necessary if these facilities are to function effectively and efficiently over time. A maintenance program should include regulations that prevent dumping in or altering watercourses or storage basins; regrading and filling should also be regulated. Any maintenance program should include a public education component, so that the public becomes aware of the reasons for the regulations. Many people do not realize the consequences of filling in a ditch or wetland or regrading their yard without concern for runoff patterns.

B. PROPERTY PROTECTION - Property protection measures are used to modify buildings subject to flood damage, rather than to keep floodwaters away. These may be less expensive to implement, as they are often carried out on a cost-sharing basis. In addition, many of these measures do not affect a building's appearance or use, which makes them particularly suitable for historical sites and landmarks.

1. Relocation - Moving structures out of the floodplain is the surest and safest way to protect against damage. Relocation is expensive, however, so this approach will probably not be used except in extreme circumstances. Communities that have areas subject to severe storm surges, ice jams, etc. might want to consider establishing a relocation program, incorporating available assistance.

2. Acquisition - Acquisition by a governmental entity of land in a floodplain serves two main purposes: (1) it ensures that the problem of structures in the floodplain will be addressed; and (2) it has the potential to convert problem areas into community assets, with accompanying environmental benefits. Acquisition is more cost effective than relocation in those areas that are subject to storm surges, ice jams, or flash flooding. Acquisition, followed by demolition, is the most appropriate strategy for those buildings that are simply too expensive to move, as well as for dilapidated structures that are not worth saving or protecting. Relocation can be expensive; however, there are government grants and loans that can be applied toward such efforts.

3. Building Elevation - Elevating a building above the base flood elevation is the best on-site protection strategy. The building could be raised to allow water to run underneath it, or fill could be brought in to elevate the site on which the building sits. This approach is cheaper than relocation and tends to be less disruptive to a neighborhood. Elevation is required by law for new and substantially improved residences in a floodplain and is commonly practiced in flood hazard areas nationwide.

4. Floodproofing - If a building cannot be relocated or elevated, it may be floodproofed. This approach works well in areas of low flood threat. Flood proofing can be accomplished through barriers to flooding, or by treatment to the structure itself.

Barriers: Levees, floodwalls and berms can keep floodwaters from reaching a building. These are useful, however, only in areas subject to shallow flooding.

Dry Flood proofing: This method seals a building against the water by coating the walls with waterproofing compounds or plastic sheeting. Openings, such doors, windows, etc. are closed either permanently with removable shields or with sandbags.

Wet Flood proofing: This technique is usually considered a last resort measure, since water is intentionally allowed into the building in order to minimize pressure on the structure. Approaches range from moving valuable items to higher floors to rebuilding the floodable area. An advantage over other approaches is that simply by moving household goods out of the range of floodwaters, thousands of dollars can be saved in damages.

5. Sewer Backup Protection - Storm water overloads can cause backup into basements through sanitary sewer lines. Houses that have any kind of connection to a sanitary sewer system - whether it is downspouts, footing drain tile, and/or sump pumps, can be flooded during a heavy rain event. To prevent this, there should be no such connections to the system, and all rain and ground water should be directed onto the ground, away from the building. Other protections include:

- Floor drain plugs and floor drain standpipe, which keep water from flowing out of the lowest opening in the house.
- Overhead sewer - keeps water in the sewer line during a backup.
- Backup valve - allows sewage to flow out while preventing backups from flowing into the house.

6. Insurance - Above and beyond standard homeowner insurance, there is other coverage a homeowner can purchase to protect against flood hazard. Two of the most common are National Flood Insurance and basement backup insurance.

National Flood Insurance: When a community participates in the National Flood Insurance Program, any local insurance agent is able to sell separate flood insurance policies under

rules and rates set by FEMA. Rates do not change after claims are paid because they are set on a national basis.

Basement Backup Insurance: National Flood Insurance offers an additional deductible for seepage and sewer backup, provided there is a general condition of flooding in the area that was the proximate cause of the basement getting wet. Most exclude damage from surface flooding that would be covered by the NFIP.

C. NATURAL RESOURCE PROTECTION - Preserving or restoring natural areas or the natural functions of floodplain and watershed areas provide the benefits of eliminating or minimizing losses from floods, as well as improve water quality and wildlife habitats. Parks, recreation, or conservation agencies usually implement such activities. Protection can also be provided through various zoning measures that are specifically designed to protect natural resources.

1. Wetlands Protection Wetlands are capable of storing large amounts of floodwaters, slowing and reducing downstream flows, and filtering the water. Any development that is proposed in a wetland is regulated by either federal and/or state agencies. Depending on the location, the project might fall under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, which in turn, calls upon several other agencies to review the proposal. In New Hampshire, the N.H. Wetlands Board must approve any project that impacts a wetland. And, many communities in New Hampshire also have local wetland ordinances. Generally, the goal is to protect wetlands by preventing development that would adversely affect them. Mitigation techniques are often employed, which might consist of creating a wetland on another site to replace what would be lost through the development. This is not an ideal practice, however, since it takes many years for a new wetland to achieve the same level of quality as an existing one.

2. Erosion and Sedimentation Control - Controlling erosion and sediment runoff during construction and on farmland is important, since eroding soil will typically end up in downstream waterways. And, because sediment tends to settle where the water flow is slower, it will gradually fill in channels and lakes, reducing their ability to carry or store floodwaters. Practices to reduce erosion and sedimentation have two principal components: (1) minimize erosion with vegetation and; (2) capture sediment before it leaves the site. Slowing the runoff increases infiltration into the soil, thereby controlling the loss of topsoil from erosion and the resulting sedimentation. Runoff can be slowed by vegetation, terraces, contour strip farming, no-till farm practices, and impoundments (such as sediment basins, farm ponds, and wetlands).

3. Best Management Practices - Best Management Practices (BMPs) are measures that reduce nonpoint source pollutants that enter waterways. Nonpoint source pollutants are carried by storm water to waterways, and include such things as lawn fertilizers, pesticides, farm chemicals, and oils from street surfaces and industrial sites. BMPs can be incorporated into many aspects of new developments and ongoing land use practices. In New Hampshire, the Department of Environmental Services has developed best management practices for a range of activities, from farming to earth excavations.

D. EMERGENCY SERVICES - Emergency services protect people during and after a flood. Many communities in New Hampshire have emergency management programs in place, administered by an emergency management director (very often the local police or fire chief).

1. Flood Warning - On large rivers, the National Weather Service handles early recognition. Communities on smaller rivers must develop their own warning systems. Warnings may be disseminated in a variety of ways, such as sirens, radio, television, mobile public-address systems, or door-to-door contact. It seems that multiple or redundant systems are the most effective, giving people more than one opportunity to be warned.

2. Flood Response - Flood response refers to actions that are designed to prevent or reduce damage or injury, once a flood threat is recognized. Such actions and the appropriate parties include:

- activating the emergency operations center (emergency director)
- sandbagging designated areas (public works department)
- closing streets and bridges (police department)
- shutting off power to threatened areas (public service)
- releasing children from school (school district)
- ordering an evacuation (Select Board/city council/emergency director)
- opening evacuation shelters (churches, schools, Red Cross, municipal facilities)

These actions should be part of a flood response plan, which should be developed in coordination with the persons and agencies that share the responsibilities. Drills and exercises should be conducted so that the key participants know what they are supposed to do.

3. Critical Facilities Protection - Protecting critical facilities is vital, since expending efforts on these facilities can draw workers and resources away from protecting other parts of City. Buildings or locations vital to the flood response effort:

- emergency operations centers
- police and fire stations
- hospitals
- highway garages
- selected roads and bridges
- evacuation routes
- buildings or locations that, if flooded, would create secondary disasters
- hazardous materials facilities
- water/wastewater treatment plants
- schools
- nursing homes

All such facilities should have their own flood response plan that is coordinated with the community's plan. Nursing homes, other public health facilities, and schools will typically be required by the state to have emergency response plans in place.

4. Health and Safety Maintenance - The flood response plan should identify appropriate measures to prevent danger to health and safety. Such measures include:

- patrolling evacuated areas to prevent looting
- providing safe drinking water
- vaccinating residents for tetanus
- clearing streets
- cleaning up debris

The plan should also identify which agencies will be responsible for carrying out the identified measures. A public information program can be helpful to educate residents on the benefits of taking health and safety precautions.

Structural Projects - Structural projects are used to prevent floodwaters from reaching properties. These are all man-made structures and can be grouped into the six types of discussed below. The shortcomings of structural approaches are that:

- they can be very expensive
- they disturb the land, disrupt natural water flows, and destroy natural habitats
- they are built to an anticipated flood event, and may be exceeded by a greater-than-expected flood
- they can create a false sense of security

Reservoirs - Reservoirs control flooding by holding water behind dams or in storage basins. After a flood peaks, water is released or pumped out slowly at a rate the river downstream can handle.

Reservoirs are suitable for protecting existing development, and they may be the only flood control measure that can protect development close to a watercourse. They are most efficient in deeper valleys or on smaller rivers where there is less water to store. Reservoirs might consist of man-made holes dug to hold the approximate amount of floodwaters, or even abandoned quarries. As with other structural projects, reservoirs:

- are expensive
- occupy a lot of land
- require periodic maintenance
- may fail to prevent damage from floods that exceed their design levels
- may eliminate the natural and beneficial functions of the floodplain

Reservoirs should only be used after a thorough watershed analysis that identifies the most appropriate location and ensures that they would not cause flooding somewhere else. Because they are so expensive and usually involve more than one community, they are typically implemented with the help of state or federal agencies, such as the Army Corps of Engineers.

Levees/Floodwalls - Probably the best known structural flood control measure is either a levee (a barrier of earth) or a floodwall made of steel or concrete erected between the watercourse and the land. If space is a consideration, floodwalls are typically used, since levees need more space. Levees and floodwalls should be set back out of the floodway, so that they will not divert floodwater onto other properties.

Diversions - A diversion is simply a new channel that sends floodwater to a different location, thereby reducing flooding along an existing watercourse. Diversions can be surface channels, overflow weirs, or tunnels. During normal flows, the water stays in the old channel. During flood flows, the stream spills over the diversion channel or tunnel, which carries the excess water to the receiving lake or river.

Diversions are limited by topography; they won't work everywhere. Unless the receiving water body is relatively close to the flood prone stream and the land in between is low and vacant, the cost of creating a diversion can be prohibitive. Where topography and land use are not favorable, a more expensive tunnel is needed. In either case, care must be taken to ensure that the diversion does not create a flooding problem somewhere else.

Channel Modifications - Channel modifications include making a channel wider, deeper, smoother, or straighter. These techniques will result in more water being carried away, but, as with other techniques mentioned, it is important to ensure that the modifications do not create or increase a flooding problem downstream.

Dredging: Dredging is often cost-prohibitive because the dredged material must be disposed of somewhere else, and the stream will usually fill back in with sediment. Dredging is usually undertaken only on larger rivers, and then only to maintain a navigation channel.

Drainage modifications: These include man-made ditches and storm sewers that help drain areas where the surface drainage system is inadequate or where underground drainage ways may be safer or more attractive. These approaches are usually designed to carry the runoff from smaller, more frequent storms.

Storm Sewers - Mitigation techniques for storm sewers include installing new sewers, enlarging small pipes, street improvements, and preventing back flow. Because drainage ditches and storm sewers convey water faster to other locations, improvements are only recommended for small local problems where the receiving body of water can absorb the increased flows without increased flooding.

In many developments, streets are used as part of the drainage system, to carry or hold water from larger, less frequent storms. The streets collect runoff and convey it to a receiving sewer, ditch, or stream. Allowing water to stand in the streets and then draining it slowly can be a more effective and less expensive measure than enlarging sewers and ditches.

Public Information - Public information activities are intended to advise property owners, potential property owners, and visitors about the particular hazards associated with a property,

ways to protect people and property from these hazards, and the natural and beneficial functions of a floodplain.

1. Map Information - Flood maps developed by FEMA outline the boundaries of the flood hazard areas. These maps can be used by anyone interested in a particular property to determine if it is flood-prone. These maps are available from FEMA, the NH Office of Emergency Management, the NH Office of State Planning, or your regional planning commission.

Outreach Projects - Outreach projects are proactive; they give the public information even if they have not asked for it. Outreach projects are designed to encourage people to seek out more information and take steps to protect themselves and their properties. Examples of outreach activities include:

- Mass mailings or newsletters and e-newsletters to all residents
- Posting resource information on City website and social media accounts
- Notices directed to floodplain residents
- Displays in public buildings, malls, etc.
- Newspaper articles and special sections
- Radio and TV news releases and interview shows
- A local flood proofing video for cable TV programs and to loan to organizations
- A detailed property owner handbook tailored for local conditions
- Presentations at meetings of neighborhood groups

Research has shown that outreach programs work, although awareness is not enough. People need to know what they can do about the hazards, so projects should include information on protection measures. Research also shows that locally designed and run programs are much more effective than national advertising.

Real Estate Disclosure - Disclosure of information regarding flood-prone properties is important if potential buyers are to be in a position to mitigate damage. Federally regulated lending institutions are required to advise applicants that a property is in the floodplain. However, this requirement needs to be met only five days prior to closing, and by that time, the applicant is typically committed to the purchase. State laws and local real estate practice can help by making this information available to prospective buyers early in the process.

Library - Your local library can serve as a repository for pertinent information on flooding and flood protection. Some libraries also maintain their own public information campaigns, augmenting the activities of the various governmental agencies involved in flood mitigation.

Technical Assistance - Certain types of technical assistance are available from the NFIP Coordinator, FEMA, and the Natural Resources Conservation District. Community officials can also set up a service delivery program to provide one-on-one sessions with property owners. An example of technical assistance is the flood audit, in which a specialist visits a property. Following the visit, the owner is provided with a written report, detailing the past and potential flood depths, and recommending alternative protection measures.

Environmental Education - Education can be a great mitigating tool, if people can learn what not to do before damage occurs. And the sooner the education begins, the better. Environmental education programs for children can be taught in the schools, park and recreation departments, conservation associations, or youth organizations. An activity can be as involved as course curriculum development or as simple as an explanatory sign near a river. Education programs do not have to be limited to children. Adults can benefit from knowledge of flooding and mitigation measures. And decision-makers, armed with this knowledge, can make a difference in their communities.

II. EARTHQUAKES

A. PREVENTIVE - Planning/zoning to keep critical facilities away from fault lines.

Planning, zoning and building codes to avoid areas below steep slopes or soils subject to liquefaction.

Building codes to prohibit loose masonry, overhangs, etc.

B. PROPERTY PROTECTION:

Acquire and clear hazard areas.

Retrofitting to add braces, remove overhangs.

Apply mylar to windows and glass surfaces to protect from shattering glass.

Tie down major appliances, provide flexible utility connections.

Earthquake insurance riders.

C. EMERGENCY SERVICES - Earthquake response plans to account for secondary problems, such as fires and hazardous materials spills.

D. EMERGENCY SERVICES - Slope stabilization.

III. DAM FAILURE

A. PREVENTIVE:

Dam failure inundation maps.

Planning/zoning/open space preservation to keep area clear.

Building codes with flood elevation based on dam failure.

Dam safety inspections.

Draining the reservoir when conditions appear unsafe.

B. PROPERTY PROTECTION - Acquisition of buildings in the path of a dam breach flood. Flood insurance.

C. EMERGENCY SERVICES - Dam conditioning monitoring; warning and evacuation plans based on dam failure.

D. EMERGENCY SERVICES - Dam improvements, spillway enlargements. Remove unsafe dams.

IV. WILDFIRES

A. PREVENTIVE:

Zoning districts to reflect fire risk zones.

Planning and zoning to restrict development in areas near fire protection and water resources.

Requiring new subdivisions to space buildings, provide firebreaks, on-site water storage, wide roads multiple accesses.

Building code standards for roof materials, spark arrestors.
Maintenance programs to clear dead and dry bush, trees.
Regulation on open fires.

