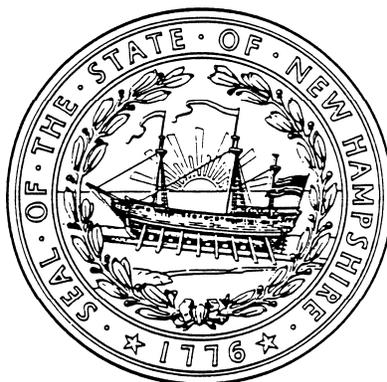


NEW ISSUE – Book Entry Only

Ratings: Fitch Ratings: AA+
Moody's: Aa1
Standard & Poor's: AA
See Ratings herein

In the opinion of Edwards Wildman Palmer LLP, Bond Counsel, based upon an analysis of existing law and assuming, among other matters, compliance with certain covenants, interest on the Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. Interest on the Bonds is not a specific preference item for purposes of the federal individual or corporate alternative minimum taxes, however such interest is included in adjusted current earnings when calculating corporate alternative minimum taxable income. Under existing law, interest on the Bonds is exempt from the New Hampshire personal income tax on interest and dividends. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion regarding any other tax consequences related to the ownership or disposition of, or the accrual or receipt of interest on, the Bonds. See "TAX EXEMPTION" and Appendix A herein.



\$100,000,000
STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
GENERAL OBLIGATION CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT BONDS
2011 SERIES B

Dated: Date of Delivery

Due: as shown on the inside cover hereof

The Bonds will be issued as fully registered bonds, registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee for The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"). Purchases of beneficial interests in the Bonds will be made in book-entry form (without certificates) in the denomination of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof. See *The Bonds--Book-Entry Only System* herein.

Interest on the Bonds will be payable semiannually on February 1 and August 1 of each year, commencing February 1, 2012 until maturity or redemption prior to maturity. The Bonds are subject to redemption prior to maturity as provided herein.

The Bonds are offered subject to the final approving opinion of Edwards Wildman Palmer LLP, Boston, Massachusetts, Bond Counsel, and to certain other conditions referred to in the Notice of Sale. Public Resources Advisory Group has acted as Financial Advisor to the State with respect to the Bonds. Delivery of the Bonds to DTC or its custodial agent is expected on or about October 27, 2011.

October 20, 2011

\$100,000,000
STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
GENERAL OBLIGATION CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT BONDS
2011 SERIES B

<u>Due</u> <u>February 1</u>	<u>Principal</u> <u>Amount</u>	<u>Interest</u> <u>Rate</u>	<u>Price or</u> <u>Yield</u>	<u>CUSIP*</u> <u>644682</u>	<u>Due</u> <u>February 1</u>	<u>Principal</u> <u>Amount</u>	<u>Interest</u> <u>Rate</u>	<u>Price or</u> <u>Yield</u>	<u>CUSIP*</u> <u>644682</u>
2013	\$6,000,000	3.00%	0.38%	N51	2023	\$4,445,000	5.00%	2.63% [†]	P75
2014	6,000,000	4.00	0.60	N69	2024	4,445,000	3.00	3.13	P83
2015	6,000,000	5.00	0.86	N77	2025	4,445,000	3.25	100	P91
2016	6,000,000	5.00	1.20	N85	2026	4,445,000	3.25	3.35	Q25
2017	6,000,000	5.00	1.46	N93	2027	4,445,000	3.50	100	Q33
2018	6,000,000	5.00	1.68	P26	2028	4,445,000	3.50	3.60	Q41
2019	6,000,000	4.00	1.99	P34	2029	4,445,000	4.00	3.65 [†]	Q58
2020	6,000,000	5.00	2.22	P42	2030	4,445,000	4.00	3.75 [†]	Q66
2021	6,000,000	4.00	2.38	P59	2031	4,440,000	4.00	3.80 [†]	Q74
2022	6,000,000	4.00	2.52	P67					

* CUSIP is a registered trademark of the American Bankers Association. CUSIP data herein is provided by CUSIP Global Services, managed by Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC on behalf of The American Bankers Association. The CUSIP numbers are included solely for the convenience of Bondowners and the State is not responsible for the selection or the correctness of the CUSIP numbers printed herein. CUSIP numbers assigned to securities may be changed during the term of such securities based on a number of factors, including, but not limited to, the refunding or defeasance of such securities or the use of secondary market financial products.

[†] Priced at the stated price or yield to the February 1, 2022 optional redemption date at a redemption price of 100%. See "THE BONDS – Redemption Provisions" herein.

No dealer, broker, salesperson or other person has been authorized by the State of New Hampshire to give any information or to make any representations with respect to the State or the Bonds, other than those contained in this Official Statement, and, if given or made, such other information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized by the State of New Hampshire.

This Official Statement is not to be construed as a contract or agreement between the State of New Hampshire and the purchasers or owners of any of the Bonds. Any statements made in this Official Statement involving matters of opinion, whether or not expressly so stated, are intended merely as opinion and not a representation of fact. The information and expressions of opinion contained herein are subject to change without notice and neither the delivery of this Official Statement nor any sale made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in any of the information set forth herein since the date hereof.

This Official Statement is provided only in connection with the sale of the Bonds by the State of New Hampshire pursuant to the Notice of Sale dated October 12, 2011 and may not be reproduced or used in whole or in part for any other purpose without the express written consent of the State Treasurer. Reference is made to the Notice of Sale for a description of the terms and conditions of the sale of the Bonds to the original purchasers thereof.

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PART II. STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE INFORMATION STATEMENT DATED OCTOBER 20, 2011

Statement pursuant to New Hampshire Revised Statutes Annotated 421-B:20:

In making an investment decision investors must rely on their own examination of the issuer and the terms of the offering, including the merits and risks involved. These securities have not been recommended by any federal or state securities commission or regulatory authority. Furthermore, the foregoing authorities have not confirmed the accuracy or determined the adequacy of this document. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

GOVERNOR
JOHN H. LYNCH

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
RAYMOND S. BURTON
DANIEL ST. HILAIRE
CHRISTOPHER T. SUNUNU
DAVID K. WHEELER
RAYMOND J. WIECZOREK

STATE TREASURER
CATHERINE A. PROVENCHER

SECRETARY OF STATE
WILLIAM M. GARDNER

ATTORNEY GENERAL
MICHAEL A. DELANEY

COMMISSIONER OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
LINDA M. HODGDON

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Public Resources Advisory Group
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OFFICIAL STATEMENT
OF
THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
\$100,000,000
GENERAL OBLIGATION CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT BONDS
2011 SERIES B

PART I: INFORMATION CONCERNING THE BONDS

This Official Statement, including the cover page, is provided for the purpose of presenting certain information relating to the State of New Hampshire (the "State") in connection with the sale of \$100,000,000 aggregate principal amount of its General Obligation Capital Improvement Bonds, 2011 Series B (the "Bonds") dated their date of delivery.

This Official Statement consists of two parts: Part I (including the cover and Appendices A, B, and C) and Part II, the State's Information Statement dated October 20, 2011 (incorporated herein by reference, the "Information Statement"). The Information Statement has been provided to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board ("MSRB") for purposes of Rule 15c2-12. The Information Statement incorporates by reference as Exhibit A the State's unaudited financial statements for fiscal year 2011. KPMG LLP, the State's independent auditor, has not been engaged to perform and has not performed, since the date of its report referenced in the Information Statement, any procedures on the financial statements addressed in that report. KPMG LLP has also not performed any procedures relating to this Official Statement, including the Information Statement.

The Bonds were sold by competitive sale as set forth herein. See *Competitive Sale of Bonds* and Appendix C.

THE BONDS

Description of the Bonds

The Bonds will be dated their date of delivery and will bear interest payable semiannually on February 1 and August 1 of each year, commencing February 1, 2012, until maturity or redemption prior to maturity. The record date with respect to each payment of interest shall be the fifteenth day of the month preceding such interest payment date. The Bonds will mature in the years and in the principal amounts and bear interest at the rates shown on the inside cover page of this Official Statement. The Bonds are subject to redemption prior to maturity as described below.

The Bonds are being issued only as fully registered Bonds and, when issued, will be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as Bondowner and nominee for The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), New York, New York. DTC will act as securities depository for the Bonds. Purchases of beneficial interests in the Bonds will be made in book-entry form, in the denomination of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof. Purchasers will not receive certificates representing their interest in Bonds purchased. So long as DTC or its nominee, Cede & Co., is the Bondowner, payments of principal and interest will be made directly to such Bondowner. Disbursement of such payments to the DTC Participants is the responsibility of DTC and disbursements of such payments to the Beneficial Owners is the responsibility of the DTC Participants and the Indirect Participants, as more fully described herein. See *Book-Entry Only System* herein.

Redemption Provisions

Optional Redemption

The Bonds maturing on and before February 1, 2022 are not subject to redemption prior to maturity. The Bonds maturing after February 1, 2022 are subject to redemption at the option of the State on and after February 1, 2022, in whole or in part at any time, with maturities to be designated by the State (and by lot within a maturity as described below), at the price of the par amount of bonds to be redeemed, plus accrued interest to the redemption date.

Notice of Redemption

So long as DTC is the registered owner of the Bonds, notice of any redemption of Bonds prior to their maturities, specifying the Bonds (or the portions thereof) to be redeemed shall be mailed to DTC not more than 60 days nor less than 30 days prior to the redemption date. Any failure on the part of DTC to notify the DTC Participants of the redemption or failure on the part of the DTC Participants or of a nominee of a Beneficial Owner (having received notice from a DTC Participant or otherwise) to notify the Beneficial Owner shall not affect the validity of the redemption. Following proper notice of the redemption of any Bonds, if sufficient moneys are deposited with The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., or its successor, as Paying Agent (the "Paying Agent") for redemption, interest thereon ceases to accrue as of the redemption date.

Security for the Bonds

In the opinion of Bond Counsel, the Bonds when duly issued will constitute valid general obligations of the State and the full faith and credit of the State will be pledged for the punctual payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds.

Each Bond when duly issued and paid for will constitute a contract between the State and the owner of the Bond. While the doctrine of sovereign immunity (the sovereign right of a state not to be sued without its consent) applies to the State, the Legislature has conferred jurisdiction on the Superior Court to enter judgment against the State founded upon any express or implied contract. The Supreme Court of New Hampshire has stated that that statutory provision constitutes a waiver of the State's right of sovereign immunity in such a case. Although a bond of the State constitutes a contract with the owner of the bond, the State Supreme Court has not considered the issue of sovereign immunity in a case expressly involving the enforceability of a bond. Under State law, the Attorney General of the State is directed to present any claim founded upon a judgment against the State to the department or agency which entered into the contract for payment from available appropriations or, if such appropriations are insufficient, to present the claim to the Legislature. Payment of a claim against the State for which available appropriated funds are insufficient would require appropriation by the Legislature. Enforcement of a claim for payment of principal of or interest on the Bonds may also be subject to the provisions of federal or State statutes, if any, hereafter enacted extending the time for payment or imposing other constraints upon enforcement, insofar as those provisions may be constitutionally applied.

The State Constitution provides that the public charges of government may be raised by taxation upon polls, estates and other classes of property including franchises and property when passing by will or inheritance, and authorizes the Legislature to impose and levy proportional and reasonable assessments, rates and taxes upon all the inhabitants of, and residents within, the State and upon all property within the State.

Authorization, Purpose and Application of Proceeds

The Bonds are being issued pursuant to a vote of the Governor and Council under Chapter 6-A of the New Hampshire Revised Statutes Annotated ("RSA") and various other laws. Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds are expected to be used to finance all or a portion of the costs of a number of capital projects of the State, and to pay issuance costs.

Book-Entry Only System

The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”), New York, NY, will act as securities depository for the Bonds. The Bonds will be issued in fully-registered form registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC's partnership nominee) or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. One fully registered certificate will be issued for each maturity of each series of the Bonds, each in the aggregate principal amount of such maturity, and each such certificate will be deposited with DTC.

DTC, the world's largest securities depository, is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a “banking organization” within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a “clearing corporation” within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a “clearing agency” registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. DTC holds and provides asset servicing for over 3.5 million issues of U.S. and non-U.S. equity issues, corporate and municipal debt issues, and money market instruments (from over 100 countries) that DTC's participants (“Direct Participants”) deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the post-trade settlement among Direct Participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities, through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges between Direct Participants' accounts. This eliminates the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct Participants include both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. DTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation (“DTCC”). DTCC is the holding company for DTC, National Securities Clearing Corporation and Fixed Income Clearing Corporation, all of which are registered clearing agencies. DTCC is owned by the users of its regulated subsidiaries. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly (“Indirect Participants”). DTC has Standard & Poor's rating: AA+. The DTC Rules applicable to its Participants are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. More information about DTC can be found at www.dtcc.com and www.dtc.org.

Purchases of securities deposited with DTC must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for such securities on DTC's records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each security deposited with DTC (“Beneficial Owner”) is in turn to be recorded on the Direct and Indirect Participants' records. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase. Beneficial Owners are, however, expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the Direct or Indirect Participant through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in securities deposited with DTC are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Direct and Indirect Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in securities deposited with DTC, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for such securities is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all securities deposited by Direct Participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC's partnership nominee, Cede & Co., or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. The deposit of securities with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. or such other DTC nominee do not effect any change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual Beneficial Owners of the securities deposited with it; DTC's records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such securities are credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners. The Direct and Indirect Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time.

Redemption notices for the Bonds shall be sent to DTC. If less than all of a maturity is being redeemed, DTC's practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each Direct Participant in such maturity to be redeemed.

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. (nor such other DTC nominee) will consent or vote with respect to securities deposited with it unless authorized by a Direct Participant in accordance with DTC's MMI Procedures. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an Omnibus Proxy to the issuer of such securities or its paying agent as soon as

possible after the record date. The Omnibus Proxy assigns Cede & Co.'s consenting or voting rights to those Direct Participants to whose accounts the securities are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

Principal and interest payments on securities deposited with DTC will be made to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from the issuer of such securities or its paying agent, on the payable date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC (nor its nominee), the issuer of such securities or its paying agent, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of principal and interest to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the issuer of such securities or its paying agent, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

DTC may discontinue providing its services as depository with respect to securities held by it at any time by giving reasonable notice to the issuer of such securities or its paying agent. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor depository is not obtained, physical certificates are required to be printed and delivered to Beneficial Owners.

The State may decide to discontinue use of the system of book-entry-only transfers through DTC (or a successor securities depository). In that event, physical certificates will be printed and delivered to Beneficial Owners.

The information in this section concerning DTC and DTC's book-entry system has been obtained from sources that the State believes to be reliable, but the State takes no responsibility for the accuracy thereof.

TAX EXEMPTION

In the opinion of Edwards Wildman Palmer LLP, Bond Counsel to the State ("Bond Counsel"), based upon an analysis of existing laws, regulations, rulings, and court decisions, and assuming, among other matters, compliance with certain covenants, interest on the Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the "Code"). Bond Counsel is of the further opinion that interest on the Bonds is not a specific preference item for purposes of the federal individual or corporate alternative minimum taxes. However, Bond Counsel observes that such interest is included in adjusted current earnings when calculating corporate alternative minimum taxable income. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion regarding any other federal tax consequences arising with respect to the ownership or disposition of, or the accrual or receipt of interest on, the Bonds.

The Code imposes various requirements relating to the exclusion from gross income for federal income tax purposes of interest on obligations such as the Bonds. Failure to comply with these requirements may result in interest on the Bonds being included in gross income for federal income tax purposes, possibly from the date of original issuance of the Bonds. The State has covenanted to comply with such requirements to ensure that interest on the Bonds will not be included in federal gross income. The opinion of Bond Counsel assumes compliance with these requirements.

Bond Counsel is also of the opinion that, under existing law, interest on the Bonds is exempt from the New Hampshire personal income tax on interest and dividends. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion regarding any other New Hampshire tax consequences arising with respect to the Bonds. Bond Counsel also has not opined as to the taxability of the Bonds or the income therefrom under the laws of any state other than New Hampshire. A complete copy of the proposed form of opinion of Bond Counsel is set forth in Appendix A hereto.

To the extent the issue price of any maturity of the Bonds is less than the amount to be paid at maturity of such Bonds (excluding amounts stated to be interest and payable at least annually over the term of such Bonds), the difference constitutes "original issue discount," the accrual of which, to the extent properly allocable to each Beneficial Owner thereof, is treated as interest on the Bonds which is excluded from gross income for federal

income tax purposes and is exempt from the New Hampshire personal income tax on interest and dividends. For this purpose, the issue price of a particular maturity of the Bonds is the first price at which a substantial amount of such maturity of the Bonds is sold to the public (excluding bond houses, brokers, or similar persons or organizations acting in the capacity of underwriters, placement agents or wholesalers). The original issue discount with respect to any maturity of the Bonds accrues daily over the term to maturity of such Bonds on the basis of a constant interest rate compounded semiannually (with straight-line interpolations between compounding dates). The accruing original issue discount is added to the adjusted basis of such Bonds to determine taxable gain or loss upon disposition (including sale, redemption, or payment on maturity) of such Bonds. Beneficial Owners of the Bonds should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the tax consequences of ownership of Bonds with original issue discount, including the treatment of purchasers who do not purchase such Bonds in the original offering to the public at the first price at which a substantial amount of such Bonds is sold to the public.

Bonds purchased, whether at original issuance or otherwise, for an amount greater than the stated principal amount to be paid at maturity of such Bonds, or, in some cases, at the earlier redemption date of such Bonds (“Premium Bonds”), will be treated as having amortizable bond premium for federal income tax purposes and for purposes of the New Hampshire personal income tax on interest and dividends. No deduction is allowable for the amortizable bond premium in the case of obligations, such as the Premium Bonds, the interest on which is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes. However, a Beneficial Owner’s basis in a Premium Bond will be reduced by the amount of amortizable bond premium properly allocable to such Beneficial Owner. Beneficial Owners of Premium Bonds should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the proper treatment of amortizable bond premium in their particular circumstances.

Bond Counsel has not undertaken to determine (or to inform any person) whether any actions taken (or not taken) or events occurring (or not occurring) after the date of issuance of the Bonds may adversely affect the value of, or the tax status of interest on, the Bonds. On September 12, 2011, President Obama proposed legislation entitled the “American Jobs Act of 2011” (the “Jobs Act”). As proposed, the Jobs Act included a provision, effective for tax years beginning after 2012, that could have resulted in additional federal income tax being imposed on certain high income taxpayers who own bonds the interest on which is otherwise excluded from gross income under Section 103 of the Code, including the Bonds. On October 11, 2011, the Jobs Act, as introduced in the United States Senate, failed to pass a cloture vote that would have ended debate and permitted the Senate to vote on the merits of the bill. However, the Jobs Act, or portions thereof, including the provision described above, may be reintroduced in Congress in the future. In addition, other tax legislation (either proposed or future), if enacted into law, also could cause interest on the Bonds to be subject directly or indirectly to federal income taxation, or otherwise prevent Beneficial Owners from realizing the full benefit provided under current federal tax law of the exclusion of interest on the Bonds from gross income. It is not possible to predict whether any such legislation will be enacted into law. Further, no assurance can be given that any pending or future legislation, including amendments to the Code, if enacted into law, or any proposed legislation, including amendments to the Code, or any future judicial, regulatory or administrative interpretation or development with respect to existing law, will not adversely affect the market value and marketability of, or the tax status of interest on, the Bonds. Prospective Beneficial Owners are urged to consult their own tax advisors with respect to any such legislation, interpretation or development.

Although Bond Counsel is of the opinion that interest on the Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes and is exempt from the New Hampshire personal income tax on interest and dividends, the ownership or disposition of, or the accrual or receipt of interest on, the Bonds may otherwise affect a Beneficial Owner’s federal or state tax liability. The nature and extent of all such other tax consequences will depend upon the particular tax status of the Beneficial Owner or the Beneficial Owner’s other items of income, deduction or exclusion. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion regarding any such other tax consequences, and Beneficial Owners should consult with their own tax advisors with respect to such consequences.

LEGAL MATTERS

Legal matters incident to the authorization and sale of the Bonds are subject to the approval of Edwards Wildman Palmer LLP, Boston, Massachusetts, Bond Counsel. The proposed form of the approving opinion of Edwards Wildman Palmer LLP is set forth in Appendix A. The opinion will be dated the date of the issuance of the Bonds and will speak only as of that date.

FINANCIAL ADVISOR

Public Resources Advisory Group has acted as financial advisor to the State with respect to the issuance of the Bonds.

RATINGS

Fitch Ratings, Moody's Investors Service, Inc. and Standard & Poor's have assigned the Bonds the ratings of AA+, Aa1, and AA, respectively. An explanation of the significance of each such rating may be obtained from the rating agency furnishing the same. There is no assurance that those ratings will be maintained for any given period of time or that they may not be lowered or withdrawn entirely by the rating agencies, or any of them, if in their or its judgment circumstances so warrant. Any such downward change in or withdrawal of any of the ratings may have an adverse effect on the market price of the Bonds.

COMPETITIVE SALE OF BONDS

After competitive bidding on October 20, 2011, the Bonds were awarded to J.P. Morgan Securities LLC (the "Underwriter"). The Underwriter has supplied the information as to the public offering yields or prices of the Bonds set forth on the inside cover hereof. The Underwriter has informed the State that if all of the Bonds are resold to the public at those yields or prices, it anticipates the total Underwriter's compensation to be \$359,215.00. The Underwriter may change the public offering yields or prices from time to time.

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE

In order to assist the Underwriter in complying with Rule 15c2-12(b)(5) promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Rule"), the State will covenant for the benefit of owners of the Bonds to provide certain financial information and operating data relating to the State (the "Annual Report"), by not later than 270 days after the end of each fiscal year and to provide notices of the occurrence of certain enumerated events. The covenants will be contained in a Continuing Disclosure Certificate, the proposed form of which is provided in Appendix B. The Certificate will be executed by the signers of the Bonds, and incorporated by reference in the Bonds.

Except as described below with respect to fiscal years 2005, 2006 and 2011, the State has never failed to comply in all material respects with any previous undertakings to provide annual reports or notices of significant or material events in accordance with the Rule. First, the State did not include audited financial statements for fiscal year 2005 in its Annual Report for fiscal year 2005 or the Annual Report for the State's Turnpike System Revenue Bonds for fiscal year 2005. The Turnpike System filed audited financial statements for fiscal year 2005 in March, 2006, and the State's audited financial statements for fiscal year 2005 were filed in May, 2006. Next, the State had undertaken pursuant to the Rule to provide its draft financial statements or audited financial statements for fiscal year 2006 to each nationally recognized municipal securities information repository by March 27, 2007, and on March 29, 2007, the State filed a notice of its failure to file such statements by the required date. The State's audited financial statements for fiscal year 2006 were filed on April 20, 2007. Finally, the State had undertaken pursuant to the Rule to provide its financial statements for fiscal year 2010 to the MSRB by March 27, 2011, and on March 28, 2011 the State filed its audited financial statements and a notice of its failure to file such statements by the required date. See *Financial Statements* in the Information Statement included as Part II of this Official Statement.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

By: /s/ Catherine A. Provencher
State Treasurer

October 20, 2011

PROPOSED FORM OF OPINION OF BOND COUNSEL



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(Date of Delivery)

The Honorable Catherine A. Provencher
State Treasurer
State House Annex
Concord, New Hampshire 03301

\$100,000,000
State of New Hampshire
General Obligation Capital Improvement Bonds, 2011 Series B
Dated Date of Delivery

We have acted as Bond Counsel to the State of New Hampshire (the "State") in connection with the issuance by the State of the above-referenced bonds (the "Bonds"). In such capacity, we have examined the law and such certified proceedings and other papers as we have deemed necessary to render this opinion.

As to questions of fact material to our opinion we have relied upon representations and covenants of the State contained in the certified proceedings and other certifications of public officials furnished to us, without undertaking to verify the same by independent investigation.

Based on this examination, we are of the opinion, under existing law, as follows:

1. The Bonds are valid and binding general obligations of the State, and the full faith and credit of the State are pledged for the punctual payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds.
2. The interest on the Bonds is exempt from the New Hampshire personal income tax on interest and dividends. We express no opinion regarding any other New Hampshire tax consequences arising with respect to the Bonds or any tax consequences arising with respect to the Bonds under the laws of any state other than New Hampshire.
3. Interest on the Bonds is excluded from the gross income of the owners of the Bonds for federal income tax purposes. In addition, interest on the Bonds is not a specific preference item for purposes of the federal individual or corporate alternative minimum taxes, however such interest is included in adjusted current earnings when calculating corporate alternative minimum taxable income. In rendering the opinions set forth in this paragraph, we have assumed compliance by the State with all requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 that must be satisfied subsequent to the issuance of the Bonds in order that interest thereon be, and continue to be, excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes. The State has covenanted to comply with all such requirements. Failure by the State to comply with certain of such requirements may cause interest on the Bonds to become included in gross income for federal income tax purposes retroactive to the date of issuance of the Bonds. We express no opinion regarding any other federal tax consequences arising with respect to the Bonds.

This opinion is expressed as of the date hereof, and we neither assume nor undertake any obligation to update, revise, supplement or restate this opinion to reflect any action taken or omitted, or any facts or circumstances or changes in law or in the interpretation thereof, that may hereafter arise or occur, or for any other reason.

The rights of the holders of the Bonds and the enforceability of the Bonds may be subject to insolvency, reorganization, moratorium and other similar laws affecting creditors' rights heretofore or hereafter enacted to the extent constitutionally applicable, and their enforcement may also be subject to the exercise of judicial discretion in appropriate cases.

EDWARDS WILDMAN PALMER LLP

PROPOSED FORM OF CONTINUING DISCLOSURE CERTIFICATE

This Continuing Disclosure Certificate (the “Disclosure Certificate”) is executed and delivered by the State of New Hampshire (the “Issuer”) in connection with the issuance of its \$100,000,000 General Obligation Capital Improvement Bonds, 2011 Series B, dated their date of delivery (the “Bonds”). The State covenants and agrees as follows:

SECTION 1. Purpose of the Disclosure Certificate. This Disclosure Certificate is being executed and delivered by the State for the benefit of the Owners of the Bonds and in order to assist the Participating Underwriters in complying with the Rule.

SECTION 2. Definitions. For purposes of this Disclosure Certificate the following capitalized terms shall have the following meanings:

“Annual Report” shall mean any Annual Report provided by the State pursuant to, and as described in, Sections 3 and 4 of this Disclosure Certificate.

“Listed Events” shall mean any of the events listed in Section 5(a) of this Disclosure Certificate.

“MSRB” shall mean the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board as established pursuant to Section 15B(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or any successor thereto or to the functions of the MSRB contemplated by this Disclosure Certificate. Filing information relating to the MSRB is set forth in Exhibit A attached hereto.

“Owners of the Bonds” shall mean the registered owners, including beneficial owners, of the Bonds.

“Participating Underwriter” shall mean any of the original underwriters of the Bonds required to comply with the Rule in connection with offering of the Bonds.

“Rule” shall mean Rule 15c2 12 adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as the same may be amended from time to time.

SECTION 3. Provision of Annual Reports.

(a) The State shall, not later than 270 days after the end of each fiscal year, provide to the MSRB an Annual Report which is consistent with the requirements of Section 4 of this Disclosure Certificate. The Annual Report may be submitted as a single document or as separate documents comprising a package, and may cross reference other information as provided in Section 4 of this Disclosure Certificate; provided that the audited financial statements of the State may be submitted when available separately from the balance of the Annual Report.

(b) If the State is unable to provide to the MSRB an Annual Report by the date required in subsection (a), the State shall send a notice to the MSRB in substantially the form attached as Exhibit B.

SECTION 4. Content of Annual Reports. The State’s Annual Report shall contain or incorporate by reference the following:

(a) quantitative information for the preceding fiscal year of the type presented in the State’s Information Statement dated October 20, 2011 regarding (i) the revenues and expenditures of the State relating to its General Fund and Education Fund, (ii) capital expenditures, (iii) fund balances, (iv) revenue information, (v) indebtedness of the State, and (vi) pension and OPEB obligations of the State, and

(b) the most recently available audited financial statements of the State, prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

If audited financial statements for the preceding fiscal year are not available when the Annual Report is submitted, the Annual Report will include unaudited financial statements for the preceding fiscal year and audited financial statements for such fiscal year shall be submitted when available.

Any or all of the items listed above may be incorporated by reference from other documents, including official statements for debt issues of the State or related public entities, which (i) are available to the public on the MSRB internet website or (ii) have been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The State shall clearly identify each such other document so incorporated by reference.

SECTION 5. Reporting of Significant Events.

(a) The State shall give notice, in accordance with subsection 5(b) below, of the occurrence of any of the following events with respect to the Bonds:

1. principal and interest payment delinquencies;
2. non-payment related defaults, if material;
3. unscheduled draws on the debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties;
4. unscheduled draws on the credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties;
5. substitution of the credit or liquidity providers or their failure to perform;
6. adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determination of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB) or other material notices or determinations with respect to the tax status of the Bonds, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Bonds;
7. modifications to rights of Bondholders, if material;
8. (i) bonds calls, if material, and (ii) tender offers;
9. defeasances;
10. release, substitution or sale of property securing repayment of the Bonds, if material;
11. rating changes;
12. bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event of the State;*
13. the consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the State or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the State, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms, if material; and

* As noted in the Rule, this event is considered to occur when any of the following occur: (i) the appointment of a receiver, fiscal agent or similar officer for the State in a proceeding under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code or in any proceeding under state or federal law in which a court or governmental authority has assumed jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the State, or if such jurisdiction has been assumed by leaving the existing governing body and officials or officers in possession but subject to the supervision and orders of a court or governmental authority, or (ii) the entry of an order confirming a plan of reorganization, arrangement or liquidation by a court or governmental authority having supervision or jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the State.

14. appointment of a successor or additional trustee or the change of name of a trustee, if material.

(b) Upon the occurrence of a Listed Event described in subsections (a)(2), (7), (8)(i), (10), (13) or (14), the State shall as soon as possible determine if such event is material under applicable federal securities laws.

(c) Upon the occurrence of a Listed Event described in subsections (a)(1), (3), (4), (5), (6), (8)(ii), (9), (11) or (12) or (xii), and in the event the State determines that the occurrence of a Listed Event described in subsections (a)(2), (7), (8)(i), (10), (13) or (14) is material under applicable federal securities laws, the State shall, in a timely manner not in excess of ten (10) business days after the occurrence of the event, file a notice of such occurrence with the MSRB.

SECTION 6. Transmission of Information and Notices. Unless otherwise required by law, all notices, documents and information provided to the MSRB shall be provided in electronic format as prescribed by the MSRB and shall be accompanied by identifying information as prescribed by the MSRB.

SECTION 7. Termination of Reporting Obligation. The State's obligations under this Disclosure Certificate shall terminate upon the legal defeasance in accordance with the terms of the Bonds, prior redemption or payment in full of all of the Bonds.

SECTION 8. Amendment; Waiver. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Disclosure Certificate, the State may amend this Disclosure Certificate and any provision of this Disclosure Certificate may be waived if such amendment or waiver is permitted by the Rule, as evidenced by an opinion of counsel expert in federal securities law (which may also include bond counsel to the State), to the effect that such amendment or waiver would not cause the Disclosure Certificate to violate the Rule. The first Annual Report filed after enactment of any amendment to or waiver of this Disclosure Certificate shall explain, in narrative form, the reasons for the amendment or waiver and the impact of the change in the type of information being provided in the Annual Report.

If the amendment provides for a change in the accounting principles to be followed in preparing financial statements, the Annual Report for the year in which the change is made shall present a comparison between the financial statements or information prepared on the basis of the new accounting principles and those prepared on the basis of the former accounting principles. The comparison shall include a qualitative discussion of the differences in the accounting principles and the impact of the change in the accounting principles on the presentation of the financial information in order to provide information to investors to enable them to evaluate the ability of the State to meet its obligations. To the extent reasonably feasible, the comparison shall also be quantitative. A notice of the change in the accounting principles shall be sent to the MSRB.

SECTION 9. Additional Information. Nothing in this Disclosure Certificate shall be deemed to prevent the State from disseminating any other information, using the means of dissemination set forth in this Disclosure Certificate or any other means of communication, or including any other information in any Annual Report or notice of occurrence of a Listed Event, in addition to that which is required by this Disclosure Certificate. If the State chooses to include any information in any Annual Report or notice of occurrence of a Listed Event in addition to that which is specifically required by this Disclosure Certificate, the State shall have no obligation under this Certificate to update such information or include it in any future Annual Report or notice of occurrence of a Listed Event.

SECTION 10. Default. In the event of a failure of the State to comply with any provision of this Disclosure Certificate any Owner of the Bonds may seek a court order for specific performance by the State of its obligations under this Disclosure Certificate. A default under this Disclosure Certificate shall not constitute a default with respect to the Bonds, and the sole remedy under this Disclosure Certificate in the event of any failure of the State to comply with this Disclosure Certificate shall be an action for specific performance of the State's obligations hereunder and not for money damages in any amount.

SECTION 11. Beneficiaries. This Disclosure Certificate shall inure solely to the benefit of the Owners of the Bonds from time to time, and shall create no rights in any other person or entity.

Date: October 27, 2011

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

By: _____
State Treasurer

Governor

[EXHIBIT A: Filing Information for the MSRB – to be attached]

[EXHIBIT B: Form of Notice of Failure to File Annual Report – to be attached]

NOTICE OF SALE

**\$100,000,000
STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
GENERAL OBLIGATION CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT BONDS
2011 SERIES B**

Notice is hereby given that electronic bids will be received until 11:00 A.M. (local Concord, New Hampshire time) on Thursday, October 20, 2011 by Catherine A. Provencher, State Treasurer of the State of New Hampshire, for the purchase of \$100,000,000 State of New Hampshire General Obligation Capital Improvement Bonds, 2011 Series B (the “Bonds”).

