STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
INFORMATION STATEMENT SUPPLEMENT
DATED JULY 15, 2011

Information Statement Supplement. *The following information is provided by the State of New Hampshire (the "State") to supplement certain information contained in the State's most recent Information Statement dated March 28, 2011 (the "Information Statement") under the heading "State Retirement System." The Information Statement is available on the New Hampshire Treasury Department website at http://www.nh.gov/treasury/Divisions/DM/goOSDocs.htm and was filed with the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board through its Electronic Municipal Market Access facility on March 28, 2011. This Supplement (the "Supplement") has been prepared solely for the purpose of updating information pertaining to the State Retirement System as of the date of this Supplement and is subject to change without notice.*

The following information replaces in its entirety the information in the Information Statement under the heading "STATE RETIREMENT SYSTEM."

STATE RETIREMENT SYSTEM

Overview

The State maintains a defined benefit pension plan, which is administered by the New Hampshire Retirement System ("NHRS" or "System"). The System administers one cost-sharing multiple-employer pension plan (the "Pension Plan") and four separate cost-sharing multiple-employer postemployment medical subsidy healthcare plans (the "Medical Subsidy Plans" and collectively, with the Pension Plan, the "Plans"). The Pension Plan covers effectively all State employees and all public primary and secondary teachers, law enforcement and fire service employees. Full-time employment is required to join the Plan. In addition, New Hampshire political subdivisions may elect to join the NHRS to cover their other employees. At June 30, 2010, there were approximately 50,467 active, 1,515 inactive vested, 5,677 inactive non-vested, and 25,845 retired members of the System. The System provides service, disability, death and vested deferred pension retirement benefits to its members and their beneficiaries.

The State and participating political subdivisions appropriate funding for the Plans based on percentage rates for each member's annual earnable compensation. These rates include a "normal contribution" rate and an "accrued liability contribution" rate and are based on biennial actuarial valuations. The Plan's unfunded liabilities are currently amortized over a 30-year period beginning July 1, 2009. The thirty year amortization period began with the actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2007 as required by law, however because of the lag between valuation results and effective date of corresponding employer rates, the actual amortization of the liability began on July 1, 2009. The System also provides postemployment health benefit plans through the Medical Subsidy Plans. The Medical Subsidy Plans are effectively functioning on a pay-as-you-go basis. Medical subsidy payments are made by the System from a 401(h) subtrust on behalf of a closed group of eligible participants. Medical subsidy payments are made directly to former employers (State and local governments), insurance companies, and third party health insurance administrators to offset the cost of health insurance for the eligible retirees. The balance of the insurance premium is paid by either the retiree or the former employer, depending on the employer's policy.

Additional information pertaining to the Pension Plan is contained in the State's audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2010 at note 10, which financial statements are incorporated by reference in this Information Statement and included as Exhibit A hereto. The System's audited financial statements are also included in the State's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the year ended June 30, 2010 (the "2010 CAFR"), which report is also incorporated herein by reference and may be accessed at *www.admin.state.nh.us/accounting/FY%2010/CAFR%20FY10.pdf*. The 2010 CAFR has also been filed with the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board through its Electronic Municipal Market Access ("EMMA") system, which may be accessed at *www.msrb.org*.

The System issues publicly available financial reports that may be obtained by requesting them in writing at 54 Regional Drive, Concord, NH 03301-8507 or from their web site at *www.nhrs.org*. Currently available reports include the System's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the year ended June 30, 2010 (the "2010 System CAFR"), which may be accessed at *www.nhrs.org/documents/NHRS2010CAFR.pdf* and the Actuarial Valuation Report as of June 30, 2010 (the "2010 Actuarial Valuation"), which may be accessed at *www.nhrs.org/documents/2010_actuarial_valuation_final.pdf*. The 2010 System CAFR and the 2010 Actuarial Valuation are incorporated herein by reference. Similar reports for prior years are also available from the System at the address set forth above or at *www.nhrs.org*.

Similar reports for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011 will not be available until later in calendar year 2011. Any fiscal year 2011 information presented herein is preliminary, unaudited and subject to change.

In March 2011, the System received an actuarial experience study (the "2005-2010 Experience Study") of the System for the period July 1, 2005 through June 30, 2010. The 2005-2010 Experience Study is incorporated herein by reference and may be accessed at *http://www.nhrs.org/documents/NHRS_5_Year_Experience_Study_March_2011.pdf*. See "2005-2010 Experience Study" below for a description of the recommendations and the impact of the recommendations on the aggregate estimates of the Plans and contributions due from the State and participants.

On March 18, 2011, the NHRS Independent Investment Committee voted to recommend to the NHRS Board of Trustees that the assumed investment rate of return be lowered from the current 8.5% to 7.75%. While not binding on the Board, the actuary has recommended in the 2005-2010 Experience Study that the assumed investment rate of return be reduced to within a range of 7.5% to 8.0% for the biennial valuation to be performed as of June 30, 2011 which will be used to set contribution rates for fiscal years 2014 and 2015.

On May 10, 2011, the Board of Trustees voted to adopt actuarial assumptions to be used by the actuary when performing the actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2011, which will be used to set the employer contribution rates for fiscal years 2014 and 2015. In addition to the demographic and economic assumptions recommended by the System's actuary, the most significant assumption changes adopted by the Board lowered the assumed rate of return from 8.5% to 7.75% and lowered the wage growth assumption from 4.5% to 3.75%. See “2005-2010 Experience Study” below for information regarding the impact of these changes.

Effective July 1, 2011, the membership of the NHRS Board of Trustees was substantially changed. Under prior law, the 14 member Board included two active members from each of the four member groups, one senator, one representative, two public members appointed by the governor and council, an employer member from the NH municipal association and the state treasurer. The new 13 member Board is now made up of one active member from each of the four member groups, four public members appointed by the governor and council, the state treasurer and four employer members one each from the municipal association, school boards association, association of counties and a member to represent management of the State.