B. PROPERTY PROTECTION:

Retrofitting of roofs and adding spark arrestors.
Landscaping to keep bushes and trees away from structures.
Insurance rates based on distance from fire protection.

C. NATURAL RESOURCE PROTECTION - Prohibit development in high-risk areas.

D. EMERGENCY SERVICES - Fire Fighting

V. WINTER STORMS

A. PREVENTIVE - Building code standards for light frame construction, especially for wind-resistant roofs.

B. PROPERTY PROTECTION:

Storm shutters and windows
Hurricane straps on roofs and overhangs
Seal outside and inside of storm windows and check seals in spring and fall.
Family and/or company severe weather action plan & drills:
include a NOAA weather radio
designate a shelter area or location
keep a disaster supply kit, including stored food and water
keep snow removal equipment in good repair; have extra shovels, sand, rock, salt and gas
know how to turn off water, gas, and electricity at home or work

C. NATURAL RESOURCE PROTECTION - Maintenance program for trimming tree and shrubs

D. EMERGENCY SERVICES - Early warning systems/NOAA Weather Radio Evacuation Plans

**APPENDIX B:
TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR HAZARD MITIGATION**

Local Municipalities must have a FEMA-approved Hazard Mitigation Plan in order to be eligible for Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grants. Information on these grants may be found at:

http://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/1424983165449-38f5dfc69c0bd4ea8a161e8bb7b79553/HMA_Guidance_022715_508.pdf

HAZARD MITIGATION GRANT PROGRAM (HMGP) - Authorized under Section 404 of the Stafford Act, the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) provides grants to States and local governments to implement long-term hazard mitigation measures after a major disaster declaration. The purpose of the program is to reduce the loss of life and property due to natural disasters and to enable mitigation measures to be implemented during the immediate recovery from a disaster. The purpose of the program is to reduce the loss of life and property due to natural disasters

and to enable mitigation measures to be implemented during the immediate recovery from a disaster.

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funding is only available in States following a Presidential disaster declaration. Eligible applicants are:

- State and local governments
- Indian tribes or other tribal organizations
- Certain private non-profit organization

Individual homeowners and businesses may not apply directly to the program; however, a community may apply on their behalf. HMGP funds may be used to fund projects that will reduce or eliminate the losses from future disasters. Projects must provide a long-term solution to a problem, for example, elevation of a home to reduce the risk of flood damages as opposed to buying sandbags and pumps to fight the flood. In addition, a project's potential savings must be more than the cost of implementing the project. Funds may be used to protect either public or private property or to purchase property that has been subjected to, or is in danger of, repetitive damage.

PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION GRANTS PROGRAM - The Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) program provides technical and financial assistance to States and local governments for cost-effective pre-disaster hazard mitigation activities that complement a comprehensive mitigation program, and reduce injuries, loss of life, and damage and destruction of property. FEMA provides grants to States and Federally recognized Indian tribal governments that, in turn, provide sub-grants to local governments (to include Indian Tribal governments) for mitigation activities such as planning and the implementation of projects identified through the evaluation of natural hazards.

FLOOD MITIGATION ASSISTANCE (FMA) PROGRAM - FEMA provides funding to assist States and communities in implementing measures to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to buildings, manufactured homes, and other structures insurable under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). There are three types of grants available under FMA: Planning, Project, and Technical Assistance Grants. FMA Planning Grants are available to States and communities to prepare Flood Mitigation Plans. NFIP-participating communities with approved Flood Mitigation Plans can apply for FMA Project Grants. FMA Project Grants are available to States and NFIP participating communities to implement measures to reduce flood losses. Ten percent of the Project Grant is made available to States as a Technical Assistance Grant. These funds may be used by the State to help administer the program. Communities receiving FMA Planning and Project Grants must be participating in the NFIP.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE GRANT

GUIDELINES - Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG Program) funding is available to local communities and eligible Agencies for projects that fall in FOUR general areas of Emergency Management: Planning activities; Training activities; Drills and Exercises; and Emergency Management Administration. Contact Heather Dunkerley at NHHSEM, heather.dunkerley@dos.nh.gov, 603-223-3614 for assistance.

The following list of possible projects and activities is meant to guide you in selecting projects for an EMA Grant Submission. This list of suggested projects is not intended to be all-inclusive. Local communities or agencies may have other specific projects and activities that reflect local needs based on local capability assessments and local hazards.

Planning Activities may include:

- Develop a Hazard Mitigation Plan for your community.
- Prepare a hazard mitigation project proposal for submission to NHHSEM.
- Create, revise, or update Dam Emergency Action plans.
- Update your local Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). Consider updating a number of specific annexes each year to ensure that the entire plan is updated at least every four years.
- If applicable, develop or incorporate a regional HazMat Team Annex into your EOP.
- Develop an Anti-Terrorism Annex into your EOP.
- Develop a local/regional Debris Management Annex into your EOP.
- Develop and maintain pre-scripted requests for additional assistance (from local area public works, regional mutual aid, State resources, etc.) and local declarations of emergency.
- Develop and maintain written duties and responsibilities for EOC staff positions and agency representatives.
- Develop and maintain a list of private non-profit organizations within your local jurisdiction to ensure that these organizations are included in requests for public assistance funds.
- Prepare a submission for nomination as a "Project Impact" Community.

Training Activities may include:

- Staff members attend training courses at the Emergency Management Institute.
- Staff members attend a "field delivered" training course conducted by NHHSEM.
- Staff members attend other local, State, or nationally sponsored training event, which provides skills or knowledge relevant to emergency management.
- Staff members complete one or more FEMA Independent Study Courses.
- Identify and train a pre-identified local damage assessment team.

Drills and Exercises might include:

- Conduct multi-agency EOC Exercise (Tabletop or Functional) and forward an Exercise Evaluation Report, including after action reports, to NHHSEM (external evaluation of exercises is strongly encouraged). Drills or Exercises might involve any of the following scenarios:
 - Hurricane Exercise
 - Terrorism Exercise
 - Severe Storm Exercise
 - Communications Exercise
 - Mass Causality Exercise involving air, rail, or ship transportation accident
- Participate in multi-State or multi-Jurisdictional Exercise and forward Exercise Report to NHHSEM.
- HazMat Exercise with Regional HazMat Teams

- NHHSEM Communications Exercises
- Observe or evaluate State or local exercise outside your local jurisdiction.
- Assist local agencies and commercial enterprises (nursing homes, dams, prisons, schools, etc.) in developing, executing, and evaluating their exercise.
- Assist local hospitals in developing, executing and evaluating Mass Care, HazMat, Terrorism, and Special Events Exercises.
- Administrative Projects and Activities may include:
- Maintain an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and alternate EOC capable of accommodating staff to respond to local emergencies.
- Establish and maintain a Call-Down List for EOC staff.
- Establish and maintain Emergency Response/Recovery Resource Lists.
- Develop or Update Emergency Management Mutual Aid Agreements with a focus on Damage Assessment, Debris Removal, and Resource Management.
- Develop and maintain written duties and responsibilities for EOC staff positions and agency representatives.
- Develop or Update Procedures for tracking of disaster-related expenses by local agencies.

FLOOD MITIGATION ASSISTANCE (FMA) PROGRAM - FMA was created as part of the National Flood Insurance Reform Act (NFIRA) of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 4101) with the goal of reducing or eliminating claims under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). FMA regulations can be found in 44 CFR Part 78. Funding for the program is provided through the National Flood Insurance Fund. FMA is funded at \$20 million nationally. FMA provides funding to assist States and communities in implementing measures to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to buildings, manufactured homes, and other structures insurable under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

There are three types of grants available under FMA: Planning, Project, and Technical Assistance Grants. FMA Planning Grants are available to States and communities to prepare Flood Mitigation Plans. NFIP-participating communities with approved Flood Mitigation Plans can apply for FMA Project Grants. FMA Project Grants are available to States and NFIP participating communities to implement measures to reduce flood losses. Ten percent of the Project Grant is made available to States as a Technical Assistance Grant. These funds may be used by the State to help administer the program. Communities receiving FMA Planning and Project Grants must be participating in the NFIP. A few examples of eligible FMA projects include: the elevation, acquisition, and relocation of NFIP-insured structures.

States are encouraged to prioritize FMA project grant applications that include repetitive loss properties. The FY 2001 FMA emphasis encourages States and communities to address target repetitive loss properties identified in the Agency's Repetitive Loss Strategy. These include structures with four or more losses, and structures with 2 or more losses where cumulative payments have exceeded the property value. State and communities are also encouraged to develop Plans that address the mitigation of these target repetitive loss properties.

**APPENDIX C:
SAFFIR/SIMPSON HURRICANE SCALE**

Category	Definition	Effects
One	Winds 74-95 mph	No real damage to building structures. Damage primarily to unanchored mobile homes, shrubbery, and trees. Also, some coastal road flooding and minor pier damage
Two	Winds 96-110 mph	Some roofing material, door, and window damage to buildings. Considerable damage to vegetation, mobile homes, and piers. Coastal and low-lying escape routes flood 2-4 hours before arrival of center. Small craft in unprotected anchorages break moorings.
Three	Winds 111-130 mph	Some structural damage to small residences and utility buildings with a minor amount of curtainwall failures. Mobile homes are destroyed. Flooding near the coast destroys smaller structures with larger structures damaged by floating debris. Terrain continuously lower than 5 feet ASL may be flooded inland 8 miles or more.
Four	Winds 131-155 mph	More extensive curtainwall failures with some complete roof structure failure on small residences. Major erosion of beach. Major damage to lower floors of structures near the shore. Terrain continuously lower than 10 feet ASL may be flooded requiring massive evacuation of residential areas inland as far as 6 miles.
Five	Winds greater than 155 mph	Complete roof failure on many residences and industrial buildings. Some complete building failures with small utility buildings blown over or away. Major damage to lower floors of all structures located less than 15 feet ASL and within 500 yards of the shoreline. Massive evacuation of residential areas on low ground within 5 to 10 miles of the shoreline may be required.

Additional information: <http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/aboutsshws.php>

**APPENDIX D:
 ENHANCED FUJITA TORNADO DAMAGE SCALE**

The Enhanced Fujita Scale			
F-Scale Number	Potential Damage	Wind Speed	Type of Damage
F0	Light	65 – 85 mph	Little to no damage to man-made structures. Breaks branches off trees; pushes over shallow-rooted trees; damages signs
F1	Moderate	86 – 110 mph	Beginning of hurricane wind speed; peels surface off roofs; mobile homes pushed off foundations or overturned; moving autos pushed off roads; Moderate damage.
F2	Considerable	111 – 135 mph	Considerable damage. Roofs torn off frame houses; mobile homes demolished; boxcars from trains pushed over; large trees snapped or uprooted; light object missiles generated.
F3	Severe	136 – 165 mph	Roof and some walls torn off well-constructed houses; trains overturned; most trees in forest uprooted; heavy cars lifted and thrown.
F4	Devastating	166 – 200 mph	Well-constructed houses leveled; structures with weak foundations blown away some distance; cars thrown and large missiles generated.
F5	Incredible	Over 200 mph	Strong frame houses leveled off foundations and carried considerable distances; automobile-sized missiles fly through the air in excess of 109 yards; trees debarked; steel reinforced concrete structures badly damaged. Complete devastation.

Additional Information:
<http://www.spc.noaa.gov/faq/tornado/ef-scale.html>

**APPENDIX E:
THE RICHTER MAGNITUDE SCALE**

Earthquake Severity

Magnitudes	Earthquake Effects
Less than 3.5	Generally not felt, but recorded.
3.5-5.4	Often felt, but rarely causes damage.
Under 6.0	At most slight damage to well-designed buildings. Can cause major damage to poorly constructed buildings over small regions.
6.1-6.9	Can be destructive in areas up to about 100 kilometers across where people live.
7.0-7.9	Major earthquake. Can cause serious damage over larger areas.
8 or greater	Great earthquake. Can cause serious damage in areas several hundred kilometers across.

Additional information: <https://earthquake.usgs.gov/learn/topics/mercalli.php>
<https://earthquake.usgs.gov/learn/topics/measure.php>
<https://earthquake.usgs.gov/data/shakemap/>

The Richter Magnitude Scale - Seismic waves are the vibrations from earthquakes that travel through the Earth; they are recorded on instruments called seismographs. Seismographs record a zig-zag trace that shows the varying amplitude of ground oscillations beneath the instrument. Sensitive seismographs, which greatly magnify these ground motions, can detect strong earthquakes from sources anywhere in the world. The time, locations, and magnitude of an earthquake can be determined from the data recorded by seismograph stations.

Earthquakes with magnitude of about 2.0 or less are usually called microearthquakes; they are not commonly felt by people and are generally recorded only on local seismographs. Events with magnitudes of about 4.5 or greater - there are several thousand such shocks annually - are strong enough to be recorded by sensitive seismographs all over the world. Great earthquakes, such as the 1964 Good Friday earthquake in Alaska, have magnitudes of 8.0 or higher. On the average, one earthquake of such size occurs somewhere in the world each year. The Richter Scale has no upper limit. Recently, another scale called the moment magnitude scale has been devised for more precise study of great earthquakes. The Richter Scale is not used to express damage. An earthquake in a densely populated area which results in many deaths and considerable damage may have the same magnitude as a shock in a remote area that does nothing more than frightens wildlife. Large-magnitude earthquakes that occur beneath the oceans may not even be felt by humans.

Town of Exeter, NH
Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
2018

Appendix F

**Extreme Weather Madness
Thunderstorm Criteria**

THUNDERSTORM TYPES	Rainfall Rate/hr	MAX WIND GUST	HAIL SIZE	PEAK TORNADO Possibility	LIGHTNING FREQUENCY (5 min intervals)	Darkness Factor	STORM IMPACT
T-1 – Weak thunderstorms or Thundershowers	.03-10	< 25 MPH	None	None	Only a few strikes during the storm.	Slightly Dark. Sunlight may be seen under the storm.	1. No damage. 2. Gusty winds at times.
T-2 – Moderate Thunderstorms.	.10”-.25”	25-40 MPH	None	None	Occasional 1-10	Moderately Dark. Heavy downpours may cause the need for car lights.	1. Heavy downpours. 2. Occasional lightning. 3. Gusty winds. 4. Very little damage. 5. Small tree branches may break 6. Lawn furniture moved around
T-3 – Heavy Thunderstorms 1. Singular or lines of storms.	.25”-.55”	40-57 MPH	1/4” to 3/4”	EF0	Occasional to Frequent 10-20	Dark. Car lights used. Visibility low in heavy rains. Cars may pull off the road.	1. Minor Damage. 2. Downpours that produce some flooding on streets. 3. Frequent lightning could cause house fires. 4. Hail occurs within the downpours. 5. Small branches are broken. 6. Shingles are blown off roof.
T-4 – Intense Thunderstorms 1. Weaker supercells 2. Row Echos or lines of Storms	.55” – 1.25”	58 to 70 MPH	1” to 1.5”	EF0 to EF1	Frequent 10-30	Very Dark. Car lights used. Some street lights come on.	1. Moderate Damage. 2. Heavy rains can cause flooding to streams and creeks. Roadway flooding. 3. Hail can cause dents on cars and cause crop damage. 3. Wind damage to trees and buildings. 4. Tornado damage. 5. Power outages
T-5 – Extreme Thunderstorms 1. Supercells with family of tornadoes. 2. Derecho Windstorms	1.25” – 4”	Over 70 Mph	Over 1.5” to 4”	EF3 to EF5	Frequent to Continuous. > 30	Pitch Black, Street Lights come on. House lights maybe used	1. Severe Damage to Trees and Property. Damage is widespread. 2. Flooding rains. 3. Damaging hail. 4. Damaging wind gusts to trees and buildings. 5. Tornadoes F3-F5 or family of tornadoes can occur. Tornadoes can cause total devastation. 6. Widespread power outages.