Description of the Bonds

The Bonds will be issued only as fully registered bonds in book-entry form. The Bonds will be dated their date of delivery and will be issued in denominations of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof. Interest on the Bonds will be calculated on a 30/360 day basis and will be payable semi-annually on February 1 and August 1, commencing February 1, 2012.

Principal on the Bonds will be paid (subject to prior redemption) on February 1 in the following years and amounts:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Principal Amount⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Principal Amount⁽¹⁾</u>
2013	\$6,000,000	2023	\$4,445,000
2014	6,000,000	2024	4,445,000
2015	6,000,000	2025	4,445,000
2016	6,000,000	2026	4,445,000
2017	6,000,000	2027	4,445,000
2018	6,000,000	2028	4,445,000
2019	6,000,000	2029	4,445,000
2020	6,000,000	2030	4,445,000
2021	6,000,000	2031	4,440,000
2022	6,000,000		

(1) May represent mandatory sinking fund redemption amount or portion of stated maturity if Term Bonds (as defined herein) are specified.

Authorization and Security

The Bonds will be general obligations of the State of New Hampshire and the full faith and credit of the State will be pledged for the punctual payment of the principal and interest on the Bonds. The Bonds are being issued pursuant to a vote of the Governor and Council under Chapter 6-A of the New Hampshire Revised Statutes Annotated and various other laws.

Redemption

The Bonds maturing on or before February 1, 2022 are not subject to redemption prior to maturity. The Bonds maturing after February 1, 2022 are subject to redemption at the option of the State on and after February 1, 2022, in whole or in part at any time, with maturities to be designated by the State (and by lot within a maturity as described below), at the price of the par amount of bonds to be redeemed, plus accrued interest to the redemption date.

Mandatory Redemption

The prospective bidder may designate two or more consecutive serial maturities of Bonds as one or more term bonds. Any such term bond shall be subject to mandatory redemption commencing on February 1 of the first year which has been combined to form such term bond and continuing on February 1 in each year thereafter until the stated maturity date of that term bond. The amount Bonds to be redeemed in any year by mandatory sinking fund redemption shall be redeemed at par and selected as provided below from among the Bonds of the same maturity. The State Treasurer may credit against any mandatory redemption requirement term bonds of the maturity then subject to redemption which have been purchased and canceled by the State or have been redeemed and not theretofore applied as a credit against any mandatory redemption requirement.

Selection of Bonds To Be Redeemed in Partial Redemption

In the event of a partial redemption of any maturity of the Bonds, the identity of the beneficial owners whose beneficial interests in the Bonds will be redeemed and the amount of any such redemption will be determined by DTC and its participants by lot in such manner as DTC and its participants deem appropriate.

Notice of Redemption

So long as DTC is the registered owner of the Bonds, notice of any redemption of the Bonds prior to their maturities, specifying the Bonds (or the portions thereof) to be redeemed shall be mailed to DTC not more than 60 days nor less than 30 days prior to the redemption date. Any failure on the part of DTC to notify the DTC Participants of the redemption or failure on the part of the DTC Participants or of a nominee of a Beneficial Owner (having received notice from a DTC Participant or otherwise) to notify the Beneficial Owner shall not affect the validity of the redemption. Following proper notice of the redemption of any the Bonds, if sufficient moneys are deposited with The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., or its successor, as Paying Agent (the "Paying Agent") for redemption, interest thereon ceases to accrue as of the redemption date.

Book-Entry Only

Initially, one bond certificate for each maturity will be issued to The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC") or its nominee, which will be designated as the securities depository for the Bonds. So long as DTC is acting as securities depository for the Bonds, a book-entry system will be employed, evidencing ownership of the Bonds in principal amounts of \$5,000 and multiples thereof, with transfers of ownership effected on the records of DTC and its participants pursuant to rules and procedures established by DTC and its participants. Principal of and interest on the Bonds will be payable to DTC or its nominee as registered owner of the Bonds. Principal of and interest on the Bonds will be payable in lawful money of the United States of America by The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as Paying Agent. Transfers of principal and interest payments to beneficial owners (the "Beneficial Owners") will be the responsibility of such participants and other nominees of the Beneficial Owners. The State will not be responsible or liable for maintaining, supervising or reviewing the records maintained by DTC, its participants or persons acting through such participants.

In the event that (a) DTC determines not to continue to act as securities depository for the Bonds, (b) the State determines that DTC is incapable of discharging its duties or that continuation with DTC as securities depository is not in the best interests of the State or (c) the State determines that continuation of the book-entry system of evidence and transfer of ownership of the Bonds is not in the best interests of the State or the Beneficial Owners, the State will discontinue the book-entry system with DTC. If the State fails to identify another qualified securities depository to replace DTC, the State will cause the execution and delivery of replacement bonds in the form of fully registered certificates.

Electronic Bidding Procedures

Proposals to purchase Bonds (all or none) must be submitted electronically via *PARITY*. Bids will be communicated electronically to the State at 11:00 a.m., local Concord, New Hampshire time, on Thursday, October 20, 2011. Prior to that time, a prospective bidder may (1) submit the proposed terms of its bid via *PARITY*, (2) modify the proposed terms of its bid, in which event the proposed terms as last modified will (unless the bid is

withdrawn as described herein) constitute its bid for the Bonds or (3) withdraw its proposed bid. Once the bids are communicated electronically via *PARITY* to the State, each bid will constitute an irrevocable offer to purchase the Bonds on the terms therein provided. For purposes of the electronic bidding process, the time as maintained on *PARITY* shall constitute the official time. The State will not accept bids by any means other than electronically via *PARITY*.

Disclaimer

Each prospective bidder shall be solely responsible to submit its bid via *PARITY* as described above. Each prospective bidder shall be solely responsible to make necessary arrangements to access *PARITY* for the purpose of submitting its bid in a timely manner and in compliance with the requirements of the Notice of Sale. Neither the State nor *PARITY* shall have any duty or obligation to provide or assure access to *PARITY* to any prospective bidder, and neither the State nor *PARITY* shall be responsible for proper operation of, or have any liability for any delays or interruptions of, or any damages caused by, *PARITY*. The State is using *PARITY* as a communication mechanism, and not as the State's agent, to conduct the electronic bidding for the Bonds. The State is not bound by any advice and determination of *PARITY* to the effect that any particular bid complies with the terms of this Notice of Sale and in particular the "Bid Specifications" hereinafter set forth. All costs and expenses incurred by prospective bidders in connection with their submission of bids via *PARITY* are the sole responsibility of the bidders; and the State is not responsible, directly or indirectly, for any of such costs or expenses. If a prospective bidder encounters any difficulty in submitting, modifying, or withdrawing a bid for the Bonds, the bidder should telephone *PARITY* at i-Deal (212) 404-8102 and notify the State's Financial Advisor, Public Resources Advisory Group, by facsimile at (212) 566-7816. To the extent any instructions or directions set forth in *PARITY* conflict with this Notice of Sale, the terms of this Notice of Sale shall control. For further information about *PARITY*, potential bidders may contact *PARITY* at i-Deal (212) 404-8102.

Bid Specifications

Bidders should state the rate or rates of interest that the Bonds are to bear, in multiples of 1/8 or 1/20 of one percent. Any number of rates may be named, except that Bonds maturing on the same date must bear interest at the same rate. Bids must be for not less than 100% of the par value of the aggregate principal amount of the Bonds. No interest rate may exceed 5.00%. No bid for other than all of the Bonds will be accepted.

Serial Bonds and Term Bonds

The successful bidder may provide in its bid for all of the Bonds to be issued as serial bonds or may designate consecutive annual principal amounts of the Bonds to be combined into term bonds. Each such term bond shall be subject to mandatory redemption as described above under *Mandatory Redemption*.

Bond Insurance

The State has not contracted for the issuance of any policy of municipal bond insurance for the Bonds. If the Bonds qualify for any such policy or commitment therefor, any purchase of such insurance or commitment shall be at the sole option and expense of the successful bidder, and any increased costs of issuance or delivery of the Bonds resulting by reason of such insurance or commitment shall be assumed by such bidder. Bids shall not be conditioned upon the issuance of any such policy or commitment. Any failure of the Bonds to be so insured or of any such policy or commitment to be issued, or any rating downgrade or other material event occurring relating to the issuer of any such policy or commitment, shall not in any way relieve the successful bidder of its contractual obligations arising from the acceptance of its bid for the purchase of the Bonds.

Basis of Award

The Bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to purchase all of the Bonds at the lowest interest cost to the State. The lowest interest cost shall be determined in accordance with the true interest cost (TIC) method by doubling the semi-annual interest rate (compounded semi-annually) necessary to discount the debt service payments from the payment dates to the date of the Bonds (October 27, 2011) and to the price bid, excluding interest accrued to the date of delivery. If there is more than one such proposal making said offer at the same lowest true interest

cost, the Bonds will be sold to the bidder whose proposal is selected by the Treasurer by lot from among all such proposals at the same lowest true interest cost. It is requested that each bid be accompanied by a statement of the true interest cost computed at the interest rate or rates stated in such bid in accordance with the above method of calculation (computed to six decimal places) but such statement will not be considered as a part of the bid.

Bids will be accepted or rejected promptly after receipt and not later than 3:00 p.m. (local Concord, New Hampshire time) on the date of the sale.

The State reserves the right to reject any or all proposals and to reject any proposals not complying with the Notice of Sale. The State also reserves the right, so far as permitted by law, to waive any irregularity or informality with respect to any proposal.

Right to Change the Notice of Sale and to Postpone Offering

The State reserves the right to make changes to the Notice of Sale and also reserves the right to postpone, from time to time, the date and time established for the receipt of bids. ANY SUCH POSTPONEMENT WILL BE ANNOUNCED VIA THOMSON MUNICIPAL MARKET MONITOR (“TM3”) (www.TM3.com) NOT LATER THAN 9:00 A.M. (LOCAL CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE TIME) ON THE ANNOUNCED DATE FOR RECEIPT OF BIDS. If any date and time fixed for the receipt of bids and the sale of the Bonds is postponed, an alternative sale date and time will be announced via TM3 at least 48 hours prior to such alternative sale date. On any such alternative sale date and time, any bidder may submit an electronic bid for the purchase of the Bonds in conformity in all respects with the provisions of this Notice of Sale, except for the date and time of sale and except for any changes announced over TM3 at the time the sale date and time are announced.

CUSIP Numbers

It is anticipated that CUSIP identification numbers will be printed on the Bonds. All expenses in relation to the printing of CUSIP numbers on the Bonds shall be paid for by the State; provided, however, that the CUSIP Service Bureau charge for the assignment of the numbers shall be the responsibility of and shall be paid for by the successful bidder.

Expenses

The State will pay: (i) the cost of the preparation of the Bonds; (ii) the fees and expenses of Bond Counsel, and the Financial Advisor; (iii) the fees of the rating agencies relating to the Bonds, and (iv) the cost of preparation and printing of the Official Statement.

Undertakings of the Successful Bidder

The successful bidder shall make a bona fide public offering of the Bonds and shall, within 30 minutes of being notified of the award of the Bonds, advise the State in writing (via facsimile transmission) of the initial public offering prices of the Bonds (the “Initial Reoffering Prices”). The successful bidder must, by facsimile transmission or delivery received by the State Treasurer within 24 hours after notification of the award, furnish the following information to Bond Counsel to complete the Official Statement in final form, as described below:

- A. Selling compensation (aggregate total anticipated compensation to the underwriters expressed in dollars, based on the expectation that all Bonds are sold at the prices or yields at which the successful bidder advised the State Treasurer that the Bonds were initially offered to the public).
- B. The identity of the underwriters if the successful bidder is part of a group or syndicate.
- C. Any other material information the State Treasurer determines is necessary to complete the Official Statement in final form.

On or prior to the date of delivery of the Bonds, the successful bidder shall furnish to the State a certificate acceptable to Bond Counsel to the State generally to the effect that (i) as of October 20, 2011 (the "Sale Date"), the successful bidder had offered or reasonably expected to offer all of the Bonds to the general public (excluding bond houses, brokers, or similar persons acting in the capacity of underwriters or wholesalers) in a bona fide public offering at the prices set forth in such certificate, plus accrued interest, if any, (ii) such prices represent fair market prices of the Bonds as of the Sale Date, and (iii) as of the date of such certificate, all of the Bonds have been offered to the general public in a bona fide offering at the prices set forth in such certificate, and at least 10% of each maturity of the Bonds actually has been sold to the general public at such prices. To the extent the certifications described in the preceding sentence are not factually accurate with respect to the reoffering of the Bonds, Bond Counsel should be consulted by the bidder as to alternative certifications that will be suitable to establish the "issue price" of the Bonds for federal tax law purposes. If a municipal bond insurance policy or similar credit enhancement is obtained with respect to the Bonds by the successful bidder, such bidder will also be required to certify as to the net present value savings on the Bonds resulting from payment of insurance premiums or other credit enhancement fees.

Delivery of the Bonds

The Bonds will be delivered on or about October 27, 2011 (unless a notice of change in the delivery date is announced on TM3 not later than 1:00 p.m. (local Concord, New Hampshire time) on the last business day prior to any announced date for receipt of bids) in Boston on behalf of DTC against payment of the purchase price therefor in Federal Funds.

Documents to be Delivered at Closing

It shall be a condition to the obligation of the successful bidder to accept delivery of and pay for the Bonds that contemporaneously with or before accepting the Bonds and paying therefore, the successful bidder shall be furnished, without cost, with (a) the approving opinion of the firm of Edwards Wildman Palmer LLP, Boston, Massachusetts, Bond Counsel to the State, as to the validity and tax status of the Bonds, substantially in the applicable form as provided in Appendix A to the Official Statement, referred to below; (b) a certificate of the State Treasurer and the Commissioner of the Department of Administrative Services to the effect that, to the best of their respective knowledge and belief, the Official Statement referred to below, both as of its date and as of the date of delivery of the Bonds, does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact and does not omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made therein, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; (c) a certificate of the Attorney General of the State in form satisfactory to Bond Counsel, dated as of the date of delivery of the Bonds and receipt of payment therefor, to the effect that there is no litigation pending or, to his or her knowledge, threatened seeking to restrain or enjoin the issuance or delivery of the Bonds, in any way affecting the validity of the Bonds or in any way contesting the power of the State Treasurer to sell the Bonds as contemplated in this Notice of Sale; and (d) a Continuing Disclosure Certificate substantially in the form described in the Preliminary Official Statement.

Official Statement

The Preliminary Official Statement dated October 12, 2011 and the information contained therein have been deemed final by the State as of its date within the meaning of Rule 15c2-12 of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("Rule 15c2-12") with permitted omissions, but is subject to change without notice and to completion or amendment in the Official Statement in final form (the "Final Official Statement").

The State, at its expense, will make available to the successful bidder up to 200 copies of the Final Official Statement, for delivery to each potential investor requesting a copy of the Final Official Statement and to each person to whom the bidder and members of its bidding group initially sell the Bonds, within seven business days of the award of the Bonds, provided that the successful bidder cooperate in providing the information required to complete the Final Official Statement.

The successful bidder shall comply with the requirements of Rule 15c2-12 and the rules of the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board, including an obligation, if any, to update the Final Official Statement.

Continuing Disclosure

In order to assist bidders in complying with Rule 15c2-12(b)(5) promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission, the State will undertake to provide annual reports and notices of certain material events. A description of this undertaking is set forth in the Preliminary Official Statement.

Additional Information

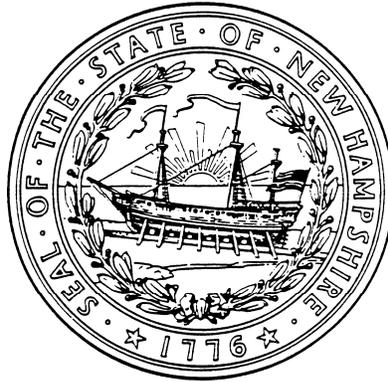
For further information relating to the Bonds, reference is made to the Preliminary Official Statement dated October 12, 2011 prepared for and authorized by the State Treasurer. The Preliminary Official Statement may be obtained by accessing the following website: www.i-dealprospectus.com. For further information, please contact the undersigned at the Office of the State Treasurer, State House Annex, Concord, New Hampshire 03301 (telephone 603-271-2621; telecopy 603-271-3922) or from Public Resources Advisory Group, 40 Rector Street, Suite 1600, New York, New York 10006, Attention: Monika Conley (telephone 212-566-7800; telecopy 212-566-7816).

THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

By Catherine A. Provencher
State Treasurer

Date: October 12, 2011

The State of New Hampshire



INFORMATION STATEMENT

This Information Statement, including Exhibit A, which is included herein by reference, contains certain financial and economic information concerning the State of New Hampshire (the "State") that has been furnished by the State and the other sources indicated herein. The information is authorized by the State to be distributed to prospective purchasers in connection with bonds or notes offered for sale by the State or debt securities offered by its authorities, agencies or political subdivisions guaranteed by the State, or for the payment of which the State may otherwise be directly or contingently liable, and to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board for purposes of Rule 15c2-12 of the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Information Statement may not be reproduced or used in whole or in part for any other purpose without the express written consent of Catherine A. Provencher, State Treasurer, State House Annex, Concord, New Hampshire.

Any statements in this Information Statement involving matters of opinion, whether or not expressly so stated, are intended merely as opinion and not as representations of fact. The information and expressions of opinions herein are subject to change without notice and neither the delivery of this Information Statement nor any sale made pursuant to any official statement or offering memorandum to which it is appended, in which it is included by reference or with which it is distributed shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the State, or its agencies, authorities and political subdivisions, since the date hereof.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Catherine A. Provencher
State Treasurer

October 20, 2011

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STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

GOVERNOR
JOHN H. LYNCH

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
RAYMOND S. BURTON
DANIEL ST. HILAIRE
CHRISTOPHER T. SUNUNU
DAVID K. WHEELER
RAYMOND J. WIECZOREK

STATE TREASURER
CATHERINE A. PROVENCHER

SECRETARY OF STATE
WILLIAM M. GARDNER

ATTORNEY GENERAL
MICHAEL A. DELANEY

COMMISSIONER OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
LINDA M. HODGDON

COMPTROLLER
EDGAR R. CARTER

BUDGET DIRECTOR
JOHN T. BEARDMORE

STATE GOVERNMENT

Executive Branch

The executive officers of the State consist of the Governor, the State Treasurer, the Secretary of State and the five-member Executive Council (the “Council”). The Governor, who holds office for a two-year term, is responsible for the faithful execution of all laws enacted by the Legislature and the management of the executive departments of the State. The State Treasurer and the Secretary of State are elected by joint ballot of the House and Senate for two-year terms. The Council is elected by the people biennially, one Councilor for each of the five Councilor districts in the State. The Council’s chief function is to provide advice and consent to the Governor in the executive function of government. The Governor and Council can negate each other in nominations of and appointments to executive positions in the judicial and executive branches.

The executive branch is organized into a number of departments, each headed by a Commissioner. Major departments of the executive branch include: Health and Human Services, Transportation, Education (including departments for primary and secondary education, post-secondary education and the university system), Resources and Economic Development, Corrections, Environmental Services and Administrative Services. The agencies and authorities which have borrowing authority are discussed in more detail in the section entitled “STATE INDEBTEDNESS-Agencies, Authorities and Bonded or Guaranteed Indebtedness.” In addition, a State liquor commission manages the sale and distribution of beer and alcohol statewide. A lottery commission operates various games, the net proceeds of which are restricted for appropriation to primary and secondary education. A number of other boards and commissions regulate licensing and standards in areas such as public accounting, real estate, sports and medicine.

Legislative Branch

The legislative power of the State is vested in the General Court (the “Legislature”) consisting of the 400-member House of Representatives and the 24-member Senate, both meeting annually. Members of the House are elected biennially from districts apportioned among cities and towns of the State on the basis of population. Senate members are elected biennially from single-member Senate districts.

Money bills originate in the House, but the Senate may propose or concur in amendments. Every bill which passes both houses of the Legislature is presented to the Governor for approval or veto. If a bill is vetoed by the Governor, that veto may be overridden by a vote of two-thirds of the members of each house of the Legislature. If the Governor fails to act within five days (except Sundays) on a bill presented for approval, the bill automatically becomes law unless the Legislature is not then in session.

Judicial Branch

The judicial branch of the government consists of a Supreme Court, Superior Court with 11 sites, Probate Courts with 10 sites, 32 District Courts and 25 Family Division Courts. All justices and judges are appointed by the Governor and Council and may serve until seventy years of age. Effective July 1, 2011, pursuant to Chapter 88, Laws of 2011, a circuit court with three divisions: probate, district, and family, replaces the probate, district, and family division courts, respectively.

STATE DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC DATA

General

New Hampshire is located in the New England census region and is bordered by the states of Maine, Massachusetts and Vermont and the Province of Quebec, Canada. The State is 9,304 square miles in area and has 18 miles of general coastline on the Atlantic Ocean and 131 miles of tidal shoreline.

Population

New Hampshire experienced a steady increase in population between 2000 and 2009, primarily as a result of net migration from neighboring states. The State’s population was 1,316,470 in April 2010 according to the U.S.

Census Bureau. Population has increased by 6.5% since 2000. The table below shows New Hampshire's resident population and the change in its population relative to New England and the nation.

Population Trends (In Thousands)						
Year	New Hampshire	Change During Period	New England	Change During Period	United States	Change During Period
2000	1,236	1.1%	13,953	0.8%	281,422	0.9%
2001	1,257	1.7	14,052	0.7	285,082	1.3
2002	1,271	1.1	14,135	0.6	287,804	1.0
2003	1,282	0.9	14,192	0.4	290,326	0.9
2004	1,293	0.9	14,216	0.2	293,046	0.9
2005	1,301	0.6	14,227	0.1	295,753	0.9
2006	1,312	0.8	14,259	0.2	298,593	1.0
2007	1,317	0.4	14,298	0.3	301,580	1.0
2008	1,322	0.4	14,363	0.5	304,375	0.9
2009	1,325	0.2	14,430	0.5	307,007	0.9
2010	1,316	-0.7	14,445	0.1	308,746	0.6
Percent Change:						
2000-2010		6.5%		3.5%		9.7%
2005-2010		1.2%		1.5%		4.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Personal Income

The State's per capita personal income increased 37.3% between 2000 and 2010 (as contrasted with an increase of 35.3% in the per capita personal income for the United States and a 29.3% increase for the New England region). The State's per capita personal income ranked 9th in 2010 with \$44,084 or 108.6% of the national average. The State's total personal income for 2010 was \$58.0 billion. The following table sets forth information on personal income for New Hampshire, New England and the United States since 2000.

Comparisons of New Hampshire Personal Income to New England and United States, 2000-2010

	New Hampshire Total Personal Income (In Millions)	Per Capita Personal Income			Percent Change			New Hampshire Per Capita Personal Income Ranking⁽¹⁾
		New Hampshire	New England	United States	New Hampshire	New England	United States	
2000	\$42,283	\$34,087	\$36,601	\$30,318	9.8%	9.0%	7.0%	6
2001	43,699	34,768	37,966	31,145	2.0	3.7	2.7	7
2002	44,711	35,173	38,096	31,461	1.2	0.3	1.0	6
2003	45,828	35,751	38,771	32,271	1.6	1.8	2.6	6
2004	48,661	37,641	40,809	33,881	5.3	5.3	5.0	6
2005	50,028	38,441	42,345	35,424	2.1	3.8	4.6	10
2006	53,765	40,982	45,585	37,698	6.6	7.7	6.4	9
2007	56,368	42,789	48,212	39,458	4.4	5.8	4.7	9
2008	57,617	43,587	49,336	40,673	1.9	2.3	3.1	10
2009	56,408	42,585	48,049	39,626	(2.3)	(2.6)	(2.6)	13
2010	58,036	44,084	49,520	40,584	3.5	3.1	2.4	9

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

⁽¹⁾ Does not include the District of Columbia.

Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment

Employment in New Hampshire grew faster than in the region from 2000 to 2010. The following table sets forth the level of employment in New Hampshire, the other New England states and the United States.

Employment in New Hampshire, New England States and the United States

	<u>Employment (In Thousands)</u>		<u>Average Annual Growth</u>
	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2000-2010</u>
New Hampshire	675	699	0.35%
Connecticut	1,698	1,724	0.15
Maine	650	642	-0.12
Massachusetts	3,273	3,197	-0.23
Rhode Island	521	509	-0.23
Vermont	327	338	0.33
New England	7,144	7,109	-0.05
United States	136,891	139,064	0.16

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics Division.

Over the past ten years, New Hampshire's unemployment rate was lower than the rate for New England and the United States, and was often the lowest in the nation. Monthly unemployment data for August, 2011, the latest available, show that New Hampshire's unemployment rate was below both the regional and the national level. The table below sets forth information on the civilian labor force, employment and unemployment statistics since 2000.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Labor Force Trends</u>			<u>Unemployment Rate</u>		
	<u>New Hampshire Labor Force</u>			<u>New</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>United</u>
	<u>(In Thousands)</u>					
	<u>Civilian Labor</u>	<u>Employed</u>	<u>Unemployed</u>			
	<u>Force</u>					
2000	694	675	19	2.7%	2.8%	4.0%
2001	705	681	24	3.4	3.6	4.7
2002	712	680	32	4.5	4.8	5.8
2003	711	679	32	4.5	5.4	6.0
2004	716	688	28	3.9	4.9	5.5
2005	723	697	26	3.6	4.7	5.1
2006	733	707	26	3.5	4.5	4.6
2007	739	713	26	3.5	4.4	4.6
2008	743	714	29	3.9	5.4	5.8
2009	742	695	47	6.3	8.3	9.3
2010	744	699	45	6.1	8.5	9.6
August, 2011 ⁽¹⁾	752	713	39	5.2	7.4	9.1

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics Division.

⁽¹⁾Not seasonally adjusted.

Composition of Employment

The service sector was the largest employment sector in New Hampshire in 2010, accounting for 43.4% of nonagricultural employment, as compared to 38.4% in 2000. This sector surpassed retail and wholesale trade as the primary economic activity of New Hampshire in 1991. This upward trend in service sector employment parallels the shift in the national economy, where services was the largest employment sector, accounting for 44.2% of employment in 2010, up from 39.8% in 2000.

The second largest employment sector in New Hampshire during 2010 was wholesale and retail trade, accounting for 18.9% of total employment as compared to 15.3% nationally. In 2000, wholesale and retail trade accounted for 19.3% of total employment in New Hampshire.

Manufacturing remains an important economic activity in New Hampshire although the percentage has dropped in recent years. Manufacturing accounted for 10.6% of nonagricultural employment in 2010, down from 16.5% in 2000. For the United States as a whole, manufacturing accounted for 8.9% of nonagricultural employment in 2010, versus 13.1% in 2000. The following table sets out the composition of nonagricultural employment in the State and the United States.

**Composition of Nonagricultural Employment in
New Hampshire and the United States**

	<u>New Hampshire</u>		<u>United States</u>	
	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>
Manufacturing	16.5%	10.6%	13.1%	8.9%
Durable Goods	12.4	8.1	8.3	5.5
Nondurable Goods	4.1	2.5	4.8	3.4
Nonmanufacturing	83.5	89.4	86.9	91.1
Construction & Mining	4.2	3.6	5.6	4.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	19.3	18.9	16.1	15.3
Service Industries	38.4	43.4	39.8	44.2
Government	13.4	15.5	15.8	17.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	2.7	2.3	3.8	3.6

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Largest Employers

The following table lists the twenty largest private employers in the State and their approximate number of employees as of January 2011.

**Largest Employers
(Excluding Federal, State and Local Governments)**

<u>Company</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Primary New Hampshire Site</u>	<u>Principal Product</u>
1. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.	8,421	Bedford	Retail Department Stores
2. Dartmouth Hitchcock Medical Center	7,073	Lebanon	Acute Care Hospital
3. DeMoulas & Market Basket	6,000	Nashua	Supermarkets
4. BAE Systems	4,500	Nashua	Communications
5. Fidelity Investments	4,400	Merrimack	Financial Services
6. Dartmouth College	4,250	Hanover	Private College
7. Liberty Mutual	4,200	Bedford	Financial Services
8. Hannaford Brothers-Shop 'N Save	3,894	Manchester	Supermarkets
9. Shaw's Supermarkets Inc.	3,628	Stratham	Supermarkets
10. Elliot Hospital	3,376	Manchester	Hospital
11. Concord Hospital	3,242	Concord	Hospital
12. Home Depot	2,500	Manchester	Hardware Store
13. Wentworth-Douglas Hospital	2,296	Dover	Hospital
14. Southern New Hampshire Medical Center	2,200	Nashua	Healthcare Providers
15. Catholic Medical Center	2,000	Manchester	Healthcare Providers
16. Lowe's	1,917	Bedford	Hardware Store
17. Sunbridge Healthcare NH Region	1,600	Exeter	Long Term Care Providers
18. Exeter Hospital	1,500	Exeter	Hospital
19. New Hampshire Motor Speedway	1,500	Loudon	Motorsports Facility
20. Public Service Company of New Hampshire	1,450	Manchester	Electric Utility

Source: *New Hampshire Business Review*, Book of Lists 2011.

State and Local Taxation

The State finances its operations through a combination of specialized taxes, user charges and revenues received from the State liquor sales and distribution system. The most important taxes are the business profits and business enterprise taxes and a meals and rooms tax. The State does not levy any personal earned income tax or general sales tax but does impose a tax on interest and dividends. The State believes its tax structure has played an important role in the State's economic growth.

New Hampshire has generally been the highest among all states in local property tax collections per \$1,000 of personal income, because local property taxes were traditionally the principal source of funding for primary and secondary education. See "SCHOOL FUNDING" below for a description of the State's current statutory system of financing operation of elementary and secondary public schools.

Housing

According to the 2010 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, housing units in the State numbered 614,996, of which 84% were occupied. The tenure of occupied housing units in the State was 72% owner occupied and 28% renter occupied. The median purchase price of all primary homes sold in 2010 was \$215,000, an increase of 2.4% from 2009. The median price for primary non-condominium homes sold in 2010 was \$223,500, an increase of 3.0% from 2009.

The table below sets forth housing prices and rents in recent years.

Housing Statistics Median Purchase Price and Median Gross Rent

	Owner-Occupied Non-Condominium Housing Unit		Renter-Occupied Housing Unit	
	Median Purchase Price	Percent Change	Median Gross Rent ⁽¹⁾	Percent Change
2000	\$152,500	11.7%	\$697	4.8%
2001	174,500	14.4	738	5.9
2002	200,880	15.1	810	9.8
2003	229,400	14.2	854	5.4
2004	252,660	10.1	896	4.9
2005	270,000	6.9	901	0.6
2006	265,000	(1.9)	928	3.0
2007	269,900	1.8	946	1.9
2008	250,000	(7.4)	969	2.4
2009	217,000	(13.2)	969	0.0
2010	223,500	3.0	980	1.1
2011 ⁽²⁾	214,900	(3.85)	984	0.4

Source: New Hampshire Housing Finance Authority.

⁽¹⁾ Includes utilities.

⁽²⁾ January through May.

The New Hampshire Housing Finance Authority issued an updated report in September 2011 with respect to foreclosure activity in the State that included the following:

"There were 238 foreclosure deeds recorded in July 2011, a decrease of more than 30% from foreclosure deeds recorded in July 2010, and a similar decline from the number of foreclosure deeds recorded in the prior month. The cumulative total for the first seven months of 2011 is now nearly 8% below last year's record pace of foreclosures. This is a notable one month decline suggesting a 5% to 10% decline in the total number of foreclosures this year from last year's total. Nonetheless, there continue to be significant numbers of New Hampshire households that are delinquent on their mortgage. In addition, lenders have allowed the period of delinquency prior to foreclosure to extend in part due to delays in document processing and in part in hopes that the market will improve,

mitigating their losses. These conditions set the stage for a protracted period during which significant numbers of foreclosed and distressed properties will negatively influence the housing market, slowing its overall recovery.”

Building Activity

The pattern of building activity in New Hampshire in recent years, as evidenced by the issuance of residential building permits, has generally paralleled that of the New England region. There was growth in the 1992 to 2002 period in New Hampshire, New England, and the nation. The number of permits and dollar value peaked in 2004 and declined in each subsequent year through 2009 and increased slightly in 2010. In 2010, building permits totaled 2,670, with a value of \$462 million. This represents an increase of 16.7% in the number of permits, and an increase of 9.7% in dollar value, from 2009. Set out in the following table are the number and value of building permits issued for housing units in New Hampshire, New England and the United States.

Building Permits Issued By Number of Units and Value (Value in millions)						
New Hampshire	<u>2000</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>
Single Family	6,097	4,826	3,772	2,333	1,662	1,890
Multi-Family	<u>583</u>	<u>851</u>	<u>789</u>	<u>901</u>	<u>625</u>	<u>780</u>
Total	6,680	5,677	4,561	3,234	2,287	2,670
Value	\$937	\$1,037	\$856	\$593	\$421	\$462
New England						
Single Family	38,670	33,204	26,079	15,870	13,595	14,880
Multi-Family	<u>6,665</u>	<u>13,578</u>	<u>11,453</u>	<u>8,584</u>	<u>5,868</u>	<u>6,084</u>
Total	45,335	46,782	37,532	24,454	19,463	20,964
Value	\$6,442	\$8,091	\$7,119	\$4,705	\$3,560	\$4,048
United States						
Single Family	1,198,067	1,378,220	979,889	575,554	441,148	447,311
Multi-Family	<u>394,200</u>	<u>460,683</u>	<u>418,526</u>	<u>329,805</u>	<u>141,815</u>	<u>157,299</u>
Total	1,592,267	1,838,903	1,398,415	905,359	582,963	604,610
Value	\$185,744	\$291,314	\$225,237	\$141,623	\$95,410	\$101,943

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Transportation

New Hampshire has more than 4,000 miles of State and federal highways. In 1986, the State Legislature enacted a highway plan to serve as a guideline for highway development in the State. A major component of the 1986 highway plan legislation as amended to date provides for continued development of the State’s Turnpike System. The State issued in December, 2009, \$150 million of its Turnpike System revenue bonds to finance additional capital improvements to the Turnpike System.