Financing

The financing of the System is provided through both member and employer contributions from the State and political subdivisions. The member contribution is set by State statute and prior to July 1, 2011 equaled 5% of payroll for State and political subdivision employees and teachers and 9.3% for police and firefighters. Effective for all State employees hired after June 30, 2009, the member rate is 7%. Effective July 1, 2011, the statutory member contributions equal 7% for all State and political subdivision employees and teachers, 11.55% for police members and 11.80% for fire service members. The employer contribution rate is based on a biennial actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary and then certified by the NHRS Board of Trustees. The State Constitution provides that the employer contribution certified as payable to the System to fund the System’s liabilities, as determined by “sound actuarial valuation and practice,” shall be appropriated each fiscal year in the amount so certified.

On June 29, 2011, the Professional Firefighters, Police Association, National Education Association and State Employees Association filed a Motion of Temporary Restraining Order in Merrimack County Superior Court seeking status quo on member contribution rates and recertification of fiscal year 2012 and 2013 employer contribution rates until such time as the Court can rule on the Petition for Declaratory and Injuctive Relief filed by the same Petitioners the same day.

The Pension Plan is divided into two membership groups. Group I consists of State and local employees and teachers. Group II consists of firefighters and police officers. The Medical Subsidy Plans consists of four groups: 1) State employees, 2) political subdivision employees, 3) teachers, and 4) police and fire. The State funds 100% of the employer cost for the Plans for all State employees and, prior to fiscal year 2010, the State funded 35% of the employer cost for teachers, firefighters and police officers employed by political subdivisions. Due to changes made in the 2009 legislative session, the State funded 30% of the employer cost for such employees in fiscal year 2010 and 25% of the employer cost for such employees in fiscal year 2011. Pursuant to Chapter 224, Laws of 2011, effective July 1, 2011, the State will no longer share in the funding of local employer contributions, with the exception of $3.5 million in fiscal year 2012.

A lawsuit has been filed by the City of Concord, NH, Belknap County and Mascenic Regional School District, with backing from approximately 294 other New Hampshire municipalities, counties, school districts and school administrative units, challenging the constitutionality of the reduction in the State's share of funding for local employer costs for teachers, firefighters and police officers in fiscal years 2010 and 2011. The lawsuit alleges that the reduction for those two fiscal years violates the State Constitution as an unfunded mandate imposed by the State on the local employers. On May 13, 2011 the Superior Court found that the reduction of the State's share of employer contributions did not create an unfunded mandate in violation of the constitution. On May 26, 2011, the municipalities filed a motion for reconsideration; the motion was denied by the Superior Court on June 10, 2011. The Petitioners filed a notice of appeal to the New Hampshire Supreme Court on June 29, 2011.

The reduced percentage contribution for the State's share of local employers in fiscal years 2010 and 2011 reduced the State's aggregate contributions to the Plans in those years by $8.59 million and $18.73 million, respectively. The budget adopted for fiscal years 2012 and 2013 removes State funding for local employer contributions with the exception of $3.5 million in fiscal year 2012 noted above. With the significant legislative changes made to pension eligibility coupled with increased member contributions, the State will pay approximately $97.8 million less in fiscal year 2012 and $107.0 million less in fiscal year 2013 than would have been the case with no change in law and resumption of 35% State sharing of local employer contributions. See *Total Employer Contributions to NHRS* tables below.

Chapter 224, Laws of 2011 includes many changes to eligibility and pension benefits, primarily for new members and members that are not vested as of January 1, 2012. These changes are intended to reduce the future pension liability and include, but are not limited to:

- Increasing the retirement age for employees and teachers from 60 to 65.

- Increasing the minimum retirement age for police and fire from 45 with 20 years of service from to 50 with 25 years of service.

- Average final compensation (AFC) used to calculate pension benefits will be calculated using the highest five years' salary rather than the current highest three years' salary. In addition, compensation in excess of base pay in the final years of service will not be included. Caps have been defined for maximum retirement benefits.

Chapter 224:18, Laws of 2011 also requires the Board of Trustees to recertify the employer rates for fiscal years 2012 and 2013 taking into consideration all the recent legislative changes and using the actuarial assumptions used by the Board when originally setting the fiscal year 2012 and 2013 rates (8.5% assumed rate of return and 4.5% assumed wage growth). The Board voted on June 14, 2011 that if rates for fiscal years 2012 and 2013 were to be recertified, it would use the new actuarial assumptions that it recently adopted to set the rates for fiscal years 2014 and 2015 (7.75% asumed rate of return and 3.75% assumed wage growth). The Board voted in a Special Meeting on June 28, 2011 to seek an injunction to bar this section of law from taking effect, believing it unconstitutional for the legislature to require the Board to use certain actuarial assumptions. A Petition for Injunctive Relief was filed with the Merrimack County Superior Court on July 12, 2011.

The State's Annual Required Contribution ("ARC") shown below represents both Pension Plan and Medical Subsidy Plans contributions currently required by statute for both State employees and the State's share of employer contributions for local government employees. The contribution amounts are determined as a percentage of the payroll for eligible employees. Accordingly, the actual dollar amount of contributions in any year will vary from estimates to the extent the actual payroll varies. The amounts shown in the table below for fiscal years 2011 through 2013 are estimated, as described in the footnotes to the table and are subject to change. The actual contribution by the State and local participants will likely differ from the amounts shown.

Total Employer Contributions to NHRS (Pension and Medical Subsidy)
(in millions)

			State Share					
Fiscal Year	**Total Employer**	**% of ARC**	**For State Employees**	**On Behalf of Local**	**Total**	**State Share % of Total**	**Local Share**	**Local Share % of Total**
2013 (est)[2]	$335.9	100%	$77.0	$0	$77.0	23%	$258.9	77%
2012 (est)[2]	328.3	100%	75.1	3.5	78.6	24%	249.7	76%
2011 (est)[1]	311.7	100%	75.6	46.8	122.4	39%	189.3	61%
2010	302.2	100%	74.5	51.5	126.0	42%	176.2	58%
2009	261.5	75%	60.5	51.0	111.5	43%	150.0	57%
2008	249.9	75%	56.6	50.2	106.8	43%	143.1	57%
2007	178.6	100%	42.0	36.1	78.1	44%	100.5	56%
2006	170.8	100%	39.1	33.6	72.7	43%	98.1	57%
2005	133.1	100%	34.1	25.6	59.7	45%	73.4	55%
2004	123.6	100%	32.6	22.8	55.4	45%	68.2	55%
2003	88.5	100%	21.5	17.6	39.1	44%	49.4	56%

[1] The amounts shown for fiscal year 2011 are based upon an actuarial valuation dated as of June 30, 2007 updated for actual payroll through June 30, 2011. The valuation report is available from the System at the address set forth above under "Overview" or may be accessed at *www.nhrs.org*.