Copyright 2010 AccuWeather.com by Sr. Meteorologist Henry Margusity

**Appendix G
Lightning Risk Definitions**

Lightning Risk Definitions	
Low Risk	Thunderstorms are only expected to be isolated or widely scattered in coverage (20 Percent Chance). Atmospheric conditions do not support frequent cloud-to-ground lightning strikes.
Moderate Risk	Thunderstorms are forecast to be scattered in coverage (30-50 Percent Chance). Atmospheric conditions support frequent cloud-to-ground lightning strikes.
High Risk	Thunderstorms are forecast to be numerous or widespread in coverage (60-100 Percent Chance). Atmospheric conditions support continuous and intense cloud-to-ground lightning strikes.

Appendix H Hail Size Description Chart

Hail Size Description Chart		
Hailstone size	Measurement	
	in.	cm.
bb	< 1/4	< 0.64
pea	1/4	0.64
dime	7/10	1.8
penny	3/4	1.9
nickel	7/8	2.2
quarter	1	2.5
half dollar	1 1/4	3.2
golf ball	1 3/4	4.4
billiard ball	2 1/8	5.4
tennis ball	2 1/2	6.4
baseball	2 3/4	7.0
softball	3.8	9.7
Compact disc / DVD	4 3/4	12.1

Note: Hail size refers to the diameter of the hailstone.

Appendix I Sperry-Pitz Ice Accumulation Index

The Sperry-Pitz Ice Accumulation Index, or "SPIA Index" – Copyright, February, 2009

ICE DAMAGE INDEX	DAMAGE AND IMPACT DESCRIPTIONS
0	Minimal risk of damage to exposed utility systems; no alerts or advisories needed for crews, few outages.
1	Some isolated or localized utility interruptions are possible, typically lasting only a few hours. Roads and bridges may become slick and hazardous.
2	Scattered utility interruptions expected, typically lasting 12 to 24 hours. Roads and travel conditions may be extremely hazardous due to ice accumulation.
3	Numerous utility interruptions with some damage to main feeder lines and equipment expected. Tree limb damage is excessive. Outages lasting 1 – 5 days.
4	Prolonged & widespread utility interruptions with extensive damage to main distribution feeder lines & some high voltage transmission lines/structures. Outages lasting 5 – 10 days.
5	Catastrophic damage to entire exposed utility systems, including both distribution and transmission networks. Outages could last several weeks in some areas. Shelters needed.

(Categories of damage are based upon combinations of precipitation totals, temperatures and wind speeds/directions.)

Appendix J

Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Exposure Zones – NIST Technical Note 1748, January 2013

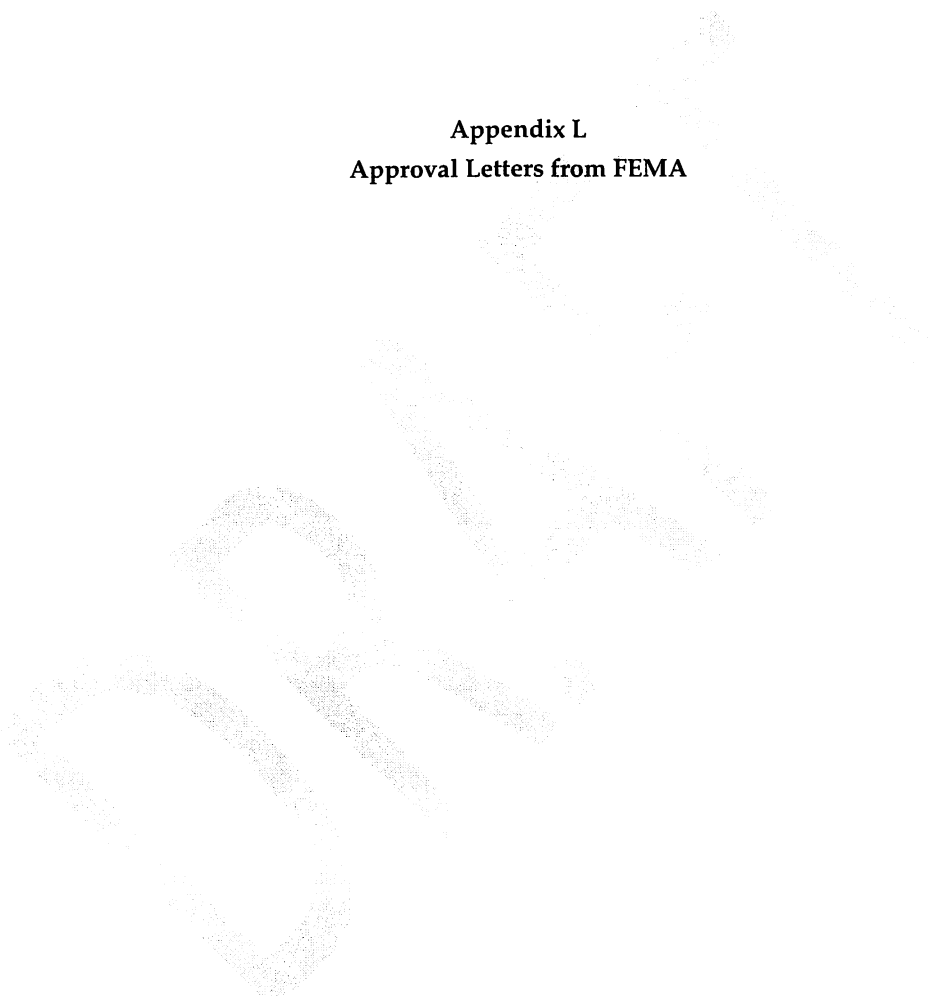
Source: National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), US Dept. of Commerce

Table 4: E-Scale Building Construction Classes and Attributes

WUI scale	Building Construction Class	Ignition Vulnerabilities from Embers and Fire	Building Construction and Landscaping Attributes for Protection against Embers
E1 or F1	WUI 1	None	Normal Construction Requirements: - Maintained Landscaping - Local AHJ-Approved Access for firefighting equipment
E2 or F2	WUI 2	In this area, highly volatile fuels could be ignited by embers. Weathered, dry combustibles with large surface areas can become targets for ignition from embers.	Low Construction Hardening Requirements: - Treated combustibles allowed on structure - Attached treated combustibles allowed - Treated combustibles allowed around structure - Low flammability plants - Irrigated and well maintained Landscaping - Local AHJ-Approved Access for firefighting equipment
E3 or F3	WUI 3	Exposed combustibles are likely to ignite in this area from high ember flux or high heat flux	Intermediate Construction Hardening Requirements: - No exposed combustibles on structure - Combustibles placed well away from structure - Low flammability plants - Irrigated and well maintained landscaping - Local AHJ-Approved Access for firefighting equipment
E4 or F4	WUI 4	Ignition of combustibles from direct flame contact is likely.	High Construction Hardening Requirements: - No exposed combustibles - All vents, opening must be closed - Windows and doors must be covered with insulated non-combustible coverings. - Irrigated and well maintained low flammability landscaping - Local AHJ-Approved Access for firefighting equipment

Appendix K
Documentation of Planning Process
Notice of Public Hearing on Draft Plan

Appendix L
Approval Letters from FEMA





TOWN OF EXETER

Planning and Building Department

10 FRONT STREET • EXETER, NH • 03833-3792 • (603) 778-0591 • FAX 772-4709

www.exeternh.gov

Date: May 16, 2018

To: Russ Dean, Town Manager

From: Dave Sharples, Town Planner

Re: Municipal Technical Assistance Grant Letter of Support request

I am writing this memorandum to request that the Select Board consider providing a letter of support for a Municipal Technical Assistance Grant application I intend to submit on or before June 1, 2018. I have completed a draft of the application for your review. I intend to utilize \$5,000 of my Studies budget as the required cash match as I will be requesting \$20,000 for the project.

If awarded the grant, I intend to hire a consultant to develop a draft proposal to incentivize the creation of affordable housing and infill development through a feature-based Zoning Ordinance. Although not crafted, the general idea of the ordinance would be to allow the Planning Board flexibility in allowing higher density and variations from standard dimensional requirements with a strong focus on good urban design and a high quality street edge connection. In addition to creating a draft ordinance, the consultant would conduct a public outreach campaign to educate and solicit input from the community regarding the project.

This project is consistent with the Action Agenda in our Master Plan. Specifically, the following Master Plan Action Agenda items support this project: Grow: #'s 1, 2, 3a, 3b, 3c, 4a, 4b, 8, 9, and 11. Connect: # 2c. Communicate: #'s 4, 5, and 6.

I have appeared before the Conservation Commission and the Planning Board that have unanimously supported this request. I am also on the agenda for the Economic Development Commission agenda later this month. If the Select Board is so inclined, I would ask for a vote to support this effort and authorize the Chair to provide a letter on the Board's behalf.

Thank you.

Enclosure – 1

Town of Exeter New Hampshire Municipal Technical Assistance Grant 2018-2019 Application

- a. Town of Exeter 10 Front Street Exeter New Hampshire 03833
- b. Dave Sharples, Exeter Town Planner, 603-773-6114, dsharples@exeternh.gov
- c. Exeter year round Population: 14,483 (2015 US Census Bureau)
- d. Median Family income: \$94,514. Median Household Income: \$73,519 (ACS 2011-2015)
- e. Master Plan is 3 months old adopted February 22, 2018.
- f. This project would support the following Master Plan Action Agenda items: Grow: #'s 1, 2, 3a, 3b, 3c, 4a, 4b, 8, 9, and 11. Connect: # 2c. Communicate: #'s 4, 5, and 6.
- g. \$20,000 is being requested
- h. \$5,000 cash match shall be provided from Studies line item in the current 2018 Planning Department budget. Proof attached.
- i. \$25,000 total project budget
- j. I hereby certify that the information in this application is true and complete to the best of my belief:

Russell Dean, Town Manager Exeter NH

What is the housing challenge that your community is facing? How is this showing up/being demonstrated (e.g. Have you done surveys, or is it reflected in your Master Plan?) What impact is this challenge having on your community and/or its members?

The Town, and its neighboring municipalities in the seacoast area, is facing a steady increase in costs of all types of housing including rentals and ownership as documented in our recently completed Report of the Exeter Housing Committee May 2017. Regarding home ownership costs, the Report states:

“The American Community Survey (ACS) provides a direct measure of affordability for both owners and renters, based in monthly housing costs. In the 2010-2014 ACS, 36.8% of owner-households (in Exeter) with a mortgage paid more than 30% of their income for housing... These are households that, by State definition, are living in homes that are ‘unaffordable’ based on the costs of housing relative to household income.”

The Report also identifies the issue with rental units and states:

“For renter households, those living in housing that exceeds the affordability threshold is even higher: 45.8% in Exeter... This is a sobering statistic, suggesting that almost half of renter households are in housing situations that are defined as unaffordable.”

Due to these statistics, the main challenge Exeter faces is how the town can encourage the development of affordable housing while maintaining the character of our community. A secondary challenge is how we educate the community about the benefits of supplying a range of housing options that promotes economic and social vitality.

Although the Town has an affordable density bonus in our ordinances, only one development has taken advantage of in the last 30 years. Many of the provisions in our current Zoning Ordinance do not incentive dense development that can allow affordable housing to be built. Conversely, there are credible arguments that setbacks, frontage and lot area requirements, and required perimeter buffer strips can increase the cost of housing for the end user and be a headwind against the creation of affordable housing choices.

This challenge has been well documented during our recent Master Plan update and in the recent report issued by the Town’s Housing Advisory Committee (relevant portions of both documents attached). Specifically, the Master Plan’s Action Agenda section lists the tasks the town should pursue in the coming years. 10 of the 13 actions listed under the “Grow” category support efforts for the creation of infill and affordable housing development and educating the community on this important issue.

The impacts on the community has been rising costs of residential rental units and home ownership resulting in folks that would like to live and work in Exeter unable to find affordable housing. This potentially has resulted in surrounding towns, particularly to the west, in developing more housing to the meet the needs of Exeter’s workforce. It may also be adding to the demographic shift in Exeter toward an older population with younger families moving further away from employment centers to areas where they can afford to live but have longer

commutes. The impact to our local businesses is also being felt. Many local retail and service establishments have a difficult time finding workers to fill positions. For example, the manager of a new restaurant that is coming to Exeter was “shocked” at the low turnout for their job fair they had at the local library. Other local establishments have been forced to recruit workers from Manchester and other urban areas and provide transportation to and from work due to the lack of a local workforce for retail/service positions. We believe that this issue is connected to the lack of affordable housing in Exeter and surrounding communities.

What do you intend to do with the funding?

The Town would hire the Horsley Witten Group, who recently updated our Master Plan, to complete two main tasks. One task would be to have the consultant complete a review of our existing provisions on the development of affordable housing units to determine what can be done to further incentivize the creation of affordable housing. After review and public outreach, the consultant will develop a draft ordinance designed to promote and incentivize feature-based density, the creation of affordable housing units, with an emphasis on high quality urban design. One basic premise behind the ordinance will be allowing increased density around existing public transit facilities (i.e. DownEaster train station and COAST Bus routes) and reduced setbacks in exchange for quality urban design that focuses on the street edge connection and requires the development of affordable units.

The other task would be to develop and implement a public outreach campaign that focuses on educating the community on the benefits of an ordinance that promoted feature based density and residential development that includes affordable units. The first task of the outreach effort will include the development of a Public Participation Plan. This will be followed by the development of a project website that will provide information such as a glossary of common terms that will be used when discussing affordable housing and density, factsheets, project updates, demonstration photos/sketches, events calendar and draft materials. We intend to have several public events that will include walking tours, an open-house/mini charrette, and a final public meeting to summarize and present the findings and results from the process.

A complete list of tasks and associated budget for each of the two main tasks is provided as an attachment.

What outcome(s) are you aiming for/what do you want to achieve?

There are two main outcomes the Town would like to achieve. First, the Town wants to educate the public about the need for affordable housing options and how it is connected to the vibrancy and resiliency of a community. The second outcome would be the Town adopts an ordinance that promotes the development of denser housing with at least a portion of the units considered affordable.

Would these outcomes support any part(s) of your Master Plan?

Yes. If the Town achieves the desired outcomes, it would specifically support the following Action Agenda items in our Master Plan as also stated in the cover letter: Grow: #'s 1, 2, 3a, 3b, 3c, 4a, 4b, 8, 9, and 11. Connect: # 2c. Communicate: #'s 4, 5, and 6.

Would these outcomes have an impact on other aspects of your community, such as economic development, job creation, transportation investments, or other plans?

Yes, the addition of affordable housing units and more dense development in areas where supporting infrastructure already exists will have a positive effect on economic development, job creation, transportation investments, and curbing urban sprawl by incentivizing infill development. Economic development efforts will be enhanced as the Economic Development Director consistently hears from existing and potential businesses in Exeter about the need for a local workforce and the ability for their workers to live in the seacoast area. The Town will become more attractive to potential new companies exploring to move to the area to create jobs as long as adequate housing is provided in the area.

The focus areas will be downtown, Portsmouth Ave and the Lincoln Street area where the Amtrak train station is located. The Town is hopeful that the creation of denser, affordable housing will promote upgrades to existing transit facilities and/or the addition of new transit options that are supported by higher density housing.

The successful implementation of this program will have positive impacts on land use by providing an incentive for the development of new housing stock in areas where the supporting infrastructure (roads, water, sewer, natural gas, etc.) already exist and limit the creation of new public assets that require ongoing maintenance.

How will you know if this project is a success?

There are a several ways the Town will use to measure the success of the project. One determinant is to track all public participation to make sure we are reaching enough people in the community. We can measure this by tracking hits on the website/social media platforms, survey responses, and attendance at public forums. During our recent Master Plan update, we tracked participation and had several hundred residents attend two public forums; we had over 250 responses to a survey, and had 331 residents sign up for updates on our Master Plan website.

We will also measure success if the result is a proposed amendment to our Zoning Ordinance that is adopted at the 2019 Town Meeting. While public outreach and adopting a new ordinance that encourages feature based density and affordable housing are important measures of success, the real success will be determined by developers/landowners taking advantage of the new regulations and constructing projects under these provisions. If the Town got at least one project to be built under the new ordinance during then I would deem the project a success.