There are twenty-four public commercial airports in the State, two of which have scheduled air service (Manchester and Lebanon), eight private commercial airports and nine private non-commercial airports.

Manchester-Boston Regional Airport, the State’s largest commercial passenger and air cargo airport, undertook a 158,000 square foot new terminal construction project in 1992. Bonds guaranteed by the State were issued in June 1992 (and subsequently refunded and paid on January 1, 2002 with the proceeds of non-guaranteed airport revenue bonds of the City); the new terminal opened on January 1, 1994. Since that time, the airport has grown from 427,657 enplanements in fiscal year 1994 to 1,393,035 enplanements in fiscal year 2011. Due to a continued soft global economy, jet fuel price uncertainty and a dramatically changing aviation industry, the Airport experienced a 4.7% decrease in enplanements in fiscal year 2011 as compared with fiscal year 2010 enplanements. Manchester – Boston Regional Airport has undertaken a number of additional expansion, improvement and renovation projects, which were financed by the City of Manchester through the issuance of airport revenue bonds in

October 1998, April 2000, June 2002, and July 2005; and a refunding of bonds in July 2008 and December 2009. These projects are expected to enhance the airport’s capacity for increased passenger and freight traffic in the future. The 1998, 2000, 2002, 2005, 2008 and 2009 bonds are not guaranteed by the State.

Rail freight service is provided by twelve railroads. The Portsmouth Harbor is an important commercial shipping center that can accommodate deep-draft vessels. The State Port Authority Marine Terminal is located on Noble’s Island in Portsmouth Harbor.

The New Hampshire Rail Transit Authority was created pursuant to Chapter 360 of the Laws of 2007 for the purpose of establishing regular commuter rail or other passenger rail service between points within and adjacent to the State. If passed into law, House Bill 218 of the 2011 legislative session would effectively dissolve the current Rail Transit Authority and would establish a new governmental body to study various rail issues. The bill passed both houses during the legislative session and was vetoed by the Governor on June 15, 2011. Because the veto has not been voted on, the current Rail Transit Authority has not changed. See “STATE INDEBTEDNESS – Agencies, Authorities and Bonded or Guaranteed Indebtedness – New Hampshire Rail Transit Authority.”

Education

New Hampshire provides a mix of public and private educational opportunities. The education function of the State is carried out through the State Board of Education, the Department of Education and the University System of New Hampshire. The State Board and the Department of Education provide curriculum guidance and administrative support to 176 public school districts ranging in grades from kindergarten through grade twelve. In addition to public education, there are numerous private preparatory schools in the State, including Phillips Exeter Academy in Exeter and St. Paul’s School in Concord. See also “SCHOOL FUNDING” and “LITIGATION.”

At the university level, the State offers undergraduate and graduate programs in liberal arts and various sciences through the University System of New Hampshire, which includes the University of New Hampshire, Keene State College and Plymouth State University. The University System also operates Granite State College, which offers continuing education to the non-traditional student. In addition to the state-supported university system, eighteen private higher educational institutions are located in New Hampshire, including Dartmouth College in Hanover. The State also supports a network of community colleges comprised of the New Hampshire Technical Institute in Concord and six other colleges located throughout the State. The Institute and colleges offer a two-year associates degree and a variety of certificates in approximately 100 different industrial, business and health programs. Since 1983, over 50% of New Hampshire high school graduates have continued their education beyond the high school level.

As the following table indicates, as of 2010, the educational level of New Hampshire residents over the age of 25 was higher than that of the nation as a whole.

<u>Level of Education</u>	<u>2000</u>		<u>2010</u>	
	<u>New Hampshire</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>New Hampshire</u>	<u>United States</u>
9-11 years	N/A	84.5%	97.3%	93.9%
12 years	88.1%	78.5	91.5	85.6
1-3 years post-secondary	N/A	47.5	61.7	57.1
4 or more years post-secondary	30.1	21.9	32.8	28.2

Source: 2000 U.S. Census of Population, Census Bureau.

STATE FINANCES

General

Responsibility for financial management of the State is vested in several State officials. The State Treasurer is responsible for investment, debt and cash management. The Commissioner of the Department of Administrative Services is responsible for managing statewide administrative and financial functions including general budget oversight, maintaining the State’s accounting system and issuing the State’s Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (“CAFR”).

The Department of Administrative Services prepares the State's CAFR in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"). The State has contracted with KPMG LLP to provide audit services since fiscal year 1997 and has a current audit contract through completion of the fiscal year 2011 audit. The audited financial statements for fiscal year 2010, together with the unqualified report thereon of KPMG LLP, are included herein by reference, copies of which were provided to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board as directed by SEC Rule 15c2-12. See "FINANCIAL STATEMENTS." The audited financial statements for fiscal year 2010 are also available as part of the State's fiscal year 2010 CAFR (pages 14 through 73 of the CAFR) at the website of the State's Department of Administrative Services, Bureau of Financial Reporting at <http://admin.state.nh.us/accounting/reports.asp>.

All dollar amounts referred to in this Information Statement for any period subsequent to June 30, 2010 are preliminary, unaudited and subject to change, whether or not expressly labeled as such.

One correction should be noted in the CAFR for fiscal year 2007. The last paragraph on page 20 incorrectly sets forth the ratings assigned to the State's general obligation bonds as being "AAA" from Fitch Ratings ("Fitch") and Standard & Poor's ("S&P") and "Aaa" from Moody's Investors Service ("Moody's"). These ratings only apply to bonds of the State that have the benefit of bond insurance policies issued by certain bond insurers. The underlying ratings assigned to the State's general obligation bonds as of June 30, 2007 by Fitch, Moody's and S&P were "AA," "Aa2," and "AA," respectively. See "RATINGS" in Part I of the Official Statement to which this Information Statement is attached for information regarding the current ratings assigned to the State's general obligation bonds.

For information relating to delays in the delivery of the audited financial statements for fiscal year 2006, and matters relating to management letters delivered to the State for fiscal years 2006 through 2010, see "FINANCIAL STATEMENTS."

The CAFR includes comparisons to budgetary basis accounting and is presented as Required Supplementary Information (RSI). Accounting on a GAAP basis differs from accounting on a budgetary basis by recognizing revenues and related assets when earned rather than when cash is received and by recording expenditures and related liabilities when incurred rather than when cash is paid. For example, GAAP accounting calls for full recognition of accounts payable, accrued payroll and pension costs incurred at the close of a fiscal year even though those items are appropriated and paid in the following fiscal year under budgetary accounting. Reconciliation of the budgetary basis with GAAP appears in a Note to the RSI in the CAFR.

The State budget (the overall financial plan for the two years of the biennium) is enacted by a series of bills that establish appropriations and estimated revenues for each subunit (department, division, bureau, section and commission) within State Government. Appropriations are also established by supplemental and special legislation during annual legislative sessions.

The State controls expenditures against appropriations through an enterprise resource planning system. Under this system accumulated total expenditures and encumbrances are compared with the amount of remaining available appropriations, prior to creating an expenditure (a charge against an appropriation which generates a payment) or an encumbrance (a charge against an appropriation pending payment). When the appropriated amount is fully expended or encumbered, no further obligations are incurred or paid until additional appropriations are made available.

By State law, unexpended and unencumbered balances of appropriations lapse to undesignated fund balance in the applicable fund at fiscal year-end, with certain exceptions. Generally, revenues in excess of official estimates, unless appropriated by supplemental appropriation legislation, also lapse to undesignated fund balance in the applicable fund. Such amounts, whether unexpended or unencumbered appropriations or unappropriated revenue, are known as lapses. Lapses constitute a credit to undesignated fund balance at the end of each fiscal period and may become available for subsequent appropriation by the Legislature.

Fund Types

The budgets and operations of State departments and their subunits are accounted for in a number of funds fitting into three types: Governmental, Proprietary and Fiduciary.

Governmental Funds

General Fund. The General Fund is the principal fund and includes all State activities and functions not allocated by law to other funds. By law, all revenues received by any department or agency of the State (other than revenues allocated by statute directly to specific agencies or other funds) are paid at least weekly into the State Treasury. All such revenues are credited to the General Fund, and expenditures for all State activities and functions not allocated by law to other funds are charged to the General Fund. Revenues that are dedicated to fund specific activities including federal grants are recorded as restricted revenue and are subtracted from total appropriations to arrive at appropriations net of estimated revenues as shown on the fund balance schedules.

Highway Fund. Under the State Constitution, all revenues in excess of the necessary cost of collection and administration accruing to the State from motor vehicle registration fees, operator's licenses, gasoline taxes or any other special charges or taxes with respect to the operation of motor vehicles or the sale or consumption of motor vehicle fuels are appropriated and used exclusively for the construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of public highways within the State, including the supervision of traffic thereon, and for the payment of principal and interest on bonds issued for highway purposes. All such revenues, together with federal grants-in-aid received by the State for highway purposes, are credited to the Highway Fund. While the principal of and interest on State highway bonds are paid from the Highway Fund, the assets of the Fund are not pledged to such bonds.

Fish and Game Fund. The operations of the State Fish and Game Department, including the operation of fish hatcheries, inland and marine fisheries and wildlife areas and related law enforcement functions, land acquisition, and wildlife management and research, and the payment of principal and interest on bonds issued for fish and game purposes, are financed through the Fish and Game Fund. Principal revenues to this Fund include fees from fish and game licenses, the marine gas tax, a portion of off-highway vehicle registration fees, penalties and recoveries and federal grants-in-aid related to fish and game management, all of which are appropriated annually by the Legislature for the use of the Fish and Game Department.

Capital Projects Fund. The State credits to the Capital Projects Fund appropriations for certain capital improvements, primarily those that are funded by the issuance of State debt (other than debt for turnpike purposes), or by the application of certain federal matching grants.

Education Trust Fund. The Education Trust Fund is established in RSA 198:39. See "SCHOOL FUNDING." Adequate education grants to school districts are appropriated from this fund, as is kindergarten and charter school aid and low and moderate income homeowners property tax relief. Pursuant to RSA 198:39, certain revenues are dedicated to this fund including portions of the State's business, cigarette, real estate transfer, and rental car taxes. In addition, lottery revenues and up to \$40 million in tobacco settlement revenues are dedicated to the Education Trust Fund as are utility property tax and excess statewide education tax revenues.

Proprietary (Enterprise) Funds

Liquor Commission. By statute, all liquor sold in New Hampshire must be sold through a sales and distribution system operated by the State Liquor Commission. The Commission is comprised of three members appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Council. The Commission is directed by statute to set liquor prices at levels sufficient to pay all costs of liquor purchased and operating expenses of the Commission and the State stores and to impose additional charges for overhead and a profit for the State.

Lottery Commission. The State conducts daily and weekly lotteries and instant games through tickets sold by or on behalf of the State Lottery Commission in State liquor stores, at horse and dog race tracks and at authorized retail outlets in the State. Monthly net profit from lotteries is transferred to the Education Trust Fund for distribution to school districts in the form of adequate education grants.

Turnpike System. The State constructs, maintains and operates transportation toll roads and bridges. The State has covenanted in the General Bond Resolution authorizing the issuance of Turnpike System revenue bonds that it will establish and collect tolls and charges for the use of the Turnpike System adequate at all times, with other available funds, to provide for the proper operation and maintenance of the System and for the timely payment of principal of and interest on Turnpike System revenue bonds and all other required payments in connection with the System. Under RSA 237-A any funds established in connection with the issuance of Turnpike System revenue bonds thereunder are kept separate from other funds of the State.

Unemployment Trust Fund. This fund is used to account for contributions from employers and to pay benefits to eligible claimants.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 1201 of the Social Security Act, the State has applied for and been approved for repayable advances from the Federal Unemployment Account to the State's Unemployment Trust Fund. These repayable advances were expected to be needed on an intermittent basis in both calendar years 2010 and 2011. The advances were necessary in order to continue the payment of unemployment compensation to eligible individuals.

For calendar year 2010, the advances were interest-free. For calendar year 2011, interest was due and owing unless the State met the criteria for a "cash flow" loan which bears no interest. The criteria for a "cash flow" loan are (1) states must have a zero outstanding balance as of January 1st and (2) states must repay advances by September 30th and not borrow again for the remainder of the calendar year. The State did not have an outstanding loan as of January 1, 2011 and on May 5, 2011 fully paid the \$56.3 million borrowed for the period January 12 through May 4, 2011. The State does not expect to borrow for the remainder of calendar 2011 and the appropriate interest-free request to the United States Department of Labor has been submitted. As a result, the State does not expect to owe interest for 2011 advances.

The State's unemployment compensation law changed in the 2009 legislative session. All employers have experienced a 1% emergency surcharge rate increase, negatively rated employers whose benefit charge exceeds taxes paid have experienced a 1.5% rate increase. Of the emergency surcharge, 0.5% is the result of the 2009 law. The amount of tax projected to be collected in future years is currently expected to be sufficient to maintain the solvency of the fund from the second half of calendar year 2011 forward.

Internal Service Fund. The Employee Benefit Risk Management Fund was created to account for the State's self-insurance program and to pool all resources to pay for the cost associated with providing employee benefits for active state employees and retirees. See also "HEALTH CARE COVERAGE FOR RETIRED EMPLOYEES."

Fiduciary Funds

Transactions related to assets held by the State in a trustee or agency capacity are accounted for in Fiduciary Funds. The State's Pension Funds are also included in this category.

Investment Policy

The Treasury Department is entrusted with the fiduciary responsibility of managing State funds to ensure cash is available when required to maintain the efficient operation of the State while employing prudent investment policies and procedures. The Treasury Department has in place investment policies and procedures for the safekeeping and prudent management of various State assets. Certain trust and custodial funds have very specific investment guidelines in order to meet goals or income targets consistent with stated donor requests as well as state and federal law. General operating funds of the State are invested primarily to preserve the value and safety of the principal, maintain liquidity appropriate for short-term cash needs, and optimize the return on these investments consistent with the goals of safety and liquidity and in accordance with state and federal law. Investment decisions are made within the context of several risk categories, including custodial risk, concentration risk, and interest rate risk. Investment policies are developed, implemented, and reviewed periodically to insure best practices are followed and to incorporate strategies to reduce risk that may arise or become highlighted due to current events.

Budget and Appropriation Process

The Legislature meets annually but adopts a State budget on a biennial basis. Prior to the beginning of each biennium, all departments of the State are required by law to transmit to the Commissioner of the Department of Administrative Services (the "Commissioner") requests for capital expenditures and estimates of operating expenditures, including personnel, equipment and program expenditures, for each fiscal year of the ensuing biennium.

Pursuant to Chapter 229, Laws of 2011, beginning with the 2014-2015 biennial budget, all departments are required by November 15 prior to the start of the biennial legislative session to also submit a budget that in the first

year is 10% less than the first year of the preceding biennium and in the second year is 10% less than the second year of the preceding biennium, exclusive of debt service.

Capital budget requests are summarized by the Commissioner and submitted to the Governor. After holding public hearings and evaluating additional information, the Governor prepares a capital budget for submission to the Legislature.

Operating budget requests and revenue estimates for each fiscal year of the ensuing biennium submitted by State agencies are also summarized and submitted to the Governor. Following public hearings, analysis of the tentative operating budget and consultation with the various department heads, the Governor prepares the final operating budget proposal, setting forth the financial program for the following two fiscal years.

By February 15th of each odd numbered year, the Governor must submit both a capital budget and an operating budget to the Legislature for its consideration. The Governor's budget message sets forth, among other things, a program for meeting the expenditure needs of the State for the next biennium. Although there is no constitutional requirement that the Governor propose or the Legislature adopt a balanced budget, there is a statutory requirement that the Governor propose and the Legislature adopt a balanced budget. In addition, if there is a budget deficit from a prior biennial budget, the Governor's budget proposal must address how this deficit will be eliminated in the current budget proposal. The Legislature has a similar statutory responsibility to approve a plan for addressing any past year's budget deficit in the budget it adopts for the ensuing biennial budget. If there is a budget deficit, the Governor is required by statute to make recommendations to the Legislature as to the manner in which the deficit shall be met.

After final budget bills are approved by the Legislature, they are presented to the Governor to be signed into law or vetoed. The State Constitution does not provide for a line item veto of appropriation bills by the Governor. If the Governor vetoes a budget bill, it is returned to the Legislature for an override vote or further legislative action. Once the budget bills become law, they represent the authorized appropriation spending for each State department during each of the next two fiscal years.

Financial Controls

All bills and obligations of the State are paid from the State Treasury. Under the State Constitution all payments except debt obligations made from the State Treasury must be authorized by a warrant signed by the Governor with advice and consent of the Council. Debt obligations of the State are exempt from the warrant requirement and are paid by the State Treasurer under statutory authority to pay principal and interest on all loans which may at any time come due.

Financial control procedures in the State are maintained by both the executive and legislative branches. In the executive branch, the Commissioner of the Department of Administrative Services is directed by statute to conduct a continuous study of the State's financial operations, needs and resources and to install and operate a system of governmental accounting.

The Comptroller, within the Department of Administrative Services, is directed by statute to maintain the State's accounting system in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and report monthly to each State agency its total dollars expended, total encumbrances outstanding and appropriation balances then available for each agency through the previous month of the fiscal year. When it appears that a State department or agency is incurring operating expenditures at levels that will deplete its available appropriation prior to the close of the fiscal year, the Comptroller is required to report this fact to the Governor who shall investigate and may, if necessary, order the department head to reduce expenditures in proportion to the balance available and time remaining in the fiscal year.

Legislative financial controls involve the Office of Legislative Budget Assistant (the "Office"), acting under the supervision of the Fiscal Committee, and the Joint Legislative Capital Budget Overview Committee. The Office is responsible for the overall post-audit and review of the budgetary process on behalf of the Legislature. This responsibility involves conducting selected departmental audits and program result audits including, but not limited to, examinations as to whether the results contemplated by the authorizing body are being achieved by the department and whether such results could be obtained more effectively through other means. The Joint Legislative Capital Budget Overview Committee reviews the status of capital budget projects, and each State agency with capital budget projects is required to submit to the committee a status report on projects every sixty days.

ERP System. The Legislature appropriated nearly \$22 million dollars in the 2002-2003 capital budget and passed subsequent laws to enable the acquisition and implementation of an enterprise resource planning (ERP) system. The ERP is designed to serve as a single system of fully integrated modules that facilitate the financial and human resources business functions of all State agencies including accounts payable, accounts receivable, assets and inventory, budgeting, financial accounting, grants and projects, human resources, payroll, benefits administration, purchasing, revenues and receipts, and treasury functions.

The first phase of this project was completed in July, 2008 with the implementation of a new accounting structure that improved clarity of expenditures. In August, 2008, the budgeting component of the ERP was implemented and used for fiscal years 2010-2011 budget planning.

In July, 2009, the remaining financial, grants, procurement, revenue and receipts and treasury functions were implemented. This phase was a major undertaking to improve the sustainability, accountability, and efficiency of financial administration, processing controls, and management information.

The Legislature appropriated \$1.4 million in the 2010-2011 capital budget for planning of Phase II of the project which includes human resources and payroll and a capital appropriation of \$4.0 million was approved in the 2012-2013 capital budget for the implementation of human resources, payroll, fixed assets, and strategic sourcing. Implementation is scheduled for completion by January 2013. The State expects that Phase II will enable it to realize efficiencies by the implementation of full ERP functionality.

Limitations built into the legacy human resources and payroll system require labor intensive manual steps to account for and process employee leave plans, payroll calculations, and payroll cost accounting and to maintain compliance with appropriations. Phase II will streamline these currently paper-bound processes by moving employee, manager and back office processing to digital forms, and will also extensively automate policies and business rules to reduce manual calculation, collation, and records coordination.

The State plans to use Phase II to achieve similar efficiencies in asset management, accounting and control and to increase the State's purchasing power by implementing web-based strategic sourcing for suppliers and vendors and thereby increase competitive bidding for State business. The State anticipates \$2.5 to \$3 million in savings in the first two years after implementation. Chapter 224, Laws of 2011 mandates that \$1,428,000 in savings be achieved in the current biennium.

Revenue Stabilization Reserve Account

Legislation was enacted in 1986 to establish a Revenue Stabilization Reserve Account (or "Rainy Day Fund") within the General Fund as of July 1, 1987. Pursuant to RSA 9:13-e, in the event of a General Fund undesignated deficit at the close of a fiscal biennium and a shortfall in revenue (as compared with the official budget), the Comptroller shall notify the Fiscal Committee and the Governor of such deficit and request to transfer from the Revenue Stabilization Reserve Account, to the extent available, an amount equal to the lesser of the deficit or the revenue shortfall. No monies in the Revenue Stabilization Reserve Account (except for interest earnings, which are deposited as unrestricted General Fund revenue) can be used for any purpose other than deficit reduction or elimination except by specific appropriation approved by two-thirds of each house of the Legislature and by the Governor.

Chapter 158:41 of the Laws of 2001 amended RSA 9:13-e regarding funding the Revenue Stabilization Reserve Account. At the close of each fiscal biennium, any surplus, as determined by the official audit, shall be transferred by the comptroller to the Revenue Stabilization Reserve Account, provided, however, that in any single fiscal year the total of such transfers shall not exceed one half of the total potential maximum balance allowable for the Revenue Stabilization Reserve Account. The maximum amount in the account is equal to 10% of General Fund unrestricted revenue for the most recently completed fiscal year.

Pursuant to Chapter 177:53 of the Laws of 2005, the biennial transfer of surplus from the General Fund to the Revenue Stabilization Reserve Account, if any, was suspended for the biennium ending June 30, 2005. Chapter 35:1 of the Laws of 2006 directed that any undesignated General Fund surplus from the fiscal year ending June 30, 2005 in excess of \$30.5 million be transferred to the Revenue Stabilization Reserve Account. During fiscal year 2006, \$51.7 million was transferred to the Revenue Stabilization Reserve Account, for a balance of \$69.0 million at June 30, 2006.

Chapter 263:110 of the Laws of 2007 directed that any surplus in excess of \$20.0 million for the close of the fiscal biennium ending June 30, 2007 shall remain in the General Fund and shall not be deposited in the Revenue Stabilization Reserve Account. Therefore, at the end of fiscal year 2007, \$20.0 million was transferred to the Revenue Stabilization Reserve Account, bringing the balance to \$89.0 million at June 30, 2007. The balance of the fiscal year 2007 surplus, \$27.3 million and the carry forward surplus of \$34.4 million, remained in the General Fund. The balance in the Revenue Stabilization Reserve Account at June 30, 2008 remained at \$89.0 million.

Chapter 143 of the Laws of 2009, the operating budget for fiscal years 2010-2011, assumed \$69 million would be drawn from the Revenue Stabilization Reserve Account at June 30, 2009 leaving a balance of \$20 million at June 30, 2009. The actual draw on the Revenue Stabilization Reserve Account at June 30, 2009 was \$79.7 million leaving a balance of \$9.3 million. The balance remained at \$9.3 million at June 30, 2010. See "STATE FINANCES – Results of Operations-Fiscal Year 2009 and – Operating Budget Fiscal Years 2010 and 2011" below.

Chapter 223, Laws of 2011, the operating budget for fiscal years 2012-2013, assumed \$8.8 million would be drawn from the Revenue Stabilization Reserve Account at June 30, 2011. As reported in the unaudited financial statements, the draw was not necessary and the unaudited balance in the fiscal stabilization account at June 30, 2011 remained at the prior year balance of \$9.3 million. Chapter 224:206, Laws of 2011, directed that any budget surplus at June 30, 2011 shall not be deposited in the Revenue Stabilization Reserve Account and shall remain in the General Fund.

State Revenues

The State derives most of its revenues from a combination of specialized taxes, user charges and the operation of a statewide liquor sales and distribution system. The State of New Hampshire is the only state that imposes neither a personal income tax on earned income nor a statewide general sales or use tax.

Unrestricted revenues may be appropriated by the Legislature for any State purpose, including the payment of debt service on outstanding bonds of the State, without constitutional limitations (or program limitations, as in the case of federal grants).

The following are the principal sources of unrestricted revenues of the State. Except as otherwise noted below, such revenues are credited to the General Fund:

Meals and Rooms Tax. Effective July 1, 2009, a tax is imposed equal to 9% of hotel, motel and other public accommodation charges and 9% of charges for meals served in restaurants, cafes and other eating establishments. Prior to July 1, 2009, the meals and rooms tax rate was at 8%. Effective July 1, 2009, this tax was extended to cover campsites, however, Chapter 6 of the Laws of 2010 repealed the extension of the meals and rooms tax to campsites effective May 3, 2010. Chapter 144 of the Laws of 2009 designated the amount necessary to pay debt service on general obligation bonds issued to fund school building aid grants to come from the meals and rooms tax. The amount of the annual debt service on bonds issued for this purpose totaled \$365,000 in fiscal year 2010, \$5.1 million in fiscal year 2011, and is budgeted at \$14.6 million in fiscal year 2012. In addition 3.15% of net meals and rooms tax collections was designated for travel and tourism development, however, Chapter 224 of the Laws of 2011 suspends the distribution of meals and rooms taxes to the Division of Resources and Economic Development for travel and tourism development for the biennium ending June 30, 2013. Effective July 1, 1999, this tax was extended to cover rental cars, the receipts from which have been earmarked for the Education Trust Fund.

Beginning in fiscal year 1995 a portion of the revenue derived from the meals and rooms tax is distributed to the cities, towns and certain unincorporated subdivisions of the State, eventually increasing to 40% of such revenue annually. For fiscal years 1997 and thereafter, the amount to be distributed is the sum of the prior year's distribution plus an amount equal to 75% of any increase in the income received from the tax for the preceding fiscal year, not to exceed \$5 million. Chapter 224 of the Laws of 2011 effectively extends the cap on such distributions instituted by Chapter 144 of the Laws of 2009 by limiting the meals and rooms tax distributions to cities and towns in each of fiscal years 2012 and 2013 to no more than the fiscal year 2009 distribution of \$58.8 million. The following table shows for each fiscal year, the amount of meals and rooms tax distributed and the percentage of previous year's tax collections for fiscal years 2007 through 2012:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Amount Distributed</u>	<u>% of Previous Years Total Meals and Rooms Tax Collection</u>
2007	\$50,903,052	26.3%
2008	55,513,020	27.4
2009	58,805,057	28.5
2010	58,805,057	28.9
2011	58,805,057	25.3
2012	58,805,057	24.5

Business Profits Tax. The business profits tax rate was increased to 8.5% for tax years ending on or after July 1, 2001. Previously, the rate had been 8% for tax years ending on or after July 1, 1999 and 7% prior to that time. The increases (1.5%) have been dedicated to the Education Trust Fund. The tax is imposed on the taxable business profits of business organizations deriving gross business profits from activities in the State, or both in and outside of the State. Business profits subject to the tax but derived from activities conducted outside the State are adjusted by the State's apportionment formula to allocate to the State a fair and equitable proportion of such business profits.

Business Enterprise Tax. Effective July 1, 1993, the State established a business enterprise tax. The rate is currently .75% for tax years ending on or after July 1, 2001 and previously had been .50% for tax years ending on or after July 1, 1999 and .25% prior to that time. The increases (.50%) have been dedicated to the Education Trust Fund. The tax is assessed on wages paid to employees, interest paid on debt and dividends paid to shareholders. Businesses with less than \$150,000 in gross receipts and an enterprise value base of less than \$75,000 are exempt from the business enterprise tax. Every business enterprise is required to make quarterly estimated tax payments due on the fifteenth day of the fourth, sixth, ninth and twelfth months of its taxable year. The business enterprise tax may be used as a credit against the business profits tax under RSA 77-A:5. Any unused portion of the credit may be carried forward and allowed against the business profits tax for five (5) taxable periods from the taxable period in which the business profits tax was paid.

Board and Care Revenue. These revenues are payments primarily from health insurers and the federal government to reimburse the State for costs of health and mental care services and board provided at State institutions, including the New Hampshire Hospital.

Liquor Sales and Distribution. The State Liquor Commission is comprised of three members appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Council. The Commission makes all liquor purchases directly from the manufacturers and importers and operates State liquor stores in cities and towns that accept the provisions of the local option law. The Commission is authorized to lease and equip stores, warehouses and other merchandising facilities for liquor sales, to supervise the construction of State-owned liquor stores at various locations in the State, and to sell liquor at retail and to restaurants, hotels and other organizations. Revenues from the State Liquor Commission are credited to the Enterprise Fund for accounting purposes and the cash flow from operations is unrestricted and deposited into the State's pooled bank accounts.

Chapter 328 of the Laws of 2000 requires fifty percent of any current year's gross profits from liquor sales that exceed fiscal year 2001 actual gross profits be deposited into the alcohol abuse prevention and treatment fund established by RSA 176-A:1. This amount is limited to no more than 5 percent of the current year gross profits derived from the sale of liquor and other revenues. This law became effective July 1, 2001 and a General Fund appropriation of \$3.3 million was recorded in fiscal year 2002. Chapter 319 of the Laws of 2003 suspended this allocation for the biennium ending June 30, 2005. Chapter 177 of the Laws of 2005 suspended this allocation for the biennium ending June 30, 2007. Chapter 263 of the Laws of 2007 suspended this allocation for the biennium ending June 30, 2009, and Chapter 144 of the Laws of 2009 suspended this allocation for the biennium ending June 30, 2011, providing that all gross revenue derived by the liquor commission from the sale of liquor, or from license fees, shall be deposited into the General Fund of the State.

Chapter 296 of the Laws of 2008 reduced the discounts offered to certain wine licensees. Chapter 144:254 of the Laws of 2009, which proposed a repeal of the reductions as stated in Chapter 296 was itself repealed, thereby maintaining the discount reductions offered in Chapter 296:31 and 32 of the Laws of 2008. Discounts for holders of off-premises retail licenses with annual purchases of less than \$350,000 continue to receive the discount of 15% less than the regular retail price at New Hampshire Liquor and Wine Outlets and 20% less than the regular F.O.B. price at the warehouse. Holders of off-premises retail licenses with annual purchases exceeding \$350,000 shall receive a discount of 15% less than the regular F.O.B. price at the warehouse.

Tobacco Tax. Effective July 6, 1999, the cigarette tax rate increased by 15 cents to a rate of 52 cents per package of 20 cigarettes. The increase was dedicated for the Education Trust Fund. Effective July 1, 2005, the tax was increased to 80 cents per pack, and effective July 1, 2007 the tax was increased to \$1.08 per pack. Smokeless and loose tobacco is generally taxed at a rate proportionate to the cigarette tax, but was not subject to the tax increase effective July 1, 2007. Effective July 1, 2008, the definition of a cigarette was changed to include any roll of tobacco wrapped in any substance containing tobacco, weighing not more than 3 lbs. per thousand, which would include the taxation of some little cigars. Effective October 15, 2008, the rate increased to \$1.33 per package of 20 cigarettes. Effective July 1, 2009, the tax rate increased by 45 cents to \$1.78 per package of 20 cigarettes. Chapter 144:257 of the Laws of 2009 provides that the revenue produced in excess of \$1.00 per pack shall be deposited in the Education Trust Fund. Pursuant to Chapter 224:377-381 of the Laws of 2011, effective July 1, 2011, the tobacco tax rate for each pack containing 20 cigarettes was decreased from \$1.78 to \$1.68 per pack, the rate for each pack containing 25 cigarettes was decreased from \$2.23 to \$2.10 per pack, and the rate for all other tobacco products, except premium cigars, was decreased from 65.03% to 48.0% of the wholesale price. Tobacco taxes for the three months ended September 30, 2011 are \$900,000 (1.5%) below plan and \$3.4 million (5.3%) less than in the prior year.

The new law has a contingency provision that requires the Department of Revenue Administration (DRA) to report, on or before July 15, 2013, the amount of tobacco tax revenue received for the period of July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2013. If the DRA reports that the amount of tobacco tax revenue received for the period was below the amounts received for the period of July 1, 2009 through June 30, 2011, then, effective August 1, 2013, the tax rate for each pack containing 20 cigarettes shall increase back to \$1.78 per pack, the tax rate for each pack containing 25 cigarettes shall increase back to \$2.23 per pack, and the tax rate for all other tobacco products, excluding premium cigars, shall increase back to 65.03% of the wholesale sales price. If, however, the DRA reports that the amount of tobacco tax revenue received was equal to or greater than the amount received for the prior period, then the tobacco tax rates shall remain at the decreased rates.

Medicaid Enhancement Tax (MET) Revenues. Effective July 1, 1993, the State lowered the MET rate from 8% to 6%, and effective July 1, 2007, the State lowered such tax to 5.5%. Previously, the tax was assessed against the gross patient services revenue of hospitals operating in the State. "Gross patient services revenue" was defined as the amount that a hospital records at the hospital's established rates for patient services, regardless of whether full payment of such amounts is expected or paid. As of July 1, 2005, the tax is assessed against net patient services revenue, which means the "gross charges of the hospital, less any deducted amount for bad debts, charity care and payor discounts." As of July 1, 2011, Chapter 224 of the Laws of 2011 amended the definition of "hospital" under RSA 84-A:1, III to mean general hospitals and special hospitals for rehabilitation required to be licensed under RSA 151 that provide inpatient and outpatient hospital services, but not including government facilities. The definition of "net patient services revenue" under RSA 84-A:1, IV-a was amended to include revenues received from the State's uncompensated care account and revenues received from all payers of inpatient and outpatient patient care. A portion of the revenue collected pursuant to the tax is placed in the Uncompensated Care Fund to fund medical care for the Medicaid population. The tax is due on October 15 but no interest or penalties are assessed if the tax is received by the State on or before October 31. A final tax return is then due to be filed the following July.