[2] The amounts shown for fiscal years 2012 and 2013 are estimates based on law as enacted in Chapter 224, Laws of 2011 using an 8.5% assumed rate of return and 4.5% assumed wage growth.

The State's Annual Required Contribution ("ARC") shown below represents both Pension Plan and Medical Subsidy Plans contributions that would be required for fiscal years 2012 and 2013 if the Board of Trustees is successful in its legal challenge and succeeds in recertifying employer contribution rates with updated actuarial assumptions of a 7.75% assumed rate of return and 3.75% assumed wage growth. The contribution amounts are determined as a percentage of the payroll for eligible employees. Accordingly, the actual dollar amount of contributions in any year will vary from estimates to the extent the actual payroll varies. The amounts shown in the table below are estimated, as described in the footnotes to the table and are subject to change. The actual contribution by the State and local participants will likely differ from the amounts shown.

Total Employer Contributions to NHRS (Pension and Medical Subsidy)
Fiscal Years 2012 and 2013 Based on Legislated Changes Made Effective on July 1, 2011 And Using Newly Adopted Actuarial Assumptions
(in millions)

			State Share					
Fiscal Year	**Total Employer**	**% of ARC**	**For State Employees**	**On Behalf of Local**	**Total**	**State Share % of Total**	**Local Share**	**Local Share % of Total**
2013 (est)[1]	$387.3	100%	$86.7	$0	$86.7	22%	$300.6	78%
2012 (est)[1]	375.4	100%	84.1	3.5	87.6	23%	287.8	77%

[1] The amounts for fiscal years 2012 and 2013 are estimates based on legislative changes made in Chapter 224, Laws of 2011 but using a 7.75% assumed rate of return and 3.75% assumed wage growth.

The State's Annual Required Contribution ("ARC") shown below represents both Pension Plan and Medical Subsidy Plans contributions that would have been required for fiscal years 2012 and 2013 had there been no legisative changes in 2011 for both State employees and the State's share of employer contributions for local government employees. The contribution amounts are determined as a percentage of the payroll for eligible employees. Accordingly, the actual dollar amount of contributions in any year will vary from estimates to the extent the actual payroll varies. The amounts shown in the table below are estimated, as described in the footnotes to the table and are subject to change. The actual contribution by the State and local participants will likely differ from the amounts shown.

Total Employer Contributions to NHRS (Pension and Medical Subsidy)
Fiscal Years 2012 and 2013 Based on Law in Effect Prior to July 1, 2011
(in millions)

			State Share					
Fiscal Year	**Total Employer**	**% of ARC**	**For State Employees**	**On Behalf of Local[2]**	**Total**	**State Share % of Total**	**Local Share**	**Local Share % of Total**
2013 (est)[1]	$421.4	100%	$95.0	$89.0	$184.0	44%	$237.4	56%
2012 (est)[1]	403.9	100%	91.2	85.2	176.4	44%	227.5	56%

[1] The amounts shown for fiscal years 2012 and 2013 are based upon actuarial valuation dated as of June 30, 2009, updated for more recent actual payroll data. The valuation report is available from the System at the address set forth above under "Overview" or may be accessed at *www.nhrs.org*.
[2] On Behalf of Local for fiscal years 2012 and 2013 is 35% based on the law in effect prior to July 1, 2011

As discussed below under "Medical Subsidy Plans," starting in fiscal year 2007, changes were made to the way the Medical Subsidy Plans were accounted for and funded. For years prior to fiscal year 2008, and in accordance with State statute, 25% of employer contributions were credited to the 401(h) Medical Subsidy Plans when received; the Pension Plan was then made whole by transferring assets from a Medical Special Account to the Pension Plan. On the advice of NHRS counsel, the NHRS stopped this practice effective for fiscal year 2008.

As a result of this changed practice and as reported in the June 30, 2008 interim actuarial valuation discussed below, only 75% of the ARC was contributed in fiscal years 2008 and 2009. While the State and all other employers had consistently paid 100% of the rates certified by the NHRS Board of Trustees, the rates certified by the NHRS Board of Trustees in 2005 with respect to fiscal years 2008 and 2009 did not include a separate component for the funding of the

Medical Subsidy Plans. At the time such rates were certified in 2005, the NHRS Board of Trustees was not aware that the Pension Plan would only be credited with 75% of the ARC for fiscal years 2008 and 2009, as a result of the change in practice with respect to Medical Subsidy Plans described above, which first took effect in fiscal year 2008.

The difference between the State's ARC and the actual State contributions for fiscal years 2008 and 2009, approximately $27 million and $28 million, respectively, have been accrued as a liability in the State's government-wide financial statements as a net pension obligation and will be funded through future employer contributions.

State law establishes a Special Account to fund or partially fund additional benefits, such as cost of living adjustments and any other additional benefits that may be approved by the Legislature from time to time. The Special Account is credited annually with all of the earnings on an actuarial basis of the Special Account assets plus, under prior law, the earnings on the remaining assets of the Pension Plan in excess of the assumed rate of return plus ½ of 1%. However, legislation was enacted in fiscal year 2007 that restricts any funds from being credited to the Special Account until the funded ratio of the consolidated retirement system as of June 30th of any given year is equal to or greater than 85%. Upon achievement of the 85% funded ratio, only returns in excess of ten and one-half percent will be allocated to the Special Account. As required by Chapter 224, Laws of 2011 any amounts in the Special Account as of June 30, 2011 are transferred to the main pension trust, except for a holdback of approximately $20 million to fund legislatively approved temporary supplemental benefit allowances for political subdivision employees receiving medical subsidy benefits.