Community Outreach and Engagement

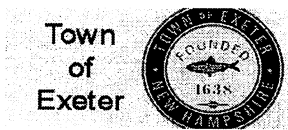
The Town of Exeter views this project as important to all community members and will encourage participation from all of those interested in this important topic. That said, we will specifically target the following groups/stakeholders as part of our Public Participation Plan for this effort:

- Town Land Use Boards including the Planning Board, Conservation Commission, and Historic District Commission;
- Town of Exeter Select Board;
- The Workforce Housing Coalition of the Greater Seacoast;
- The Exeter Development Commission;
- The Rockingham Regional Planning Commission;
- The Exeter Housing Advisory Committee;
- Elected officials and town employees in surrounding towns;
- Property owners within the focus areas; and,
- Business owners who have expressed concerns over the lack of local housing options for their employees (these include but are not limited to

In addition to the list above, the Town will reach out to all other residents of the community through the use of a project website, social media, Town electronic message boards, email blasts, local government access channels, and press releases to the Exeter Newsletter.

5/18/2018

Town of Exeter, NH Mail - Swasey Park Turn around



Russ Dean <rdean@exeternh.gov>

Swasey Park Turn around

Florence Ruffner <florence@ruffnerre.net>
To: Russell Dean <rdean@exeternh.gov>

Wed, May 16, 2018 at 11:06 AM

Hi Russ,

Attached is the proposal the Trustees approved to pick up 1/3 of the cost. This was voted on at our meeting on 5/14/18.

Thanks,

Florence

 **SRuffner RE18051611000.pdf**
156K

T. Buck Construction, Inc.249 Merrow Rd Auburn, ME 04210
207-783-6223 * FAX 207-783-3970**PROPOSAL****7**

Proposal Submitted to: Wright-Pierce	Phone: Fax:	Date 5/9/2018
Street: 230 Commerce Way, Suite 302	Job Name Exeter NH, Contract #3 Main Pump Station Upgrade	
City, State & Zip Code: Portsmouth, NH 03801	Job Location: Exeter NH	
Engineer: Andy Morrill		Job Phone:

We hereby submit specifications and estimate for:

Provide labor, material and equipment to grade and pave turn around per Wright-Pierces Sketch Figure 1 dated May 2018

Labor		\$	1,196.00	
Material				
Filter Fabric, Loam, fine grading, Stone		\$	2,872.00	
Sub contractor		\$	480.00	
Paving Mobilization		\$	1,100.00	
Equipment		\$	3,040.00	
		\$	8,688.00	
	15%	\$	1,303.20	
		\$	9,991.20	\$ 9,991.20
203 CYDS of Aggregate Base Bid Item #7	\$33.00/CYD	\$	6,699.00	\$ 6,699.00
59 Tons Driveway Pavement Bid Item #6	\$190/ton	\$	11,210.00	\$ 11,210.00

CREDIT FOR HAMMER HEAD

13.88 CYDS of Aggregate Base Bid #7	\$33.00/CYD		(\$458.00)
8.74 TONS Driveway Pavement Bid Item #6	\$190/Ton		\$ (1,662.00)

TOTAL \$25,780.20

- 1) If this proposal is excepted T Buck will require a 5 day extension added to the contract time
- 2) This work cannot be performed until the ground dry's out
- 3) Price is based on doing the work while T Buck has the equipment onsite. If equipment is demobilized there will be additional charges to re mobilize equipment.
- 4) Price does not include supplying underdrain piping to Catch basin Labor for installation only
- 5) Price based on connecting to existing under drain pipe at catch basin

We Propose hereby to furnish material and labor complete in accordance with above specifications, for the sum of:

TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY DOLLARS

All material is guaranteed to be as specified. All work to be completed in a workmanlike manner according to standard practices. Any alteration or deviation from above specifications involving extra costs will be executed only upon written orders, and will become an extra charge over and above the estimate. All agreements contingent upon strikes, accidents or delays beyond our control. Owner to carry fire, tornado and other necessary insurance. Our workers are fully covered by Workman's Compensation Insurance.

**Authorized
Signature**

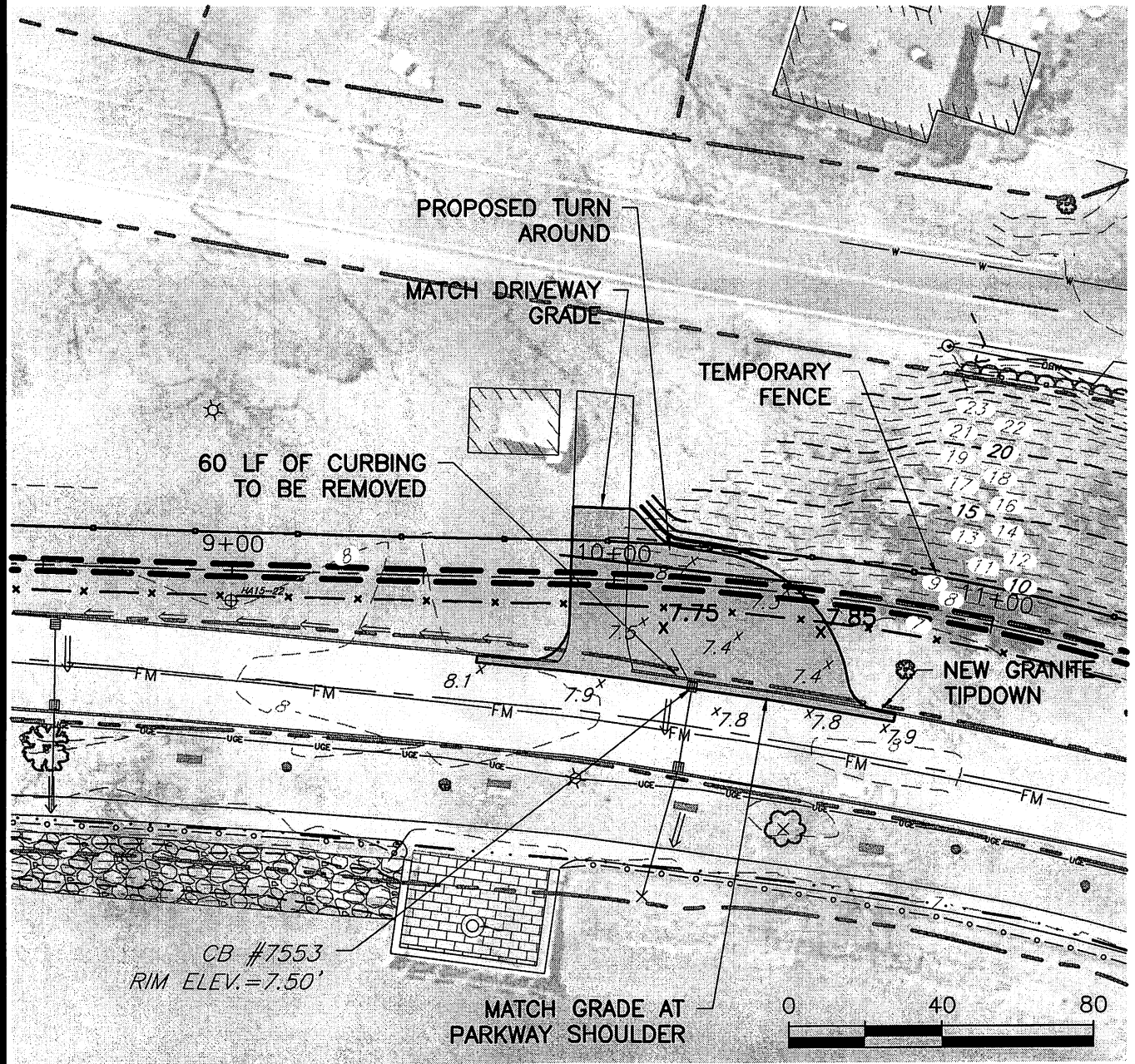
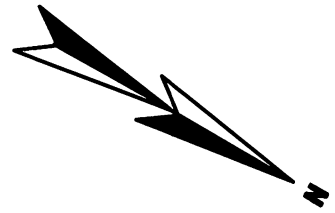
Bruce Kenney

 Note: This proposal may be withdrawn
by us if not accepted within 5 days.

Acceptance of Proposal- The above prices, specifications and the work as specified. Payment will be made as outlined above.

Date of acceptance _____

Signature _____



EXETER, NEW HAMPSHIRE
 CONTRACT NO. 3
 MAIN PUMP STATION UPGRADES

PROJ NO: 12883 DATE: MAY 2018

NO.	REVISIONS	DRAWN BY	APP'D
1	TURN AROUND OPTION A		EJL
2			
3			



FIGURE NO. 1
 REFERENCE: DWG C-5

FIGURE:
FIG1

Town of Hampton

Town Manager's Office

MAY 03 2018

Received



May 1, 2018

Mr. Russ Dean
Town Manager
Town of Exeter
10 Front Street
Exeter, NH 03833

RE: Intermunicipal Agreement between the Town of Hampton and the Town of Exeter for the disposal of sewage

Dear Mr. Dean;

Please find enclosed three original signed agreements for the disposal of sewage between the Towns of Hampton and Exeter. If you would be kind enough to have your Board of Selectmen sign the agreements and return two originals to the Town of Hampton, it would be much appreciated.

Our Town Attorney will file one of the originals with the Attorney General's office for their approval.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Kristina Ostman
Administrative Assistant Town Manager's Office

INTERMUNICIPAL AGREEMENT FOR THE DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE FROM THE ROBERTS DRIVE AND THE WARNER LANE AREAS OF THE TOWN OF HAMPTON BETWEEN THE TOWN OF HAMPTON AND THE TOWN OF EXETER.

This Agreement is made and entered into, pursuant to New Hampshire Revised Statutes Annotated, Chapter 53-A by and between the Town of Hampton, 100 Winnacunnet Road, Hampton, New Hampshire ("Hampton") and the Town of Exeter, 10 Front Street, Exeter, New Hampshire ("Exeter"), who agree to the commitments, terms and conditions contained in this Intermunicipal Agreement (the "Agreement").

WHEREAS, the Town of Hampton voted at its Annual Town Meeting held on March 11, 1969 under Article 20 in the Warrant for that Meeting to install a sanitary sewer system in the Warner Lane and Roberts Drive area in said Hampton and authorized the reimbursement of Exeter for disposal for the sewage collected from that system; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Exeter is willing for said sanitary sewer system to be connected to its sanitary sewer system and to convey, treat, and dispose of the sewage there from; and

WHEREAS, Hampton and Exeter entered into an Agreement dated October 28, 1985 for such connection, conveyance, treatment and disposal that now needs to be updated; and

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual promises hereinafter set forth, Hampton and Exeter agree as follows:

1. That Exeter shall permit the sewage from the Warner Lane, Roberts Drive, Donna Lane, Rosa Drive, and Exeter Road areas to be discharged into the Exeter sanitary sewer system and shall convey, treat, and dispose of the sewage therefrom at the Exeter sanitary sewer treatment plant; and
2. The number of single family Hampton dwelling units to be connected shall be the thirty (30) residences and the one (1) pre-existing commercial unit in accordance with the attached list of Properties Served; and
3. No multi-family Hampton dwelling units may be connected unless the written approval of the Exeter Board of Selectmen is first obtained; and
4. Tie-ins to the Hampton sanitary sewer system located in the Warner Lane, Roberts Drive, Donna Lane, Rosa Drive, and Exeter Road area shall be done in accordance with the Hampton and Exeter Sewer Rules and Regulations in accordance with whichever is more stringent; and
5. Inspection of tie-ins shall be the responsibility of Hampton who will notify and be required to have Exeter inspect all tie-ins with Hampton; and
6. Hampton shall pay to Exeter for the services provided in this Agreement for the thirty (30) single family dwelling units and one (1) commercial unit connected to the Exeter sanitary sewer system; a sum each year based on the Exeter rate system but not less than \$23,646.80, and this sum will be modified upon changes of use with respect to the number of residences and types of residences under the agreement. Also, the sum will change or adjust as new rates and fees are updated, adopted and implemented by the Exeter Board of Selectmen for rate payers.

Documentation will be sent to the Town of Hampton notifying Hampton of changes to rates and fees.

7. In the event that Exeter authorizes additional single family dwelling unit tie-ins to the Exeter sewer system in the Warner Lane, Roberts Drive, Donna Lane, Rosa Drive, and Exeter Road area the annual sewer system charge in sub-section (6) above shall be increased by Exeter's flat fee calculations for sewer for each unit authorized as rates and fees are updated, adopted and implemented by the Exeter Board of Selectmen for ratepayers. Currently (November, 2017) the flat rate sewer fees per quarter are: **\$95.70** for 1 bedroom unit; **\$152.44** for 2 bedroom unit, **\$209.10** for 3 bedroom unit, **\$265.80** for 4 bedroom unit, **\$322.50** for 5 bedroom unit, **\$379.20** for 6 bedroom unit. These fees include the current sewer quarterly service fees of **\$39.00** per quarter.
8. No commercial or industrial use shall be allowed to connect to said sewer system except for those that were already connected at the time that this Intermunicipal Agreement is approved by Hampton and Exeter.
9. Should any of the properties listed as part of this Agreement add a bedroom or accessory dwelling use, or other material item that may impact the sewer rate charged to that dwelling under the most current Exeter rates established, the Town of Exeter shall be notified by the Town of Hampton so it may adjust its collection of fees related to the Agreement accordingly.

Ordinances, Rules and Regulations Apply

The Ordinances, Rules and Regulations of the Towns of Exeter and Hampton as they now exist or may be changed from time to time shall apply to all activities under this Agreement, except as to Changes in Charges, which are addressed below. In cases where the Ordinances, Rules and Regulations differ, the more stringent of which shall govern.

Changes in Charges

Should circumstances require a change in the rates or fees in this Agreement the Exeter Board of Selectmen shall meet, determine, and approve the new rates and charges for the services performed under this Agreement before said changes in charges go into effect as to the Town of Hampton.

Annual Review of Agreement

This Agreement shall be reviewed annually and shall continue in full force and effect from year to year until revoked provided, however, that Exeter or Hampton may revoke this Agreement, if, in the opinion of the Exeter Board of Selectmen or the Hampton Board of Selectmen, continued participation shall become unduly burdensome to Exeter or Hampton, but if revoked by Exeter, written notice thereof must be given to Hampton providing a reasonable time in which to make other arrangements for the proper disposal of sanitary sewage from the Warner Lane and Roberts Drive area.

Administration

This Agreement shall be jointly administered by the Boards of Selectmen of Exeter and Hampton in accordance with the above terms.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereunto set their hands and seals by the respective Selectmen of the Town of Exeter and the Town of Hampton _____.