From inception of the tax until June 30, 2010, hospitals often received payment from the State to reimburse for the provision of uncompensated care in the amount that they paid to the State in MET. The source of uncompensated care reimbursements to hospitals was approximately one-half of the MET receipts and the balance was federal disproportionate share hospital (DSH) Medicaid funds. The other half of the tax paid by the hospitals was credited as General Fund unrestricted revenue. In fiscal year 2011, the uncompensated care payments were made under a redesigned calculation formula, however one-half of the total tax paid by hospitals continued to be used to match federal dollars and, in the aggregate, hospitals received uncompensated care payments equal to the total tax received by the State. The operating budget for fiscal years 2012 and 2013, Chapters 223 and 224 of the Laws of 2011, leaves the tax rate at 5.5% of net patient services revenue but significantly decreases the State's commitment to reimburse hospitals for uncompensated care. See LITIGATION – *Dartmouth Hitchcock, et al v. Toumpas*.

Since enactment of the operating budget for fiscal years 2012 and 2013, as of October 11, 2011, 18 of the 28 hospitals have applied for MET refunds and/or credits against future taxes totaling approximately \$73 million. The DRA began the process of reviewing these claims in July 2011, after the July 10 filing deadline for the tax returns. Because the DRA has only recently started the reviews, it is not known when the reviews will be completed and no reasonable estimate can be made at this time regarding the results of the claims. The results of these reviews

may have a retroactive impact on previously paid uncompensated care reimbursements to hospitals because, as discussed above, a source of funding to make the payments was the MET paid to the State. The State cannot now predict whether additional claims may be filed or the outcome of this matter. See also MEDICAID PROGRAM.

Medicaid Enhancement Tax Estimates and Uses For Fiscal Years 2011-2013

	<u>FY 2011 (Unaudited)</u>	<u>FY 2012 (Budgeted)</u>	<u>FY 2013 (Budgeted)</u>
Medicaid Enhancement Tax Revenues	\$184,700,000	\$194,000,000	\$209,600,000
To hospitals for uncompensated care	\$93,350,000	\$24,600,000	\$27,000,000
To General Fund	\$91,350,000	\$97,000,000	\$104,800,000
To medical providers	\$0	\$75,900,000	\$81,900,000

In fiscal year 2011 and years prior, the source of State funding for medical provider payments was General Fund revenue.

Insurance Tax. Prior to fiscal year 2008, the State imposed a tax on licensed insurance companies equal to 2% of net premiums written in the State (5% of taxable underwriting profit in the case of ocean marine insurance companies). Chapter 277 of the Laws of 2006, reduced such tax to 1.75% effective July 1, 2007, 1.5% effective January 1, 2009, and 1.25% effective January 1, 2010, and would have reduced it to 1% effective January 1, 2011 but for Chapter 1 of the Laws of 2010 Special Session which repealed the provision bringing the tax to 1%. The tax rate remains at 1.25%. This applies to all lines of insurance except accident and health insurance (RSA 401:1, IV), and insurers licensed as Health Service Corporations (RSA 420-A), Health Maintenance Organizations (RSA 420-B), and Delta Dental Plan Of NH, Inc (RSA 420-F) which remains at 2%. Prior to 2011, ocean marine insurance was taxed on an underwriting profit basis. The purpose of the legislation was to stimulate economic growth by retaining current domestic insurers and recruiting other insurance companies to incorporate in the State. Effective for calendar year 2007, the new legislation also changed the collection of the tax from quarterly to annually on or before March 15 of each year. Under an insurance retaliatory statute, the State collects the greater of premium tax calculated by the effective New Hampshire premium tax rate or premium tax calculated by the effective tax rate of the state of which each insurer is domiciled. As of December 31, 2010, companies of 35 states having a higher premium tax rate in their domiciliary states were licensed in the State. Premium tax on unlicensed companies ranges from 2% to 4% of premiums written.

Interest and Dividends Tax. A tax of 5% is imposed on income in excess of \$2,400 received from interest and dividends on stocks, bonds and other types of investments. Chapter 188 of the Laws of 1995 made several changes to the interest and dividends tax which became effective June 12, 1995. The minimum amount of interest and dividend income requiring a taxpayer to file a return was raised from \$1,200 to \$2,400 for individuals and from \$2,400 to \$4,800 for joint filers. The minimum exemption was also increased from \$1,200 to \$2,400 for individuals, partnerships, limited liability companies, associations, and certain trusts and fiduciaries. Interest and dividend income derived from New Hampshire and Vermont banks is no longer exempt from the tax. Chapter 163 of the Laws of 1998 allows for a deduction from taxable interest and dividend income any amount equal to any cash distributions made to a qualified investment capital corporation.

Chapter 144 of the Laws of 2009 amended the interest and dividends tax to treat distributions from limited liability companies, partnerships and associations as dividends subject to the tax to the same extent that distributions to corporate shareholders are taxable as dividends. This change was effective for calendar tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2009. A distribution that is a return of capital is not subject to taxation. This change in the tax was estimated to generate an additional \$15 million in each of fiscal years 2010 and 2011. However, Chapter 1, Laws of the 2010 Special Session, repealed the inclusion of distributions from limited liability companies, partnerships and association as dividends subject to the interest and dividends tax effective January 1, 2010, leaving such distributions received during the 2009 tax year subject to the tax.

Estate and Legacy Tax. The State imposes an estate tax equal to the maximum amount of the credit for state taxes allowed under the federal estate tax. For decedents dying after December 31, 2004, Congress terminated the federal credit for state death taxes. Accordingly, the State's estate tax is not anticipated to raise material revenue in the future. In addition to this estate tax, the State had imposed a legacies and succession tax and a transfer tax on

personal property of nonresident decedents, but these taxes were repealed for decedents dying after December 31, 2003.

Communications Tax. For the 2002-03 biennium, the communications tax was increased to a 7% aggregate tax applicable to the gross charges collected for most retail communication services. The 7% tax rate was made permanent pursuant to Chapter 319 of the Laws of 2003.

Real Estate Transfer Tax. The real estate transfer tax was first enacted in 1967. Chapter 17 of the Laws of 1999 increased the permanent tax rate assessed on the sale, granting, and transfer of real estate and any interest in real estate from \$.50 per \$100 to \$.75 per \$100, or fractional part thereof, of the price or consideration effective July 1, 1999. The increase has been dedicated to the Education Trust Fund. This rate is assessed on both the buyer and the seller for the combined tax rate of \$1.50 per \$100. Where the price or consideration is \$4,000 or less, there is a minimum tax of \$20 assessed on both the buyer and seller. Pursuant to Chapter 179 of the Laws of 2011, the buyer and seller must each file a separate Declaration of Consideration (Form CD-57) with the Department of Revenue Administration. Chapter 158 of the Laws of 2001 removed the exception from the tax on transfer of real property for transfers of the title pursuant to a merger, consolidation or other reorganization qualifying as a tax-free reorganization. It also removed the exception of the transfer of title from one business entity to another, the ownership interest of which may be the same. These changes were effective for transfers occurring on or after July 1, 2001.

Effective July 1, 2008, an additional \$25 fee was legislated to be assessed for the recording of each deed, mortgage, mortgage discharge, or plan. This assessment is recorded with the LCHIP stamp. Chapter 144 of the Laws of 2009 requires that 50% of the revenue received from the \$25 LCHIP stamp in fiscal year 2011 be credited to the General Fund. Chapter 224:3, Laws of 2011, provides that \$120,000 in each of fiscal years 2012 and 2013 are credited to the LCHIP administrative fund. The balance of all recording surcharge fees collected shall be credited to the General Fund.

Court Fines and Fees. The Unified Court System was established during the 1984-1985 biennium. All fines and fees collected by the various components of the court system are credited to the General Fund. Effective July 1, 2009, pursuant to Chapter 144 of the Laws of 2009, motor vehicle fines collected at the court are credited as unrestricted revenue to the Highway Fund, while fines collected through the plea by mail program are credited as restricted Highway Fund revenue.

Statewide Education Property Tax. The State imposes an education property tax at the rate on each \$1,000 of the equalized value of real estate to raise \$363.0 million. The statewide education property tax was established in 1999 in response to litigation challenging the State's method of financing public schools. See "SCHOOL FUNDING" and "LITIGATION" herein. Since 1999, when the tax rate was established at \$6.60 per \$1,000, the State has periodically reduced the tax rate as real property valuations have risen. In addition, for fiscal years after June 30, 2004, the law requires the Commissioner of the Department of Revenue Administration to set the education property tax rate at a level sufficient to generate \$363.0 million.

Utility Property Tax. Chapter 17 of the Laws of 1999 also established a statewide tax on utility property. A tax is imposed upon the value of utility property at the rate of \$6.60 on each \$1,000 of such value. During State fiscal year 2000, utilities were required to make both payments for the 1999 tax year as well as estimated payments on tax year 2000 liabilities. The proceeds from this tax have been dedicated to the Education Trust Fund.

Electric Consumption Tax. The franchise tax on electric utilities was replaced in fiscal year 2001 with a tax on electricity consumption. A tax is imposed on the consumption of electricity at the rate of \$.00055 per kilowatt hour. Consumers who are customers of municipal providers are exempt from the tax.

Beer Tax. The State Liquor Commission charges permit and license fees for the sale of beer through manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers plus a tax on beer sold by such manufacturers and wholesalers for resale and by manufacturers at retail at the rate of 30 cents per gallon. If a mandatory beverage container deposit requirement is enacted, the current statute requires the beer tax to be reduced to 18 cents per gallon.

Securities Revenue. Broker dealers and investment advisors are required to pay various registration, license or annual fees to conduct business in the State. Additionally, fees are charged for registrations of securities and mutual funds to be offered in the State.

Racing and Charitable Gaming Revenue. The operation of greyhound, harness and thoroughbred racing in the State is conducted under the supervision of the New Hampshire Racing and Charitable Gaming Commission as are Bingo and Lucky 7, games of chance. The State now imposes a tax ranging from 1% to 1.25% of the contributions plus one-quarter of the breakage of all harness and thoroughbred racing pari-mutuel pools. For greyhound racing pari-mutuel pools, the tax ranges from 1.25% to 1.5% of contributions plus one-quarter of the breakage.

Tax on Gambling Winnings. Effective July 1, 2009, a tax of 10% is imposed on gambling winnings of New Hampshire residents from anywhere derived and gambling winnings of nonresidents derived from New Hampshire entities. Effective May 23, 2011, Chapter 47 of the Laws of 2011, the tax on gambling winnings was repealed. The repeal was not applied retroactively and, therefore, those taxpayers who reported and paid gambling winnings tax for gambling winnings received between July 1, 2009 and December 31, 2010 are not entitled to a refund based upon the repeal. Taxable gambling winnings received between January 1, 2011 and May 22, 2011 must be reported and the tax due paid by April of 2012.

Other. This revenue category includes over 200 individual types of fees, fines, assessments, taxes and income. These revenues are reported in the following nine broad subcategories: reimbursement of indirect costs; interest on surplus funds; corporate filing fees; interstate vehicle registration fees; corporate record fees; agricultural fees; non-highway motor vehicle fees and fines; and miscellaneous.

The State also derives substantial revenues from federal grant programs and certain independent divisions or activities of State government which operate in whole or in part from revenues collected from users. In some cases these revenues are restricted by statute for use by specific agencies. The following are the principal sources of restricted revenues derived by the State:

Lottery Receipts. The State conducts daily and weekly lotteries and instant games throughout the State through tickets sold by or on behalf of the Lottery Commission in State liquor stores, at horse and dog tracks and at authorized retail outlets in the State. In addition, the State together with the states of Maine and Vermont operates a tri-state lotto. Beginning November 1995, the State became a participant in the multistate Powerball lottery. Revenues are initially recorded in the Lottery Enterprise Fund and are netted with expenses and transferred monthly to the Education Trust Fund.

Turnpike System Tolls. The State collects tolls and charges for the use of the Turnpike System. Toll revenues are credited to the Turnpike System Enterprise Fund with the restriction that these revenues be used to pay expenses of operation and maintenance of the Turnpike System and debt service on bonds or notes issued for Turnpike System purposes.

Fuel Tax. The State imposes a tax upon the sale of each gallon of motor fuel sold in the State at the rate of 18 cents per gallon for motor vehicle and marine fuels, 4 cents per gallon for aviation fuel, and 2 cents per gallon for aviation jet fuel. The proceeds from the aviation and aviation jet fuel tax are credited to the General Fund. The proceeds of the motor vehicle gasoline tax are credited to the Highway Fund and, while not pledged, are required to be used first for the payment of principal of and interest on bonds or notes of the State issued for highway purposes. Prior to July 1, 2007, 2.64 cents of the 18 cent motor vehicle fuel tax was allocated to a separate account in the Highway Fund, the Highway and Bridge Betterment Account. Effective July 1, 2007, the amount allocated to the separate Highway and Bridge Betterment Account was reduced to 1.76 cents. Effective July 1, 2009, the amount allocated to Highway and Bridge Betterment returned to 2.64 cents.

Motor Vehicle Surcharge. Chapter 144:244 of the Laws of 2009, established new motor vehicle surcharges on the registration fees of all classes of vehicles to be credited to the Highway Fund. These surcharges, which were effective for the 2010-2011 biennium only, were estimated to generate \$40.9 million in fiscal year 2010 and \$44.7 million in fiscal year 2011. The portion of revenue actually attributable to the surcharge is not identifiable. In fiscal year 2009, \$73.3 million was credited as registration fees. In fiscal years 2010 and 2011, registration revenues, including the surcharge, totaled \$113.5 million and \$103.9 million, respectively. The surcharges were repealed effective July 1, 2011. Registration fee revenue for fiscal year 2012 is estimated at \$72.6 million.

Federal Receipts. The State receives funds from the federal government which represent reimbursement to the State for expenditures for various health, welfare, transportation and educational programs and distribution of various restricted or categorical grants-in-aid. Federal grants-in-aid and reimbursements are normally conditioned to

some degree on matching resources by the State. The largest categories of federal grants and reimbursements are made for the purposes of providing medical assistance payments for the indigent and medically needy, temporary assistance for needy families, and transportation and highway construction programs.

In addition to the taxes and activities described above, there are various taxes the revenues from which are available only to political subdivisions of the State. Such taxes are either collected by the political subdivisions directly or are collected by the State and distributed to the political subdivisions. Such taxes include a real and personal property tax, a resident tax, and a forest conservation tax based on the stumpage value of timber lands.

Expenditures

Expenditures are charges against appropriations for the expenses related to specific programs of individual departments and related subunits of the State government. Expenditures are accounted for by specific classes of expenses, such as personnel, supplies and equipment, within those programs. Statewide expenditures are grouped into the six categories described below.

General Government includes the legislative branch, office of the Governor and executive staff departments.

Administration of Justice and Public Protection includes the judicial branch, correctional and state police activities and those expenses relating to regulatory boards established to protect persons and property.

Resource Protection and Development includes the operation of State parks, the promotion of economic development, environmental protection and the management of wildlife resources.

Transportation includes design, construction and maintenance of highways and bridges, the operation of the Turnpike System and the Public Works Department and management of other transportation activities.

Health & Social Services includes programs for individuals who are physically, mentally and/or economically unable to provide essential needs for themselves. Programs include those for institutional and community-based care and mental health, programs for troubled youth, programs for the elderly and programs to support economically disadvantaged and chemically dependent individuals.

Education includes management and administration of statewide primary and secondary education and support of public post-secondary educational institutions, both academic and technical. See also "SCHOOL FUNDING."

Results of Operations

Fiscal Year 2007

The combined General and Education Trust Fund balances, including the Revenue Stabilization Account (Rainy Day Fund) at June 30, 2007 was \$150.7 million. Fund balances have been increasing since the last recession period low point of \$17.3 million in fiscal year 2003. Prior to year-end transfers, the fiscal year 2007 operating surplus was \$47.3 million for the General and Education Trust Funds combined.

A portion of the cumulative combined surplus of \$81.7 million (current year surplus of \$47.3 million and carry forward surplus of \$34.4 million) was transferred to the Rainy Day Fund at year-end. In accordance with Chapter 263:111 of the Laws of 2007, the \$40.6 million surplus remaining in the Education Trust Fund at June 30, 2007 was transferred to the General Fund. In addition, pursuant to Chapter 263:110 of the Laws of 2007, any surplus in excess of \$20.0 million for the close of the fiscal biennium ending June 30, 2007 shall not be deposited into the Rainy Day Fund but shall remain in the General Fund. Therefore, \$20.0 million was transferred from the General Fund to the Rainy Day Fund bringing its balance to \$89.0 million at June 30, 2007.

After the Rainy Day Fund transfer, the combined General and Education Trust Fund surplus at June 30, 2007 was \$61.7 million. The surplus was primarily revenue driven as a result of greater than expected collections. Total General and Education Trust Fund unrestricted revenue for fiscal year 2007 were \$2,291.2 million or \$87.9

million (4%) greater than plan and \$108.9 million (5%) greater than prior year. Strong performance was seen from Business Taxes, Interest and Dividends Tax and Other taxes.

- Business Taxes (Business Profits Tax and Business Enterprise Tax) totaled \$598.7 million for the year, which were \$74.8 million ahead of plan and \$52.5 million above the prior year. The growth in fiscal year 2007 was a combination of audit revenue collections during the year and increases in final returns and extensions filed in March and April.
- Interest & Dividends Tax collections were \$108.1 million and were above plan by \$34.8 million and \$27.6 million above prior year. Stronger economic growth and higher interest and dividend activity resulted in many new taxpayers exceeding exemption thresholds.
- The “Other” category saw receipts of \$191.8 million, which were \$32.2 million above plan and \$34.8 million above prior year due in large part to an escheatment processed by the Treasury Department which included unclaimed shares received by the State in fiscal year 2004 related to the demutualization of insurance companies. It should be noted, however, that in accordance with accounting standards, a substantial portion of this escheatment had been previously recognized as revenue and included in prior year surplus.

Offsetting the performance of Business Taxes, Interest & Dividends Tax, and “Other” were large decreases in the Real Estate Transfer Tax, Meals and Rooms Tax and the Tobacco Tax.

- The Real Estate Transfer Tax performed below expectations with receipts totaling \$137.4 million, which were below the plan by \$43.6 million and below prior year by \$21.3 million. Due to the significant downturn in the housing market, the weak performance of the Real Estate Transfer Tax which began during the second half of fiscal year 2006 continued throughout fiscal year 2007, ending the year 24.1% and 13.4% below estimates and prior year, respectively.
- Although the Meals and Rooms Tax performed below expectations with receipts totaling \$209.8 million, which were \$7.8 million (3.6%) below plan, receipts exceeded the prior year by \$8.9 million (4.4%).
- The Tobacco Tax collected \$143.6 million for the year, \$0.9 million below plan and \$7.2 million (4.8%) below prior year due to a decrease in demand for tobacco products.

Total net appropriations, including lapses, anticipated budget reductions and savings from budget initiatives, for the General and Education Trust Fund were \$2,229.6 million, which was a minimal 2% increase over the prior year. Lapses for fiscal 2007 for the General and Education Trust Funds were \$46.1 million as compared to \$29.4 million for fiscal year 2006. Although lapses from salaries and benefits decreased from the prior year, these were more than offset by significant lapses from certain program areas including retiree benefits, 2006 flood relief and property tax relief.

The State’ self-insurance fund ended fiscal year 2007 with a surplus of \$19.5 million, net of the liability associated with pending insurance claims (commonly referred to as “incurred but not reported” or “IBNR”) and reserves as required per RSA 21-I:30-b. The cash balance was \$54.8 million prior to these requirements. The surplus is the result of managing rates with effective cost containment measures.

Fiscal Year 2008

The combined General and Education Trust Fund balance, including the Revenue Stabilization Account (Rainy Day Fund) at June 30, 2008 was \$106.2 million. The Rainy Day Fund balance remained at \$89.0 million at June 30, 2008. The combined General and Education Trust Fund activity for fiscal year 2008 resulted in an aggregate operating deficit of \$37.7 million (including a \$15.3 million deficit in the Education Trust Fund). After a \$6.8 million budgeted transfer from the General Fund to the Highway Fund, a surplus of \$17.2 million remained because of a \$61.7 million surplus carry forward from fiscal year 2007. The fiscal year 2008 budget as originally adopted estimated an \$18.4 million surplus at June 30, 2008.

General and Education Trust Fund unrestricted revenue for fiscal year 2008 totaled \$2,336.7 million, which was \$48.1 million (2%) below plan and \$75.5 million (3%) above the prior year. The shortfall from plan was driven primarily by Business Taxes, the Tobacco Tax, and the Real Estate Transfer Tax.

- Real Estate Transfer Tax collections totaled \$116.3 million, which were \$23.7 million (17%) below plan and \$21.1 million (15%) below the prior year.
- Business Taxes totaled \$618.1 million, which were \$19.9 million (3%) below plan and \$19.4 million (3%) above the prior year.
- The Tobacco Tax collected \$166.4 million, which was \$17.0 million (9%) below plan and \$22.8 million (16%) above the prior year due to the tax increase implemented at the beginning of the fiscal year.

In response to the fiscal year 2008 revenue shortfalls explained above, the Governor issued three executive orders during fiscal year 2008 to reduce spending:

- Executive Order 2008-1, issued on February 22, 2008, reduced expenditures by \$3.4 million by freezing vacant positions, equipment, and out of state travel.
- Executive Order 2008-2, targeted savings of approximately \$46.4 million, which included \$44.4 million of appropriation reductions plus a \$2.0 million payment from the University System in lieu of a reduction in appropriations. This order targeted cuts across all State agencies, with approximately \$22.5 million coming from the Department of Health and Human Services. The actual fiscal year 2008 savings realized by this order totaled approximately \$40.9 million.
- Executive Order 2008-5, issued on April 29, 2008, froze State purchases except those considered an emergency.

In addition to the executive orders discussed above, Chapter 1 of the 2008 Special Legislative Session mandated the Pease Development Authority repay the State \$10 million loaned to the Authority in 1993 and 1994 for start up costs. The legislation requires the Authority repay the \$10 million by December 1, 2008 and also increases the State guarantee limit on Authority related debt, in order to permit the Authority to finance the payment. The \$10 million receivable from the Authority is included in the \$17.2 million fiscal year 2008 surplus discussed above. The Authority paid \$10 million to the State on November 26, 2008.

General and Education Trust Fund total net appropriations for fiscal year 2008, including budget reductions and lapses, were \$2,411.6 million, \$182.0 million (8%) above the prior year primarily due to increases in education grants, health and social services and aid to cities and towns. Lapses for fiscal 2008 for the General and Education Trust Funds were \$61.3 million as compared to \$46.1 million for fiscal year 2007. Salaries and benefits lapses accounted for slightly over half of this increase as a result of the hiring freezes and employee health benefit savings. Fiscal year 2008 lapses attributable to the Executive Orders and other targeted savings initiatives totaled approximately \$35.3 million for fiscal year 2008.

The State's self-insurance fund ended fiscal year 2008 with a surplus of \$5.3 million, net of the liability associated with pending insurance claims (commonly referred to as "incurred but not reported" or IBNR) and reserves as required per RSA 21-I:30-b. The cash balance was \$44.6 million prior to these requirements. The surplus is the result of managing insurance rates with effective cost containment measures.

Fiscal Year 2009

The fiscal year 2009 budget as originally adopted estimated a surplus of \$18.4 million would be available to begin fiscal year 2009. The actual General Fund surplus at June 30, 2008 totaled \$17.2 million.

The General and Education Trust Funds revenues for fiscal year 2009 were \$2,202.4 million, which were \$315.3 million (12.5%) below plan and \$164.3 million (6.9%) below the prior year revenues. As experienced in fiscal year 2008, business taxes and the Real Estate Transfer Tax continued to drive the underperformance in revenues. Business taxes were \$182.9 million (27.1%) below plan for the year and \$127.0 million (20.5%) below the prior year figures. The Real Estate Transfer Tax was \$64.4 million (44.2%) below plan for the year and \$35.1 million (30.2%) below the prior year figures. Including \$15.1 million of additional revenues included in Executive Order's discussed below, total General and Education Trust Fund revenues were \$2,217.5 million for fiscal year 2009.

Throughout fiscal year 2009, the State's revenue outlook for the year deteriorated. To close the then projected fiscal year 2009 shortfall, the following actions were taken:

- Chapter 144 of the Laws of 2009 (“HB 2”) directed that \$65 million be liquidated from the \$110 million surplus in the medical malpractice insurance fund. This fund was originally established in the 1970s to provide coverage as the insurer of last resort. The fund is administered by the Joint Underwriters Association (“JUA”) and has accumulated a surplus in excess of required reserves. However, a group of medical providers (“Providers”) in the State challenged the State’s right to use this surplus and on January 28, 2010, the State Supreme Court decided in the favor of the Providers’ position, rendering this revenue action ineffective. In order to address this shortfall, an additional \$65 million was transferred from the State’s Rainy Day Fund in lieu of the amount from the medical malpractice insurance fund. See “LITIGATION”.
- Bonding of \$40 million in fiscal year 2009 school building aid payments.
- Applying increased federal Medicaid reimbursement rates from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of \$22.4 million to Medicaid costs incurred during fiscal year 2009.
- Applying \$34.0 million in unallocated State Fiscal Stabilization Funds from ARRA monies.
- Executive Order 2008-1 was expanded with Executive Order 2008-8 to freeze vacant positions, equipment and out of state travel for fiscal year 2009, reducing fiscal year 2009 expenditures by \$9.2 million.
- Executive Order 2008-9, issued on June 17, 2008, reduced fiscal year 2009 appropriations and increased miscellaneous revenues across all State agencies, and totaled \$30.1 million.
- Executive Order 2008-10 issued on November 21, 2008 further reduced fiscal year 2009 appropriations and increased miscellaneous revenues across all State agencies in addition to those in Order 2008-9 and totaled \$53.5 million.
- Executive Order 2008-11 significantly restricted, and in some instances eliminated, the use of overtime, consultants, tuition reimbursements, and other categories of spending for fiscal year 2009 estimated savings of \$5.0 million.
- Chapter 1 of the Laws of 2009 effective February 20, 2009 further reduced the shortfall by \$16.7 million primarily by transferring dedicated funds and reducing the General Fund contribution to the Highway Fund.

Various other actions taken by the State to close the gap, along with ongoing efforts by agencies and departments statewide to manage expenses, contributed to fiscal year 2009 lapses coming in approximately \$20 million above estimates. After these measures, a total of \$79.7 million (including the \$65 million transfer referenced above) of the State’s Rainy Day Fund was needed to cover the remaining undesignated, unreserved deficit in the State’s General and Education Trust Funds, leaving the Rainy Day Fund with a balance of \$9.3 million at June 30, 2009.

General and Education Trust Fund total net appropriations for fiscal year 2009, including budget reductions and lapses, were \$2,332.7 million, \$78.9 million (3%) below the prior year. Lapses for General and Education Trust Funds were \$74.2 million as compared to \$61.3 million for the prior year.

Fiscal Year 2010

Effective with the close of fiscal year 2009, a total of \$79.7 million was drawn from the Rainy Day Fund to eliminate the deficit at that time. Accordingly, fiscal year 2010 began with no undesignated surplus. The State’s revenues continued to decline from plan throughout the early part of fiscal year 2010, and mid-year revenue estimates from the House Ways and Means Committee predicted a \$295 million shortfall over the biennium, of which \$173.4 million was expected for fiscal year 2010. To close the then projected fiscal year 2010 shortfall, the following actions were taken:

- On April 12, 2010, the Joint Legislative Fiscal Committee approved the Governor’s Executive Order 2010-2, addressing this shortfall and affecting the Departments of Health and Human Services, Administrative Services, Corrections and Education, as described below.
- On June 9, 2010, the House and Senate approved Special Session House Bill 1 (SSHB1), which, combined with Executive Order 2010-2, was intended to address the projected shortfall. On June 10,

2010 the bill was signed into law thereby enacting revenue enhancements and spending reductions spanning the remainder of the 2010-2011 biennium. The actions expected to affect the remainder of the 2010-2011 biennium included General Fund spending reductions, transfers from dedicated fund balances, increases in expected lapses, restructuring of the state debt, a transfer from the University System, transfers of State Fiscal Stabilization Funds (ARRA) from fiscal year 2011 and the sale of assets to the Turnpike System, among others.

Prior to Executive Order 2010-2 and SSHB1, the General and Education Trust Funds revenues for fiscal year 2010 were expected to be \$2,224.7 million, which amount was \$34.4 million below the amount in the original enacted budget. Executive Order 2010-2 and SSHB1 resulted in \$28.1 million of projected additional revenues.

Appropriations under the original enacted budget totaled \$2,485.7 million. Executive Order 2010-2 and SSHB1 reduced appropriations to \$2,237.2 million before year end lapses. The amount of lapses anticipated in the original budget was \$23.1 million and legislative actions added another \$18.4 million. Final lapses were \$44.4 million, \$2.9 million greater than the amount expected, thereby resulting in total net appropriations of \$2,192.8 million for fiscal year 2010. Transfers from other funds and the effects of adjustments to conform reporting to generally accepted accounting principles resulted in a General and Education Trust Fund undesignated fund balance of \$65.7 million at the end of fiscal year 2010. A balance of \$9.3 million also remains in the Rainy Day Fund. As provided by law, no further transfer to or from the Rainy Day Fund will be made until the end of the current biennium.

Fiscal year 2010 unrestricted revenue for the General and Education Funds totaled \$2,252.8 million including \$28.1 million of revenue related to legislative actions discussed above. After excluding \$15.1 million of Executive Order revenues from the prior year, non Special Session and Executive Order revenues for fiscal year 2010 exceeded prior year (2009) revenues by \$22.3 million but were still \$34.4 million below the original plan. Ongoing economic weakness and the resulting impact on the investment environment and discretionary spending is believed to have contributed to the following effects on revenues:

- Interest & Dividend Taxes were below the plan by 27% and below the prior year by 13%.
- Meals and Rooms Taxes were below the plan by 7%, although above the prior year by 11% due to a rate increase of 12.5% effective for all of fiscal year 2010.
- The Lottery Commission contributed 11% less than plan for the year and was 3% below the prior year, due to increased regional competition, low Powerball jackpots and a fall off in sales of other products.
- Other taxes and revenues, comprised of numerous categories, were \$5.7 million less than the plan and \$20.7 million less than the prior year, primarily in miscellaneous taxes and fees.

These impacts of the economic environment were mitigated in part by the strong performance from the Tobacco Tax which was 12% above the plan and 30% above the prior year due to a tax rate increase of 34%, which was effective for all of fiscal year 2010. Also, the Real Estate Transfer Tax showed signs of stabilization, ending the year slightly above the plan and \$3.6 million above the prior year.

Fiscal Year 2011 (unaudited)

The fiscal year 2011 budget estimated a surplus of \$1.5 million would be available to begin fiscal year 2011. The actual General Fund undesignated surplus at June 30, 2010 totaled \$65.7 million.

The plan for purposes of this comparison is that established by SSHB1 estimates (see Fiscal Year 2010 above). The General and Education Trust Funds revenues for fiscal year 2011 were \$2,193.2 million, which were \$40.9 million (1.8%) below plan and \$31.5 million (1.4%) below prior year. Several individual categories also performed below SSHB1 estimates and below prior year results, respectively, including: Business taxes, \$1.8 million (2.5%) and \$19.9 million (3.9%); Interest and Dividends, \$13.5 million (15.0%) and \$8.3 million (9.8%); Real Estate Transfer tax, \$7.2 million (8.1%) and \$2.8 million (3.3%); and Lottery collections, \$15.5 million (19.9%) and \$4.0 million (6.0%). Other results include Meals and Rooms taxes which were \$9.5 million (3.9%) below plan but \$3.0 million (1.3%) above prior year, Tobacco taxes which were \$6.0 million (2.7%) above plan but \$16.9 million (6.9%) below prior year, and the shortfall of Medicaid Enhancement Tax which was below plan and prior year by \$15.1 million (13.9%) and \$4.7 million (4.8%), respectively. In conjunction with enacting the budget for the forthcoming biennium, certain actions were taken to impact fiscal year 2011 results. These included the

following major items:

- Unrestricted revenue estimates were reduced by approximately \$40 million
- Additional revenue was identified as a payment by the Turnpike System of \$2 million.
- Additional General & Education Fund appropriation reductions or year-end lapses were identified or required, of which the major items were as follows:
 - Funded approximately \$0.9 million of Department of Corrections salaries/benefits with available ARRA State Fiscal Stabilization funding
 - Approximately \$5 million of additional Health and Human Services lapses were identified
 - Additional \$5 million of health benefit appropriation lapses were identified
 - An additional \$1 million lapse from Legislative funding
 - Additional \$4 million education fund lapses
 - Transfer of \$0.8 million in revenue derived from Cannon Mountain to be deposited in the General Fund and applied to the negative balance contained in the state park fund.

Also the fiscal year 2012-2013 budget as adopted estimated fiscal year 2011 would end needing an \$8.8 million draw on the Rainy Day Fund. Actual unaudited results reflect an ending surplus balance at June 30, 2011 of \$26.4 million. The more significant items which account for this difference are:

- Higher than expected lapses of \$25 million
- Accrual basis adjustments for which liabilities, net of federal recovery were lower than those at the end of fiscal year 2010 by \$7 million
- The effect of other smaller accrual basis adjustments.

The following tables present a comparison of General Fund and Education Trust Fund unrestricted revenues and General Fund and Education Trust Fund net appropriations for fiscal years 2007 through 2011. The information is derived from the State's audited financial statements for fiscal years 2007 through 2010. Fiscal year 2011 information is unaudited and subject to change.