2005-2010 Experience Study

On March 8, 2011 the Board of Trustees accepted the 2005-2010 Experience Study for the period July 1, 2005 through June 30, 2010. The 2005-2010 Experience Study can be accessed in its entirety at *http://nhrs.org/documents/NHRS_5_Year_Experience_Study_March_2011.pdf*. In addition to demographic and economic recommended by the System's actuary, significant recommendations included reducing the current 8.5% investment rate of return to within a range of 7.5% to 8.0% and reducing the current 4.5% assumed wage growth to within a range of 3.5% to 4.0%. The Board of Trustees voted on May 10, 2011 to adopt 7.75% as the assumed rate of return and 3.75% as the assumed wage growth. Using data from the 2010 interim actuarial valuation, the total Pension Plan funded ratio was 58.5% at June 30, 2010. The following table sets forth the Pension Plan funded ratio and total blended employer conribution rates based upon the actuarial assumptions previously in effect and based upon the assumptions adopted by the Board on May 10, 2011. The amounts shown are projected as of June 30, 2014. The actual amounts as of such date will differ. This table does not reflect any changes resulting from 2011 legislation. It is presented solely to reflect the impact of changing the assumed rate of return and the assumed wage growth.

Results of Actuarial Valuations

The NHRS has actuarial valuations performed biennially in each odd-numbered year, the results of which are used to determine the employer contribution rate for the next succeeding biennium. The actuarial valuation dated as of June 30, 2009 was used to determine the required contributions for fiscal years 2012 and 2013 and the June 30, 2011 valuation will determine the required contributions for fiscal years 2014 and 2015. The June 30, 2007 and the June 30, 2009 System actuarial valuations can be viewed in their entirety at *www.nhrs.org*. An interim actuarial valuation was performed as of June 30, 2010 but will not be used for contribution rate setting. Based on the results of the interim valuation as of June 30, 2010, the net assets available to pay pension benefits, at actuarial value, were reported to be $5,233.8 million. The market value of assets as of June 30, 2010 was approximately $671.0 million less than the actuarial value. The total pension liability at June 30, 2010 was $8,953.9 million, resulting in an unfunded pension liability at June 30, 2010 of $3,720.1 million and a funding ratio of 58.5%. Effective July 1, 2007 the System's actuarial cost method changed from the open group aggregate cost method to the more widely used entry age normal cost method. The total liabilities since that date have been determined using the entry age normal actuarial cost method and a 30-year amortization of the unfunded accrued actuarial liability. Due to the fact that contributions for any particular fiscal year are determined by actuarial valuation performed up to four years prior to a particular year, the contributions that reflect the 30 year amortization began with fiscal year 2010.

The actuary for the Plans uses several actuarial assumptions including the investment return rate at 8.5% (and 4.5% for Medical Subsidy Plans as of the 2010 Actuarial Valuation) and the wage inflation rate at 4.5%. The actuary also uses so-called "smoothing," whereby the difference between the market value of assets and the actuarial value of assets is smoothed over the previous five years to offset the effects of volatility of market values in any single year. In addition, the NHRS uses a 20% "corridor" in order to prevent the smoothed value from varying too far from market. The use of the 20% corridor means that very large gains and losses (i.e., ones that would produce a smoothed value that is more than 20% higher or lower than the actual market value) will not be presumed to be completely transitory and will be reflected immediately in funding. The use of the corridor in the 2009 actuarial valuations for the Plans lowered the actuarial value of assets that would have been established in its absence and thus raised the ARC in fiscal years 2012 and 2013.

As of June 30, 2010, the net assets available to pay post employment health benefits, at actuarial value, were reported to be $57.8 million, with a corresponding liability of $1,033.9 million, resulting in an unfunded post employment health benefit liability at June 30, 2010 of $976.1 million and an overall funded ratio of 5.6%. This liability is separate and in addition to the State OPEB liability discussed under "HEALTH CARE COVERAGE FOR RETIRED EMPLOYEES."

Employer contribution rates depend on all of the actuarial assumptions used in determining the contribution rates. The following table sets forth a summary of certain assumptions used in the 2010 Actuarial Valuation. Except where noted, the same assumptions were used in the two prior valuations used to determine the contributions required for fiscal years 2010 through 2013.

New Hampshire Retirement System
Pension and Medical Subsidy Plans Assumptions

	Pension Plan	Medical Subsidy Plans
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry age normal	Entry age normal
Amortization Method	Level percentage of payroll, closed	Level percentage of payroll, closed
Equivalent single amortization period	29 years From 06/30/2010	*
Asset valuation method	5-year smoothed market	5-year smoothed market
Actuarial Assumptions:		
Investment rate of return*	8.5%	4.5%
Projected salary increases*	4.5% to 16.25%	4.5% to 16.25%
**Includes Price Inflation at*	3.5%	3.5%
Rate of Payroll Growth	4.5%	4.5%
Valuation Health Care Trend Rate	N/A	N/A-The Medical Subsidy Plans provides a specific dollar subsidy to be used for health care. The subsidy increased 8.0% for fiscal year 2007 by statute. Effective July 1, 2008, the annual increase will be 0.0% for four years, until the annual escalation resumes at a 4% rate effective on July 1, 2012.

* Because the Medical Subsidy Plan is effectively a pay-as-you-go benefit provided to a closed group of eligible participants, the contribution needed to fund the benefits on a pay-as-you-go basis will exceed the contribution that would be otherwise necessary to amortize the liability under a 29 year amortization period.

Based on the results of the June 30, 2009 actuarial valuation, the employer contribution rates to be paid by the State for fiscal years 2012 and 2013 increased by approximately 11.0%-11.5% over fiscal year 2010-2011 rates. The rates originally set for 2010 through 2013 are shown below. As discussed previously, Chapter 224, Laws of 2011 requires the Board of Trustees to recertify the employer rates for fiscal years 2012 and 2013 applying changes adopted during the 2011 legislative session and using actuarial assumptions used by the Board when originally setting the rates for fiscal years 2012 and 2013. Because the Board has voted to challenge the law in court, the combined employer contribution rates for the Pension Plan and the Medical Subsidy Plans for fiscal years 2012 and 2013 are presented below as currently certified, with changes in law only, and with changes in law and changes to actuarial assumptions. The rates for fiscal years 2014 and 2015 will be determined based upon a valuation as of June 30, 2011.