Town of Exeter Select Board

Julie Gilman, Chairwoman

Kathy Corson, Vice Chair

Molly Cowan, Clerk


Anne L. Surman

Don Clement

Town of Hampton Board of Selectmen



Russell D. Bridle, Chairman



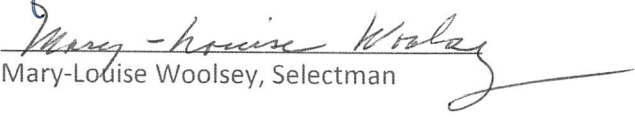
Regina M. Barnes, Vice-chairman



Richard P. Griffin, Selectmen



James A. Waddell, Selectmen



Mary-Louise Woolsey, Selectman

Appendix A: List of Affected Properties as of April 12, 2018

Town of Hampton-						
<u>Address</u>	<u># Bedrooms</u>	<u>Quarterly Fee 2017</u>	<u>Yearly Fee 2017</u>	<u>Quarterly Fee 2018</u>	<u>Yearly Fee 2018</u>	
750 Exeter Road	office-2	\$152.44	\$609.76	\$197.68	\$790.72	
7 Robert's Drive	2	\$152.44	\$609.76	\$197.68	\$790.72	
6 Rosa Road	2	\$152.44	\$609.76	\$197.68	\$790.72	
7 Warner Lane	2	\$152.44	\$609.76	\$197.68	\$790.72	
10 Warner Lane	2	\$152.44	\$609.76	\$197.68	\$790.72	
1 Donna's Lane	3	\$209.10	\$836.40	\$276.52	\$1,106.08	
2 Donna's Lane	3	N/A	N/A	\$276.52	\$1,106.08	
3 Donna's Lane	3	\$209.10	\$836.40	\$276.52	\$1,106.08	
740 Exeter Road	3	N/A	N/A	\$276.52	\$1,106.08	
744 Exeter Road	3	\$209.10	\$836.40	\$276.52	\$1,106.08	
2 Robert's Drive	3	\$209.10	\$836.40	\$276.52	\$1,106.08	
4 Robert's Drive	3	\$209.10	\$836.40	\$276.52	\$1,106.08	
5 Robert's Drive	3	\$209.10	\$836.40	\$276.52	\$1,106.08	
8 Robert's Drive	3	\$209.10	\$836.40	\$276.52	\$1,106.08	
12 Robert's Drive	3	\$209.10	\$836.40	\$276.52	\$1,106.08	
13 Robert's Drive	3	\$209.10	\$836.40	\$276.52	\$1,106.08	
15 Robert's Drive	3	\$209.10	\$836.40	\$276.52	\$1,106.08	
4 Rosa Road	3	\$209.10	\$836.40	\$276.52	\$1,106.08	
3 Warner Lane	3	\$209.10	\$836.40	\$276.52	\$1,106.08	
4 Warner Lane	3	\$209.10	\$836.40	\$276.52	\$1,106.08	
5 Warner Lane	3	\$209.10	\$836.40	\$276.52	\$1,106.08	
8 Warner Lane	3	\$209.10	\$836.40	\$276.52	\$1,106.08	
9 Warner Lane	3	\$209.10	\$836.40	\$276.52	\$1,106.08	
11 Warner Lane	3	\$209.10	\$836.40	\$276.52	\$1,106.08	
12 Warner Lane	3	\$209.10	\$836.40	\$276.52	\$1,106.08	
6 Robert's Drive	4	\$209.10	\$836.40	\$355.36	\$1,421.44	
9 Robert's Drive	4	\$265.80	\$1,063.20	\$355.36	\$1,421.44	
10 Robert's Drive	4	\$265.80	\$1,063.20	\$355.36	\$1,421.44	
11 Robert's Drive	5	\$322.50	\$1,290.00	\$434.20	\$1,736.80	
6 Warner Lane	5	\$322.50	\$1,290.00	\$434.20	\$1,736.80	
	85	\$5,911.70	\$23,646.80	\$8,453.28	\$33,813.12	
752 Exeter Road	3	\$209.10	\$836.40	This has been converted to a water/sewer account, the same as Exeter residents. They tapped into our water system 11/17/10		

**TOWN OF EXETER
MEMORANDUM**

TO: Select Board

FROM: Town Manager

RE: Property Use Policy
Alcohol Use in Town Buildings Policy

DATE: May 18th, 2018

A further update for the Select Board on these issues follows.

Our current property use policy is out of date and is in need of repeal and replacement. In looking over our old policy, it is being rewritten to address the following issues:

1. Allowable Users (in order of preference);
2. Recognition of other permitting authorities (Library, Parks/Recreation, Arts Committee);
3. Policy on Restricted Areas;
4. Section on Scheduling;
5. Differentiation between basic property use and a “special event” requiring a full blown form covering all aspects of a special event. An example of this would be use of the Town Hall main floor for a play rehearsal versus the “special event” of the play itself;
6. A more detailed form for all requested special events to apply equally across all facilities in place for municipal use;
7. Definition of “town sponsored event”;
8. Addressing that permission for alcohol use will require approval by Police Chief and will apply equally to anyone who wishes to either serve alcohol or conduct a wine tasting with proper licensing/certifications, aka meeting all state, federal and local regulations on same.

We expect to have a draft of this new policy with the accompanying forms ready for discussion at your meeting on June 4th. In the meantime, we would welcome any questions or comments you may have.

List for Select Board meeting May 21, 2018

Vet Credit

Map/Lot	Location	Amount
61/13	2 Greenleaf Dr	Denial
68/6/211	2 Sterling Hill Lane U211	500.00

Elderly Exemption

Map/Lot	Location	Amount
29/8	4 Pine St	152,251
64/65	3 Jady Hill Ct	152,251

Disability Exemption

Map/Lot	Location	Amount
95/64/143	18 Morton St	125,000

Abatement

Map/Lot	Location	Amount
110/2/80	80 Exeter Elms CG	127.74
110/2/80	80 Exeter Elms CG	163.30
104/1/1	Court St	447.65
104/1/1	Court St	412.63
104/1/1	Court St	266.15
104/1/1	Court St	279.06
104/1/1	Court St	219.52

Jeopardy Tax

Map/Lot	Location	Amount
87/14/14B	14 Second St	337.30
87/14/2A	2 First St	251.64
87/14/3B	3 Second St	224.87
87/8/C-21	40 Hampton Rd C-21	159.28

Yield Tax

Map/Lot	Location	Amount
47/8	183 Epping Road	198.94

List for Select Board's meeting May 21, 2018

Water / Sewer Department Abatement's		
<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Christine Paccito	64 Columbus Ave	\$493.27 (W & S)
Susanne Foley	3 Warren Ave	\$613.52 (Sewer Only)

Abatement Request – Water/Sewer Department

Meeting Date: 5/21/18

Applicant: Christine Paccito, 64 Columbus Avenue.

Property Description: 64 Columbus Avenue is a single-family home. The property is owned by Frank & Christine Paccito.

Discussion:

The Water & Sewer Department received an abatement request in April 2018. The Water & Sewer Department did not go to the home to do any investigations, leak checks, or any data downloading. The leak was identified by the homeowner's mother. Homeowner's mother found a running toilet.

Conclusion:

Based on the abatement request, the Water & Sewer Department believes a leak occurred on the property. Select board policy states that in the event the source or cause of the abnormally high consumption is related to a leak due to customer negligence such as failure to maintain internal (private) plumbing fixtures in good repair, the customer shall be held responsible for the entire bill. If the Board wishes to grant the abatement for the water & sewer usage, the calculated abatement amount is \$493.27 for a new bill total of \$639.06.

Special Notes:

Replaced toilet and has seemingly corrected the problem.

Select Board Review: _____

Accept Request: _____

Deny Request: _____

Chairperson Initials: _____

Water & Sewer Abatement Receipt

Reason for Abatement: The Select Board made a decision to grant abatement according to Select Board Policy 08-30

Abatement Amounts: \$493.27 (W &S)

New bills total: \$639.06 (W &S)

BOS Signature: _____

BOS Signature: _____

BOS Signature: _____

BOS Signature: _____

BOS Signature: _____

Town of Exeter



Water/Sewer Abatement Request Form

Please Print:

Full Name: CHRISTINE PACCITO
Mailing Address: 64 COLUMBUS AVE
EXETER, NH
Service/Property Address: 64 COLUMBUS AVE
EXETER, NH

Today's Date: 4-28-18
Account Number: 333346000
Route Number:
Phone Number: 603-828-8923

Utility Abatement Requested for: Water [checked] Sewer [] Water & Sewer [checked]
Date of Bill:
Billing Period from 1/20/18 to 4/18/18
Amount of Bill: \$ 1132.33

Owner's reason for the abatement request (Please be as specific as possible): I was away from 3/27/18 through 4/4/18. The toilet was apparently running - my mom discovered it the day before I was to return home. It has since been replaced & has seemingly corrected the problem.

Signature of Applicant: Christine Paccito
Date: 4-28-18

Signature of Billing Office:
Date:

Do not write below this line

Reviewed by:
Date of Review:

Comments:

Total Usage= gallons
-Q -year Average- (+ +) / = gallons
Excess above average- gallons
Half of Excess gets abated- gallons

Due
Remaining excess- gal -yr average- gal Billable usage- gal
Tier 1-- rates Tier 3-- rates
water gal * \$ /1000 gal = \$ water gal * \$ /1000 gal = \$
sewer gal * \$ /1000 gal = \$ sewer gal * \$ /1000 gal = \$
Tier 2--rates
water gal * \$ /1000 gal = \$
sewer gal * \$ /1000 gal = \$

Total due=

Recommendation: Disapprove Approve Amount: \$

Approval/Disapproval Signature:
Date:

If you disagree with the decision of the Department of Public Works & the Finance Department, you may appeal to the Town of Exeter Board of Selectmen. If you wish to appeal, please sign below and return this form to the Finance Department at 10 Front Street.

Signature of Applicant
Date

N_SIGHT R900 Repo
 Data Logging Report Daily
 Meter Combination: WATER, 5/8" - 1" T-10, GALLONS
 Interval Date Range: 01/20/2018 - 04/26/2018

Interval Read Date	Interval Reading	Interval Consumption	Minor Backflow	Major Backflow	Intermittent Leak	Continuous Leak
02/28/2018	0.0	0.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
03/01/2018	0.0	0.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
03/02/2018	343824.3	343830.1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
03/03/2018	343961.9	131.8	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
03/04/2018	343961.9	109.5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
03/05/2018	344172.1	100.7	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
03/06/2018	344176.2	100.1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
03/07/2018	344346.0	73.8	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
03/08/2018	344376.6	60.9	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
03/09/2018	344497.7	90.8	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
03/10/2018	344569.4	91.9	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
03/11/2018	344656.5	66.9	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
03/12/2018	344716.7	60.2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
03/13/2018	344716.7	74.4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
03/14/2018	344890.9	99.8	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
03/15/2018	344938.8	64.2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
03/16/2018	344997.0	90.4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
03/17/2018	345137.6	92.1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
03/18/2018	345198.8	106.3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
03/19/2018	345317.7	73.8	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
03/20/2018	345396.7	79.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
03/21/2018	345486.8	90.1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
03/22/2018	345546.1	59.3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
03/23/2018	345546.1	118.5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
03/24/2018	345758.5	93.9	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
03/25/2018	345824.3	153.8	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
03/26/2018	345977.4	65.1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
03/27/2018	349694.0	5766.7	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
03/28/2018	358515.6	7064.6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
03/29/2018	365551.9	7036.7	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
03/30/2018	372624.9	7070.8	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
03/31/2018	379666.3	7038.3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
04/01/2018	381413.2	7073.5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
04/02/2018	393817.8	7078.8	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
04/03/2018	397332.2	3887.7	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
04/04/2018	398021.1	26.6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
04/05/2018	398142.7	162.9	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
04/06/2018	398246.2	62.2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
04/07/2018	398336.5	90.3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

52017.1
gallons

Abatement Request – Water/Sewer Department

Meeting Date: 5/14/18

Applicant: Susanne Foley, 3 Warren Avenue.

Property Description: 3 Warren Avenue is a single-family home. The property is owned by Susanne Foley.

Discussion:

The Water & Sewer Department received an abatement request in May 2018. The Water & Sewer Department did not go to the home to do any investigation or leak checks, but did do data downloading from the meter. The leak was identified by the homeowner. Homeowner found outside water spigot had been turned on. The abatement request indicated the water was shut off once the spigot was identified as the source of the usage.

Conclusion:

Based on the documented abatement request, the Water & Sewer Department believes a leak occurred on the property. Select board policy states that in the event the source or cause of the abnormally high consumption is related to a leak due to customer negligence such as failure to maintain internal (private) plumbing fixtures in good repair, the customer shall be held responsible for the entire bill. If the Select Board wishes to grant the abatement for the sewer usage portion above the usage average, the calculated abatement amount is \$613.52 for a new bill total of \$1,007.40.

Special Notes:

Homeowner thinks kids may have turned the water on

Board of Selectmen Review: _____

Accept Request: _____

Deny Request: _____

Chairperson Initials: _____

Water & Sewer Abatement Receipt

Reason for Abatement: The Board of Selectmen made a decision to grant abatement according to Selectman Policy 08-30

Abatement Amounts: \$613.52 (S only)

New bills total: \$1,007.40(S only)

BOS Signature: _____

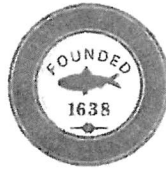
BOS Signature: _____

BOS Signature: _____

BOS Signature: _____

BOS Signature: _____

Town of Exeter



Water/Sewer Abatement Request Form

Please Print:

Full Name: Susanne Foley
Mailing Address: 3 Warren Ave
Exeter NH.
Service/Property Address: _____

Today's Date: 5-7-18
Account Number: 323235900
Route Number: _____
Phone Number: 778-0630

Utility Abatement Requested for: Water: Sewer: _____ Water & Sewer: _____
Date of Bill: _____ Billing Period from _____ to _____ Amount of Bill: \$ 1620-

Owner's reason for the abatement request (Please be as specific as possible): I found that the spicket for my hose was furred on and was left running. My backyard is used for a shortcut for the kids in the neighborhood and I think one of them turned it on.

Signature of Applicant Susanne Foley

Date 5-7-18.

Signature of Billing Office _____

Date _____

Do not write below this line

Reviewed by: _____ Date of Review: _____
Comments: _____

Total Usage= _____ gallons
-Q -year Average- (_____ + _____ + _____) / _____ = _____ gallons
Excess above average- _____ gallons
Half of Excess gets abated- _____ gallons

Due

Remaining excess- _____ gal -yr average- _____ gal Billable usage- _____ gal

Tier 1-- rates

water _____ gal * \$ _____ /1000 gal = \$ _____
sewer _____ gal * \$ _____ /1000 gal = \$ _____
\$ _____

Tier 3-- rates

water _____ gal * \$ _____ /1000 gal = \$ _____
sewer _____ gal * \$ _____ /1000 gal = \$ _____
\$ _____

Tier 2-- rates

water _____ gal * \$ _____ /1000 gal = \$ _____
sewer _____ gal * \$ _____ /1000 gal = \$ _____
\$ _____

Total due= _____

Recommendation: _____ Disapprove _____ Approve Amount: \$ _____

Approval/Disapproval Signature: _____ Date: _____

If you disagree with the decision of the Department of Public Works & the Finance Department, you may appeal to the Town of Exeter Board of Selectmen. If you wish to appeal, please sign below and return this form to the Finance Department at 10 Front Street.

Signature of Applicant _____

Date _____



**TOWN OF EXETER
WATER AND SEWER COLLECTION**

10 FRONT STREET
EXETER, NH 03833-2792
For Billing Questions: (603)773-6157 7:00am -3:00 pm
EMAIL: watersewerbilling@exeternh.gov

**FOR PAYMENT QUESTIONS
(603) 773-6108**

8:15 AM - 4:00 PM

181 1 AV 0.375 P:181 / T:1 / S:



FOLEY SUSANNE
3 WARREN AVE
EXETER NH 03833-1615



Note to Residents:

NEW 2018 WATER & SEWER RATES EFFECTIVE AS OF MARCH 2018

Water

Service Fee: \$40.50 per quarter
Tier 1: \$8.12 per 1,000 gallons of use up to 21,000 gallons
Tier 2: \$10.16 per 1,000 gallons of use 21,001 to 105,000 gallons
Tier 3: \$12.19 per 1,000 gallons of use 105,001 gallons and above

Sewer

Service Fee: \$40.00 per quarter
Tier 1: \$7.30 per 1,000 gallons of use up to 21,000 gallons
Tier 2: \$9.13 per 1,000 gallons of use 21,001 to 105,000 gallons
Tier 3: \$10.95 per 1,000 gallons of use 105,001 gallons and above

BILL DETAILS 89 Days of Water Usage Previous Read Date: 01/19/2018 - Read Date: 04/18/2018

ACCOUNT NO.	BILLING PERIOD	BILLING CYCLE	METER READINGS		USAGE
			PREVIOUS	PRESENT	
323235900	01/19/2018 - 04/18/2018	Quarterly	151280	231720	80440

Your average daily use was 903.82 gallons
BILL DATE:
04/30/2018

BILLED TO:

WATER CONSUMPTION	8.120	\$	170.52
WATER CONSUMPTION	10.160	\$	603.91
WATER SERVICE FEE		\$	40.50
SEWER CONSUMPTION	7.300	\$	153.30
SEWER CONSUMPTION	9.130	\$	542.69
SEWER SERVICE FEE		\$	40.00
WATER TURN ON/OFF		\$	70.00
INTEREST		\$	13.85

SERVICE ADDRESS:
3 WARREN AVENUE

Last Payment: \$300.00 made 02/28/2018

TOTAL CURRENT CHARGES	\$	1,620.92
PAST DUE	\$	378.49

**12% ANNUAL INTEREST CHARGED
IF NOT PAID BY DUE DATE.**

TOTAL AMOUNT DUE \$ ~~2,013.26~~

OWNER is liable for all water bills even if not received & OWNER is responsible for preventing service pipes & meter from freezing during cold weather.
All water passing through meter will be charged, whether used, wasted, irrigation system malfunction or lost by leakage.
If we are unable to gain access to meter, or if meter is not working properly, an estimated bill will be mailed.
FAILURE to make payment may result in disconnection of service.