**GENERAL FUND AND EDUCATION TRUST FUND UNRESTRICTED REVENUES
FISCAL YEARS 2007-2011
(GAAP Basis-In Millions)**

<u>Revenue Category</u>	<u>FY 2007</u>			<u>FY 2008</u>			<u>FY 2009</u>			<u>FY 2010</u>			<u>(unaudited) FY 2011</u>		
	<u>General</u>	<u>Education</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>General</u>	<u>Education</u>	<u>Total</u>									
Business Profits Tax	\$287.4	\$57.8	\$345.2	\$ 317.4	\$68.0	\$385.4	\$ 251.9	\$53.9	\$305.8	\$258.6	\$57.6	\$316.2	\$248.5	\$49.3	\$297.8
Business Enterprise Tax	<u>79.3</u>	<u>174.2</u>	<u>253.5</u>	<u>77.7</u>	<u>155.0</u>	<u>232.7</u>	<u>61.9</u>	<u>123.4</u>	<u>185.3</u>	<u>71.7</u>	<u>122.2</u>	<u>193.9</u>	<u>63.0</u>	<u>129.4</u>	<u>192.4</u>
Subtotal	366.7	232.0	598.7	395.1	223.0	618.1	313.8	177.3	491.7	330.3	179.8	510.1	311.5	178.7	490.2
Meals and Rooms Tax	202.6	7.2	209.8	206.7	7.6	214.3	203.6	6.1	209.7	228.3	4.2	232.5	228.9	6.6	235.5
Tobacco Tax	65.3	78.3	143.6	57.1	109.3	166.4	59.3	128.8	188.1	130.5	113.0	243.5	129.8	96.8	226.6
Liquor Sales and Distribution	124.7	-	124.7	133.1	-	133.1	146.0	-	146.0	120.7	-	120.7	125.7	-	125.7
Interest & Dividends Tax	108.1	-	108.1	118.7	-	118.7	97.1	-	97.1	84.9	-	84.9	76.6	-	76.6
Insurance Tax	97.9	-	97.9	95.9	-	95.9	94.2	-	94.2	86.8	-	86.8	84.9	-	84.9
Communications Tax	73.0	-	73.0	80.9	-	80.9	80.3	-	80.3	81.0	-	81.0	76.5	-	76.5
Real Estate Transfer Tax	91.7	45.7	137.4	77.7	38.6	116.3	53.5	27.7	81.2	56.0	28.8	84.8	54.0	28.0	82.0
Securities Revenue	33.0	-	33.0	34.7	-	34.7	34.7	-	34.7	34.2	-	34.2	37.0	-	37.0
Lottery Transfers	-	79.0	79.0	-	75.5	75.5	-	68.1	68.1	-	66.2	66.2	-	62.2	62.2
Pari-Mutuel Transfers	-	1.5	1.5	-	1.5	1.5	-	1.5	1.5	-	1.4	1.4	-	1.3	1.3
Tobacco Settlement	-	40.8	40.8	8.4	40.0	48.4	12.8	40.0	52.8	4.2	40.0	44.2	1.7	40.0	41.7
Utility Property Tax	-	21.8	21.8	-	24.2	24.2	-	29.0	29.0	-	29.9	29.9	-	32.3	32.3
State Property Tax	-	363.3	363.3	-	363.1	363.1	-	363.7	363.7	-	363.2	363.2	-	363.6	363.6
Other	<u>159.4</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>159.4</u>	<u>162.4</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>162.4</u>	<u>158.6</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>158.6</u>	<u>151.4</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>151.4</u>	<u>135.9</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>135.9</u>
Subtotal	1,322.4	869.6	2,192.0	1,370.7	882.8	2,253.5	1,253.9	842.2	2,096.1	1,308.3	826.5	2,143.8	1,262.5	809.5	2,072.0
Net Medicaid Enhancement Revenues	83.3	-	83.3	93.1	-	93.1	99.6	-	99.6	98.1	-	98.1	93.4	-	93.4
Recoveries	<u>15.9</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>15.9</u>	<u>20.1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>20.1</u>	<u>21.8</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>21.8</u>	<u>19.9</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>19.9</u>	27.8	-	27.8
Total	<u>\$1,421.6</u>	<u>\$869.6</u>	<u>\$2,291.2</u>	<u>\$1,483.9</u>	<u>\$882.8</u>	<u>\$2,366.7</u>	<u>\$1,375.3</u>	<u>\$842.2</u>	<u>\$2,217.5</u>	<u>\$1,426.3</u>	<u>\$826.5</u>	<u>\$2,252.8</u>	<u>\$1,383.7</u>	<u>\$809.5</u>	<u>\$2,193.2</u>

**GENERAL FUND AND EDUCATION TRUST FUND NET APPROPRIATIONS
FISCAL YEARS 2007-2011
(GAAP Basis)
(In Millions)**

Category of Government	<u>FY 2007</u>			<u>FY 2008</u>			<u>FY 2009</u>			<u>FY 2010</u>			(unaudited) <u>FY 2011</u>		
	<u>General</u>	<u>Education</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>General</u>	<u>Education</u>	<u>Total</u>									
General Government	\$276.1	\$0.0	\$276.1	\$311.2	\$0.0	\$311.2	\$311.4	\$0.0	\$311.4	\$300.5	\$0.0	\$300.5	\$248.3	\$0.0	\$248.3
Justice and Public Protection	221.7	-	221.7	246.6	-	246.6	233.7	-	233.7	211.8	-	211.8	208.0	-	208.0
Resource Protection and Development	42.2	-	42.2	43.9	-	43.9	39.3	-	39.3	36.3	-	36.3	31.1	-	31.1
Transportation	2.6	-	2.6	1.1	-	1.1	1.1	-	1.1	0.6	-	0.6	1.0	-	1.0
Health and Social Services	626.5	-	626.5	675.6	-	675.6	655.0	-	655.0	647.7	-	647.7	647.5	-	647.5
Education	<u>221.9</u>	<u>838.6</u>	<u>1,060.5</u>	<u>235.8</u>	<u>897.4</u>	<u>1,133.2</u>	<u>197.5</u>	<u>894.7</u>	<u>1,092.2</u>	<u>201.2</u>	<u>794.7</u>	<u>995.9</u>	<u>190.0</u>	<u>933.4</u>	<u>1,123.4</u>
Net Appropriations	<u>\$1,391.0</u>	<u>\$838.6</u>	<u>\$2,229.6</u>	<u>\$1,514.2</u>	<u>\$897.4</u>	<u>\$2,411.6</u>	<u>\$1,438.0</u>	<u>\$894.7</u>	<u>\$2,332.7</u>	<u>\$1,398.1</u>	<u>\$794.7</u>	<u>\$2,192.8</u>	<u>\$1,325.9</u>	<u>\$933.4</u>	<u>\$2,259.3</u>

The following table sets out the General Fund and Education Trust Fund undesignated fund balances and the amounts reserved for the Revenue Stabilization Account for each of the fiscal years 2007 through 2011. The information for fiscal years 2007 through 2010 is derived from the State's audited financial statements. The information for fiscal year 2011 is unaudited and subject to change.

GENERAL FUND AND EDUCATION TRUST FUND BALANCES
FISCAL YEARS 2007-2011
(GAAP Basis - In Millions)

	<u>FY 2007</u>			<u>FY 2008</u>			<u>FY 2009</u>			<u>FY 2010</u>			<u>(unaudited)</u> <u>FY 2011</u>		
	<u>General</u>	<u>Education</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>General</u>	<u>Education</u>	<u>Total</u>									
Undesignated Fund Balance, July 1	\$26.0	\$8.4	\$34.4	\$61.7	\$0.0	\$61.7	\$17.2	\$0.0	\$17.2	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$65.7	\$0.0	\$65.7
Additions:															
Unrestricted Revenue	1,421.6	869.6	2,291.2	1,483.9	882.8	2,366.7	1,375.3	842.2	2,217.5	1,398.2	826.5	2,224.7	1,383.7	809.5	2,193.2
Executive Orders and Special Session Revenues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.1	-	28.1	1.5	-	1.5
Total Additions	<u>1,421.6</u>	<u>869.6</u>	<u>2,291.2</u>	<u>1,483.9</u>	<u>882.8</u>	<u>2,366.7</u>	<u>1,375.3</u>	<u>842.2</u>	<u>2,217.5</u>	<u>1,426.3</u>	<u>826.5</u>	<u>2,252.8</u>	<u>1,385.2</u>	<u>809.5</u>	<u>2,194.7</u>
Deductions:															
Appropriations Net of Estimated Revenues	(1,432.6)	(843.1)	(2,275.7)	(1,575.8)	(897.1)	(2,472.9)	(1,509.2)	(897.7)	(2,406.9)	(1,440.4)	(796.8)	(2,237.2)	(1,595.5)	(938.2)	(2,533.7)
Special Session Reductions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	172.5	-	172.5
Less: Lapses	<u>41.6</u>	<u>4.5</u>	<u>46.1</u>	<u>61.6</u>	<u>(0.3)</u>	<u>61.3</u>	<u>71.2</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>74.2</u>	<u>42.3</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>44.4</u>	<u>97.1</u>	<u>4.8</u>	<u>101.9</u>
Total Net Appropriations	<u>(1,391.0)</u>	<u>(838.6)</u>	<u>(2,229.6)</u>	<u>(1,514.2)</u>	<u>(897.4)</u>	<u>(2,411.6)</u>	<u>(1,438.0)</u>	<u>(894.7)</u>	<u>(2,332.7)</u>	<u>(1,398.1)</u>	<u>(794.7)</u>	<u>(2,192.8)</u>	<u>(1,325.9)</u>	<u>(933.4)</u>	<u>(2,259.3)</u>
GAAP and Other Adjustments	<u>(15.5)</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>(14.3)</u>	<u>7.9</u>	<u>(0.7)</u>	<u>7.2</u>	<u>20.5</u>	<u>(0.4)</u>	<u>20.1</u>	<u>(7.0)</u>	<u>(0.3)</u>	<u>(7.3)</u>	<u>24.0</u>	<u>(0.8)</u>	<u>23.2</u>
Current Year Balance	<u>15.1</u>	<u>32.2</u>	<u>47.3</u>	<u>(22.4)</u>	<u>(15.3)</u>	<u>(37.7)</u>	<u>(42.2)</u>	<u>(52.9)</u>	<u>(95.1)</u>	<u>21.2</u>	<u>31.5</u>	<u>52.7</u>	<u>83.3</u>	<u>(124.7)</u>	<u>(41.4)</u>
Transfers (to)/from:															
Revenue Stabilization Account	(20.0)	-	(20.0)	-	-	-	79.7	-	79.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liquor Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.5	-	6.5	2.1	-	2.1
Highway Fund	-	-	-	(6.8)	-	(6.8)	(1.8)	-	(1.8)	6.5	-	6.5	-	-	-
Education Trust Fund	<u>40.6</u>	<u>(40.6)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(15.3)</u>	<u>15.3</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(52.9)</u>	<u>52.9</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>31.5</u>	<u>(31.5)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(124.7)</u>	<u>124.7</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Undesignated Fund Balance, June 30	<u>\$ 61.7</u>	<u>\$ 0.0</u>	<u>\$ 61.7</u>	<u>\$ 17.2</u>	<u>\$ 0.0</u>	<u>\$17.2</u>	<u>\$ 0.0</u>	<u>\$ 0.0</u>	<u>\$ 0.0</u>	<u>\$65.7</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 65.7</u>	<u>\$ 26.4</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ 26.4</u>
Reserved for Revenue Stabilization Account	<u>\$ 89.0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ 89.0</u>	<u>\$ 89.0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$89.0</u>	<u>\$9.3</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ 9.3</u>	<u>\$9.3</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ 9.3</u>	<u>\$ 9.3</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ 9.3</u>
Total Equity	<u>\$ 150.7</u>	<u>\$ 0.0</u>	<u>\$ 150.7</u>	<u>\$ 106.2</u>	<u>\$ (0.0)</u>	<u>\$ 106.2</u>	<u>\$ 9.3</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ 9.3</u>	<u>\$ 75.0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ 75.0</u>	<u>\$ 35.7</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ 35.7</u>

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009

On January 27, 2009, the Governor issued Executive Order 2009-1 creating the Office of Economic Stimulus (“OES”). On June 30, 2011 the office was discontinued. The OES was responsible for coordinating with State agencies to ensure all conditions of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (“ARRA”) were met.

In fiscal year 2010, the State received \$105.6 million in ARRA funding on Medicaid claims paid from July 1, 2009 through June 30, 2010. The State received approximately \$84.2 million from ARRA funding in fiscal year 2011. Medicaid reimbursement rates for the fiscal years 2010 and 2011 were 61.24% and 59.59%, respectively.

The ARRA provided significant State funding through a provision known as the State Fiscal Stabilization Fund. The State’s allocation totaled \$200.8 million. As required by federal law, the State budgeted 81.8 percent (\$164 million) of its allocation for education. With approval from the Federal Department of Education, the State utilized \$160,156,434 for primary and secondary education funding in its fiscal year 2010. The ARRA provided that a portion of the State Fiscal Stabilization Fund could be used by states for public safety and other government services. The State allocated this flexible portion to fund other State government services of \$34 million in fiscal year 2009 and \$2.0 million over fiscal years 2010 and 2011.

Under the federal Education Jobs Fund (Public Law 111-226), the State was awarded \$40,988,015, which is in the process of being distributed to Local Education Agencies (LEAs) through the State’s primary elementary and secondary education funding formula. To provide additional support for communities, fifty percent of these funds, \$20,494,008, is being distributed to LEAs proportionally through the State’s primary elementary and secondary education funding formula as additional aid above the fiscal year 2011 education funding distribution under State law. This additional federal aid was available to LEAs during the previous fiscal year. An LEA that has funds remaining after the 2010-2011 school year may obligate those remaining funds through September 30, 2012.

In July 2010, Network New Hampshire Now (NNHN), a collaboration of public and private partners from across the State led by the University of New Hampshire, received a \$44.5 million grant of economic stimulus funds for critically needed broadband expansion across the State. The \$44.5 million grant was matched with \$22 million in private cash and in-kind funding. NNHN is expanding broadband in all 10 counties in the State and includes a wireless public safety network, connectivity for an intelligent transportation system, and last mile “fiber to the home” in two communities. The largest component is a middle mile fiber network that connects and supports the entire program, including connecting dozens of community anchor institutions, such as healthcare providers, community colleges, schools and libraries. The State does not expect a budget impact under this program.

During fiscal year 2011 the State received additional direct program allocations through the ARRA for specific program purposes that are being administered through various State agencies. The State does not anticipate receiving any new American Recovery and Reinvestment Awards during State fiscal year 2012. Remaining balances of awarded funds are anticipated to be expended fully by calendar 2015.

Summary of Awards: these amounts cannot be used to offset amounts previously funded with State dollars. All ARRA amounts (other than enhanced FMAP funds) are included.

Office of Economic Stimulus	\$200.8 million
Department of Transportation	\$139.6 million
Department of Education.....	\$135.5 million
Department of Environmental Services.....	\$ 64.5 million
Office of Energy and Planning	\$ 70.2 million
Department of Health and Human Services	\$ 25.9 million
Department of Justice.....	\$ 8 million
Department of Labor	\$ 8 million
Department of the Adjutant General	\$ 5 million
Community Development Finance Authority	\$ 2.4 million
Department of Employment Security	\$ 1.6 million
Public Utilities Commission.....	\$784 thousand
Department of Cultural Resources	\$293 thousand
Department of Administrative Services	\$218 thousand

The following table presents a comparison of General Fund and Education Trust Fund unrestricted revenues for fiscal years 2010 through 2013. The fiscal year 2010 information is audited. The fiscal year 2011 information is unaudited and subject to change. The information for fiscal years 2012 and 2013 is based on Chapters 223 and 224, Laws of 2011, the Operating Budget for the 2012-2013 biennium, in effect as of the date of this Information Statement.

GENERAL FUND AND EDUCATION TRUST FUND UNRESTRICTED REVENUES
ACTUAL AND BUDGET
FISCAL YEARS 2010-2013
(GAAP Basis-In Millions)

Revenue Category	Actual Fiscal Year 2010			Unaudited Fiscal Year 2011			Operating Budget Fiscal Year 2012			Operating Budget Fiscal Year 2013		
	General	Education	Total	General	Education	Total	General	Education	Total	General	Education	Total
Business Profits Tax	\$258.6	\$57.6	\$316.2	\$248.5	\$49.3	\$297.8	\$257.0	\$55.5	\$312.5	\$264.8	\$57.2	\$322.0
Business Enterprise Tax	<u>71.7</u>	<u>122.2</u>	<u>193.9</u>	<u>63.0</u>	<u>129.4</u>	<u>192.4</u>	<u>63.5</u>	<u>127.0</u>	<u>190.5</u>	<u>65.3</u>	<u>130.7</u>	<u>196.0</u>
Subtotal	330.3	179.8	510.1	311.5	178.7	490.2	320.5	182.5	503.0	330.1	187.9	518.0
Meals and Rooms Tax	228.3	4.2	232.5	228.9	6.6	235.5	221.9	7.3	229.2	226.8	7.5	234.3
Tobacco Tax	130.5	113.0	243.5	129.8	96.8	226.6	125.6	97.9	223.5	123.1	95.9	219.0
Liquor Sales and Distribution	120.7	-	120.7	125.7	-	125.7	131.4	-	131.4	139.0	-	139.0
Interest & Dividends Tax	84.9	-	84.9	76.6	-	76.6	85.4	-	85.4	87.1	-	87.1
Insurance Tax	86.8	-	86.8	84.9	-	84.9	86.1	-	86.1	86.8	-	86.8
Communications Tax	81.0	-	81.0	76.5	-	76.5	80.2	-	80.2	82.4	-	82.4
Real Estate Transfer Tax	56.0	28.8	84.8	54.0	28.0	82.0	53.1	26.5	79.6	54.2	27.0	81.2
Securities Revenue	34.2	-	34.2	37.0	-	37.0	35.1	-	35.1	35.9	-	35.9
Transfers from Lottery Commission	-	66.2	66.2	-	62.2	62.2	-	70.0	70.0	-	72.0	72.0
Transfers from Racing & Charitable Gaming Commission	-	1.4	1.4	-	1.3	1.3	-	3.8	3.8	-	3.8	3.8
Tobacco Settlement	4.2	40.0	44.2	1.7	40.0	41.7	2.4	40.0	42.4	2.4	40.0	42.4
Utility Property Tax	-	29.9	29.9	-	32.3	32.3	-	28.2	28.2	-	28.3	28.3
State Property Tax	-	363.2	363.2	-	363.6	363.6	-	363.1	363.1	-	363.1	363.1
Other	<u>123.3</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>123.3</u>	<u>135.9</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>135.9</u>	<u>127.6</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>127.6</u>	<u>128.0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>128.0</u>
Subtotal	1,280.2	826.5	2,106.7	1,262.5	809.5	2,072.0	1,269.3	819.3	2,088.6	1,295.8	825.5	2,121.3
Net Medicaid Enhancement Revenues	98.1	-	98.1	93.4	-	93.4	97.0	-	97.0	104.8	-	104.8
Recoveries	<u>19.9</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>19.9</u>	<u>27.8</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>27.8</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>3.8</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3.8</u>
Subtotal	1,398.2	826.5	2,224.7	1,383.7	809.5	2,193.2	1,369.9	819.3	2,189.2	1,404.4	825.5	2,229.9
Executive Orders & Special Session Revenues	<u>28.1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>28.1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$1,426.3</u>	<u>\$826.5</u>	<u>\$2,252.8</u>	<u>\$1,383.7</u>	<u>\$809.5</u>	<u>\$2,193.2</u>	<u>\$1,369.9</u>	<u>\$819.3</u>	<u>\$2,189.2</u>	<u>\$1,404.4</u>	<u>\$825.5</u>	<u>\$2,229.9</u>

The following table compares on a cash basis, for the three months ended September 30, 2011, General Fund and Education Trust Fund unrestricted revenues for the fiscal years 2011 and 2012 and a comparison to the revenue estimates from the fiscal year 2012 Operating Budget. Due to the combined filing of the business profits tax and business enterprise tax, it is not possible to measure accurately the individual effects of each of these taxes. They should be evaluated in their entirety. All information in this table is preliminary, unaudited and subject to change. Further, because information in this table reflects cash receipts only, final audited numbers may differ to reflect appropriate accruals.

**GENERAL AND EDUCATION TRUST FUNDS UNRESTRICTED REVENUES
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2011
(Cash Basis-In Millions)**

<u>Revenue Category</u>	<u>FY 11</u>	<u>FY 12</u>	<u>FY 12</u>	<u>FY 2012 vs Plan</u>		<u>FY 2012 vs FY 2011</u>	
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Plan</u>	<u>Variance</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>Variance</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Business Profits Tax	\$62.7	\$71.3	\$65.2	\$6.1	9.4%	\$8.6	13.7%
Business Enterprise Tax	<u>39.8</u>	<u>46.3</u>	<u>39.7</u>	<u>6.6</u>	<u>16.6</u>	<u>6.5</u>	<u>16.3</u>
Subtotal	102.5	117.6	104.9	12.7	12.1	15.1	14.7
Meals and Rooms Tax	74.4	74.0	72.5	1.5	2.1	(0.4)	-0.5
Tobacco Tax	64.5	61.1	62.0	(0.9)	-1.5	(3.4)	-5.3
Liquor Sales and Distribution	33.9	34.3	34.8	(0.5)	-1.4	0.4	1.2
Interest & Dividends Tax	14.1	13.6	15.3	(1.7)	-11.1	(0.5)	-3.5
Insurance Tax	3.2	3.8	2.8	1.0	35.7	0.6	18.8
Communications Tax	21.5	20.2	19.7	0.5	2.5	(1.3)	-6.0
Real Estate Transfer Tax	23.1	25.1	22.2	2.9	13.1	2.0	8.7
Securities Revenue	1.5	1.3	1.6	(0.3)	-18.8	(0.2)	-13.3
Transfers from Lottery Commission	10.5	10.4	10.9	(0.5)	-4.6	(0.1)	-1.0
Transfers from Racing & Charitable Gaming Commission	0.2	0.5	0.5	-	0.0	0.3	150.0
Tobacco Settlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utility Property Tax	6.3	7.5	6.5	1.0	15.4	1.2	19.0
State Property Tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	<u>25.0</u>	<u>21.5</u>	<u>22.4</u>	<u>(0.9)</u>	<u>-4.0</u>	<u>(3.5)</u>	<u>-14.0</u>
Subtotal	380.7	390.9	376.1	14.8	3.9	10.2	2.7
Net Medicaid Enhancement							
Revenues	0.1	-	-	-	-	(0.1)	-100.0
Recoveries	<u>3.1</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>50.0</u>	<u>(2.2)</u>	<u>-71.0</u>
Subtotal	<u>383.9</u>	<u>391.8</u>	<u>376.7</u>	<u>15.1</u>	<u>4.0</u>	<u>7.9</u>	<u>2.1</u>
Total	<u>\$383.9</u>	<u>\$391.8</u>	<u>\$376.7</u>	<u>\$15.1</u>	<u>4.0%</u>	<u>\$7.9</u>	<u>2.1%</u>

Fiscal Year 2012 (unaudited through September 30, 2011)

The results are preliminary and subject to change.

Unrestricted revenue for the General and Education Funds received during the first quarter of fiscal 2012 totaled \$391.8 million, which was above the plan by \$15.1 million and above prior year by \$7.9 million. These favorable results were largely driven by Business Tax collections which, during the first quarter of fiscal 2012, totaled \$117.6 million which was \$12.7 million above plan and \$15.1 million above prior year. Per the Department of Revenue Administration (DRA), receipts on estimated payments for the first three months were approximately 17% higher than the prior year. There were also 23% less in refunds paid during the quarter, however 41% less was collected on outstanding tax notices for the quarter as compared to prior year.

Year-to-date Meals and Rooms gross tax receipts through September 2011 are approximately 3% higher than the prior year. Although reported primarily as unrestricted revenue, a portion of the gross receipts are reported as restricted revenue designated to fund the State's school building aid debt service. Because the school building aid debt service requirements are higher in fiscal year 2012, the reduction to the Meals and Rooms gross receipts is also larger this year. Compared to the prior year, year-to-date September reductions for school building aid debt service payments are approximately \$2.8 million higher. On a net basis, year-to-date unrestricted Meals and Rooms revenues are approximately equal to the prior year.

The Real Estate Transfer Tax (RETT) also performed strongly for the quarter. RETT is above plan by 13% and prior year by 9%. According to DRA, residential and commercial real estate transactions reported for the month of August, on which the taxes were paid in September, were 9% higher than the prior year.

Tobacco tax is down approximately 1.5% for the quarter versus plan and approximately 5% below the prior year. As the tobacco tax was reduced \$.10 per pack effective July 1, 2011 (from \$1.78 to \$1.68), it appears that the June 2011 purchases of tax stamps were lower in anticipation of the tax rate reduction. As many stamps are purchased on credit with 30 day terms, the cash receipts in July for June credit sales were lower than anticipated and as compared to the prior year.

The Interest & Dividends tax continues to suffer the effects of low interest rates. Additionally, the fiscal year 2012 budget redirected certain Medicaid Recoveries from unrestricted revenue to restricted revenue within the Department of Health and Human Services budget.

The following table presents a comparison of General Fund and Education Trust Fund appropriations net of estimated revenues for fiscal years 2010 through 2013. The fiscal year 2010 information is audited. The fiscal year 2011 information is unaudited and subject to change. The information for fiscal years 2012 and 2013 is based on Chapters 223 and 224, Laws of 2011, the Operating Budget for the 2012-2013 biennium, in effect as of the date of this Information Statement.

**GENERAL FUND AND EDUCATION TRUST FUND APPROPRIATIONS NET OF ESTIMATED REVENUES
ACTUAL AND BUDGET
FISCAL YEARS 2010-2013
(In Millions)**

Category	Actual Fiscal Year 2010			Unaudited Fiscal Year 2011			Operating Budget Fiscal Year 2012			Operating Budget Fiscal Year 2013		
	General	Education	Total	General	Education	Total	General	Education	Total	General	Education	Total
General Government	\$300.5		\$300.5	\$248.3	\$0.0	\$248.3	\$255.8		\$255.8	\$257.0		\$257.0
Justice and Public Protection	211.8		211.8	208.0	-	208.0	230.3		230.3	231.0		231.0
Resource Protection and Development	36.3		36.3	31.1	-	31.1	30.0		30.0	27.8		27.8
Transportation	0.6		0.6	1.0	-	1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0
Health and Social Services	647.7		647.7	647.5	-	647.5	666.6		666.6	662.8		662.8
Education	<u>201.2</u>	<u>794.7</u>	<u>995.9</u>	<u>190.0</u>	<u>933.4</u>	<u>1,123.4</u>	<u>155.9</u>	<u>955.7</u>	<u>1,111.6</u>	<u>168.3</u>	<u>956.0</u>	<u>1,124.3</u>
Total	<u>\$1,398.1</u>	<u>\$794.7</u>	<u>\$2,192.8</u>	<u>\$1,325.9</u>	<u>\$933.4</u>	<u>\$2,259.3</u>	<u>\$1,339.6</u>	<u>\$955.7</u>	<u>\$2,295.3</u>	<u>\$1,347.9</u>	<u>\$956.0</u>	<u>\$2,303.9</u>

The following table sets out the General Fund and Education Trust Fund undesignated fund balances and the amounts designated for the Revenue Stabilization Account for fiscal years 2012 and 2013. (Information for fiscal year 2011 can be found in the table on page 27.) The information for fiscal years 2012 and 2013 is based on Chapters 223 and 224, Laws of 2011, the Operating Budget for the 2012-2013 biennium and does not reflect unaudited results from fiscal year 2011.

**GENERAL FUND AND EDUCATION TRUST FUND BALANCES
FISCAL YEARS 2012 – 2013
(GAAP Basis - In Millions)**

	<u>Operating Budget Fiscal Year 2012</u>			<u>Operating Budget Fiscal Year 2013</u>		
	<u>General</u>	<u>Education</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>General</u>	<u>Education</u>	<u>Total</u>
Undesignated Fund Balance, July 1	<u>\$0.0</u>	<u>\$0.0</u>	<u>\$0.0</u>	<u>(\$14.1)</u>	<u>\$0.0</u>	<u>(\$14.1)</u>
Additions:						
Unrestricted Revenue	1,369.9	819.3	2,189.2	1,404.4	825.5	2,229.9
Executive Orders & Special Session Revenues	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Additions	1,369.9	819.3	2,189.2	1,404.4	825.5	2,229.9
Deductions:						
Appropriations Net of Estimated Revenues	(1,339.6)	(955.7)	(2,295.3)	(1,347.9)	(956.0)	(2,303.9)
Appropriation Adjustments	42.8	-	42.8	48.1	-	48.1
Less Lapses	<u>43.2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>43.2</u>	<u>44.6</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>44.6</u>
Total Net Appropriations	(1,253.6)	(955.7)	(2,209.3)	(1,255.2)	(956.0)	(2,211.2)
GAAP and Other Adjustments	<u>6.0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6.0</u>	<u>(4.0)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(4.0)</u>
Current Year Balance	122.3	(136.4)	(14.1)	145.2	(130.5)	14.7
Fund Balance Transfers (To)/From:						
Rainy Day Fund	-	-	-	(\$0.6)	-	(\$0.6)
Liquor Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highway Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education Trust Fund	<u>(136.4)</u>	<u>136.4</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(130.5)</u>	<u>130.5</u>	<u>-</u>
Undesignated Fund Balance, June 30,	(\$14.1)		(\$14.1)			
Reserved for Rainy Day Fund ⁽¹⁾	<u>\$0.5</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$0.5</u>	<u>\$11.1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$11.1</u>
Total Equity	<u>(\$13.6)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(\$13.6)</u>	<u>\$11.1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$11.1</u>

⁽¹⁾ Proceeds from the sale of the Lakes Region Facility property, estimated at approximately \$10,000,000 in fiscal year 2013, are to be deposited directly into the Revenue Stabilization Reserve Account (Reserved for Rainy Day Fund).

Operating Budget Fiscal Years 2012 and 2013

General and Education Trust Funds. Chapters 223 and 224 of the Laws of 2011, the operating budget laws for fiscal years 2012 and 2013, became law without the Governor's signature on June 29, 2011. The adopted budget assumes an \$8.8 million draw on the \$9.3 million Rainy Day Fund balance at June 30, 2011. Unaudited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2011 were released on September 30, 2011; preliminary results indicate fiscal year 2011 closed with a \$26.4 million surplus. Total net appropriations (including estimated lapses) for the General and Education Trust Funds for fiscal years 2012 and 2013 as set forth in Chapter 223 and 224 are \$2,209.3 million and \$2,211.2 million, respectively. Lapse estimates are \$43.2 million and \$44.6 million for fiscal years 2012 and 2013, respectively. The State cannot predict whether these lapse estimates will be achieved. Total net General and Education Trust Fund appropriations are 1% less than estimated expenditures in the 2010-2011 biennium amounting to a reduction of \$31.7 million over the biennium. Noteworthy reductions and program changes in the 2012-2013 budgeted appropriations include:

- Redirecting \$158 million of State Medicaid enhancement tax revenue that has historically been provided to the State's disproportionate share hospital program (DSH) to fund provider payments in the State's Medicaid program that have historically been funded by State general funds.
- State support for public higher education reduced by \$105.2 million over the biennium. The Community College System is reduced from \$37.6 million in fiscal year 2011 to \$31.6 million in fiscal year 2012 and \$32 million in fiscal year 2013, and State support for the University System is reduced from \$100 million in fiscal year 2011 to \$51.7 million in fiscal year 2012 and \$54.7 million in fiscal year 2013, inclusive of the 529 program fee revenue discussed below.
- A requirement that \$50 million (\$20 million allocable to the State General Fund) in savings over the biennium be achieved from compensation and benefit expenses, with the goal of flat-funding employee healthcare costs at the fiscal year 2011 level through the biennium, subject to collective bargaining. The Governor is required to submit a plan to achieve the \$50 million in savings by December 1, 2011. Tentative contracts negotiated with the three State employee unions are expected to save approximately \$40 million in total State funds over the biennium, with approximately 40% of that savings from the General Fund. The tentative agreements include a one-year freeze in employee "step" pay increases, increased employee contributions to health insurance working rates, and increased employee copays for prescription drugs and office visits. The tentative agreements also include other changes to employee prescription drug benefits including generic step therapy and quantity limits. The largest of the employee unions has approved the contract. Votes by the two smaller unions are expected soon.
- Eliminating 1,156 positions across State government, including 1,034 eliminations effective June 30, 2011 that included 111 layoffs. The elimination of 122 positions effective on later dates through June 30, 2012 may result in additional layoffs. The savings from position eliminations is approximately \$162 million over the biennium from all funding sources.
- Revenue sharing to cities and towns of \$25 million in each year of the biennium has been suspended for the current biennium as was the case for the biennium ended June 30, 2011.
- The State's share of Retirement System employer contributions on behalf of local governments for teachers, police and fire is reduced to \$3.5 million in fiscal year 2012 and \$0 in fiscal year 2013. The State subsidized 25% of the local government employer contributions for these employees in fiscal year 2011 at a cost of approximately \$45 million. Before the elimination, the State's share was scheduled to return to 35% for fiscal years 2012 and 2013. Eliminating the 35% State share is currently expected to save the State approximately \$171 million over the biennium, net of the \$3.5 million appropriation for fiscal year 2012. The State contributed approximately \$250 million in employer contributions for State and on behalf of local employees during the 2010-2011 biennium. It is expected the State will contribute approximately \$160 million during the 2012-2013 biennium only for State employees. The difference is expected to be funded by increased contributions from both local employers and local employees. See STATE RETIREMENT SYSTEM. Local employers have challenged the reduced State share funding on behalf of local employees in court. See LITIGATION - *City of Concord, Belknap County and Mascenic Regional School District v. State and State Retirement System.*

- The Postsecondary Education Commission, a stand-alone State agency that provides scholarships and regulates institutions of higher education, is eliminated. Certain regulatory functions are transferred to a newly established Division of Higher Education at the Department of Education, saving \$8 million over the biennium.
- Most fee revenue the State receives from its 529 college savings plan is re-directed for the biennium from scholarship and endowment support for both public and private in-state higher education institutions to directly support the operations of the State's Community College and University Systems. This action is currently expected to increase revenue by approximately \$35 million over the biennium, which amount includes a \$16.5 million balance as of June 30, 2011.
- Beginning the centralization of State human resources and other business functions under the Department of Administrative Services, which is estimated to save an aggregate of \$2.4 million total funds over the biennium, of which \$1 million is estimated General Fund savings, with increased savings in future biennia as additional consolidation is achieved.
- Consolidating and eliminating programs at the Department of Health and Human Services, including eliminating the catastrophic illness program (\$510,000 savings), suspending support to hospitals for medical education costs (\$3 million savings), eliminating the contract for management of the children's health insurance program and consolidating the program into the State's existing Medicaid unit (\$5.2 million savings), consolidating eligibility determination and district offices (\$2.9 million savings), and contract consolidation (\$5.5 million savings).
- Launching a comprehensive Medicaid managed care program, building on the many managed care practices the Department of Health and Human Services is already implementing, saving \$16 million over the biennium, net of startup costs.
- Directs the Department of Administrative Services to offer the property of the former State school in Laconia to the City of Laconia for \$10 million and if refused, to Belknap County for fair market value. If that offer is refused, a request for proposals will be issued to sell the land and buildings at fair market value on the open market. The proceeds from the sale will be deposited in the State's Rainy Day Fund.
- The State's primary education funding formula is flat-funded at approximately \$940 million per year in the operating budget, avoiding an expected \$100 million increase over the biennium due to changes to the formula passed in separate legislation, Chapter 258 of the Laws of 2011.
- Effective July 1, 2011 the tobacco tax was decreased by ten cents from \$1.78 per package of 20 cigarettes to \$1.68 per package. The tobacco tax revenue estimate for the 2012-2013 biennium was reduced by \$9.9 million or 3.8% over the estimated actual for the 2010-2011 biennium.