Combined Employer Contribution Rates for Pension Plan and Medical Subsidy Plans For Fiscal Years 2010-2013 As Certified From Previous Valuations

	2010	2011	2012	2013
State employees	11.05%	11.05%	12.31%	12.26%
Political sub employees	9.16	9.16	11.09	11.04
Teachers	10.70	10.70	13.95	13.95
Police	19.51	19.51	25.57	25.57
Fire	24.69	24.69	30.90	30.90

Combined Employer Contribution Rates for Pension Plan and Medical Subsidy Plans For Fiscal Years 2010-2013 Applying New Law With Existing 8.5%/4.5% Actuarial Assumptions

	2010	2011	2012	2013
State employees	11.05%	11.05%	10.07%	10.07%
Political sub employees	9.16	9.16	8.79	8.79
Teachers	10.70	10.70	11.28	11.28
Police	19.51	19.51	19.94	19.94
Fire	24.69	24.69	22.89	22.89

Combined Employer Contribution Rates for Pension Plan and Medical Subsidy Plans For Fiscal Years 2010-2013 Applying New Law With New 7.75%/3.75% Actuarial Assumptions

	2010	2011	2012	2013
State employees	11.05%	11.05%	11.46%	11.46%
Political sub employees	9.16	9.16	10.14	10.14
Teachers	10.70	10.70	13.58	13.58
Police	19.51	19.51	23.81	23.81
Fire	24.69	24.69	26.56	26.56

The table below presents assets, unfunded liability and funded status for the Pension Plan only at June 30, 2010 using interim June 30, 2010 valuation data (the most recent available data) revised for legislative reforms enacted in 2011 and using both the prior 8.5% earnings and 4.5% wage growth assumptions and the recently adopted 7.75% earnings and 3.75% wage growth assumptions.

Unfunded Accrued Pension Liability and Funded Status at June 30, 2010 Using Various Assumptions

	Original	Revised at 8.5%/4.5%	Revised at 7.75%/3.75%
Valuation Assets (in millions)	$5,233.8	$5,476.8	$5,476.8
Unfunded Accrued Liability	$3,720.1	$3,352.0	$4,056.0
Funded Status	58.5%	62%	57.5%

The following tables provide a ten year history of funded ratios based on actuarial value of assets separated for the Pension Plan and the Medical Subsidy Plans. It is important to note that assets in the Special Account described under the heading "Medical Subsidy Plans" are not included in these asset values because they are not deemed to be available to pay existing benefits in the AAL. The purpose of the Special Account is to fund additional benefits, such as COLAs.

NEW HAMPSHIRE RETIREMENT SYSTEM
TEN YEAR HISTORY OF PENSION PLAN FUNDING STATUS
FISCAL YEARS 2001-2010
(All Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Actuarial Valuation Date (June 30)	Actuarial Value of Assets	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL)	Funded Ratio
2010	$5,233,838	$8,953,932	$3,720,094	58.5%
2009	4,937,320	8,475,052	3,537,732	58.3
2008	5,302,034	7,821,316	2,519,282	67.8
2007	4,862,256	7,259,715	2,397,459	67.0
2006	3,928,270	6,402,875	2,474,605	61.4
2005	3,610,800	5,991,026	2,380,226	60.3
2004	3,575,641	5,029,877	1,454,236	71.1
2003	3,500,037	4,669,192	1,169,155	75.0
2002	3,443,395	4,196,314	752,919	82.1
2001	3,264,901	3,842,602	577,701	85.0

Note: Liabilities for fiscal years 2007-2010 were determined under the entry age normal actuarial cost method. Liabilities for fiscal year 2006 and prior fiscal years were determined under the open group aggregate actuarial cost method. Comparisons between fiscal years 2007-2010 and prior years are not comparable.

NEW HAMPSHIRE RETIREMENT SYSTEM
TEN YEAR HISTORY OF MEDICAL SUBSIDY PLANS FUNDING STATUS
FISCAL YEARS 2001-2010
(All Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Actuarial Valuation Date (June 30)	Actuarial Value of Assets	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL)	Funded Ratio
2010	$57,818	$1,033,863	$976,045	5.6%
2009	176,800	673,390	496,590	26.3
2008	175,187	669,874	494,687	26.2
2007	156,976	638,410	481,434	24.6
2006	445,860	986,502	540,642	45.2
2005	445,918	930,675	484,757	47.9
2004	441,936	731,021	289,085	60.5
2003	415,046	701,408	286,362	59.2
2002	437,478	576,770	139,292	75.8
2001	336,078	429,773	93,695	78.2

Note: $89.5 million of the asset change from fiscal year 2009 to fiscal year 2010 represents the VCP transfer to the Special Account discussed below.

Note: Liabilities for fiscal year 2007-2010 were determined under the entry age normal actuarial cost method. Liabilities for fiscal year 2006 and prior fiscal years were determined under the open group aggregate actuarial cost method. Comparisons between fiscal years 2007-2010 and prior years are not comparable.

Investments

RSA 100-A:15, I, provides separate and specific authorities to the Board of Trustees and the Independent Investment Committee for the management of the funds of the Plans and charges them with exercising the judgment and care under the circumstances then prevailing, which persons of prudence, discretion and intelligence, acting in a like capacity and familiar with such matters, would use in the conduct of a pension plan of like character and with like aims of the Plans.

Fiscal year 2010 marked the first full reporting period for which the Independent Investment Committee conducted oversight and management of the investment program. Prior to January 1, 2009, the Board of Trustees served as the NHRS Investment Committee. On that date, the Independent Investment Committee assumed its responsibilities in accordance with the provisions of RSA 100-A:14-b. The Committee is responsible for investing in accordance with policies established by the Board; making recommendations to the Board regarding investment consultants, asset allocation, and other policy matters; selecting investment managers, agents, and custodial banks; and reviewing performance. The Committee, which meets monthly, is comprised of five members: three independent members appointed by the Governor and Executive Council, and two members of the Board of Trustees appointed by the Chair of the Board. All are expected to have significant experience in institutional investment or finance.

State law requires that the Independent Investment Committee provide a comprehensive annual investment report. The report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010 was unanimously approved and accepted by the NHRS Board of Trustees at its November 19, 2010 regular meeting and may be accessed at *http://nhrs.org/documents/AnnualInvestmentReportFY2010.pdf* or may be obtained, upon request, from the System at the address set forth above in “Overview.”

The target allocation and range for each asset class, as adopted by the Board of Trustees on July 13, 2010, are as follows:

Asset-Class	Target Allocation	Allocation Range
Domestic Equity	30%	20 – 50%
Non-U.S. Equity	20%	15 – 25%
Fixed Income	30%	25 – 35%
Real Estate	10%	0 – 15%
Alternative Investments	10%	0 – 15%

Performance returns shown below are calculated on a net-of-fees time-weighted rate of return basis.