PLEASE SEPARATE REMITTANCE STUB AT THIS PERFORATION AND RETURN WITH PAYMENT



TOWN OF EXETER
WATER AND SEWER COLLECTION
10 FRONT STREET
EXETER, NH 03833-2792

REMITTANCE STUB

SERVICE LOC: 3 WARREN AVENUE
BILL#: 151109
ACCOUNT NO.: 323235900
AMOUNT DUE BY 05/31/2018 : \$2,013.26

MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO: TOWN OF EXETER
Please include your account number on your check.

CHECK HERE FOR ADDRESS CHANGES AND COMPLETE REVERSE SIDE.

AMOUNT ENCLOSED

\$

FOLEY SUSANNE
3 WARREN AVENUE
EXETER, NH 03833

TOWN OF EXETER
WATER AND SEWER COLLECTION
PO BOX 9520
MANCHESTER NH 03108-9520

N_SIGHT R900 Report
Data Logging Report Daily

MIU ID: 1850694418

Meter Combination: WATER, 5/8" - 1" T-10, GALLONS

Interval Date Range: 01/31/2018 - 05/07/2018

Interval Read Date	Interval Reading	Interval Consumption	Minor Backflow	Major Backflow	Intermittent Leak	Continuous Leak
01/31/2018	152562.0	54.3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
02/01/2018	152638.3	83.9	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
02/02/2018	152755.8	111.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
02/03/2018	152898.7	142.9	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
02/04/2018	152902.4	62.5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
02/05/2018	153010.8	49.9	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
02/06/2018	153037.9	160.0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
02/07/2018	153264.7	92.5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
02/08/2018	153328.9	73.6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
02/09/2018	153420.1	93.2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
02/10/2018	153508.5	79.4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
02/11/2018	153513.3	117.5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
02/12/2018	153808.8	180.5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
02/13/2018	153835.4	152.2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
02/14/2018	154016.1	58.8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
02/15/2018	154130.8	141.1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
02/16/2018	154217.3	57.5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
02/17/2018	154341.7	142.1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
02/18/2018	154369.1	112.8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
02/19/2018	154647.1	173.7	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
02/20/2018	154681.9	116.7	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
02/21/2018	154841.5	77.7	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
02/22/2018	154910.2	71.2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
02/23/2018	155014.6	111.2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
02/24/2018	155154.0	135.0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
02/25/2018	155168.6	161.4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
02/26/2018	155394.3	76.5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
02/27/2018	155421.2	56.3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
02/28/2018	155472.5	19.4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
03/01/2018	155918.1	541.9	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
03/02/2018	157291.9	1348.1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
03/03/2018	159175.8	1907.8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
03/04/2018	159682.5	2085.2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
03/05/2018	163502.6	2245.0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
03/06/2018	164823.2	2491.6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
03/07/2018	168743.9	2763.9	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
03/08/2018	171143.2	2876.4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
03/09/2018	174483.6	2882.6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
03/10/2018	177570.0	3082.6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

start →

N_SIGHT R900 Report
Data Logging Report Daily

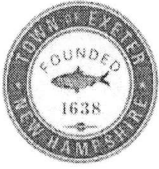
MIU ID: 1850694418

Meter Combination: WATER, 5/8" - 1" T-10, GALLONS

Interval Date Range: 01/31/2018 - 05/07/2018

Interval Read Date	Interval Reading	Interval Consumption	Minor Backflow	Major Backflow	Intermittent Leak	Continuous Leak
03/11/2018	177953.8	3161.1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
03/12/2018	184014.7	3292.4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
03/13/2018	185455.7	3557.6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
03/14/2018	191165.9	3597.0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
03/15/2018	193594.1	3500.8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
03/16/2018	198329.3	3669.6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
03/17/2018	201935.6	3606.7	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
03/18/2018	205699.9	3768.9	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
03/19/2018	209402.1	3701.8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
03/20/2018	210490.5	3710.0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
03/21/2018	216859.8	3749.5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
03/22/2018	219060.9	3772.4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
03/23/2018	224452.7	3826.9	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
03/24/2018	227946.0	3985.0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
03/25/2018	229528.0	930.7	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
03/26/2018	229550.9	89.2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
03/27/2018	229685.3	69.3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
03/28/2018	229739.2	57.5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
03/29/2018	229856.1	129.5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
03/30/2018	229917.9	45.5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
03/31/2018	229919.0	75.8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
04/01/2018	230150.8	158.4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
04/02/2018	230176.6	63.5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
04/03/2018	230318.5	101.8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
04/04/2018	230401.5	95.9	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
04/05/2018	230439.6	25.2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
04/06/2018	230477.9	38.3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
04/07/2018	230477.9	109.9	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
04/08/2018	230714.4	126.6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
04/09/2018	230731.4	51.6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
04/10/2018	230804.9	41.4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
04/11/2018	230832.3	58.1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
04/12/2018	230934.9	71.9	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
04/13/2018	230974.8	37.4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
04/14/2018	230977.3	88.2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
04/15/2018	231134.7	72.8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
04/16/2018	231277.4	527.8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
04/17/2018	231717.7	54.1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
04/18/2018	231758.7	88.1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

finish)



Application for Town Hall Facility Use

Faxed #: 603-777-1514 or emailed: sriffle@exeternh.gov
Forms can be mailed: Town of Exeter, 10 Front Street, Exeter, NH 03833

Facility Requested: Town Hall (Main Floor/Town Hall Stage) Balcony

Representative Information:

Name: Ken Mendis Address: 5 Kinloch Drive
Town/State/Zip: Stratham NH Phone: 603-395-1242
Email: ksmendis2015@comcast.net Date of Application: May 14, 2018

Organization Information:

Name: Racial Unity Team Exeter Address: 5 Kinloch Drive
Town/State/Zip: Stratham, NH 03885 Phone: 603-395-1242

Reservation Information:

Type of Event/Meeting: Board Meeting - Exeter Walk a Mile event Date: May 23, 2018
Times of Event: 6:30 - 8:00 PM Times needed for set-up/clean-up: 10 minutes
of tables: 2 # of chairs: 15
List materials being used for this event: None
Will food/beverages be served? No Description: Planning meeting for Walk a Mile for Racial Unity

Requirements:

Rental Fee: For Town Hall use there is a fee of \$125.00 per day. A rental fee waiver may be requested fee in writing.

Cleaning Deposit: A cleaning deposit of \$100 is required of any user serving food or beverages. If the town determines after use that the building was acceptably cleaned, the deposit fee will be returned to the user. No food is allowed in Main Hall of the Town Hall. If food is to be served and/or prepared in foyer or room on the right of the foyer, the electrical outlet cannot exceed 20 amps.

Tech/AV Services: There is a fee of \$80 an hour for any Tech/AV services needed. Services must be arranged in advance. Email extvg@exeternh.gov to coordinate.

Liability Insurance Required: The Town requires liability insurance to be submitted with this completed application. Required insurance amounts: General Liability/Bodily Injury/Property Damage: \$300,000/\$1,000,000. The Town of Exeter must be listed as additionally insured.

Keys: Access to a town building after normal business hours requires a key sign out. Forms and keys can be obtained from the Town Manager's office at the Town Office during normal business hours (there is no other option for obtaining a key). A key can be collected up to 24 hours before your event (with the exception of Sunday events).

Signing below acknowledges receipt of and agreement to all rules, regulations and requirements pertaining to the use of a town facility. Access to the 2nd floor is not allowed during events. Bathroom are accessed from outside the Town Hall. Permit approvals are contingent upon proper insurance and fees paid to the Town of Exeter.

Applicant signature: [Signature] Date: MAY 14, 2018

Authorized by the Select Board /Designee: _____ Date: _____

Office Use Only.

Liability Insurance: On file In-process Will receive by _____

Fee: Paid Will pay by _____ Non-profit fee waiver requested

MAY 04 2018



Application for Event Use of Town Facility

Forms submitted to: Town of Exeter, 10 Front Street, Exeter, NH 03833

Fax #: 603-777-1514 email: sriffle@exeternh.gov

Received

Use Request: Town Hall (Main Floor) Bandstand Parking - # Spaces _____ Location _____

Signboard Request: Poster Board Week: _____ Plywood Board Week: _____

Representative:

Name: Scott Ruffner Address: 11 Hall Place
Town/State/Zip: Exeter, NH 03833 Phone: 603-512-8396
Email: TownExeterArtsMusic@Gmail.com

Organization:

Name: TEAM Address: 111R Water Street
Town/State/Zip: Exeter, NH 03033 Phone: 603-512-8396

Reservation Details:

Type of Event/Meeting: First Friday Date: May 3rd, 2019
Times of Event: 5-10pm Times needed for set-up/clean-up: 2pm-11pm
Will food/beverages be served/prepared in the foyer or room to the right? Yes No
If Tech/ AV Services are Needed, provide details*: _____

Requirements:

Rental Fee: For Town Hall use there is a fee of \$125 per day. A rental fee waiver may be requested in writing.

Cleaning Deposit: A cleaning deposit of \$100 is required of any user serving food or beverages. If the town determines after use that the building was acceptably cleaned, the deposit fee will be returned to the user. No food is allowed in Main Hall of the Town Hall. If food is to be served and/or prepared in foyer of Town Hall, the electrical outlet cannot exceed 20 amps.

***Tech/AV Services:** There is a fee of \$80 an hour for any Tech/AV services needed. Services must be arranged in advance. Email aswanson@exeternh.gov to coordinate.

Liability Insurance Required: The Town requires liability insurance to be submitted with this completed application. Required insurance amounts: General Liability/Bodily Injury/Property Damage: \$300,000/\$1,000,000. The Town of Exeter must be listed as additional insured.

Keys: Access to a town building after normal business hours requires a key sign out. Forms and keys can be obtained from the Town Manager's office at the Town Office during normal business hours (there is no other option for obtaining a key). A key can be collected up to 24 hours before your event (with the exception of Sunday events).

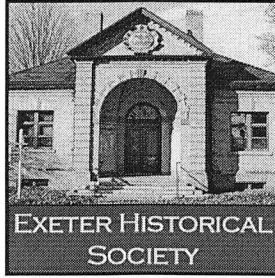
Signing below acknowledges receipt of and agreement to all rules, regulations and requirements pertaining to the use of a town facility. Permit approvals are contingent upon proper insurance and fees paid to the Town of Exeter.

Applicant signature: [Signature] Date: 5-3-2018

Authorized by the Board of Selectmen/Designee: _____ Date: _____

Office Use Only:

Liability Insurance: On file In-process Fee: Paid Non-profit fee waiver requested



May 15, 2018

Exeter Select Board
10 Front St
Exeter, NH 03833

Dear Members,

The Exeter Historical Society produces a series of short video histories called *Exeter History Minute*, which run on our website and on YouTube. We would like to present a piece about the history of Exeter's town seal and request permission to use an image of the seal in the video. If possible, we'd like to create this video by the end of June as the alewives are running (swimming?) at this time and their story ties in with the image on the town seal.

Yours Respectfully,

Barbara M. Rimkunas

Barbara Rimkunas, curator
Exeter Historical Society
P.O. Box 924, 47 Front St
Exeter, NH 03833

603-778-2335
info@exeterhistory.org



May 11, 2018

Board of Selectmen
Town of Exeter
10 Front Street
Exeter, NH 03833

Re: Xfinity TV Changes

Dear Chairman and Members of the Board:

As part of our commitment to keep you informed of changes impacting Comcast customers in your community, please find below the following changes:

- On or about June 25, 2018, the names of some of our products, services and equipment will change to help simplify our customer experience. For example, 'Digital Converter' will change to 'TV Box', 'Digital Additional Outlet Service' will change to 'Service to Additional TV' and 'Digital Transport Adapter' will change to 'TV Adapter'. Customers will notice these changes on their bill and can visit xfinity.com/billnamechanges for details.
- Beginning on or about July 10, 2018, QVC will move from ch 58 to ch 82; WYDN will no longer be available on ch 1058, but will continue to be available on ch 1048.

Customers are receiving this information via bill message. However should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at 603.334.3603.

Sincerely,

Jay Somers

Jay Somers, Sr. Manager
Government Affairs

V8

Town Manager's Office

MAY 15 2018

Received

Town
of
Exeter



Russ Dean <rdean@exeternh.gov>

Request

Karen Desrosiers <kdesrosiers@ttlc.net>

Fri, May 18, 2018 at 10:36 AM

To: Julie D Gilman <juliedgilman@comcast.net>, Kathy Corson <kathykcorson@gmail.com>, Don Clement <dclement43@comcast.net>, mcowan@exeternh.gov, Anne Surman <annesurman3@gmail.com>, Russ Dean <rdean@exeternh.gov>

To the Exeter Select Board and Russ Dean -

There is a virus in Exeter, and it has been allowed to run rampant. It is getting worse, and it is long past time for something to be done about it. The hostility, bullying, and intimidation tactics need to stop. People, including myself, are being repeatedly slandered, threatened, and harassed, and no one is doing anything about it. I have been reporting bullying and harassment to Town Management for three years and have been basically ignored.

Wednesday night a horde of people attended the Arts Committee meeting. It's a public meeting, so they have that right, and normally that would be exciting. It's the first time in 25 years the committee had more than a half dozen visitors at a meeting. But, they came with the clear intent to bully and intimidate the committee and derail the work we are attempting to do. They were disruptive, rude, sarcastic, and disrespectful. Dan Chartrand was among the leaders of the pack, and his behavior was an embarrassment. (His behavior at the Swasey Trustee meeting in April, verbally attacking Selectwoman Anne Surman was nothing short of disgusting.) This group's efforts at the Arts Committee meeting were an attempt to receive special treatment for TEAM, but the Arts Committee follows the policies and procedures of the town, fairly and equally for all organizations. We do not discriminate against anyone, including TEAM, and we do not give special treatment to anyone, including TEAM.

Unfortunately, a precedent has been set by town management, repeatedly giving special permissions and exceptions to TEAM for over three years, allowing them to run roughshod over everyone, and they now seem to feel somehow entitled to do whatever they want, behave however they want, and attack whomever stands in their way.

Much of this hostile environment that has taken hold over Exeter has stemmed from and fed off of the actions of Scott Ruffner. He and his followers have spread their virus through Exeter for over three years. I have been personally bullied, threatened, publicly slandered and defamed, yelled at on the street and in the gallery, and more, with no support from town management. And I'm not the only one; far from it. And all the while, he has been allowed by the town to skirt around policies and procedures and break the law, with no repercussions.

I am sick to death of being constantly harassed and attacked, of repeatedly being put in a position to defend myself or the Arts Committee against baseless lies and false accusations, and never receiving the benefit of the doubt or support from town management.