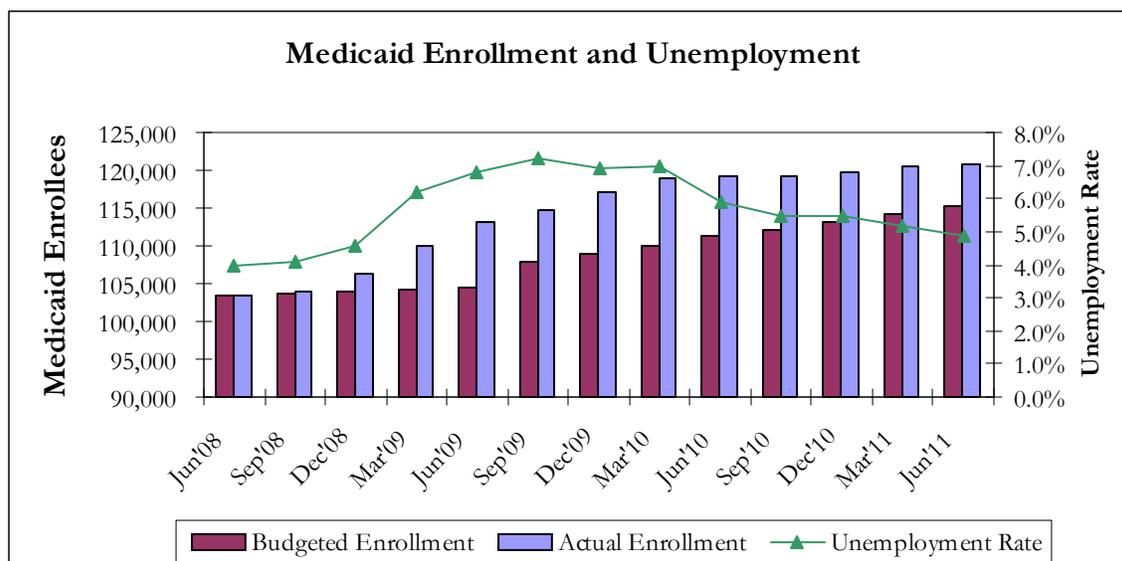
Highway Funds Total net operating appropriations (including estimated lapses) for the Highway Fund for fiscal years 2012 and 2013 as set forth in Chapter 223 and 224 were \$270.5 million and \$266.1 million, respectively. This does not include capital appropriations. It is estimated that the temporary \$30 surcharge on motor vehicle registrations fee that was in place only for fiscal years 2010 and 2011 will reduce Highway Fund unrestricted revenues by \$60 million over the 2012-2013 biennium, with an additional \$30 million reduction in the associated restricted revenues used to fund the "Betterment" maintenance program for State roads. The Betterment program had been increased for the 2010-2011 biennium to benefit from the temporary \$30 surcharge. The \$60 million revenue reduction was covered primarily by accelerating \$40 million in payments over the biennium from the Turnpike System. These payments result from the sale of that occurred in fiscal year 2010 of 1.6 miles of Interstate 95 by the Highway System to the Turnpike System. Additionally, total net operating Highway Fund appropriations are 2.7% less than estimated expenditures in the 2010-2011 biennium amounting to a reduction of \$14.9 million over the biennium.

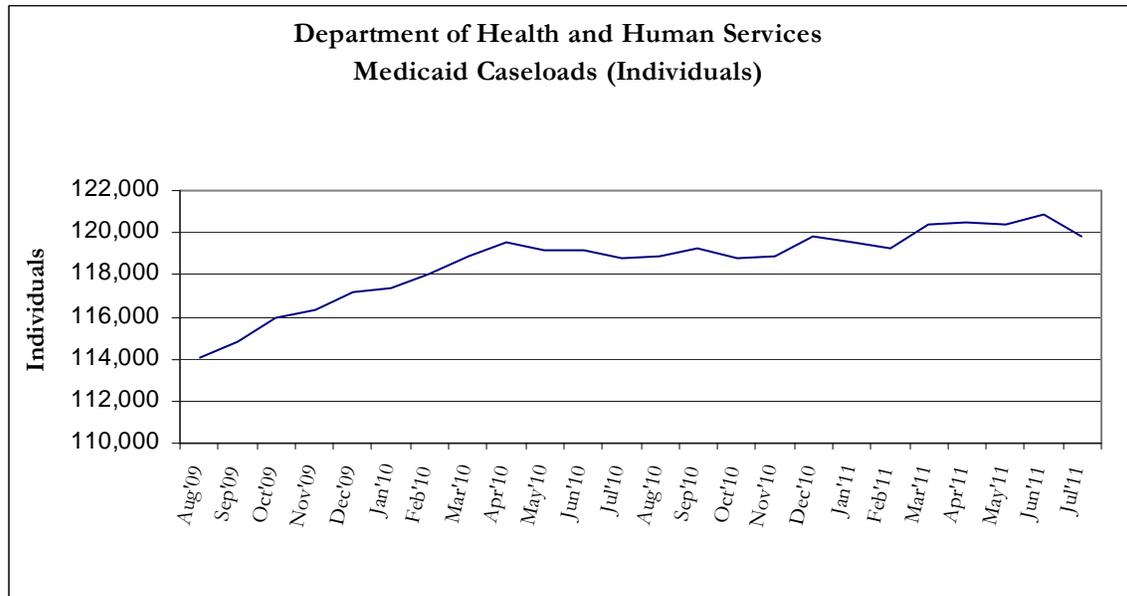
MEDICAID PROGRAM

Background. Established in 1965, Medicaid is a joint federal-state program providing health care to eligible needy persons. Each state operates its Medicaid program within broad federal guidelines, in accordance with a customized State Plan approved by the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) reflecting that state’s priorities in designing program eligibility and benefits. The federal government mandates some benefits and eligibility categories while states have a choice of which additional optional eligibility categories and benefits to offer, although the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of March 2010 has eliminated states’ ability to reduce eligibility categories. The federal government and the states share responsibility for financing Medicaid. The federal government matches state Medicaid spending at rates that vary by state per capita income.

Overview of New Hampshire Medicaid. Administered by the New Hampshire Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), the New Hampshire Medicaid program is a complex network that provides health care and psychosocial support coverage to an average of 132,800 persons per month. At some point during the fiscal year 2010, New Hampshire Medicaid covered all or part of the health care costs of more than 165,000 low-income children, pregnant women, parents with children, elders, and people with disabilities for medical and hospital services, nursing facility care, in-home support services and more. The New Hampshire Medicaid program expended a total of \$1.42 billion in fiscal year 2010, or 25.9% of all State expenditures (State, federal, and other funds combined), second only to Education at 26.9% of State spending. Almost 78% of total Medicaid spending, (\$1.10 billion, 77.9%) was attributable to Medicaid provider payments, 17% to Disproportionate Share to Hospitals (DSH) payments for uncompensated care, and 5.1% for administrative costs. Half (50.0%) of Medicaid spending during this period was covered by the federal government through matching funds, not including temporary increases in matching funds provided by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) funding.

New Hampshire Medicaid Financial Summary. Economic forces and State and federal regulations limit options for controlling Medicaid spending. Total provider payment expenditures are a function of enrollment volume, provider rates, and service utilization. Analysis of the relationship between the New Hampshire economy and Medicaid enrollment shows a strong association between rising unemployment and increases in Medicaid enrollment. With rising unemployment, falling income, and decreased availability of job-based insurance, more people turn to Medicaid for health care coverage. In the State, unemployment rates rose from 3.4% in December, 2007 to a peak of 7.1% in February, 2010, declining to 5.2% by July, 2011. State Medicaid enrollment tracked unemployment, increasing by 3.9% in fiscal year 2008 then rising an additional 10.1% in fiscal year 2009. The subsequent growth rate in Medicaid enrollment tracked again to a decline in the unemployment rate, from a year-over-year rate of 8.9% for fiscal year 2010 to a more moderate rate of 0.7% for the most recent 12-month period ending in July 2011. The data demonstrate that enrollment stabilizes as the unemployment rate decreases, but enrollment doesn’t necessarily decrease as the jobless rate decreases. With this decline in the unemployment rate, however, it is important to note the total number of enrolled individuals, currently at 119,628, has not returned to the pre-recession baseline of 103,944.





The New Hampshire Medicaid program deploys a robust array of financial and utilization management and quality improvement strategies to contain costs and improve member health. The 2010 annual report, *New Hampshire Medicaid Provider Reimbursement Rate Benchmarks for Key Services*,¹ found that in almost every case the State's Medicaid provider payment rates to be significantly lower than other states' Medicare and commercial insurance rates. The State's Medicaid provider payment rates also tend to be lower, with a couple of exceptions, than the rates of the other Medicaid programs in New England.

The DSH Program was significantly redesigned in fiscal year 2011, due to new federal DSH regulations and requirements of Chapter 144:212, Laws of 2009. Hospitals received payments based on the amount of uncompensated care provided to patients with no form of insurance coverage, regardless of the amount of Medicaid enhancement tax the individual hospital paid to the State. Previously, hospitals often received in DSH payments the amount paid in Medicaid Enhancement Tax. New Hampshire's 13 small, rural hospitals that have Medicare designation as a critical access hospital and the two rehabilitation specialty hospitals received 100% compensation of their costs of serving uninsured patients totaling \$47.7 million, and the remaining 13 hospitals received a proportional amount of the remaining funding of \$159.9 million. No changes were made to the State's definition of net patient services revenue or on the Medicaid enhancement tax (MET) of 5.5% of that revenue.

The Department's Office of Medicaid Business and Policy (OMBP) has continuously monitored private sector managed care practices as well as other state Medicaid innovations for local application. To the extent that Medicaid program constraints and internal resources allow, New Hampshire Medicaid has further attempted to maximize cost efficiencies by adapting numerous managed care strategies – a robust Pharmacy Benefit Management Program (PBM), utilization management (e.g., prior authorization, service limits, concurrent inpatient review, discharge planning and care management), State-wide distribution of incontinence supplies, and volume-based purchasing for vision care and eyeglass frames/lenses – to the current fee-for-service model.

¹ Available at: <http://www.hddh.nh.gov/omb/documents/medicaidrates2010.pdf>

The table below depicts monthly expenditures for Medicaid covered medical services. Included in these expenditures are the acute care, primary care, and preventive care services delivered by hospitals, physicians, and specialty care providers. Not included in these figures are Medicaid long-term care expenditures, primarily consisting of nursing home costs.

	Medicaid Provider Payments Medical Costs (Unaudited)		
	(Provider Payments, Outpatient Hospital, Prescription Drugs)		
	Budgeted	Expended	Under/(Over) Budget
Jul-10	\$39,993,309	\$33,128,193	\$6,865,117
Aug-10	31,366,522	27,217,205	4,149,317
Sep-10	29,767,312	28,937,820	829,492
Oct-10	45,296,463	38,835,121	6,461,342
Nov-10	31,396,117	31,660,754	(264,637)
Dec-10	39,832,091	38,109,677	1,722,414
Jan-11	30,221,733	25,909,860	4,311,873
Feb-11	35,699,421	31,800,569	3,898,852
Mar-11	32,362,819	32,196,324	166,495
Apr-11	43,010,330	47,019,610	(4,009,280)
May-11	30,533,082	30,963,995	(430,913)
Jun-11	<u>34,602,473</u>	<u>33,503,531</u>	<u>1,098,942</u>
Total	\$424,081,671	\$399,282,658	\$24,799,013

Office of Inspector General Report. The Department has been engaged in an ongoing dispute with the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) regarding findings of whether the DSH payments that the State claimed for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2004 complied with the hospital-specific DSH limits imposed by Federal requirements and the State plan. A report from the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) contends the State claimed disproportionate share hospital payments for FFY 2004 that did not comply with the hospital-specific disproportionate share hospital limits using Medicare cost principles of reimbursement. The OIG auditors recommended that the State refund \$35 million to the federal government, work with the CMS to review payments claimed after the audit period, and establish policies and procedures to ensure future compliance with calculating hospital-specific limits. The State believed the auditors made incorrect findings using procedures not formally adopted in law or administrative rule, misapplied Medicare principles to the Medicaid program, and ignored long standing federal CMS guidance to the State on how the program should be administered and payments calculated. To date, CMS has made no further claims arising after the audit period. On October 25, 2010, the State submitted its brief and accompanying appeal file with the United States Department of Health & Human Services Departmental Appeals Board (DAB). On November 24, 2010, CMS filed its brief and on December 16, 2010, the State filed its reply brief. In July 2011, the State was informed of DAB's denial decision. On September 9, 2011, the State filed a motion for reconsideration with DAB. The State received a copy of DAB's order denying the motion on October 18, 2011. It is likely that the State will be required to make repayments to CMS in installments during fiscal year 2012. The Governor will present a plan to make necessary budget adjustments if the appeal is not decided in the State's favor.

House Bill 653 of the 2011 legislative session requires an across the board pro rata \$35 million reduction in General Fund appropriations to be determined by the Commissioner of Administrative Services to fund the Medicaid disallowance. On October 5, 2011, the House Finance Committee voted to retain this bill, which means it will likely not be voted on by the full House in 2011.

The 2012-2013 Biennial Operating Budget. Significant changes were made to the New Hampshire Medicaid Program during the 2011 legislative session. Notably, Chapter 125, Laws of 2011 directs the current fee-for-service program be converted to a formal managed care model effective July 2012 with Medicaid and Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) combined into one Medicaid managed care program. The estimated budgeted cost savings for the biennium are \$16 million for the current fee-for-service program and an additional \$4.7 million for the transition of the CHIP program into the combined Medicaid managed care program. The Department of Health and Human Services is currently developing the program design, and is engaging stakeholders through focus groups and hiring a contractor to write the request for proposal.

The 2012-2013 operating budget also made significant reductions to New Hampshire's Uncompensated Care Payment Program. The budget funds payments to the State's critical access hospitals, but discontinues payments made to the rehabilitation specialty hospitals and the larger, non-critical access hospitals. Below is a table depicting aggregate Uncompensated Care Payments, including both federal and state funding sources, over the last several years.

<u>State Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Uncompensated Care Payments</u>
2007 paid	\$163,063,566
2008 paid	\$180,643,958
2009 paid	\$178,040,743
2010 paid	\$195,457,290
2011 paid (unaudited)	\$207,698,608
2012 (budgeted)	\$ 48,735,473
2013 (budgeted)	\$ 52,889,190

Particularly following the changes made to the DSH Program in fiscal year 2011, some of the hospitals have become increasingly concerned about their Medicaid Enhancement Tax liability compared to the DSH payment received. The DSH Program also sustained deep cuts pursuant to the 2012-2013 operating budget. With the reduction in DSH payments for the non-critical access hospitals, hospitals are seeking ways to offset their Medicaid Enhancement Tax liability or to eliminate the tax entirely. This is being carried out through various means, including challenges to previous interpretations of net patient service revenue, prior year tax credits, constitutional challenges, and current year payment plans. As discussed previously, many hospitals have applied for refunds and/or credits of Medicaid enhancement tax payments made in previous years totaling approximately \$73 million. Refunds/credits may necessitate adjustment to uncompensated care payments made to hospitals. The State cannot now predict the outcome of this matter or the amount, if any, of any refunds or adjustments that might be required. See "STATE FINANCES-State Revenues"

Future Outlook. In the coming years, anticipated declining rates of employer-based health insurance, increasing numbers of uninsured, aging of the baby boomers, growing incidence of chronic disease in younger age groups, and rising health care costs will continue to affect the Medicaid program. Recent federal activity has presented new opportunities and challenges for states. The Medicare Modernization Act of 2003, the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005, and the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 imposed new requirements for states along with options in the areas of benefits, cost sharing, and long-term care. The New Hampshire DHHS continues to evaluate these options and implement those that are consistent with legislative policy in support of the needs of Medicaid recipients.

SCHOOL FUNDING

Litigation. In June, 1991, five school districts and taxpayers and students in those school districts commenced an action (*Claremont School District v. Governor*) against the State, challenging the constitutionality of the State's statutory system of financing the operation of elementary and secondary public schools. In December, 1997, the New Hampshire Supreme Court ruled that the State's system of financing elementary and secondary public education primarily through local property taxes was unconstitutional. In its decision, the State Supreme Court noted that several financing models could be fashioned to fund public education, but it was for the Legislature to select one that passed constitutional muster. The State Supreme Court did not remand the matter for consideration of remedies, but instead allowed the then existing funding mechanism to continue in effect through the property tax year ending March 31, 1999, and stayed all further proceedings to permit the Legislature to address the issues raised in the case. Since that time, the Legislature has considered various plans to establish a new educational funding system.

In September, 2001, the plaintiffs in the original school funding matter (*Claremont School District v. Governor*) filed a Motion with the New Hampshire Supreme Court to have the then current school funding system declared unconstitutional. In December, 2001, the Supreme Court dismissed all of the plaintiffs' claims except one alleging that the State's definition of an adequate education was insufficient. The Court subsequently decided to invoke its continuing jurisdiction, and in April, 2002, the Supreme Court declared that accountability is an essential component of the State's duty to provide an adequate education and that the then existing statutory scheme had deficiencies that were inconsistent with the State's duty. The Supreme Court's conclusion was that the State "needs

to do more work” on creating a delivery system. There was no timeline imposed in the decision for the completion of the delivery system. The Court administratively closed the *Claremont* case in September, 2006.

Two lawsuits challenged the constitutionality of the State’s education funding law in 2005. The first was *City of Nashua v. State*, Docket No. 05-E-257, and the second was *Londonderry School District, et al. v. State*, Docket No. 05-E-406. In 2006, the Superior Court issued orders in both cases declaring the law unconstitutional due to the State’s failure to reasonably determine the cost of an adequate education. The Superior Court also found that the State has not defined an adequate education and has not enacted a constitutional accountability system. The State filed timely appeals of these orders with the New Hampshire Supreme Court on April 7, 2006. On September 8, 2006, the Supreme Court held that the State failed to define an adequate education and stayed all remaining issues. The Court noted in its decision that any definition of constitutional adequacy must allow for an “objective determination of costs” and that “[w]hatever the State identifies as constitutional adequacy it must pay for. None of that financial obligation can be shifted to local school districts, regardless of their relative wealth or need.” The Court gave the Legislature until the end of fiscal year 2007 to enact a definition. In 2007, the Legislature passed 2007 New Hampshire Laws Chapter 270, defining an adequate education. On October 15, 2008, the Supreme Court dismissed the case without prejudice, but petitioners’ request for attorneys’ fees remained. In January, 2009, the State settled the *Londonderry* attorneys’ fees request with a payment of \$83,457.

Senate Bill 180 (“SB 180”), enacted into law as 2009 New Hampshire Laws Chapter 198, provided for an input-based school accountability system, beginning in the 2009-2010 school year, that ensures that the State’s schools are providing a constitutionally adequate education. SB 180 established a task group to work on developing a performance-based school accountability system that will begin in the 2011-2012 school year as an alternative to the input-based accountability system. Schools will be allowed to choose which accountability system they use. The Legislature also enacted additional responsibilities for the legislative oversight committee established under RSA 198:3 to evaluate the progress and results from the two accountability systems. A constitutionally sound accountability process is the fourth mandate of the *Claremont II* decision for an adequate education system.

2011 New Hampshire Laws Chapter 258 (“HB 337”) amended the formula for the calculation and distribution of adequate education funds for fiscal year 2012. HB 337, following the basic formula of SB 180 from 2009, established a base cost per pupil with additional funds provided based on each school’s student population. HB 337 repealed fiscal capacity disparity aid, instead establishing stabilization grants for certain school districts ensuring that no school district receives less than it would have received for the fiscal year 2011 total education grant. HB 337 also provides an additional \$2,000 per year grant for charter public school students. The Statewide Education Property Tax remains in place raising approximately \$363 million annually.

Recent Legislative Action. On March 16, 2011 the House of Representatives achieved the required three-fifths vote for Constitutional Amendment Concurrent Resolution 12. If adopted, the amendment would provide the General Court with the authority to define standards for public education, establish standards of accountability, mitigate local disparities in educational opportunity and fiscal capacity, and have full discretion to determine the amount of state funding for education. A three-fifths vote of the Senate, also required for the resolution, was not achieved. This matter has been retained for further consideration during the 2012 legislative session.

STATE INDEBTEDNESS

Debt Management Program

The State has a debt management program, one purpose of which is to avoid the issuance of short-term debt for operating purposes. (See “Temporary Loans” for information on recent short-term debt issuances.) The State’s debt management program is designed to hold long-term tax-supported debt to relatively low levels in the future and to coordinate the issuance of debt by the State, its agencies and public authorities.

Authorization and Classification of State Debt

The State has no constitutional limit on its power to issue obligations or incur indebtedness and there is no constitutional requirement that a referendum be held prior to the incurrence of any such debt. The authorization and issuance of State debt, including the purpose, amount and nature thereof, the method and manner of the incurrence of such debt, the maturity and manner of repayment thereof, and security therefore, are wholly statutory.

Pursuant to various general or special appropriation acts, the Legislature has from time to time authorized the State Treasurer, with the approval of the Governor and Council, to issue bonds or notes for a variety of specified projects or purposes. In general, except for the Turnpike System revenue bonds and federal highway grant anticipation (“GARVEE”) bonds, such borrowing constitutes general obligation debt of the State for which its full faith and credit are pledged but for the payment of which no specific State revenues are segregated or pledged. There is general legislation, however, under which the Governor and Council may authorize the State Treasurer to issue revenue bonds for revenue-producing facilities and to pledge the revenue from such facilities for the payment of such bonds. The Legislature has also authorized the guarantee of certain obligations issued by political subdivisions of the State and by various State agencies, which guarantee constitutes a pledge of the State’s full faith and credit, and has authorized two State-wide agencies to incur debt for the financing of revenue producing projects and programs and authorized such agencies to create certain funds which may be maintained by State appropriation (see “Agencies, Authorities and Bonded or Guaranteed Indebtedness”). However, most of this indebtedness is supported by revenues produced by the project or entity for which the debt was issued. Consequently, such self-supported debt is not considered net General Fund debt of the State.

The Legislature has also authorized certain State agencies to issue revenue bonds for various projects, including industrial, health, educational and utility facilities. Except to the extent that State guarantees may be awarded for certain bonds of the New Hampshire Business Finance Authority and the Pease Development Authority, indebtedness of those agencies does not constitute a debt or liability of the State.

Debt Statement

The following table sets forth the long-term debt of the State outstanding as of June 30, 2011.

Debt Statement as of June 30, 2011 (In Thousands)

General Obligation Bonds:		
General Improvement	\$653,334	
Highway.....	97,596	
University System of New Hampshire.....	<u>188,069</u>	
Total Direct General Obligation Debt.....		\$938,998
Revenue Bonds:		
Turnpike System ⁽¹⁾		360,695
Highway ⁽⁴⁾		80,000
Contingent (Guaranteed) Debt:		
Business Finance Authority	\$66,873	
School Building Authority Bonds.....	39,479	
Water Pollution and Waste Disposal Bonds issued by Political Subdivisions	4,190	
Solid Waste Management Bonds	<u>115</u>	
Total Contingent Debt.....		<u>\$ 110,657</u>
Total Debt.....		<u>\$1,490,351</u>
Less: Self-Supporting and Contingent Debt:		
School Building Aid	\$131,035	
Community College System	17,423	
Department of Safety	10,980	
Department of Resources and Economic Development	8,022	
Planetarium	3,561	
Other	<u>7,636</u>	
General Fund Self-Supporting Debt ⁽²⁾	\$178,657	
Turnpike System Revenue Bonds	360,695	
Highway.....	97,596	
Highway Federal Grant Anticipation Bonds.....	80,000	
Pease Development Authority General Obligation Bonds.....	5,986	
Fish & Game.....	3,332	
Business Finance Authority	66,873	
School Building Authority Bonds.....	39,479	
Water Pollution and Waste Disposal Bonds issued by Political Subdivisions	4,190	
Solid Waste Management Bonds	<u>115</u>	
Total Self-Supporting and Contingent Debt.....		<u>\$836,923</u>
Total Net General Fund Debt ⁽³⁾		<u>\$653,428</u>

(Columns may not add to totals due to rounding.)

⁽¹⁾ Turnpike System revenue bonds are limited obligations of the State payable solely out of net revenues of the Turnpike System. Neither the full faith and credit nor the taxing power of the State is pledged for the payment of the Turnpike System revenue bonds.

⁽²⁾ Includes bonds paid from General Fund restricted revenues (primarily user fees and other revenues statutorily earmarked to fund debt service payments on specific projects). School building aid debt service is funded from a portion of the meals and rooms tax revenue.

⁽³⁾ Net General Fund debt is debt for which debt service payments are made directly by the State from its taxes and other unrestricted General Fund revenues. Also included is \$1.9 million general obligation bonds paid by the State on behalf of the Pease Development Authority. If the Authority has sufficient funds, these bonds will be paid by the Authority.

⁽⁴⁾ Federal Highway Grant Anticipation Bonds. These bonds are special limited obligations of the State payable from federal grant funding.

In addition to the debt presented above, at June 30, 2011, the State had short and long-term capital leases outstanding of \$835,000 and \$3,008,000, respectively, 88% of which relate to building space.

The State's debt management program has resulted in the State maintaining relatively low debt levels in recent years. The table below sets out the State's debt ratios over the past five years.

Certain General Obligation Debt Statistics
(Dollars in Thousands)

	June 30,				
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>
Direct General Obligation Debt	\$654,170	\$688,598	\$768,160	\$823,074	\$938,998
Contingent (Guaranteed) Debt	87,455	80,855	74,048	100,362	110,657
Less: Self-Supporting Debt	<u>(186,076)</u>	<u>(216,221)</u>	<u>(237,926)</u>	<u>(298,393)</u>	<u>(396,227)</u>
Total Net General Fund Debt	<u>\$555,549</u>	<u>\$553,232</u>	<u>\$604,282</u>	<u>\$625,043</u>	<u>\$653,428</u>
Per Capita Debt ⁽¹⁾ :					
Direct General Obligation Bonds	\$497	\$521	\$580	\$625	\$713
Net General Fund Debt	422	418	456	475	497
Ratio of Debt to Personal Income ⁽¹⁾					
Direct General Obligation Bonds	1.16%	1.20%	1.35%	1.42%	1.62%
Net General Fund Debt	0.99	0.96	1.07	1.08	1.13
Ratio of Debt to Estimated Full Value:					
Direct General Obligation Bonds	0.38%	0.40%	0.48%	0.51%	0.60%
Net General Fund Debt	0.32	0.33	0.38	0.39	0.42
General Fund Unrestricted Revenues	\$1,421,700	\$1,483,934	\$1,375,300	\$1,426,310	\$1,387,300
Debt Service Expenditures ⁽²⁾	82,906	85,020	90,314	93,471	74,456
Debt Service as a Percent of General Fund Unrestricted Revenues	5.83%	5.73%	6.57%	6.59%	5.37%
Population (in thousands)	1,317	1,322	1,325	1,316	1,316
Total Personal Income (in millions)	\$56,368	\$57,617	\$56,408	\$58,036	\$58,036
Estimated Full Value (in thousands)	\$173,624,015	\$170,079,381	\$160,571,630	\$156,933,999	\$156,933,999

⁽¹⁾ Based on U.S. Department of Commerce and U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates for population and personal income.

⁽²⁾ Debt service on Net General Fund Debt. Does not include interest paid on revenue or bond anticipation notes.

Rate of Debt Retirement⁽¹⁾
as of June 30, 2011

	<u>General Obligation Debt</u>	<u>Net General Fund Debt</u>
5 years	38%	42%
10 years	69	77
15 years	94	95
20 years	100	100

⁽¹⁾ Does not include refunding of bond anticipation notes.

Recent Debt Issuances

In recent years, the State has issued bonds and bond anticipation notes for a variety of authorized purposes. The following table compares the amount of issuances and retirements of long-term direct State general obligation indebtedness for each of the past five fiscal years. See also "Temporary Loans" below.

Issuances and Retirements of Direct General Obligation Debt
(In Thousands)

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,				
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>
Beginning Debt	\$ 644,715	\$654,170	\$688,598	\$768,160	\$823,074
Bonds Issued	196,885	161,320	179,380	282,600	195,035
Total Net Debt	<u>841,600</u>	<u>815,490</u>	<u>867,978</u>	<u>1,050,760</u>	<u>1,018,109</u>
Less: Bonds Paid	64,866	66,892	70,648	74,296	30,746
Defeasance	<u>122,564</u>	<u>60,000</u>	<u>29,170</u>	<u>153,390</u>	<u>48,365</u>
Ending Debt	<u>\$654,170</u>	<u>\$688,598</u>	<u>\$768,160</u>	<u>\$823,074</u>	<u>\$938,998</u>

The State issued \$45,035,000 General Obligation Refunding Bonds, 2010 Series B (the "2010 Series B Refunding Bonds") on July 27, 2010 for the current and advanced refunding of general obligation debt of the State maturing in fiscal year 2011. The 2010 Series B Refunding Bonds were issued in order to produce budgetary

savings in fiscal year 2011 as part of the State’s overall plan to balance its budget for fiscal year 2011 and did not result in any present value savings to the State.

The State issued \$150,000,000 General Obligation Capital Improvement Bonds, 2010 Series B and 2010 Series C (the “Capital Improvement Bonds”) on September 2, 2010. The Capital Improvement Bonds were issued to finance various capital projects of the State and to refund bond anticipation notes of the State.

The State also issued \$80,000,000 Federal Highway Grant Anticipation Bonds, 2010 Series A and 2010 Series B (the “2010 GARVEE Bonds”) on November 18, 2010. The 2010 GARVEE Bonds are secured by a pledge of federal aid for highways and other grants, loans and contributions from any governmental unit relating to projects to be financed. The 2010 GARVEE Bonds are not general obligations of the State.

Schedule of Debt Service Payments

The following table sets forth the projected principal and interest requirements of all general obligation bonds of the State outstanding at June 30, 2011. The amounts shown for interest include the gross interest payable by the State with respect to its outstanding general obligation “Build America Bonds,” which were outstanding as of June 30, 2011 in the amount of \$135,000,000. Other than one minor withheld amount, which has since been rectified, to date the State has received, and expects to continue to receive, interest subsidy payments from the federal government equal to 35% (or 45% in the case of a portion of the 2010 GARVEE Bonds) of the actual interest payable on such “Build America Bonds.”

**Direct General Obligation Debt
as of June 30, 2011⁽¹⁾
(In Thousands)**

<u>Fiscal Year Ending June 30,</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2012	\$82,206	\$47,670	\$129,876
2013	82,534	40,996	123,530
2014	76,319	36,721	113,040
2015	72,366	38,320	110,686
2016	70,646	32,373	103,019
2017	69,844	27,122	96,966
2018	68,375	21,499	89,874
2019	66,890	18,092	84,982
2020	62,735	15,021	77,756
2021	50,605	12,314	62,919
2022	43,725	10,432	54,157
2023	37,315	8,516	45,831
2024	36,945	6,839	43,784
2025	33,695	5,238	38,933
2026	24,185	3,997	28,182
2027	21,180	2,881	24,061
2028	18,180	1,882	20,062
2029	11,000	996	11,996
2030	<u>10,255</u>	<u>412</u>	<u>10,667</u>
Total	<u>\$939,000</u>	<u>\$331,321</u>	<u>\$1,270,321</u>

⁽¹⁾ Columns may not add to totals due to rounding.

Temporary Loans

To the extent monies in the General Fund, Highway Fund or Fish and Game Fund are at any time insufficient for the payment of obligations payable from such funds, the State Treasurer, under the direction of the Governor and Council, is authorized to issue notes to provide funds to pay such obligations. Outstanding revenue anticipation notes issued for the General Fund may not exceed \$200 million; for the Highway Fund, \$15 million; and for the Fish and Game Fund, \$0.5 million. At June 30, 2010, the state had \$50 million in bond anticipation notes (BANs) outstanding. On July 1, 2010 the \$50 million in BANs were rolled over with a maturity date of

September 9, 2010. They were repaid on September 9, 2010 with proceeds of the September 1, 2010 bond issue. As of June 30, 2011, the State had no short term notes outstanding.