Annualized Investment Returns for the period ended June 30, 2010

Asset Class	Weight 6/30/10	Fiscal Year 2010	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year
Total NHRS Fund (Gross Returns)	100.0%	13.2%	-3.8%	2.7%	2.6%
ICC Public Fund Universe Ranking[1]		47	53	48	76
Total NHRS Fund (Net Returns)	100.0%	12.9%	-4.1%	2.4%	2.3%
Total Fund Custom Index		11.7%	-3.8%	2.6%	2.8%
Domestic Equity	42.5%	15.5%	-10.6%	-1.5%	-1.6%
Total Domestic Equity Blended Benchmark[2]		15.7%	-9.5%	-0.5%	-1.2%
International Equity	14.3%	12.2%	-9.4%	3.6%	0.9%
Total International Equity Blended Benchmark[2]		10.4%	-10.7%	3.4%	1.6%
Global Equity	5.3%	9.0%	-	-	-
MSCI ACWI		11.8%	-	-	-
Fixed Income	30.6%	13.6%	8.7%	6.6%	7.9%
Total Fixed Income Blended Benchmark[2]		10.6%	7.2%	5.5%	6.6%
Real Estate	5.1%	1.8%	-9.0%	1.6%	6.9%
Total Real Estate Blended Benchmark[2]		-1.0%	-4.5%	3.9%	7.2%
Alternative Investments	1.9%	8.3%	-12.4%	-3.8%	-6.4%
Consumer Price Index + 5%[2]		6.2%	6.6%	7.4%	7.4%
Cash Equivalents	0.3%	0.2%	1.9%	3.0%	2.9%
Cash Index		0.2%	1.6%	2.8%	2.7%

[1] The Independent Consultants Cooperative Public Fund Universe represents more than 150 public fund observations. The rankings are in percentile terms on a scale from 1 as the highest score to 100 as the lowest score.
[2] In a dynamic market, strategies and objectives evolve over time. Consequently, these benchmarks are blended due to historical investment strategy decisions. Detailed descriptions of the benchmarks above are available by contacting NHRS.

As shown above, the total annualized 10-year return (net of fees) as of June 30, 2010 was 2.3%, as compared to an assumed rate of return during this period of 9.0% until fiscal year 2005 and 8.5% since then. The annualized 20-year return (net of fees) as of June 30, 2010 was 7.89%.

Ten Year History Actuarial Value vs. Market Value of Assets

The Actuarial (Funding) Value of Assets recognizes assumed investment income fully each year. Differences between actual and assumed investment income are phased in over a closed five -year period. During periods when investment performance exceeds the assumed rate, Funding Value of Assets will tend to be less than market value. During periods when investment performance is less than the assumed rate, Funding Value of Assets will tend to be greater than market value. The Funding Value of Assets is unbiased with respect to Market Value. At any time it may be either greater or less than Market Value. If assumed rates are exactly realized for four consecutive years, it will become equal to Market Value. Final Funding Value of Assets may not be less than 80% nor more than 120% of Market Value of Assets.

At June 30, 2009, the 120% corridor was exceeded resulting in approximately $750 million of the total $1.484 billion in losses for fiscal year 2009 being recognized in that year.

The table below presents a ten year history of actuarial rates of return and asset values to the market rates of return and asset values. The actuarial rate of return for each of the fiscal years prior to 2007 was calculated looking at the initial asset value, which is determined using a five year moving average method. Each year's initial value was then compared to the book value and market value for that year and the middle value was used to compute rates, provided that the middle value was not less than the five year average. For fiscal years after 2006, assets were valued on a market-related basis that recognizes each year's difference between actual and assumed investment return over a closed five year period.

The asset values presented below include all assets in the NHRS Plan Trust, including the Special Account assets that are available pursuant to RSA 100-A:16, II(h) to provide additional benefits such as cost-of-living adjustments. The Special Account assets are used in determining actuarial and market rates of return and the Special Account is appropriately credited with earnings. However, the Special Account assets are not used in calculating the funded ratios of the Pension and Medical Subsidy Plans because those assets are not available to pay the corresponding liabilities. According, Special Account assets are not included in the Ten-Year Funding Status tables found in the "Results of Actuarial Valuation" section.

New Hampshire Retirement System
Actuarial Value vs. Market Value
Fiscal Years 2001 to 2010

Fiscal Year	**Actuarial Rate of Return**	**Actuarial Value of Assets**	**Market Value Rate of Return**	**Market Value of Assets**
	(Per Actuarial Valuation Reports)	(in thousands)	(NHRS CAFRs)	(in thousands)
2010	6.48%	$5,569,341	12.90%	$4,898,339
2009	-3.87%	5,353,453	-18.10%	4,461,211
2008	9.52%	5,701,579	-4.60%	5,597,047
2007	12.85%	5,272,358	16.00%	5,967,916
2006	9.27%	4,647,973	10.00%	5,112,256
2005	1.25%	4,322,614	10.10%	4,728,590
2004	1.85%	4,339,537	14.90%	4,391,286
2003	1.92%	4,323,936	2.50%	3,901,681
2002	4.80%	4,323,997	-6.40%	3,936,475
2001	3.72%	4,201,904	-6.70%	4,340,270

Current Market Conditions

Since June 30, 2008, the liquidity crisis in the credit, housing and mortgage markets blossomed into a global economic crisis of significant proportions. Both U.S. and global investment markets experienced significant declines since June 30, 2008. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009, the System's total fund investment return declined 18.1% and net assets available for benefits declined $1,135.8 million to $4,461.2 million. Investment results since June 30, 2009 have improved, and as a result of that improvement, the market value of net assets available for benefits have recovered to $4.9 billion level as of June 30, 2010. (It should be noted that future State contributions to the System will be based upon the actuarial value of the System's assets, not market value, and such actuarial values will differ from market value.) The System's investments returned 12.9% for the year ended June 30, 2010. Based on the System's current asset allocations and market index returns over the same period, the System's investment returns are consistent with investment market returns. For the nine months ending March 31, 2011, the System's total fund investment return was 21.8%. For the eleven months ending May 31, 2011, the investment return for total marketable assets, approximately 93% of System assets, was 25.2%. The System is a long-term investor. No prediction can be made of the short-term or long-term investment prospects for the System's investment portfolio.