I volunteer a minimum of 25 hours a month for the benefit of this town, and at least twice that in March during Youth Art Month and December with all the holiday events. I have been giving a large percentage of my life to volunteering in this town for over ten years. I have done it because I love working with the arts community and fostering arts for the town, and I'm extremely proud of the work the Arts Committee does and has done. I deserve to be treated better. We all do.

"All that is necessary for the triumph of evil is that good men do nothing." Enough is enough. I urge you to take a good hard look at what is really going on, and do your research. This town runs on volunteers, but we are rapidly reaching a state where this is a hostile work environment, and it is no longer safe to be a volunteer in Exeter. I urge you to stand up to the true root of the problem here and support the people who are actually working for the benefit of the community not our own pockets. Will you let one man and his horde of followers continue to bulldoze over everyone and everything, or will you stand up for what is true and right? I am once again officially asking the Selectboard to support the volunteers of this town and put a stop to this madness.

I have repeatedly made myself available to town management, and I do so again. I am happy to meet with anyone, to answer questions and provide documentation.

Best, Karen

--

Karen A Desrosiers

Writer - Artist - Teacher



Website: www.karendesrosiers.com

Facebook: Karen Desrosiers, Author & Artist

Twitter: @KarenDExeter

Gallery: fineartamerica.com/profiles/karen-desrosiers.html

TEAM Exeter
to me

Begin forwarded message:

From: TEAM Exeter <townexeterartsmusic@gmail.com>
Date: May 3, 2018 at 5:41:27 PM EDT
To: exeterarts@gmail.com, deansheryl@comcast.net
Cc: ASurman@exeternh.gov, kcorson@exeternh.gov, dclement@exeternh.gov, jgilman@exeternh.gov, mccowan@exeternh.gov, Keri Marshall <mjaw@nh.ultranet.com>
Subject: Arts.Sustain.Ability 2019 at 2nd Floor Gallery

Greetings,

Please find attached an application for "Arts.Sustain.Ability" returning to the 2nd Floor Gallery in May of 2019, this time as a full month show like the other annual events held at the gallery. The show we just completed was a big success and very well received by both the contributing artists, guests, collaborating downtown businesses and other town organizations. The exhibit generated a lot of buzz and interest in not only the space, but Exeter as an attraction for the arts. We had guests travel from Rhode Island, Maine and Massachusetts to attend the opening night reception.

We wanted to thank Dean Scott for being the liaison to the show from the committee, and being a big help and very supportive. We would like to ask that in the future the EAC helps promote all guest organization shows in the gallery, including TEAM's, through your website and Facebook pages. When myself, Sharon, and Marissa were on the committee, we pushed to make that change and help support everyone, even if there isn't a current EAC member involved with that organization. We noticed that the Seacoast Photographers show this month is being promoted which is great.

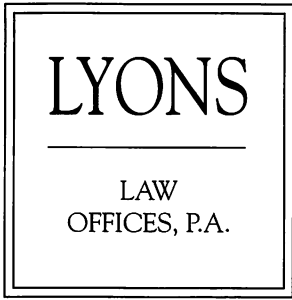
We have the 2nd Annual Exeter Arts & Music Fest coming up on May 19th, and hope to have your promotional support with this event which celebrates our local artists and musicians. Having "Arts.Sustain.Ability" in May of next year would allow us to build up some great momentum to the fest and draw even more attention to our beautiful community gallery that weekend with extended programming.

We would like to remind the committee that Article 28 was voted in by Exeter citizens, encouraging you to give priority to Exeter-based organizations. Again, with members who have served on the EAC collectively for over 10 years, I think we have earned the right to be able to host our own annual one month show like everyone else.

We intend to have members and supporters of our organization present at your next meeting while our application is reviewed and voted on, and respectfully request that the meeting be held in the town offices where it can be publicly recorded and viewed.

Thank you for your consideration,

Scott Ruffner
www.TeamExeter.com



JOHN E. LYONS, JR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW
E-MAIL: JLYONS@LYONSLAW.NET

ONE NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE
SUITE 235
PORTSMOUTH, NH 03801

TELEPHONE: 603.431.5144
FAX: 603.431.5181
WEBSITE: WWW.LYONSLAW.NET

ANTJE S. BOURDAGES
PARALEGAL
E-MAIL: ABOURDAGES@LYONSLAW.NET

May 11, 2018

HAND DELIVERED

Julie Gilman, Chair
Exeter Select Board
10 Front Street
Exeter, NH 03833

RE: 12 Front Street

Dear Chair Gilman,

As you know, I represent Anne Bushnell, Trustee of the Anne C. Bushnell 2004 Trust as Amended and Restated 2011 ("Restated Trust"), the owner of 12 Front Street. Pursuant to the attached Site Plan, Ms. Bushnell is in the process of seeking authority to develop her property.

As part of that development, my client is requesting that we be allowed to appear before the Select Board at its May 21, 2018 meeting. My client is respectfully proposing and requesting that the Select Board enter into an agreement whereby my client will relinquish the historic rear access from her property into the municipal parking lot to the Town of Exeter. In exchange for relinquishing her rear access, my client is requesting she be granted a new access way on the south side of the property as shown on the Site Plan. I will go into more detail in regard to this request below.

However, first, I would ask you to please see Note 1 of the attached Site Plan as to 12 Front Street:

Property has an historic rear access way and gate located at the rear of the property that accesses the municipal lot. The access has been blocked by public parking added to the municipal lot. The owner will relinquish the rear access to property in lieu of new access rights to municipal lot located to the south of the property.

The Site Plan locates the access gate on the northeasterly corner of the rear property line. Additionally, if you visit the property, you will see that the curbing behind my client's property, running along the parking lot, was installed so that it ends prior to and in such a fashion as to preserve my client's historic rear access.

My client previously approached the Select Board as to this request on April 25, 2017. However, through the Town Planner's office, we were encouraged to first process Ms. Bushnell's application through the Exeter Zoning Board of Adjustment and Historic District Commission.

At its May 16, 2017 meeting, the Exeter Zoning Board of Adjustment granted Ms. Bushnell both of her requested variances as to density and rear setback. Ms. Bushnell, working cooperatively with the Historic District Commission, was then able to secure a Demolition Permit on April 3, 2018 to remove a portion of the ell on the rear of her home and replace it with a new structure. As a result, we are now requesting, once again, to be heard by the Select Board in regard to access issues.

For the record, I want to confirm that we had a pre-application meeting with Mr. Sharples and Mr. Eastman. During those meetings, they acknowledged that the town had blocked the rear access gate to Ms. Bushnell's property when they painted additional parking spaces. As part of their review, they encouraged us to access the side parking lot as shown on the attached plan, which is the concept we then carried forward with both the ZBA and HDC.

I would add that Ms. Bushnell's rear access into the town parking lot is not unique. Specifically, the town offices and other lots abutting the municipal lot from Front Street also have access from the rear of their properties into the municipal parking lot.

I would specifically indicate that the Town of Exeter Master Plan, adopted on February 22, 2018, aligns perfectly with my client's proposed project. I look forward to discussing that plan with you in detail when we make our presentation on May 21st. However, let me just generally say, for the purposes of this letter, that Ms. Bushnell's project is totally consistent with the Master Plan wherein it calls for more diverse housing in the downtown area.

I would also make reference to the report of the Exeter Housing Advisory Committee issued in May 2017. Ms. Bushnell's project aligns perfectly with this Report. My client's project meets the recommendation of this Report as to ensuring that adequate and desirable forms of residential growth is encouraged while maintaining a balance of housing types within the Town's housing stock. Additionally, the report specifically indicates the Town should consider opportunities and incentives to encourage residential infill development as a means to expand the supply of smaller and more affordable single-family housing types. This is exactly what Ms. Bushnell's project does.

Your Town Planner also recently issued a May 3, 2018 memo to the Planning Board regarding a Municipal Technical Assistance Grant Letter of Support Request. Consistent with your Master Plan and the Advisory Committee Report referenced above, this memo, which I attach, is part of a grant application where Mr. Sharples proposes to hire a consultant to prepare a draft proposal to incentivize the creation of affordable housing and infill development. Ms. Bushnell's project is a step ahead of this Request and already directly addresses the creation of affordable housing and infill development.

In October 2017, a Workforce Housing Charrette was hosted at 14 Bow Street, a property very close in size and location to 12 Front Street. A team of experts concluded at that charrette that

providing “traditional” housing for “traditional” families at a reasonable price is almost impossible. Ms. Bushnell’s proposal addresses this issue.

As you may know, the owners of Sea Dog and Vino & Vivo were recently granted tax abatements to incentivize downtown development and vibrancy. Again, Ms. Bushnell’s project fits in perfectly with this overall strategy and plan.

The Select Board, in the past, has been willing to relinquish public parking spaces. Specifically, in 2015, parking spaces were relinquished to accommodate the owners of Szechuan Taste, the Green Bean, the Inn at the Bandstand, and Head Hunters Salon. My client asserts that her project actually adds parking spaces as set out in the attached Site Plan, but, nevertheless, under any circumstances, the Select Board has previously agreed to relinquish parking spaces for projects it considers important to downtown development.

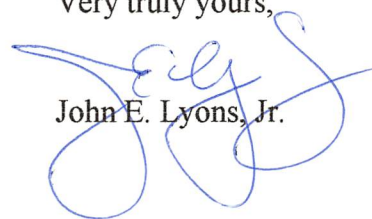
The development of Ms. Bushnell’s property, as proposed, will generate approximately triple the tax revenue from what currently exists. This increased tax revenue is a benefit to the Town.

I would like to highlight that, as part of this request, my client is intent on maintaining the historic integrity of the large, three-story, single residence, wood frame home on the property that is an integral part of Exeter’s historic town square. To do this, she is seeking to develop a green and eco-friendly development project which would include the construction of a nine-unit condominium building on the rear of her property. She would then maintain her home as a single unit within the condominium. This would allow my client to maintain the front building as a single-family unit. To assist you in fully understanding the basis of my client’s application, and in support of this request to the Select Board, I attach a copy of the April 20, 2017 letter my client and I submitted to Laura Davies, Chair of the Board of Adjustment.

In conclusion, it appears as though all parties agree that a robust downtown is essential to Exeter’s future. Part of that future depends on residential units, not just buildings and stores, and not just people passing through. Agreeing to swap out my client’s historic rear access for a side access into the municipal parking lot allows for off-street parking on the site and provides an avenue for this project to move forward, not only for the benefit of my client, but also for the benefit of the Town of Exeter and its residents.

Thank you for your consideration of this application. My client and I look forward to discussing this matter with you at your meeting on May 21, 2018.

Very truly yours,

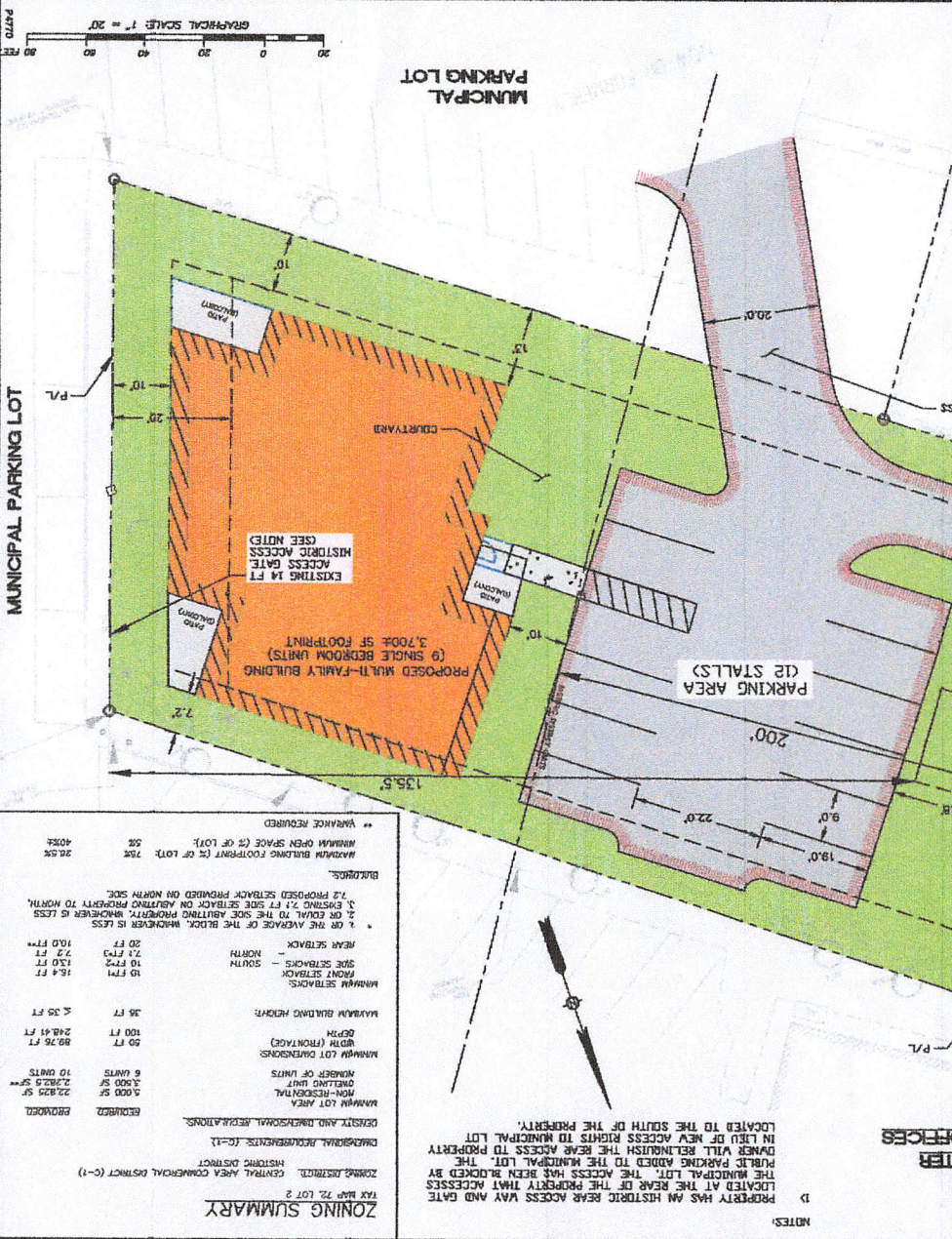
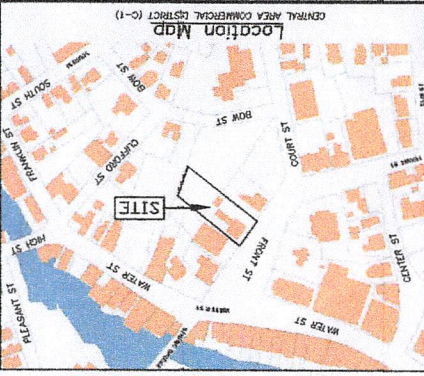


John E. Lyons, Jr.

JEL/ech
Enclosures

LEGEND

- STRACK LINE
- PROPERTY LINE
- EDGE OF PAVEMENT
- DRAIN MANHOLE
- APPROX. UNDERGROUND GAS
- OVERHEAD ELECTRIC
- WATER SHALE OFF VALVE
- IRON PIPE, FN OR WAD MAIL
- GAS METER
- SEWER MANHOLE
- ROAD PAVEMENT AREA
- FLAT STONE PAVD AREA
- ELECTRIC METER
- LOT LINE BOUND
- CAS SHUT OFF
- ONE FOOT CONTROLL
- DRYAN MANHOLE
- APPROX. UNDERGROUND SEWER
- APPROX. UNDERGROUND WATER
- PROPOSED PAVEMENT
- PROPOSED BUILDING
- PROPOSED WALKWAY



NOTES:

- PROPERTY HAS AN HISTORIC REAR ACCESS WAY AND GATE LOCATED AT THE REAR OF THE PROPERTY THAT ACCESSES PUBLIC PARKING ADJACENT TO THE MUNICIPAL LOT. THE MUNICIPAL LOT, THE ACCESS HAS BEEN BLOCKED BY OWNER WILL REINSTATE THE REAR ACCESS TO PROPERTY IN LIEU OF NEW ACCESS RIGHTS TO MUNICIPAL LOT LOCATED TO THE SOUTH OF THE PROPERTY.

