New Hampshire's Climate Imperative:

Our State's Forests as a Natural Climate Solution

Overview

New Hampshire's Forests: Where we are today:

Forest Size: 4.7 million acres (80% of land base)

Current Forest Carbon Storage: 526 million tons,

206 million tons aboveground

Co-Benefits: In addition to natural climate benefits, New Hampshire's forests provide clean water, clean air, shading and cooling, recreation, healthier people, equitable access to the benefits of forests, and jobs and economic opportunity

Five Pathways for Maximizing Forests' Potential

The 2022 paper, New England's Climate Imperative: Our Forests as a Natural Climate Solution, lays out a way forward for New Hampshire and all New England states to reduce forest loss, increase the forests' contribution to mitigating climate change, and help achieve state climate goals through five complementary pathways. These pathways have been developed to be supportive of existing state climate-related focal areas and actions by providing information on the potential climate mitigation and co-benefits of different forest-related strategies.

The five pathways are:

- Avoided Deforestation Minimize the loss of forest to development
- Wildland Reserves Establish additional wildland reserves that are left to grow old and accumulate more carbon
- Improved Forest Management (IFM) Manage forests more effectively to yield increased carbon storage and sequestration
- Mass Timber Construction Store more carbon by constructing more buildings with wood products
- Urban and Suburban Forests Increase tree cover and patches of forest in urban and suburban areas.

Every state in New England is addressing the climate challenge in ways that align with its current forest cover and its unique opportunities and challenges. New Hampshire can realize significant additional climate benefits by exploring these five pathways. And if the state works with its New England neighbors on a coordinated approach, the region can serve as a global example of forests' potential as a natural climate solution.

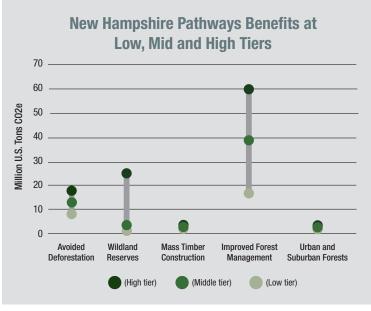
New Hampshire Climate Action & Emissions Reductions Goals: A Summary

| Greenhouse Gas Reduction Goals & Legislation | State-level Climate Advisory Bodies | State Focal Areas Relevant to Forests | |
|---|---|--|--|
| 80% reduction in GHG emissions below 1990 levels by 2050 (non-statutory) - New Hampshire Climate Action Plan | In 2020, the nonpartisan New Hampshire Ad Hoc Emission Commission explored potential science-based emissions reduction targets for the state. | Final Report of tthe Ad Hoc Emissions Commission (2020): • Human health but forests are not mentioned | |
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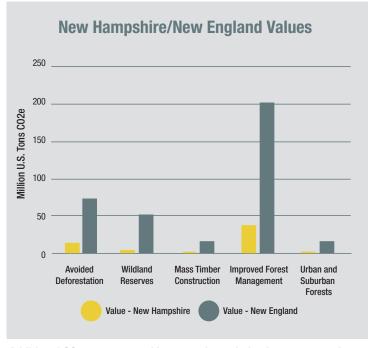
Potential Pathway Impacts

Together, the five pathways in New Hampshire could increase the amount of atmospheric carbon absorbed by New Hampshire's forests by 11%. And as New Hampshire implements its ambitious emissions reduction goals,

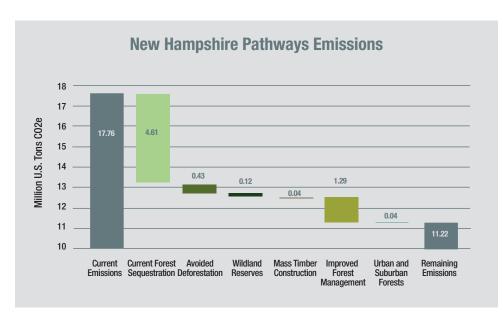
the state's forests become even more valuable, with the potential of absorbing over 100% of New Hampshire's projected emissions by 2050 if proposed emissions reductions scenarios are implemented.



The accumulated carbon benefits of each pathway by 2050, shown at low, middle, and high levels of adoption



Additional CO2e sequestered by 2050 above thebusiness-as-usual (BAU) scenario in New Hampshire and the New England region as a whole. Estimates shown are associated with the adoption of each pathway at its middle tier.



The adoption of each pathway (shown here at their average annual contribution when adopted at their middle tier) lowers New Hampshire's net emissions by sequestering more carbon in the forests. Please note, to show the detail associated with each pathway, the vertical axis has been scaled to start at 40 million U.S. tons CO2e.



About this Brief

The information in this document is drawn from the 2022 paper, *New England's Climate Imperative:*Our Forests as a Natural Climate Solution, which lays out, in detail, five pathways that can help New Hampshire, and New England as a whole, increase the climate benefits of forests. The paper was developed by Highstead, a regional conservation non-profit based in Redding, Connecticut. The full report can be found at highstead.net.