In general, the State Treasurer, with the approval of the Governor and Council, is authorized to issue bond anticipation notes maturing within five years of their dates of issue. Refunding notes must be paid within five years of the dates of issue of the original notes.

The State Treasurer established a commercial paper program during fiscal year 1998 for the purpose of issuing bond anticipation notes. The maximum amount of commercial paper to be outstanding at any time is currently \$50 million. The State issued \$50 million of commercial paper bond anticipation notes in August 2009. Such amount was paid with a portion of the proceeds of the general obligation bonds of the State issued in December 2009. The State also issued \$50 million of commercial paper bond anticipation notes on March 1, 2010 to fund fiscal year 2010 school building aid payments and various other capital projects. The outstanding commercial paper was paid with proceeds of general obligation bonds of the State issued September 2, 2010.

The State recently entered into a new line of credit with a bank for the State's commercial paper program. The State has no plans at this time to issue new commercial paper.

See "STATE FINANCES – Proprietary (Enterprise) Funds" and "– *Unemployment Trust Fund*" for a discussion of repayable advances that the State has been approved for under Section 1201 of the Social Security Act. The State anticipates borrowing this money throughout calendar years 2011 and the first half of 2012.

Authorized But Unissued Debt

As of June 30, 2011 the State had statutorily authorized but unissued direct general obligation debt in the total principal amount of \$136 million, under various laws. This amount does not include the bonds authorized by the Capital Budget for fiscal years 2012-2013, as discussed below. This amount does not include the State's Turnpike System authorizations or statutorily authorized guarantees, nor its authority to issue bonds in lieu of all or a portion of the State's guarantee of bonds of the Pease Development Authority.

Chapter 58 of the Laws of 2005, the "Federal Highway Anticipation Bond Act," authorized the State to issue GARVEE bonds in an amount not to exceed \$195 million with the approval of the Governor and Council. GARVEE bonds are special obligations of the State secured by revenues consisting of federal aid for highways and other grants, loans and contributions from any governmental unit relating to projects to be financed under the statute. The statute authorized GARVEE bonds for the purpose of financing project costs related to the widening of Interstate 93 from Manchester to the Massachusetts border and any other federally aided highway project which the legislature may subsequently authorize to be funded under the statute. On November 18, 2010 the State issued GARVEE bonds in the amount of \$80 million for financing projects related to such highway widening. The State currently anticipates issuing up to the remaining \$115 million for such purpose in 2012. Additionally, Chapter 231 of the Laws of 2010 authorized the issuance of \$45 million of GARVEE bonds for the purpose of financing a portion of the State's share of the replacement or repair of the Memorial Bridge and Sarah Mildred Long Bridge, each in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. The State currently anticipates sharing the costs of these two bridge projects equally with the State of Maine and has no plans to issue the \$45 million in GARVEE bonds for the bridge projects.

The State has various guarantee programs, which are described under the caption "Agencies, Authorities and Bonded or Guaranteed Indebtedness" below. The statutes authorizing the guarantee programs require approval by the Governor and Council of any award of a State guarantee. In addition, statutory limitations apply to all of the guarantee programs, but they vary in two major respects. First, the limit may be either on the total amount guaranteed or on the total amount guaranteed that remains outstanding at any time; the latter is a revolving limit, allowing additional guarantees to be awarded as guaranteed debt is retired. Second, the statutory dollar limit may represent either the total amount of principal and interest or only the total amount of principal that may be guaranteed; in the latter case interest on that principal amount may also be guaranteed but is not otherwise specifically limited. See also material related to the Pease Development Authority under the headings "Capital Budget" and "Agencies, Authorities and Bonded or Guaranteed Indebtedness" below.

<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Guarantee Limit as of June 30, 2011</u>	<u>Remaining Guarantee Capacity as of June 30, 2011</u>
Local Water Pollution Control Bonds	\$50.0 million ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	\$45.3 million
Local School Bonds	95.0 million ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	37.0 million
Local Superfund Site Bonds	20.0 million ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	20.0 million ⁽³⁾
Local Landfill and Waste Site Bonds	10.0 million ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	9.9 million
Business Finance Authority Bonds, Loans	95.0 million ⁽¹⁾	28.1 million
Pease Development Authority	105.0 million ⁽³⁾	48.9 million
Housing Finance Authority Child Care Loans	0.3 million ⁽⁴⁾	0.3 million

⁽¹⁾ Revolving limit.

⁽²⁾ Limit applies to total principal and interest.

⁽³⁾ Plus interest.

⁽⁴⁾ Limit applies to principal only.

Capital Budget and Bonds Authorized

Capital budgets are adopted biennially during the odd-numbered legislative sessions in conjunction with the biennial operating budget schedule. Additionally, bond authorizations are periodically legislated outside the capital budget process. The following table sets out the State's capital budget appropriations and bonds authorized for the 2012-2013 biennium.

Capital Appropriations and Bonds Authorized

	<u>Biennium Ending June 30, 2013</u>
Adjutant General	\$ 3,500,000
Administrative Services	15,464,185
Community-Technical College System	24,815,000
Education ⁽¹⁾	18,800,000
Employment security	22,500,000
Environmental Services	31,476,172
Fish & Game	450,000
Health & Human Services	33,959,000
Information Technology	8,540,437
Judicial Branch	2,549,585
Liquor Commission	12,715,000
McAuliffe-Shepard Discovery Center	149,000
Resources & Economic Development	3,800,000
Corrections	1,300,000
Safety	6,477,000
Transportation	37,250,366
Pease Development Authority/Ports	2,879,310
Veteran's Home	840,000
University System of New Hampshire ⁽²⁾	<u>35,000,000</u>
Gross Appropriations	262,465,055
Less-Federal, Local & Other Funds	<u>50,089,092</u>
Net Bonds Authorized	<u>\$212,375,963</u>

Funding of Bonds

Highway Funded	9,423,187
Other Funded	75,887,482
General Funded-USNH ⁽²⁾	35,000,000
General Funded	<u>92,065,294</u>
Net Bonds Authorized	<u>\$212,375,963</u>

⁽¹⁾ Includes \$3.7 million appropriated for kindergarten construction with bonds authorized by Chapter 224:328 Laws of 2011.

⁽²⁾ \$35 million appropriation was made in the capital budget adopted in 2005 for the 2012-2013 biennium.

In addition to the capital budget for fiscal years 2010 and 2011 (Chapter 145 of the Laws of 2009), legal authority to bond for the school building aid program is set forth in Chapter 144 of the Laws of 2009. School building aid for fiscal years 2010 and 2011 was bonded in the amounts of \$44.9 million and \$46.3 million, respectively. The law specifies that the debt service payments for school building aid bonding will be paid from meals and rooms tax revenues, although the bonds will be general obligations of the State. The General Fund unrestricted revenue estimate for meals and rooms tax is net of the amounts expected to be required for school building aid debt service payments. The Treasury operating budget includes a designation of a portion of meals and rooms tax revenues as restricted revenues sufficient to cover school building aid debt service.

In addition to the 2012-2013 capital budget, Section 2 of Chapter 259 of the Laws of 2005 appropriates a total of \$109.5 million to the University System of New Hampshire over an eight-year period. This appropriation is non-lapsing and shall not exceed \$35 million for the biennium ending June 30, 2013 (which are included in the table above).

Chapter 1 of the Laws of 2008 Special Legislative Session appropriated \$10.0 million for the renovation of the new Pease Community College System campus location which will be funded through bond proceeds, if necessary. The first \$3.0 million appropriated is to be funded from the sale of the former community college campus location in Stratham. The next \$5.0 million is to be funded \$2.5 million from the sale of the Stratham campus and \$2.5 million from college tuition and fees. The last \$2.0 million is to be funded by the General Fund. It is anticipated that the State will use the proceeds from the sale to fund construction renovation at the Pease Campus and issue bonds for the remaining \$4.5 million. As of June 30, 2011, \$10 million has been expended toward this renovation project. A portion of this has been financed with State general obligation bonds. The Stratham campus is currently for sale, but the State cannot predict when or if it will be sold and at what price.

Agencies, Authorities and Bonded or Guaranteed Indebtedness

Described below are the principal State agencies or programs for which the State (a) issues revenue bonds, (b) provides State guarantees of payments of indebtedness, or (c) issues general obligation bonds supported in whole or in part by restricted revenues, rather than taxes or unrestricted General Fund revenues. (A summary of the State guarantee programs is also provided under the caption "Authorized But Unissued Debt" above.) Also described briefly below are the other independent State authorities that issue revenue bonds and notes that do not constitute a debt or obligation of the State. Except as noted below, guarantee limits and remaining guarantee capacity provided in the narrative below are as of July 1, 2011.

New Hampshire Turnpike System. Effective July 1, 1971, the New Hampshire Turnpike System was established to administer certain toll highways in the State. State statutes establishing the Turnpike System require the collection of tolls on such turnpikes and improvements or extensions thereof at levels sufficient to pay expenses of operations and maintenance and to pay debt service on general obligation bonds issued for Turnpike System purposes. Payment of debt service on such general obligation bonds from Turnpike System revenues is subordinate, however, to payments required with respect to Turnpike System revenue bonds.

Chapter 237-A of the New Hampshire Revised Statutes Annotated, as amended, provides for the issuance by the State Treasurer of revenue bonds of the State for the Turnpike System in such amounts as the Governor and the Council shall determine, from time to time, subject to the current statutory limit of \$766.05 million (excluding bonds issued for refunding purposes). RSA 237-A expressly provides that the bond resolution authorizing Turnpike System revenue bonds may include provisions setting forth the duties of the State in relation to the fixing, revision and collection of tolls and further provides that the State has pledged to perform all such duties as set forth in such bond resolution. Turnpike System revenue bonds constitute limited obligations of the State, and the State has not pledged its full faith and credit for the payment of such bonds. Approximately \$360.7 million of such bonds were outstanding as of June 30, 2011.

The University System of New Hampshire. The University System is a body politic and corporate created by State law under the control and supervision of a 25 member board of trustees. The board of trustees is entrusted with the management and control of all property comprising the University System and maintains the financial affairs of the University System separate and apart from the accounts of the State. Income received by the University System, except where specifically segregated, is retained by the University System for its general purposes. State statutes additionally provide for annual appropriations by the Legislature to be used for the general purposes of the University System. General obligation bonds issued by the State for the construction of capital improvements at the University System are supported by General Fund revenues. Approximately \$188 million of

such bonds were outstanding June 30, 2011. The University System has the power to borrow through the issuance of revenue bonds for dormitory or other housing facility purposes by the New Hampshire Higher Educational and Health Facilities Authority, without pledging the full faith and credit of the State or the University System for payment.

State Guaranteed Local Water Pollution Control Bonds. The State's programs for the protection of adequate water supplies and the control and elimination of water pollution are under the supervision of the Department of Environmental Services' Water Division. In order to assist municipalities in the financing of sewerage systems and sewage treatment and disposal plants for the control of water pollution, the Governor and Council are authorized to guarantee unconditionally as a general obligation of the State the payment of all or some portion of the principal of and interest on bonds or notes issued by any town, city, county or district for construction of such facilities. The outstanding State guaranteed amount of principal and interest of such bonds and notes may not exceed \$50 million. As of June 30, 2011, \$4.7 million of principal and interest was guaranteed under this program.

In addition, the Legislature has provided in RSA 486 that the State shall pay annually an amount equal to 20% of the yearly principal and interest expense on the original costs resulting from the acquisition and construction of sewage disposal facilities by counties, cities, towns or village districts in the State and, with respect to certain specified facilities, the State shall pay annually an amount, after completion thereof, equal to the yearly principal and interest expense on the remaining portion of the eligible costs (after application of available federal funds and the 5% local share). Such assistance payments are made to the municipalities, are not binding obligations of the State and require appropriation by the Legislature.

New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services-Water Division. The Department of Environmental Services' Division of Water Resources (formerly the New Hampshire Water Resources Board) is charged with authority to construct, maintain and operate reservoirs, dams and other waterworks systems (including hydro-energy production facilities) and to charge and collect fees and tolls for the use of water and other services supplied by the division. Projects constructed by the division are intended to be self-liquidating and self-supporting through user fees. The division is authorized to issue self-supporting revenue bonds from time to time for the acquisition and construction of projects and such bonds shall not constitute a debt of the State but are payable solely from the revenues of the projects.

State Guaranteed Local School Bonds. The Governor with the advice and consent of the Council may agree to award an unconditional State guarantee for the payment of not more than \$95 million of the principal and interest on bonds or notes issued by school districts for school projects of not less than \$100,000 involving construction, enlargement or alteration of school buildings. The supervision of the guarantee program is the responsibility of the New Hampshire School Building Authority, consisting of the State Treasurer, the State Commissioner of Education and three members appointed by the Governor and Council. Guarantees may be awarded on either a split issue basis, where the payment of not in excess of 75% of the aggregate principal amount of bonds issued for a project and interest thereon may be guaranteed, or on a declining balance basis, where a specified percentage of the principal of and interest on each bond or note issued is guaranteed. The full faith and credit of the State are pledged to such guarantees. As of June 30, 2011, \$58.0 million of principal and interest was guaranteed under this program. Effective July 1, 2008, Chapter 49 of the Laws of 2008 reduced the State's total statutory guaranteed debt limit for this purpose to \$30 million. However, Chapter 144 of the Laws of 2009 returned the State's total statutory guaranteed debt limit for this purpose to \$95 million effective July 1, 2009 in order to aid school districts in taking advantage of the newly enacted federal Qualified School Construction Bond program. On September 23, 2009, the Governor and Council approved State guarantees for two school districts totaling \$17.7 million. One school district with \$15 million of that approved guarantee chose to issue bonds through the New Hampshire Municipal Bond Bank and did not use the State guarantee; therefore \$15 million of the \$17.7 million approved guarantee lapsed. The second school district with the remaining \$2.7 million issued its debt using the State guarantee on June 29, 2010. On May 12, 2010, the Governor and Council approved State guarantees for seven school districts totaling \$36.6 million in principal. The statute provides that interest is also guaranteed under this program. Five school districts issued \$35.1 million of the total \$51.4 million guarantee on June 29, 2010.

State Guaranteed Local Superfund Site Bonds and Landfill and Waste Site Bonds. The Governor with the advice and consent of the Council may award an unconditional State guarantee for the payment of not more than \$20 million in aggregate principal amount (plus the interest thereon) of bonds issued by municipalities in the State for costs of cleanup of "superfund" hazardous waste sites for which the municipalities are named potentially responsible

parties (including bonds issued by a municipality on behalf of other potentially responsible parties at the same site). No bonds have been guaranteed under this program.

In addition, the Governor and Council may award an unconditional State guarantee for the payment of principal and interest on bonds issued by municipalities in the State for closing or cleanup of landfills, other solid waste facilities or hazardous waste sites. The outstanding State guaranteed amount of principal and interest on such bonds may not exceed \$10 million at any one time. As of June 30, 2011, \$0.1 million of principal and interest was guaranteed under this program.

New Hampshire Business Finance Authority. The Legislature created the Business Finance Authority of the State of New Hampshire (formerly the Industrial Development Authority) as a body politic and corporate as an agency of the State to provide financial assistance to businesses and local development organizations in the State. Legislation enacted in 1992 and 1993 significantly expanded the power of the Authority, with the concurrence of the Governor and Council, to issue State guaranteed bonds and to award State guarantees of other indebtedness for the purpose of promoting business development in the State.

In order to carry out its programs, the Authority was authorized to issue up to \$25 million in principal amount of bonds as general obligations of the Authority, the principal of and interest on which is guaranteed by the State. The Authority issued \$20 million State guaranteed bonds in November, 1992. In April, 2002, the Authority issued an additional \$10 million of State guaranteed bonds, half of which were used to refund then outstanding 1992 bonds. The Authority issued an additional \$10 million of State guaranteed bonds in December 2002 to refund an equal amount of then outstanding 1992 bonds. The last \$1.3 million of then outstanding 1992 bonds was redeemed on November 1, 2003, leaving the Authority with a total balance of \$20 million of outstanding bonds as of June 30, 2011.

The Authority was authorized until June 30, 2002, to issue revenue bonds that are limited obligations of the Authority secured solely by specified revenues and assets. The principal of and interest on up to \$15 million in principal amount of the Authority's revenue bonds could be guaranteed by the State with the approval of the Governor and Council; \$1.0 million of such guaranteed revenue bonds are currently outstanding.

The Authority may also recommend that the Governor and Council award state guarantees of certain indebtedness of businesses, but the total principal amount of indebtedness guaranteed, when combined with the outstanding principal amount of State guaranteed bonds of the Authority, may not exceed \$95 million at any time. As of June 30, 2011, \$22.0 million of State guaranteed loans were outstanding under those Authority programs. The Authority expects that over the next five years it will seek Governor and Council approval of State bond and loan guarantees at or near the current outstanding amount.

In addition to its loan and guarantee programs, the Authority is also authorized to issue notes or bonds for the construction of industrial facilities, and certain commercial, recreational, railroad, small scale power and other facilities, for lease or sale to specific private entities. Except for the guaranteed bonds described above, such bonds or notes are not a debt or obligation of the State and no State funds may be used for their payments.

Pease Development Authority. Pease Air Force Base in the Portsmouth area closed in October 1991. Under State legislation, the Pease Development Authority ("PDA") was established in 1990 to prepare a comprehensive plan and to implement all aspects of the plan including taking title to the property, marketing, and developing the property. As of October, 2009, the Pease International Tradeport had 4.4 million square feet of new or renovated office/R&D/manufacturing space with over 245 companies employing more than 7,000 people. As of June 30, 2011, PDA is authorized to issue bonds, not exceeding in the aggregate \$250 million, and the Governor and Council may award an unconditional State guarantee to secure up to \$105 million in principal amount plus interest on those bonds. The remaining guarantee capacity at June 30, 2011 was \$48.9 million. The \$105 million unconditional State guarantee is made up of two separate statutory provisions, one of which is \$35 million that may be awarded by the Governor and Council after the approval of a comprehensive development plan submitted by the PDA. Bonds have never been issued under these statutory provisions.

The second guarantee provision authorizes the State to issue up to \$70 million general obligation bonds in lieu of a portion of the guarantee, with the maximum amount to be guaranteed then reduced by the amount of such bonds issued by the State. In April 1993 the State issued \$30 million of general obligation bonds for a project at the Tradeport consisting of construction and acquisition of certain manufacturing facilities to be leased to Celltech Biologics, Inc. (Celltech was acquired in June, 1996 by a British subsidiary of Alusuisse-Lonza of Switzerland, and

is now called Lonza Biologics, Inc.) The State has also issued \$7.6 million of general obligation bonds in lieu of state guarantees to make loans to the PDA with respect to its operations. Pursuant to Chapter 1 of the Special Session Laws of 2008, the PDA was required to repay \$10 million to the State by December 1, 2008. On November 25, 2008 the PDA issued \$5.0 million State guaranteed bond anticipation notes and established a \$2.5 million State guaranteed line of credit. The PDA made the required \$10 million payment to the State on November 26, 2008. The PDA recently renewed the \$2.5 million state guaranteed line of credit. It will mature not later than June 30, 2017, unless extended by agreement of the State, the PDA and the bank that provided the line.

With the passage of Chapter 112 of the Laws of 2009, enacted on June 22, 2009, the New Hampshire Department of Transportation was directed to convey ownership of the SkyHaven Airport to the PDA. The PDA accepted this transfer of ownership, from and after July 1, 2009 with no liability relative to any regulatory matters or causes of action arising prior to November 1, 2008. As a component of this transfer, the Authority assumed approximately \$0.3 million in debt outstanding which has since been paid off.

In addition to the \$105 million State guarantee discussed above, the State is authorized to issue up to \$10 million general obligation bonds, the proceeds of which may be loaned to provide matching funds to private grants for development of a research district at the PDA. No debt has ever been issued under this provision. Finally, the State was authorized and did borrow \$5 million on behalf of the PDA to make economic development loans. The principal and interest on that debt was repaid by the PDA as part of the \$10 million payment to the State on November 26, 2008.

New Hampshire Housing Finance Authority. The New Hampshire Housing Finance Authority is a body politic and corporate having a distinct existence separate from the State and not constituting a department of State government. The Authority is generally authorized to provide direct construction and mortgage loans for residential housing and to make loans to and to purchase loans from lending institutions in order to expand available mortgage funds in the State. In order to carry out its corporate purposes, the Authority is authorized to issue its bonds or notes in an amount outstanding at any one time not to exceed \$2 billion. Such bonds or notes are special obligations of the Authority, and do not constitute a debt or obligation of the State. By law, the Authority is authorized to issue up to \$600 million in bonds supported by one or more reserve funds and to maintain in each fund for a specific series of bonds a bond reserve fund requirement established by resolution of the Authority in an amount not to exceed one year's debt service on the bonds secured by such fund. For bonds issued under this provision, the chairman of the Authority is directed to request an appropriation of the sum, if any, needed to maintain the bond reserve funds at their required levels. Amounts so requested are subject to appropriation by the Legislature and do not constitute a debt of the State. The Authority has not issued bonds under this provision since 1982 and there are currently no bonds outstanding subject to such a reserve fund.

Legislation enacted in 1989 authorizes the Authority to issue certificates of guarantee equal to 50% of the principal of loans made to eligible child care agencies or organizations, such principal guarantee not to exceed \$10,000 per recipient. The full faith and credit of the State are pledged for such guarantees, provided that the total obligation of the State shall at no time exceed \$300,000. As of June 30, 2011, no outstanding debt was guaranteed under this program.

New Hampshire Municipal Bond Bank. The New Hampshire Municipal Bond Bank was established by the State in 1977 for the purpose of aiding local governmental units in the financing of public improvements. The powers of the Bank are vested in a board of five directors, including the State Treasurer and four members appointed by the Governor and Council. The Bank is authorized to issue revenue bonds in unlimited principal amount and to make loans to political subdivisions of the State through the purchase by the Bank of general obligation bonds and notes of the political subdivisions. The obligations of the political subdivisions bear interest at a rate equal to the rate on the Bank's bonds plus administrative costs. Bonds of the Bank do not constitute a debt or obligation of the State. The Bank is authorized to establish one or more reserve funds to additionally secure its bonds and is directed to request such appropriations from the Legislature as are necessary to (1) maintain such reserve funds at required cash levels or (2) reimburse the payor of any sums paid by such payor under any insurance policy, letter or line of credit or other credit facility maintained by the Bank for the purpose of meeting the reserve fund requirements in lieu of the deposit of cash. Amounts so requested are subject to appropriation by the Legislature and do not constitute a debt of the State.

The Bank is also authorized to issue revenue bonds in unlimited principal amount for small scale power facilities and to make loans to public utilities and to certain elementary and secondary educational institutions through the purchase by the Bank of bonds of such public utilities and educational institutions. Such bonds are

issued through separate divisions of the Bank and are not a debt or obligation of the State and no State funds may be used for their payment.

New Hampshire Health and Education Facilities Authority. This authority, formerly known as the New Hampshire Higher Educational and Health Facilities Authority, was established to provide financing for the State's private colleges and hospitals; the Authority can now also provide financing for the University System. The State is not directly or indirectly responsible for any obligations of this Authority issued for private entities. Moreover, bonds issued for the University System by the Authority constitute limited obligations of the University System payable solely from designated revenues.

New Hampshire Rail Transit Authority. The New Hampshire Rail Transit Authority ("NHRTA") was established under RSA 238-A effective July 1, 2007 as a body corporate and politic in the State for the general purpose of developing and providing intercity rail or other similar forms of passenger rail service. The NHRTA is authorized to issue bonds to carry out its purposes. RSA 238-A provides that all obligations of the NHRTA shall be paid solely from funds provided to or obtained by it and will not be deemed a debt of the State nor a pledge of the full faith and credit of the State. The NHRTA held its organizational meeting on September 30, 2007 and continues to meet on a monthly basis. The NHRTA is currently developing plans and operating agreements for proposed passenger rail service from Concord, New Hampshire to Boston, Massachusetts through the cities of Manchester and Nashua in New Hampshire. There are no specific plans for debt issuance at this time. House Bill 218 of the 2011 legislative session repeals RSA 238-A. The bill passed both the House and Senate, and was vetoed by the Governor. The legislature has not yet voted on the veto.

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 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. Pursuant to Chapter 224:188, Laws of 2011, on August 4, 2011, the Board of Trustees recertified the employer rates for fiscal years 2012 and 2013, effective August 1, 2011. In the recertification, as required by law, the Board took into consideration all the pension changes from Chapter 224 and used the actuarial assumptions adopted 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) in September 2010.

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 member rate increase is projected to result in additional contributions of \$54 million and \$55 million in fiscal years 2012 and 2013, respectively, over what would have been collected from members without the rate increase. 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 contributions 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.

The NHRS interpreted the effective date for the increase in member rates to be applicable to paychecks issued on or after July 1, 2011. All employers, with the exception of the State, collected and remitted the higher member contributions for paychecks dated on or after July 1, 2011. The State has interpreted the law to be effective for service rendered on or after July 1, 2011. Therefore State employees did not pay the higher member contribution rate until the paycheck dated July 29, 2011. The member contributions not remitted by the State in July 2011 approximate \$825,000. State administrative rules authorize the Board of Trustees to suspend requirements when a member will be harmed through no fault of the member and further states the party determined to be at fault will reimburse the NHRS. Under this authority, the Board of Trustees voted at its October 11, 2011 meeting to waive the pending contribution adjustment to its State members so that full service credit can be provided to those members. Further, the Board of Trustees will proceed to act under its administrative and statutory authority to receive reimbursement for the \$825,000.

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 Injunctive Relief filed by the same Petitioners the same day. The Court declined to issue an immediate injunction but set a hearing for September 12, 2011. That hearing was continued but no new hearing has been set.

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 these three employee classes 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.

In March 2010, a lawsuit was 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 Supreme Court accepted the appeal on July 19, 2011. On September 19, 2011, the Petitioners filed their brief with the Court. The State and the NHRS will file response briefs in approximately thirty days following that date.

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 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 224:188, Laws of 2011 also required 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% assumed 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 Court denied the request and effective August 1, 2011, the Board recertified employer rates for fiscal years 2012 and 2013 as mandated by Chapter 244:188, Laws of 2011. In late September 2011, the Board decided not to pursue the recertification lawsuit following the assent of the NH Attorney General's office to file a particular type of withdrawal – referred to as neither party docket markings.

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)**

Fiscal Year	Total Employer	% of ARC	State Share		Total	State Share % of Total	Local Share	Local Share % of Total
			For State Employees	On Behalf of Local				
2013 (est) ¹	\$336.3	100%	\$77.1	\$0.0	\$77.1	23%	\$259.2	77%
2012 (est) ¹	335.5	100%	76.7	3.5	80.2	24%	255.3	76%
2011 (est) ²	307.5	100%	73.6	44.3	117.9	38%	189.6	62%
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 years 2012 and 2013 are estimates based on the Board's recertification of rates in accordance with Chapter 224, Laws of 2011.

² The amounts shown for fiscal year 2011 are unaudited and subject to change.

The amounts 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 legislative changes in 2011 for both State employees and the State's share of employer contributions for local government employees. The table is presented only for comparative purposes; employers will not contribute amounts in the table below.

**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)**

Fiscal Year	Total Employer	% of ARC	State Share			State Share % of Total	Local Share	Local Share % of Total
			For State Employees	On Behalf of Local²	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 assumptions 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 for use in the June 30, 2011 actuarial valuation.

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, 2011 valuation is expected to be completed by November 2011. 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**

	<u>Pension Plan</u>	<u>Medical Subsidy Plans</u>
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%
<i>*Includes Price Inflation at</i>	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. As discussed previously, Chapter 224, Laws of 2011, required 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 in September 2010 for fiscal years 2012 and 2013. The Board recertified the employer rates effective August 1, 2011, and those recertified rates are shown below, as are the rates originally certified (presented for comparative purposes). 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 Recertified by Board Applying New Law**

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>
State employees	11.05%	11.05%	10.08%	10.08%
Political sub employees	9.16	9.16	8.80	8.80
Teachers	10.70	10.70	11.30	11.30
Police	19.51	19.51	19.95	19.95
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 As Certified From Previous Valuations**

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>
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

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 8.5% earnings and 4.5% wage growth assumptions and the 7.75% earnings and 3.75% wage growth assumptions. It is presented only for comparative purposes to illustrate the impact of certain actuarial assumptions.

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

	<u>Original</u>	<u>Recertified at 8.5%/4.5%</u>	<u>Revised at 7.75%/3.75%</u>
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)**

<u>Actuarial Valuation Date (June 30)</u>	<u>Actuarial Value of Assets</u>	<u>Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)</u>	<u>Unfunded AAL (UAAL)</u>	<u>Funded Ratio</u>
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:

<u>Asset-Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Allocation Range</u>
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.

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Percent of Assets</u>	<u>Annualized Investment Returns</u>			
		<u>Periods Ending June 30, 2011</u>			
		<u>1-Year</u>	<u>3-Years</u>	<u>5-Years</u>	<u>10-Years</u>
Total Fund	100.0%	23.0%	4.4%	4.7%	5.2%
<i>Total Fund Custom Index</i>		22.1%	4.1%	4.7%	5.5%
Domestic Equity	42.9%	31.2%	2.9%	2.1%	2.6%
<i>Domestic Equity Blended Benchmark ⁽¹⁾</i>		32.4%	4.0%	3.4%	3.3%
Non-US Equity	21.4%	34.2%	1.2%	4.5%	6.9%
<i>Non-US Equity Blended Benchmark ⁽¹⁾</i>		29.7%	-0.3%	3.7%	7.1%
Fixed Income	26.8%	7.9%	8.8%	8.1%	7.8%
<i>Fixed Income Blended Benchmark ⁽¹⁾</i>		4.8%	6.7%	6.5%	6.2%
Real Estate	5.6%	14.9%	-7.0%	0.7%	8.2%
<i>Real Estate Blended Benchmark ⁽¹⁾</i>		17.3%	-2.2%	3.7%	7.8%
Alternative Investments	2.1%	9.7%	-6.5%	-3.0%	-4.5%
<i>Consumer Price Index + 5% Adjusted ⁽¹⁾</i>		8.6%	6.1%	7.2%	7.4%
Cash	1.2%	0.2%	0.5%	2.2%	2.3%
<i>90 Day Treasury Bills</i>		0.2%	0.4%	2.0%	2.1%

¹ 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.

The total annualized 10-year return (net of fees) as of June 30, 2011 was 5.2%, as compared to an assumed rate of return during this period of 9.0% until fiscal year 2005 and 8.5% since then.

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. Accordingly, 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**

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Actuarial Rate of Return</u>	<u>Actuarial Value of Assets</u>	<u>Market Value Rate of Return</u>	<u>Market Value of Assets</u>
	(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 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 twelve months ending June 30, 2011, the System's total fund investment return was 23%. For the two months ending August 31, 2011, the investment return for total marketable assets, approximately 93% of System assets, was -5.9%. 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
- 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
 - 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;
 - 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.

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

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.

- 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 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.

HEALTH CARE COVERAGE FOR RETIRED EMPLOYEES

In addition to pensions, many state and local governmental employers provide other postemployment benefits (“OPEB”) as part of the total benefit component of compensation offered to attract and retain the services of qualified employees. OPEB includes postemployment healthcare, as well as other forms of postemployment benefits (for example, life insurance) when provided separately from a pension plan. From an accrual accounting perspective, the cost of OPEB, like the cost of pension benefits, generally should be associated with the periods in which the exchange occurs (matching principle), rather than with the periods (often many years later) when benefits are paid or provided. However, in current practice, most OPEB plans are financed on a pay-as-you-go basis.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (“GASB”) promulgated Statement Nos. 43 and 45 to address the reporting and disclosure requirements for OPEB. GASB Statement No. 43, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans, was effective for the retirement plan’s financial statements for fiscal year 2007. This Statement required the NHRS to change its financial reporting and enhance disclosure of its postemployment health benefit medical subsidy program. (GASB Statement No. 43 is not applicable to the financial reporting of the State.) GASB Statement No. 45, Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions, was implemented in the State’s CAFR during fiscal year 2008, and requires that the long-term cost of retirement health care and obligations for OPEB be determined on an actuarial basis, and reported similar to pension plans.

In addition to providing pension benefits, State law provides health care benefits for certain retired State employees within the limits of the funds appropriated. In the past, eligible retirees did not contribute toward the cost of health care. However, effective July 1, 2009, retirees under the age of sixty-five contribute \$65 per month and additional \$65 per month for spousal coverage. Starting on July 1, 2011, the premium contribution changes from this flat fee amount to twelve and half percent (12.5%) of the total monthly premium for each retiree, or twelve and half percent (12.5%) of the total monthly premium for a two-person plan if coverage includes a spouse. The current premium contribution is \$113.80 per covered person per month.

Substantially all of the State’s employees who were hired on or before June 30, 2003 may become eligible for these benefits if they reach normal retirement age while working for the State, have 10 years of State service and receive their pensions on a periodic basis rather than as a lump sum. During fiscal year 2004, legislation was passed that requires State Group I employees hired on or after July 1, 2003 to have 20 years of State service in order to qualify for health coverage benefits. These and similar benefits for active employees are authorized by RSA 21-I:30 and are provided through the Employee and Retiree Benefit Risk Management Fund (the Fund), established in October 2003, which finances the State’s self-funded employee and retiree health benefit program (State OPEB Plan).

State retiree health benefits paid from the Fund, totaled \$75.9 million to cover 11,127 retirees and dependents in fiscal year 2011 on a pay-as-you-go (cash) basis. The source of this funding included \$30.3 million from the State General Fund, \$14.1 million from State self-supporting agencies, \$14.2 million from the NHRS medical subsidy plan, \$9.4 million in pharmaceutical rebates and Medicare Part D Retiree Drug Subsidy (RDS Program) combined, and \$2.6 million in retiree premium contributions and self-pay. For fiscal year 2011, total revenue received was less than total expenditures, because the Fund conducted a premium working rate holiday to spend down accumulated surplus in the internal service fund which supports the benefit program. The budget for the 2012–2013 biennium does not pre-fund any OPEB costs. However, it does contain an account for all resources accumulated for purposes of funding retiree health benefits.