ZONING SUMMARY

TAX MAP # 72, LOT 2
HISTORIC DISTRICT
CENTRAL AREA COMMERCIAL DISTRICT (C-1)

REQUIREMENT	PROVIDED	REQUIREMENT	PROVIDED
MINIMUM LOT AREA	22,825 SF	MINIMUM SETBACKS:	10.0 FT
MINIMUM SETBACKS:	22,825 SF	FRONT SETBACKS:	16.4 FT
MINIMUM SETBACKS:	22,825 SF	REAR SETBACKS:	10.0 FT
MINIMUM SETBACKS:	22,825 SF	SIDE SETBACKS - NORTH:	7.2 FT
MINIMUM SETBACKS:	22,825 SF	SIDE SETBACKS - SOUTH:	7.2 FT
MINIMUM SETBACKS:	22,825 SF	MEAN SETBACK:	20 FT
MINIMUM SETBACKS:	22,825 SF	MAXIMUM BUILDING HEIGHT:	4.35 FT
MINIMUM SETBACKS:	22,825 SF	MINIMUM OPEN SPACE (% OF LOT):	25%
MINIMUM SETBACKS:	22,825 SF	MAXIMUM BUILDING FOOTPRINT (% OF LOT):	55%
MINIMUM SETBACKS:	22,825 SF	MINIMUM OPEN SPACE (% OF LOT):	40%

BUILDINGS:

1. ON THE AVERAGE OF THE BLDG, WHICHEVER IS LESS
2. OR EQUAL TO THE SIDE SETBACK PROPERTY, WHICHEVER IS LESS
3. EXISTING 7.1 FT SIDE SETBACK ON ADJACENT PROPERTY TO NORTH.
- 1/2 PROPOSED SETBACK PROVIDED ON NORTH SIDE.

**** VARIANCE REQUIRED**

ENGINEER: **ALTUS ENGINEERING, INC.**
125 COURT STREET, PORTSMOUTH, NH 02801
603-433-2133 WWW.ALTUS-ENG.COM

ISSUED FOR: DISCUSSION

ISSUE DATE: NOVEMBER 13, 2017

NO. DESCRIPTION: 0 25A SUBMITAL 028 01/17/2017
1 100 WORK SESSION 028 11/13/2017

DATE: 028 01/17/2017

DESIGNED BY: EDW
APPROVED FILE: 4770-DESIGN.DWG

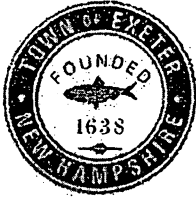
SCALE: 1/4" = 1' - 1" = 20'

OWNER: ANN BUSHNETT
12 FRONT STREET
EXETER, NH 03833

PROJECT: 12 FRONT ST
DEVELOPMENT
EXETER, NH
TAX MAP 72, LOT 2

TITLE: CONCEPTUAL SITE PLAN

SHEET NUMBER: C-1



TOWN OF EXETER

Planning and Building Department

10 FRONT STREET • EXETER, NH • 03833-3792 • (603) 778-0591 • FAX 772-4709

www.exeternh.gov

Date: May 3, 2018
To: Planning Board
From: Dave Sharples, Town Planner
Re: Municipal Technical Assistance Grant Letter of Support request

I am writing this memorandum to request that the board provide a letter of support for a Municipal Technical Assistance Grant application I intend to submit on or before June 1, 2018. I have not completed writing the grant application at this time but I have enclosed the application for your review.

If awarded the grant, I intend to hire a consultant to develop a draft proposal to incentivize the creation of affordable housing and infill development through a feature-based Zoning Ordinance. Although not crafted, the general idea of the ordinance would be to allow the Planning Board flexibility in allowing higher density and variations from standard dimensional requirements with a strong focus on good urban design and a high quality street edge connection. In addition to creating a draft ordinance, the consultant would conduct a public outreach campaign to educate and solicit input from the community regarding the project.

This project is consistent with the Action Agenda in our Master Plan. Specifically, the following Master Plan Action Agenda items support this project: Grow: #'s 1, 2, 3a, 3b, 3c, 4a, 4b, 8, 9, and 11. Connect: # 2c. Communicate: #'s 4, 5, and 6.

I wrote this memorandum also to provide you with this information ahead of what I would expect to be a long meeting so you can contact me if you have any questions. If you are so inclined, I would ask for a vote to support this and authorize the Chair to provide a letter of support on the board's behalf.

Thank you.

Enclosure – 1

LYONS

LAW
OFFICES, P.A.

JOHN E. LYONS, JR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW
E-MAIL: JLYONS@LYONSLAW.NET
ONE NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE
SUITE 235
PORTSMOUTH, NH 03801
TELEPHONE: 603.431.5144
FAX: 603.431.5181
WEBSITE: WWW.LYONSLAW.NET

ANTJE S. BOURDAGES
PARALEGAL
E-MAIL: ABOURDAGES@LYONSLAW.NET

April 20, 2017

Laura Davies, Chair
Board of Adjustment
Town of Exeter
10 Front Street
Exeter, NH 03833

RE: Letter of Explanation - 12 Front Street Variance Application

Dear Ms. Davies:

My client, Anne Bushnell, Trustee of the Anne C. Bushnell 2004 Trust as Amended and Restated 2011, is providing you with this Letter of Explanation in support of the Variance Application as to 12 Front Street, Exeter, New Hampshire. 12 Front Street is located in the Central Area Commercial District (C-1). The Applicant is requesting a variance from Article 4, Section 4.4 of the Zoning Ordinance to permit dwelling unit density of 2,282.50 square feet where 3,500 square feet is required, and to allow a ten-foot rear setback where 20 feet is required.

12 Front Street consists of a large rectangular lot on which sits a considerable three-story, single family, wood frame home. The Applicant has owned this property, in one form or another, for 17 years.

The property is unique. The existing home is an integral part of Exeter's Historic Town Square. It is the only single family residence that sits in the middle of the Historic Town Square. It is surrounded by professional offices, town offices, the old Town Hall, a church, retail offices, restaurants, and a parking lot. The large rectangular lot is 22,825 square feet and 270.75 feet deep. The lot is bisected by the Historic District. The rear 130 feet of the property is surrounded on all three sides by a municipal parking lot.

The Applicant has attempted to sell the existing home for the last four years through the professional services of Betty LaBranche of Betty LaBranche Agency, Inc. Due to the unique conditions of the lot as set out above, the cost not only to maintain the home, but the large lot itself and the cost of the municipal real estate taxes, the Applicant has been unable to sell the home. The Applicant was approached by a developer who looked at the property to convert it to a restaurant. However, the developer ultimately declined to move forward given the significant cost to convert and renovate the existing interior portions of the building into a restaurant.

My client is now asking for the Board's help in transitioning this iconic 19th century property. 12 Front Street, in its present condition, is a dinosaur and needs to adapt. After 190 years of wear and tear, it is a fragile property made vulnerable by its location and present condition. It is in dire need of support to preserve and protect its significant importance as an iconic symbol of Exeter's Historic Town Square. The Applicant is committed to seeing that it remains an elegant presence in the streetscape in Exeter's "premier New England Village" as referenced in the Municipal Resources, Inc. report of October 2015.

The Applicant is looking to construct a nine unit, single bedroom, multifamily building in the rear of the 12 Front Street lot. This building would be outside of the Historic District. The existing home, which is in the Historic District, would be maintained as a single unit. A ten unit condominium would then be created. By creating the condominium, the Applicant would be able to sell the front unit for an affordable price to attract appropriate buyers who would be committed to maintaining the property. A buyer of the front unit would be relieved of covering the entire real estate tax bill that presently applies to the property, as well as the cost of maintaining the lot as a whole. The other units in the new building would also contribute toward the cost of common space.

The lot is large enough to accommodate the 14 required parking spaces. Even after the construction of the new multifamily building, the lot more than meets the requirements of the C-1 Zoning District as to the maximum building footprint of 75% of the lot. The proposed project would only cover 26.5% of the lot. The minimum open space required is 5%. 40% would be maintained by this project.

The Applicant is requesting relief from the rear setback to provide a 10% rear setback where 20% is required. This requested relief is reasonable in order to accommodate for the parking and maintain an open space feel to the lot. Moreover, the rear lot line does not abut another building. Rather, the rear lot line abuts the open space of the municipal parking lot.

The variance request as to density of 2,282.5 square feet per unit where 3,500 is required is reasonable. For instance, this Board provided density relief to the Squamscott Block, a portion of which is directly across the street from 12 Front Street, to develop 30 units with a density of 1750 square feet per unit.

As set out in the application: the requested variances will not be contrary to the public interest; the spirit of the ordinance will be observed; substantial justice will be done; the value of surrounding properties will not be diminished; and literal enforcement of the provisions of the ordinance would result in an unnecessary hardship. The Applicant has addressed all of these issues specifically and in detail in her Application. The Applicant would respectfully request the Board make reference to the application in regard to these issues and will not repeat, in this letter of explanation, the reasons why all of these conditions are clearly and substantially met.

The only thing the Applicant would add at this point is that the new multifamily building to be constructed in the rear of the lot is completely consistent with the Exeter Master Plan, its 2010 updates, and continuing work sessions to date. The project will help create a diverse housing supply, provide housing options which create a more vibrant and walkable downtown, and meet

LYONS

LAW
OFFICES, P.A.

JOHN E. LYONS, JR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW
E-MAIL: JLYONS@LYONSLAW.NET
ONE NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE
SUITE 235
PORTSMOUTH, NH 03801
TELEPHONE: 603.431.5144
FAX: 603.431.5181
WEBSITE: WWW.LYONSLAW.NET

ANTJE S. BOURDAGES
PARALEGAL
E-MAIL: ABOURDAGES@LYONSLAW.NET

May 17, 2018

HAND DELIVERED

Julie Gilman, Chair
Exeter Select Board
10 Front Street
Exeter, NH 03833

RE: 12 Front Street
Supplement to May 11, 2018 Letter

Dear Chair Gilman,

On behalf of my client, Anne Bushnell, I provided the Exeter Select Board with a letter dated May 11, 2018 requesting a hearing with you to discuss access issues regarding my client's property.

I am providing you with this letter in order to clarify and correct any confusion or inaccuracies I may have set out in the second full paragraph on page 3 of my letter.

Specifically, in the first sentence of that paragraph, I indicated, "The Select Board, in the past, has been willing to relinquish public parking spaces." That is accurate. I then indicated parking spaces were actually relinquished in 2015 to accommodate the owners of Szechuan Taste, The Green Bean, The Inn at the Bandstand, and Head Hunters Salon. What I should have more accurately said is that the Select Board had been willing to relinquish parking spaces to accommodate the owners of those businesses.

I have now had a chance to review the January 12, 2015 Minutes of the Exeter Select Board. At that meeting, the Board discussed giving up parking spaces for the installation of two dumpsters for the benefit of the above referenced businesses. Then, as set out in the February 18, 2015 Minutes, an actual agreement was discussed whereby three parking spaces "would be lost" for the installation of the two dumpsters. I attach a copy of the aerial photograph which was part of the materials that were reviewed by the Select Board on February 18, 2015, and which shows in blue the parking spaces that would have been relinquished for the dumpsters. The parking spaces which are outlined in blue are just to the east of the area where Ms. Bushnell is seeking side access from and to her property. However, the agreement was never executed, nor the dumpsters installed.

Thank you for allowing me the opportunity to clarify the above.

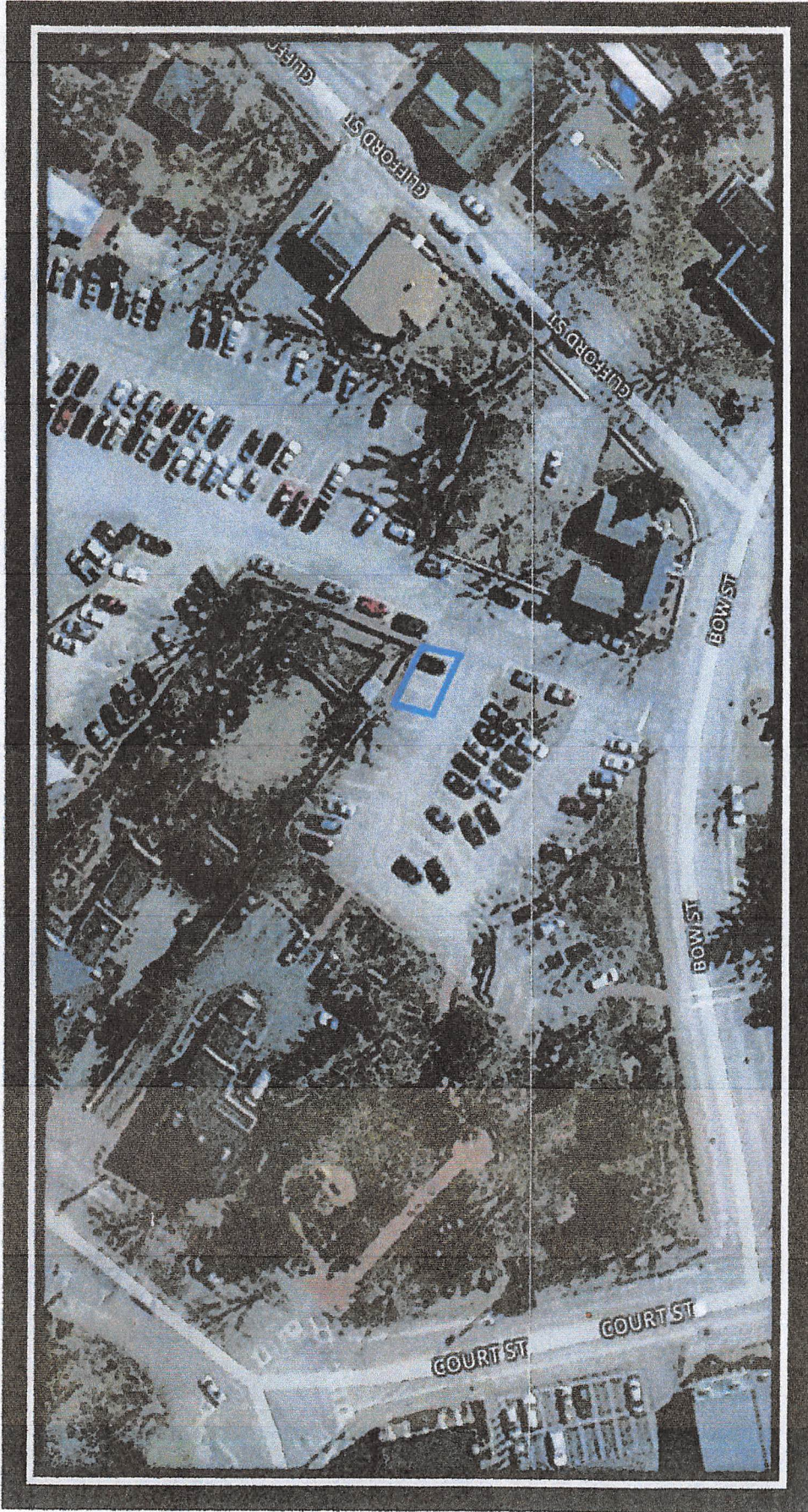
Very truly yours,

John E. Lyons, Jr. ech

John E. Lyons, Jr.

JEL/ech
Enclosures

Proposed Shared Refuse Enclosure site (10'x20')



**TOWN OF EXETER
MEMORANDUM**

TO: Select Board
FROM: Town Manager
RE: Anonymous Zoning Complaint
DATE: May 14th, 2018

The attached anonymous zoning complaint was requested to be distributed to the Select Board members.

I have referred the matter over to Code Enforcement for review and any action.