Medical Subsidy Plans

The four Medical Subsidy Plans provide an offset or subsidy for retiree health premiums for a closed group of eligible participants. By law, all retirees must be provided the option to obtain retiree health benefits through their former employer's medical plan. However, the employer is not required to provide any funding for that benefit. For those eligible retirees who elect to receive health benefits through a former employer, the subsidy offsets the cost of the health benefits for the retiree, the employer or both. The State, as an employer, funds the vast majority of costs related to retiree health, therefore the medical subsidy from the Retirement System flows back to the State. (See HEALTH CARE COVERAGE FOR RETIRED EMPLOYEES). The Medical Subsidy Plans are effectively pay-as-you-go plans and will remain so. Under current law, the cash outflow necessary to make benefit payments will continue until all benefits are paid. Effective July 1, 2011, Chapter 224, Laws of 2011 caps the maximum benefit payable and states that the subsidy amount not be increased, however all legislative provisions are subject to amendment or modification, within constitutional limits.

As required for its fiscal year 2007 implementation of GASB 43, the System conducted an actuarial valuation dated June 30, 2007 of its Medical Subsidy Plans. As part of implementing GASB 43, the System underwent a compliance review of its medical subsidy program. The compliance review made multiple recommendations that were unanimously adopted by the System's Board of Trustees in November 2007. These recommendations included: (1) seeking IRS approval to correct a series of transfers that occurred from fiscal years 1990 through 2000 by participating in the IRS voluntary correction program (if approved, a transfer of at least $26 million would be made from the 401(h) medical subtrust to the pension reserve); (2) seeking ratification by corrective State legislation of the 33-1/3% employer contributions that were made and prospectively abide by the 25% statutory limitation; (3) eliminating the financial reporting of the $295 million Medical Special Account as part of the postemployment health benefit plans and reporting the $295 million as Pension Plan assets; and (4) establishing the appropriate subtrusts in the 401(h) account and reconstructing the accounting for those subtrusts as determined by legal counsel to be the Medical Subsidy Plans administered by the System. In addition, correcting a $17.7 million shortfall in the State Employee Group Medical Subsidy Plans that has been subsidized by contributions from the Political Subdivision Medical Subsidy Plans as more fully described in the next paragraph. All four of these items have been appropriately corrected.

On September 1, 2010, the System received a Compliance Statement from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) in regards to its Voluntary Correction Program (VCP) filing of April 2, 2008. In that filing, the System identified plan document or operational failures that the System recommended needed to be corrected to ensure compliance with New Hampshire RSA 100-A and IRS regulations. The IRS Compliance Statement agreed with the corrective steps recommended by the System. Those failures and the corrective steps that have been taken or will be taken are as follows:

- Correct a series of seven plan document failures where the System failed to timely adopt provisions to comply with certain requirements of the IRS code. The affected provisions covered minimum vesting standards, treatment of forfeitures, required minimum distributions, specified factors for actuarial equivalence, eligible rollover distributions, updated requirements for annual benefit limitations and updated requirements for annual addition limitations and definition of compensation. At its June 2011 meeting, the Board adopted policies correcting the plan document failure.

- From fiscal year 1990 through fiscal year 2000, $26.4 million was transferred from Special Account pension assets to the System's 401(h) medical subtrust. Pursuant to RSA 100-A:16, II(h), the Special Account is established to provide funding for additional benefits such as cost-of living adjustments. The funding for the Special Account was provided from earnings over a target rate that exceeded the assumed rate of return. When the Medical Subsidy Plans were originally enacted, the intent was to ultimately fund the benefit from the Special Account using a series of transfers. Specific transfers were made to fund a health subsidy for certain pre-July 1, 1988 police officer and firefighter retirees. This transfer was not permissible under Internal Revenue Code Sections 401(h) and 420. The System has corrected this operational failure and that correction is reflected in the System's fiscal year 2010 financial statements. A total transfer of $89.5 million is reflected in the fiscal year 2010 financial statements as a net asset transfer from the Police Officer and Firefighter 401(h) subtrust to the Special Account. The $89.5 million transfer consists of the original $26.4 million transfer plus interest of $63.1 million from July 1, 1989 to June 30, 2010. The Special Account had a balance of $239.1 million at June 30, 2010. Additional information pertaining to the Special Account can be found in Note 6 of the 2010 System CAFR. Pursuant to Chapter 224, Laws of 2011, effective June 30, 2011, all assets in the Special Account are transferred to the main account of the pension trust, except for a holdback of approximately $20 million to fund legislatively approved temporary supplemental benefit allowances for political subdivision employees receiving medical subsidy benefits. Although State statutes provided that 25% of employer contributions be credited to the 401(h) subtrust, for the time period fiscal year 2001 through fiscal year 2007, 33 1/3% of employer contributions were actually credited to the 401(h) subtrust. Failure to follow the terms of the plan document (in this case the State statutes) was considered to be an "operational failure" under IRS Revenue Procedure 2006-27. This operational failure was corrected in fiscal year 2007 through legislation that ratified the 33 1/3% contributed during fiscal years 2001-2007.

- The System will amend the plan documents to affirmatively state that effective as of July 1, 1989, the System will determine the amount of any benefit that is determined on the basis of actuarial assumptions by using the assumptions adopted by the Board of Trustees and also state that such benefits will not be subject to employer discretion. For benefits on or after July 1, 2007, the actuarial assumptions used will be those included in the proposed plan amendments. At its June 2011 meeting, the Board adopted policies correcting the plan document failure.

- The System received a favorable tax determination letter from the IRS dated March 9, 2011 in response to the Voluntary Correction Program filing from April 2008. To comply with GASB 43, the System received opinions from its legal counsel about the statutory construction of the Medical Subsidy Plans. Counsel concluded the System administers four such plans: (1) Group II covering law enforcement and fire safety employees, (2) Teachers, (3) Employees of Political Subdivisions and (4) Employees of the State. These opinions resulted in a shift in the way the Medical Subsidy Plans have been defined, accounted for and valued since inception. In the course of restructuring the accounting in accordance with GASB 43, it became apparent that contributions to the Political Subdivision Employee Group plan have subsidized medical benefits paid for the State Employee Group by approximately $17.7 million, including interest, since inception.

In fiscal year 2009, legislation was enacted that required the System, beginning July 1, 2009, to certify employer contribution rates, due and payable by the State, based upon a State Employee Medical Subsidy Plan balance of $0.00. Furthermore, the legislation stated that the Board of Trustees could not certify State employer contributions rates in any subsequent fiscal year based on any payments made from the State Employee Medical Subsidy Plans prior to July 1, 2009.

Based on the 2009 legislation, and upon advice of legal counsel, the Board voted on September 14, 2010 to write off the State Employee Medical Subsidy Plans fund balance of $17.5 million effective June 30, 2010 and to disclose that action in the fiscal year 2010 annual financial report. On that same date, the Board also voted to rescind its April 8, 2008 vote to seek repayment from the State.

As a result of these actions, the System has written off the State Employee Medical Subsidy Plans deficit as of June 30, 2010 of $17.5 million and established a balance as of that same date of $0.00. The fund balance for the Political Subdivision Employee Medical Subsidy Plans was also reduced by $17.5 million to $34 million as of June 30, 2010.

The significant changes to the System's financial statements resulting from the medical subsidy compliance review delayed issuance of the System's fiscal 2007 audited financial statements until September 2008. The System issued timely financial statements for fiscal years 2008, 2009 and 2010 with unqualified auditor's opinions. Such financial statements and the report of the System's independent auditors with respect thereto can be found at *http://nhrs.org/investments/reports.aspx*.

Legislative Activity

The State has enacted various legislation changes in recent years in order to address certain issues pertaining to the System, including, among other matters, the level of benefits to be received by retirees and the contributions required to be made by employers and employees.

Certain of the legislative changes are being challenged in court, as described above, and it is possible that additional litigation will be brought in the future. The State cannot now predict the outcome of any of these matters.

Significant legislative changes were enacted during the 2011 legislative session. Sections 160 through 191 of Chapter 224, Laws of 2011 make significant changes to the System as discussed previously in this document. These changes include, but are not limited to:

- Elimination of the State sharing in funding local employee contributions
- Increases to member contribution requirements
- Changes to the definition of earnable compensation including changes to which members are affected
- Changes to average final compensation including changes to which members are affected
- Changes to retirement eligibility including changes to which members are affected
- Changes to medical subsidy provided under current statute
- A change in the transfer from the Special Account to the main trust
- A change to temporary supplemental allowances
- Changes to the maximum benefit
- No future transfers to the Special Account
- Changes to interest on member contributions
- Substantially changes the makeup of the NHRS Board of Trustees
- Establishes two legislative committees to study 1) the establishment of a defined contribution plan and 2) disability benefits, medical subsidies and cost of living adjustments. Findings and recommendations of the committees are due by November 1, 2011.

A detailed discussion of legislative activity for the 2009 and 2010 legislative session can be found in Note 5 of the 2010 System CAFR. Notable legislative changes enacted during the fiscal year 2010 legislative session include the following:

- Extended the effective date from July 1, 2010 to July 1, 2011 of 2008 legislation (Chapter 300, Laws of 2008) which created a so-called “anti-spiking” provision through the enactment of a special 125% employer assessment from July 1, 2010 to July 1, 2011. A legislative study commission will continue to evaluate proposals for the assessment methodology.[1]

[1] Will have no impact on the normal employer contribution rates.

- Effective July 1, 2010, granted a 1.5% COLA to be added to the base pension, on the first $30,000 of pension benefits to all retirees and beneficiaries who had been retired for at least 12 months by July 1, 2010. In addition, two additional lump sum temporary allowances were provided as follows:[2]

    1. Only for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2010, a supplemental allowance of $1,000 for any retired member or beneficiary who had been retired at least 12 months whose annual retirement is based on at least 15 years of service and is $20,000 or less annually;

    2. Only for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2010, a supplemental allowance of $500 for any retired member or beneficiary who retired prior to January 1, 1993.

Legislation enacted in the 2009 legislative session made significant changes to Plan provisions which are summarized below:

- Set the member contribution rate for all Group I State employees hired on or after July 1, 2009 at 7.0% of earnable compensation. The member contribution rate for State employees hired before July 1, 2009 remains at 5.0%.

- Reduced the State's share of the political subdivision employers' normal cost from 35% to 30% for fiscal year 2010, and to 25% for fiscal year 2011. The State's share of political subdivision employer's normal cost reverts back to 35% for fiscal year 2012 and each fiscal year thereafter. (See "STATE FINANCES - Operating Budget Fiscal Years 2012 and 2013" regarding the Governor's current proposal to reduce the State share to zero for the 2012-2013 biennium.)

- Re-defined "extra or special duty compensation" as a component of a member's earnable compensation to mean member work activities or details for which the employer bills or charges another entity for the work activities provided.

- Required NHRS to re-certify employer contribution rates for fiscal years 2010 and 2011, based upon a July 1, 2009 State Employee Medical Subsidy Plan balance of zero and to base all future employer contribution rates for the State Employee Medical Subsidy Plan using the same zero balance.

- Delayed from August 29, 2008, until July 1, 2010 the implementation of RSA 100-A:16, III-a, which addresses the funding of dramatic increases in the pensions of NHRS members resulting from excessively high end-of-career earnable compensation payments made to a retiring employee by an employer. Known as the "spiking provision" or the "125% calculation provision", RSA 100-A:16, III-a provides that

[2] Will have no impact on the normal employer contribution rates determined using the entry age normal funding method because, as required by the legislation, the costs are terminally funded from the Special Account at a cost of $65.9 million.

employers assume financial responsibility for the funding costs associated with those increased pension amounts.

- Effective July 1, 2009, granted a 1.5% COLA to be added to the base pension, on the first $30,000 of pension benefits to all retirees and beneficiaries who had been retired for at least 12 months by July 1, 2009. In addition, two additional lump sum temporary allowances were provided as follows:

    - Only for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009, a supplemental allowance of $1,000 for any retired member or beneficiary who had been retired at least 12 months whose annual retirement is based on at least 15 years of service and is $20,000 or less annually;

    - Only for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009, a supplemental allowance of $500 for any retired member or beneficiary who retired prior to January 1, 1993.

The effects of fiscal year 2009 legislation are reflected in the June 30, 2009 actuarial valuation of the System.

July 15, 2011

THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

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