In 2008, following a procurement process, the Department of Administrative Services retained The Segal Company to assist, among other matters, in the determination and valuation of the States OPEB Plan liability under GASB Statement No. 45. Segal currently provides to the State benefits consulting, claims auditing and actuarial services for the purposes of setting rates for its self-funded health and dental plans. An updated draft State OPEB Plan liability actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2010 was received in September 2011 and it is expected that the report will be finalized and posted to the State’s website at <http://admin.state.nh.us> in October 2011. GASB Statement No. 45 does not mandate the prefunding of postemployment benefit liabilities. The State currently plans to only partially fund (on a pay-as-you-go basis) the annual required contribution (“ARC”), at an actuarially determined rate in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement No. 45. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal cost each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities over a period not to exceed thirty years. The following table presents the State OPEB Plan cost, the amount contributed and the change in the net State OPEB Plan obligation as reported in the State’s CAFR for fiscal year 2011 (dollar amounts in thousands):

Annual Required Contribution/OPEB Cost	\$156,863
Interest on net OPEB obligation	20,277
Adjustment to annual required contribution	<u>(15,020)</u>
Annual OPEB cost	162,120
Contributions made (pay-as-you-go)	<u>(55,778)</u>
Increase in Net OPEB Obligation	<u>106,342</u>
Net OPEB Obligation - Beginning of Year	450,602
Net OPEB Obligation - End of Year	<u>\$556,944</u>

The \$106.3 million increase in net State OPEB Plan obligation is reflected in the State’s fiscal year 2011 government-wide financial statements as claims and compensated absences payable.

The ARC for fiscal year 2011 is \$162.1 million and the pay-as-you-go contributions made in fiscal year 2011 were \$55.8 million on an accrual basis. Those contributions do not include NHRS medical subsidy and other sources as presented in the table below. NHRS medical subsidy payments are not included because the related obligation is excluded from the calculation above. In addition, Retiree Drug Subsidies (RDS) subsidies are excluded pursuant to guidance promulgated by GASB 45. Other small differences will exist because of timing between cash and accrual basis of accounting.

As of December 31, 2010, the most recent actuarial valuation date, the actuarial accrued liability (“AAL”) for benefits was \$2,257.8 million, with no actuarial value of assets, resulting in an unfunded actuarial accrued liability (“UAAL”) of \$2,257.8 million. The decrease in the AAL and UAAL from the June 30, 2008 valuation is attributable to specific changes made to pricing of the prescription drug program, changes in plan design and premium contributions, and overall favorable health claim experience. The new valuation report was performed using updated data, but maintained the same assumptions, demographics and methodology as was used in the June 30, 2008 valuation. This amount does not include the State’s share of the UAAL from the NHRS Medical Subsidy plans discussed below.

As described above under “STATE RETIREMENT SYSTEM,” the NHRS currently provides medical subsidy payments on behalf of a closed group of retirees. Funding for the medical subsidy payments is included as a percentage of the employer contribution rate and is applied to active employee payroll similar to employer pension contributions. The NHRS then makes subsidy payments to the medical subsidy plans on behalf of eligible State retirees to offset the cost of retiree health. An interim actuarial valuation of the NHRS Medical Subsidy Plan was performed at the request of the NHRS as of June 30, 2010. At that date, the subsidy plan was unfunded; amounts paid by the State to the NHRS Medical Subsidy Plan are paid back to the State by the NHRS in the form of the

subsidy payments. The UAAL at June 30, 2010 for the State employee group was \$122.3 million. Additionally, based on current payroll data, approximately twenty percent of the Police and Fire Group of the NHRS Medical Subsidy Plans relates to State police. Accordingly, the State's portion of the UAAL of the Police and Fire Group at June 30, 2010 would approximate \$85.4 million. It is expected that the actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2011 will be available in November 2011.

The State's total UAAL for all groups related to retiree health at December 31, 2010 using the most current data available approximated \$2,465.5 million from the State OPEB plan and the NHRS Medical Subsidy Plans combined. Past and future estimated annual payments are shown below.

**State Retiree Health Benefits – Cash Basis
(in millions)**

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Self-Supporting Agencies</u>	<u>NHRS Medical Subsidy</u>	<u>Other Sources (i.e. Rebates, RDS Subsidy, Contrib.)</u>	<u>Total Revenue</u>	<u>Total Costs</u>
2013 (est.)	\$35.0	\$18.2	\$13.5	\$13.8	\$80.5	\$80.5
2012 (est.)	33.3	16.6	13.9	13.2	77.0	77.0
2011	30.3	14.1	14.2	12.0	70.6	75.9
2010	34.7	15.2	14.4	10.5	74.8	72.4

STATE RETIREE HEALTH PLAN COMMISSION

Effective July 1, 2007, the State Retiree Health Plan Commission was established pursuant to RSA 100-A:56 to determine the actuarial assumptions to be used in the valuation of liabilities relative to State employee health benefits. The Commission membership includes one representative appointed by the Speaker of the House, one Senator appointed by the Senate President, one member appointed by the Governor, the State Treasurer and the Commissioner of Administrative Services. Legislation introduced in the 2009 session to: 1) authorize the State and/or local governments to establish irrevocable trusts for the purpose of funding OPEB, and 2) expand the membership and the role of the Commission to include studying the future costs of OPEB and making necessary recommendations for change in policy or practice was referred back to Committee in the Senate. On January 21, 2010 the Senate Executive Departments and Administration Committee sent this legislation to interim study. No further action has been taken. A new chairman of the Commission was named, the Commission had its organizational meeting on March 29, 2011 and the Committee has not met since that time.

JUDICIAL RETIREMENT PLAN

The New Hampshire Judicial Retirement Plan (the "Judicial Plan") was established on January 1, 2005 pursuant to RSA 100-C:2. The Judicial Plan is a defined benefit plan providing disability, death, and retirement protection for full-time Supreme Court, Superior Court, district court or probate court judges employed within the State.

Additional information pertaining to the Judicial 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 Judicial Plan'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 Judicial Plan issues publicly available financial reports that may be obtained upon written request addressed to Charles G. Douglas, III, Esq.; Douglas, Leonard & Garvey, P.C., 6 London Road, Suite 502, Concord, NH 03301. Currently available reports include the Judicial Plan's Financial Statements and Required Supplementary Information as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 (the "2010 Financial Statements"), and the most recent Actuarial Valuation Report dated as of January 1, 2010 (the "2010 Judicial Actuarial Valuation"). The 2010 Financial Statements and the 2010 Judicial Actuarial Valuation are incorporated herein by reference. Similar reports for prior years are also available from the Judicial Plan at the address set forth above.

Biennial actuarial valuations performed for the Judicial Plan as of January 1 of the years indicated have reported the following results:

**NH Judicial Retirement Plan
Selected Actuarial Valuation Results**

Valuation Date January 1	Actuarial Value of Assets	Unfunded Accrued Liability	Funded Ratio	State Contribution Rates for Fiscal Years	
2006	\$44,980,407	\$2,173,046	98%	19.68%	FY 08-09
2008	50,600,791	4,330,338	92	27.42	FY 10-11
2010	44,013,949	15,811,816	74	41.00	FY 12-13

The State contributions expected to be paid in the 2012-2013 biennium total \$3.2 million, which is a \$1.2 million increase over the contributions made in the 2010-2011 biennium. It was projected that contributions would increase by approximately \$1.9 million. Chapter 257, Laws of 2011, extended the amortization period for the unfunded accrued liability from 15 to 30 years, resulting in a reduction of the employer contribution rate from 46.31% to 41.0% for the 2012 - 2013 biennium. A revised actuarial valuation using January 1, 2010 data was issued in August, 2011 to reflect the effect of Chapter 257, Laws of 2011.

The market value of assets as of the two most recent valuation dates is shown below. The June 30, 2011 value is unaudited, preliminary and subject to change.

January 1, 2008	\$51,857,186
January 1, 2010	\$36,678,291
June 30, 2011 (unaudited)	\$38,823,010

The actuary for the Judicial Plan uses several actuarial assumptions in the 2010 Judicial Actuarial Valuation including the investment return rate at 8.0% and the wage inflation rate of zero for the next two years and 3.0% annually thereafter commencing in calendar year 2012. 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 Judicial Plan uses a 20% “corridor” in order to prevent the smoothed value from varying too far from market, similar to the System’s methodology. The use of the corridor in the January 1, 2010 actuarial valuation for the Judicial Plan 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.

Employer contribution rates depend on all of the actuarial assumptions used in determining the contribution rates. The assumptions used in the 2010 Judicial Actuarial Valuation are set forth in Appendix B thereto. The following table sets forth a summary of certain assumptions used in the 2010 Judicial Actuarial Valuation. Except where noted, the same assumptions were used in the two prior valuations used to determine the contributions required for fiscal years 2011 through 2013.

**New Hampshire Judicial Retirement System
Actuarial Assumptions**

Actuarial Cost Method	Entry age normal
Amortization Method	Level percentage of payroll, closed
Equivalent single amortization period	20 years From 01/01/2005 to 12/31/2009
Equivalent single amortization period	30 years From 01/01/2010 to present
Asset valuation method	5-year smoothed market
Actuarial Assumptions:	
Investment rate of return	8.0%
Projected salary increases	0% to 3.0%

See “LITIGATION - *Cloutier v. State and Judicial Retirement System*” below for information pertaining to pending litigation regarding the Judicial Plan.

EMPLOYEE RELATIONS

The State Employees’ Association of New Hampshire Inc.-SEIU Local 1984 (the “SEA”) is the exclusive bargaining representative of the majority of classified (merit system) employees in the State, a group of approximately 10,000 employees. The employees of the University System, the Community College System of New Hampshire and the NH Retirement System are not classified state employees and are not included in any of these bargaining units. The sworn non-commissioned employees of the Division of State Police have been represented by the New Hampshire Troopers Association (the “NHTA”) since 1997. In October, 2006 two additional law enforcement groups represented by the SEA, the Highway Patrol Officers and Fish & Game Conservation Officers filed a certification petition and voted to be represented by a new union, the New England Police Benevolent Association (the “NEPBA”). The Highway Patrol Officers were subsequently absorbed into the NHTA when the Department of Safety merged the Highway Enforcement Bureau with the Division of State Police. In addition, one SEA bargaining unit of approximately 60 employees, the Public Utilities Commission, filed a decertification petition and voted to decertify from the SEA. The SEA appealed the PUC election results to the New Hampshire Supreme Court and in November, 2007, the Court remanded the case to the Public Employee Labor Relations Board (“PELRB”) for a new election. The new election for the PUC bargaining unit resulted in the decertification of the SEA.

In July, 2007, approximately 600 employees in the Department of Corrections who were represented by the SEA filed two modification petitions requesting that they be allowed to vote to determine whether they should be represented by a new union, the NEPBA, or whether they would continue to be represented by their current union, the SEA. The PELRB granted these petitions and the Corrections bargaining unit elections resulted in the decertification of the SEA and the certification of the NEPBA as the exclusive representative of the uniformed Corrections Officers and the uniformed Corrections Supervisors of the Department of Corrections. In January 2009, the New Hampshire Supreme Court overruled the decision of the Public Employee Labor Relations Board (“PELRB”) to grant the petitions of approximately 600 employees of the Department of Corrections to be allowed to vote to determine whether they should be represented by a new union, the New England Police Benevolent Association (the “NEPBA”) or whether they would continue to be represented by their current union, the State Employees’ Association of New Hampshire Inc.-SEIU Local 1984 (the “SEA”). The Supreme Court based the decision upon the “contract bar” rule and remanded the case to the PELRB. The PELRB vacated the certifications of the Corrections units and both units were again represented by the SEA. In a subsequent election, the uniformed Corrections Officers again voted to be represented by the NEPBA and the uniformed Corrections Supervisors voted to remain with the SEA. Three other units formerly represented by the SEA voted to decertify the SEA and certify the NEPBA as their exclusive representative. Those units are Probation Parole Officers, Probation Parole Supervisors and Liquor Enforcement Officers.

The State has continued to negotiate with all three unions and has successfully concluded negotiations with the SEA. A new collective bargaining agreement was ratified by the SEA and will remain in effect through June 30, 2013. In addition, new tentative agreements were reached with the NHTA, Fish & Game Conservation Officers, Fish and Game Supervisory Officers, Liquor Investigators, Probation Parole Officers and Probation Parole Officer Supervisors, represented by the NEBPA. These collective bargaining agreements will also remain in effect through June 30, 2013. There are no wage increases or any changes that required additional appropriation by the legislature in any of the new contracts. Chapter 224, Laws of 2011 requires \$50 million in savings to come from State employees compensation and benefits. Agreements reached are projected to save between \$35 and \$40 million through wage freezes, increases in employees’ share of health care premiums, and increases to employees’ co-pays. Negotiations continue with all other units represented by the NEPBA. Due to the “evergreen” provision of New Hampshire’s public sector bargaining law, expired contracts will continue in effect until new contracts are finalized. The Governor is developing plans for the remaining \$10 to \$15 million in savings needed to achieve the budgeted projection.

The next round of collective bargaining with the State’s three unions will begin during the month of October, 2012. Any agreements reached through these negotiations will be effective from July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2015.

LITIGATION

The State and certain of its agencies and employees are defendants in numerous other lawsuits that assert claims regarding social welfare program funding, breach of contract, negligence, and 42 U.S.C. §1983. Although the Attorney General is unable to predict the ultimate outcome of the majority of these suits, which seek monetary awards that do not exceed \$50 million in the aggregate, the State believes that the likelihood of such litigation resulting, either individually or in the aggregate, in final judgments against the State which would materially affect its financial position is remote. Accordingly, no provision for the ultimate liability, if any, has been made in the State's financial statements.

Except as otherwise noted below, the following matters are currently pending and at this time, it is not possible to predict the outcome of these matters:

New Hampshire Association of Counties, et al v. Commissioner of Department of Health and Human Services. Some of the State's ten Counties (the "Plaintiff Counties") challenged the Department of Health and Human Services' ("DHHS") decision holding them responsible for paying a share of the cost of Medicaid payments for clients receiving Old Age Assistance ("OAA") or Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled ("APTD"). Under RSA 167:18-b, the counties are liable for one-half of the State's expenditures for OAA and APTD recipients who are "in nursing homes." DHHS believed that RSA 167:18-b also allowed it to bill the Plaintiff Counties for nursing services that are provided to recipients who are in institutions, such as rehabilitation hospitals, that are not licensed as "nursing homes" but are certified under Medicaid as nursing facilities authorized to provide nursing level care. DHHS has been billing the Plaintiff Counties for these services since at least 2002.

The second issue raised by the Plaintiff Counties in their suit was whether DHHS exceeded the statutory cap on the total amount that the Plaintiff Counties can be billed under RSA 167:18-b in fiscal year 2004. RSA 167:18-b establishes a \$60 million cap on the total liability for the Plaintiff Counties under this section of the statute. The legal dispute in this case involved whether that figure should be interpreted as a gross amount or a net amount.

In August 2007, the New Hampshire Supreme Court vacated the majority of the lower court's decision, affirmed it in part, and remanded it back to the lower court for additional factual findings. The matter was remanded to the Merrimack County Superior Court, and on May 4, 2009, the Merrimack County Superior Court granted the State's motion for summary judgment finding the Plaintiff Counties incorrectly withheld \$2,109,886.56, which the Plaintiff Counties had agreed not to appeal. However, on June 17, 2009, the Court issued a Final Judgment awarding the State \$2,109,886.56 in damages plus \$460,966.86 in statutory interest. On August 14, 2009, the Superior Court issued an order withdrawing its award of \$460,966.86 based on the fact that it was a declaratory judgment matter, under which interest is not typically awarded.

Chase Home et al v. Division of Children, Youth and Families. In November 2007, seven residential childcare providers, which had previously sued the State to enforce administrative awards of higher rates but had lost that suit on procedural grounds, initiated a new suit in Merrimack County Superior Court against the Division of Children, Youth and Families ("DCYF"). The claims included (1) breach of contract, (2) breach of implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing, (3) unconstitutional taking, and (4) deprivation of rights under 42 U.S.C. §1983. Petitioners sought retroactive payment of more than \$3 million as well as costs and attorneys' fees. The State filed a motion for summary judgment on the grounds that DCYF does not have a contractual relationship with the providers, and that it has not engaged in any unconstitutional taking of property. On December 5, 2008, Petitioners filed a motion to amend their complaint to state a separate claim based on statutory violations created by DCYF's statutory obligation to pay for residential childcare services provided under certain provisions of State law. A hearing on the parties' motions for summary judgment was heard on July 31, 2009. The Court denied the State's motion for summary judgment and granted in part the petitioner's motion giving collateral estoppel effect to the 2006 hearing officer's finding that there was sufficient money in the State budget to pay the three petitioners that had appealed in that year. In May 2010, the Court ruled in favor of Petitioners and found that the State had breached its contracts and that there was sufficient money appropriated in the years in question to pay the petitioners. The damages were found to be \$3.5 million. Attorney's fees were denied as was a motion for reconsideration filed by the State. This matter was appealed by the State and the State's brief was filed on February 11, 2011. Oral argument was held on September 13, 2011. A decision is expected within the next 6 to 9 months.

Holliday, et al v. Stephen Curry, Commissioner, New Hampshire Department of Corrections, et al. This matter was filed as a class action in state court against the New Hampshire Department of Corrections ("DOC"). The Plaintiffs' class, made up of all inmates of the New Hampshire State Prison, brought an equity petition to

enforce various settlement agreements related to a comprehensive “conditions of confinement” suit dating back to 1976. The Plaintiffs’ class alleged, and the Court found, that DOC materially breached certain elements of the settlement agreements relating to the provision of mental health care to inmates. In brief, Plaintiffs asserted that DOC lacked a number of mental health programs and the staff to implement those programs. The matter was tried and the Court ruled against DOC ordering it to develop an implementation plan and that the plan be executed. In particular, the Court ordered the creation of a residential treatment unit to house and treat a sub-set of the class. Full implementation requires capital improvements, the hiring of correctional and mental health staff and operating expenses to sustain the program.

DOC submitted its plan for the Court to review. DOC also appealed parts, but not all, of the Court’s order asserting that the Court exceeded its authority under the settlement agreements. The parties settled the matters on appeal and the appeal has been withdrawn. The Superior Court continues to hold status conferences to discuss and monitor the progress of implementation. DOC estimates that full implementation of the Court’s order will require approximately \$9.0 million in capital and operating expenses which costs were included in the budget for fiscal years 2008-2009. The Court continues to monitor implementation. The next Court ordered hearing is scheduled for November 2011.

Bel Air Associates v. DHHS. This matter was decided by the Supreme Court in September 2006 and involved certain restrictions on the rates paid by the DHHS to nursing home providers. The Supreme Court held that DHHS’ capital costs cap and its budget neutrality factor should have been created by administrative rule. The Supreme Court further held that because the cap and neutrality factor were not created as rules, they could not be applied against Bel Air Associates. The Supreme Court did not order any damages against DHHS, as it did not allow a late attempt by Bel Air Associates to add a breach of contract claim. Bel Air Associates, however, filed a separate breach of contract claim in Merrimack County Superior Court in late November 2006 alleging approximately \$600,000 in damages. Following cross-motions for summary judgment, the Supreme Court reversed the decision of the trial court in November 2008 and remanded the case for further proceedings. The Supreme Court held that the Medicaid provider agreement constituted a contract, but remanded the case for the Superior Court to consider whether Bel Air’s claim is nevertheless barred by *res judicata* and the statute of limitations. The parties attempted to mediate the case in April 2009, but mediation was unsuccessful. The State filed a motion to dismiss on the grounds that Bel Air’s claim is barred by *res judicata*. On September 10, 2009, the Court denied the State’s motion to dismiss and trial occurred over a six day period ending in January, 2011. On May 10, 2011, the Court issued an order finding in favor of Bel Air, and requested the parties file post-trial memoranda on the issue of damages. Bel Air calculated damages in the amount of \$448,048.87 plus \$77.53 in daily, continuing interest. DHHS calculated damages in the amount of \$187,675.43. A hearing on damages was held on August 30, 2011. A decision by the Court is pending.

State of New Hampshire v. Phillip Morris USA, RJ Reynolds, Inc. and Lorillard Tobacco Company. This matter is a petition for a declaratory order. Defendants are signatories to the Tobacco Master Settlement Agreement under which Defendants are required to make annual payments to all of the states, including the State of New Hampshire. The annual payments received since 2006 have been approximately \$5 million below the required amount. On June 5, 2006, the Superior Court ordered the case to arbitration under the terms of the Master Settlement Agreement. A notice of appeal was filed to the New Hampshire Supreme Court on August 11, 2006. Briefs were filed and oral argument occurred in March, 2007. The Supreme Court affirmed the ruling of the Superior Court on June 22, 2007. The arbitration process for all states began on July 1, 2010, and is expected to last at least two years. The tobacco companies are seeking recovery of up to the entire annual payment of approximately \$50 million made to the State under the MSA. The tobacco companies have until November 3, 2011, to decide which states, if any, they will release from the arbitration and not contest liability. The individual state arbitrations for those states that remain after November 3, 2011, are expected to begin in April 2012, and are expected to last approximately six months.

Cassandra Hawkins v. Commissioner of DHHS. This matter was filed as a class action lawsuit brought under 42 U.S.C. §1983 challenging the provision of dental services to Medicaid recipients under the age of 21. The named plaintiffs, parents of children who are eligible for Medicaid, alleged that the State had violated their rights under the federal Medicaid Act, 42 U.S.C. §1396a, the United States Constitution, and state law by failing to provide their children with access to adequate dental care. Plaintiffs sought declaratory or injunctive relief requiring the State to increase the rate at which it reimbursed dental care providers and to revise its policies and procedures with regard to providing Medicaid dental benefits.

On August 28, 2003, a Consent Decree was filed with the Federal District Court for preliminary review. The class was certified and the Decree approved and entered as a Court Order on January 26, 2004. In brief, the terms of the Consent Decree provide that, during fiscal year 2004 and 2005, the Department shall allocate \$1.2 million per year in additional state funds to the EPSDT dental program (*i.e.* in addition to state funds allocated in fiscal year 2002). The Department shall invest those funds in, among other things, developing a dental safety net and in raising the dental rates. The Department also agreed to pay Plaintiffs' attorneys' fees, which was resolved in June 2005.

Since then Plaintiffs have sought to enforce the consent decree in various ways, claiming that the Department was not in compliance with the terms of the decree. In particular, Plaintiffs allege that insufficient numbers of eligible children are receiving dental services. The motion does not specify any particular form of relief, but requests that the Court order the State do more to ensure that children receive dental services under Medicaid and to extend the Consent Decree for an additional three years.

The Department continues to work with Plaintiffs to resolve the issues identified in the most recent motion for contempt. Because the Decree expired in January 2009, Plaintiffs requested that the State assent to an extension. The parties entered into a Consent Decree Extension to extend the Decree for an additional six months. The Court also retained jurisdiction for six months following the expiration of the Consent Decree to address any motion for contempt filed by Plaintiffs regarding whether DHHS was in compliance with the Consent Decree during the years prior to its expiration, and if not, what remedy or remedies were appropriate. Plaintiffs requested a meeting to discuss the perceived areas of non-compliance, and mediation with a neutral party was held on December 3, 2009. The Department was unable to reach any further agreement with Plaintiffs, and on January 21, 2010, they filed a renewed motion for show cause to which the Department objected. In May 2010, the Court denied the Plaintiffs' motion and closed the Consent Decree. Plaintiffs have appealed to the First Circuit Court of Appeals. Both sides filed briefs and oral argument was held on May 4, 2011. A decision from the First Circuit Court is pending.

Timothy Hallam and Joseph Laramie v. Shawn Stone and Todd Connor. This matter, filed in Merrimack County Superior Court, is a wrongful termination action that was filed by two corrections officers against the Department of Corrections, the former warden of the State Prison, and two corrections officers. Summary judgment was granted in favor of the Department and former warden, and the case proceeded to trial against two corrections officers. Plaintiffs asserted claims of intentional interference with employment relations and false light invasion of privacy, alleging that the defendants lied about them, causing them to be dismissed from employment with the Department. The jury found for the Plaintiffs, awarding Timothy Hallam \$1.3 million and Joseph Laramie \$650,000 in damages. The Defendants filed post-trial motions, including a motion for a new trial, motion for remittitur, and motion to apply the statutory cap of \$475,000 per claimant. The Court denied these motions in October, 2008. The State has appealed the verdict to the Supreme Court. In June, 2010, the Supreme Court issued a ruling overturning in part and remanding in part. The Supreme Court held that the \$475,000 per claimant cap applied to this type of jury award and ordered a new trial on several issues. As a result of the Supreme Court's decision, damages were capped at a maximum of \$950,000. On November 23, 2010, the Superior Court entered an Order for interest to Plaintiff Hallam of approximately \$100,000 and no appeal was taken of that Order. Plaintiff Laramie accepted \$350,000 for settlement of his claims. The parties finalized the settlements and this matter is now concluded.

New Hampshire Health Care Association, Genesis Pleasant View, Villa Crest, Greenbriar Terrace Healthcare v. Governor Lynch and Commissioner of DHHS. In February 2009, a group of private nursing homes and an industry association petitioned the New Hampshire Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus and declaratory relief alleging that 2007 N.H. Laws Chapter 129 provided that any funds remaining in the nursing home appropriation of the State budget at the end of fiscal year 2007 were to be paid to the nursing homes as supplemental Medicaid reimbursements. The Governor received the Legislative Fiscal Committee's approval to eliminate these payments as part of a budget reduction process. Approximately \$2.217 million in State general fund money remained in the account at the end of fiscal year 2007. In 2007, the source of funds for nursing home Medicaid payments was 50% Federal, 25% State and 25% County. Under certain conditions, the State is required to pay the counties' share of nursing home expenses if the counties have reached the established cap for their payments. If the counties had met their cap in fiscal year 2007, it was possible that the State could be responsible for the combined \$4.434 million payment. The nursing homes also challenged another \$2 million reduction of State funds in their fiscal year 2009 appropriation. The nursing homes alleged that these actions by the Governor, with the Legislative Fiscal Committee's approval, violated the New Hampshire Constitution by infringing on the legislative power of the Legislature requiring a need for mandamus relief. Upon motion by the State, the Supreme Court dismissed the case without prejudice to the Plaintiffs re-filing in Superior Court.

On or about May 19, 2009, the same Plaintiffs re-filed their action in the Superior Court, again seeking mandamus and declaratory relief. Plaintiffs also requested a preliminary injunction temporarily enjoining the lapse of the disputed funds. On June 30, 2009, the Superior Court issued a preliminary order enjoining the lapse of the Chapter 129 funds pending the outcome of the litigation. The Court found that Plaintiffs had shown a likelihood of success on the merits of their claim to the Chapter 129 funds but not as to the remainder of their lawsuit, including their challenge to the authority of the Governor, with the approval of Fiscal Committee, to implement budget reductions. On July 9, 2009, the State moved to clarify the Court's preliminary injunction order to indicate that only \$2.217 million of the total \$8.8 million appropriation constituted State general funds subject to the non-lapse order. The Court ruled in response to the motion to clarify that the State is required to carry the Chapter 129 funds, which it identified as \$8.8 million, on its books as non-lapsing. In October 2009, Plaintiffs filed a motion for partial summary judgment on their claim to the Chapter 129 funds. The State objected, and filed a cross motion for partial summary judgment on the same claim. Plaintiffs also moved to amend their petition to add a contract claim and to seek class certification. The Court granted the motion to amend. In June 2010, the Superior Court granted the State's motion for partial summary judgment and denied Plaintiffs' motion for partial summary judgment, upholding the constitutionality of RSA 9:16-b and the Governor's authority to reduce appropriations in times of serious deficit. Plaintiffs appealed this ruling to the New Hampshire Supreme Court and filed a non-suit on the remaining claims.

Before the Supreme Court accepted the appeal, the State filed a motion for clarification in the Superior Court seeking clarification on what effect the summary judgment order had on the preliminary injunction. On July 22, 2010, the Superior Court issued an order stating that the summary judgment order terminated the preliminary injunction. Because Plaintiffs had filed a notice of appeal in the Supreme Court, the Superior Court gave them 10 days to seek relief in that Court before its order would go into effect. Plaintiffs filed two emergency motions for expedited relief seeking to stay the Superior Court's July 22, 2010 order. On July 30, 2010, the Supreme Court issued temporary relief, continuing the preliminary injunction with respect to the \$8.8 million surplus funds pending further order of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court ordered the State to respond to the expedited motions by August 9, 2010. The State objected to the continuation of the preliminary injunction. Briefs were filed and oral argument was held. In January 21, 2011, the Supreme Court ordered that the State was authorized in lapsing the funds. Plaintiffs filed a motion to reconsider which was denied. This matter is now closed.

Federal Audit Findings of State Implemented Federal Programs. By letter dated July 22, 2008, DHHS received a confidential draft report from the Office of Inspector General ("OIG") regarding an audit of DHHS's Medicaid payments for skilled professional medical personnel at the enhanced rate for the period from October 1, 2004 through September 30, 2006. The draft report found that \$1,091,343 was unallowable on grounds that the State should have claimed these costs at the standard 50-percent rate rather than at the enhanced 75-percent rate. The draft report recommended that this amount be refunded to the federal government and that DHHS develop an approved methodology to allocate costs for personnel whose time and effort are split between different functions. DHHS responded to the confidential draft report on September 24, 2008 stating its disagreement with the draft findings and recommendation. OIG issued a final report reiterating its findings and recommendations from the draft report. OIG recommended that the State refund personnel costs claimed at the enhanced rate in the amount of \$1,091,343. At this time, it is not possible to predict whether or to what extent the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services ("CMS") will take action with regard to disallowance of any federal financial participation. DHHS is currently working with CMS to resolve CMS' concerns and reduce any potential disallowance.

By letter dated July 9, 2007, DHHS received a final report from OIG regarding an audit of DHHS' disproportionate share hospital ("DSH") payments during federal fiscal year 2004. See MEDICAID PROGRAM. The report found that the \$35,325,468 federal share for federal fiscal year 2004 was unallowable on the grounds that the State's cost to charge ratio was inflated. The report recommended that the federal share be refunded and that the State work with CMS to review DSH payments claimed after the audit period and refund any overpayments. DHHS responded to CMS regarding the report on August 8, 2007. Based on DHHS's response to a previously transmitted draft report, the OIG reduced the amount it recommended for repayment in the July 9, 2007 final report by approximately \$9 million. The draft report had recommended repayment of \$44,418,237.00. In October 2009, DHHS received a Notice of Disallowance from CMS indicating that it concurred with the OIG findings. The notice indicated that CMS was disallowing \$35,325,468 in federal funds for FFY 2004. The notice also confirmed that the State could appeal the disallowance to the Federal Departmental Appeals Board ("DAB") and elect to retain the funds pending appeal. DHHS filed a formal Notice of Appeal on December 18, 2009 with the DAB. DHHS submitted a request for discovery of documents on January 14, 2010, and discovery is ongoing. Both sides filed briefs with the DAB. DHHS elected to retain the funds pending the appeal. A decision in the appeal was temporarily stayed to provide the parties an opportunity to explore the possibility of resolution of the appeal through settlement. On or before May 16, 2011, the parties were required to report to the DAB as to the status of any

settlement discussions before the DAB will consider issuing an additional stay. The DAB lifted the temporary stay on July 1, 2011. On July 13, 2011 the DAB issued a decision upholding the disallowance. DHHS has filed a motion for reconsideration. If the DAB denies reconsideration, it is likely that the State will be required to make repayments to CMS in installments in fiscal year 2012.

The Community College System of New Hampshire (“CCSNH”) negotiated with the United States Department of Education (“USDOE”) regarding its use of financial aid program funds. The USDOE requested that the CCSNH perform a self-assessment of the 2004-2005 single audit of federal financial assistance programs. The CCSNH self-assessment revealed \$191,341 in questioned costs and approximately \$1.5 million in incorrect federal financial aid awards. CCSNH reached an agreement with the USDOE in September 2010 regarding its use of federal financial aid program funds for the 2004-2005 year. The September 2010 Final Decision directed the CCSNH to pay the sum of \$759,662 to the USDOE. In November 2010, the CCSNH negotiated a repayment agreement, including 1% interest, with five annual installments of \$123,623.88, commencing on April 1, 2011, and ending April 1, 2015. Additionally, CCSNH remitted a down payment of \$115,562 in December 2010. The CCSNH will also remit \$31,785 to Federal Family Education Loan Program (FFELP) lenders and \$12,316 to the Federal Perkins Revolving Loan Fund by June 30, 2011.

Georgia Tuttle, M.D., et al v. NH Medical Malpractice Joint Underwriting Association, et al, and Georgia Tuttle, M.D., et al v. State. These consolidated cases raise constitutional challenges to Chapter 144 of the Laws of 2009 (“HB 2”), approved on June 30, 2009, as part of the State’s budget for the 2010 -2011 biennium. Under Section 1 of HB 2 (“Chapter 144:1”), the Legislature appropriated \$110 million from the New Hampshire Medical Malpractice Joint Underwriting Association (the “JUA”) to be deposited in the General Fund and used for “the purpose of supporting programs that promote access to needed health care for underserved persons.” Of the \$110 million, \$65 million was scheduled to be transferred to the General Fund by July 31, 2009, and credited as a fiscal year 2009 revenue. The JUA is a medical malpractice insurer, created in accordance with RSA 404-C, to provide medical malpractice insurance to the State’s health care providers. The JUA fund has accumulated more than \$150 million, much of which has been determined to be surplus. The Legislature found that \$110 million, distributed over three years, would not impact the stability of the JUA fund or its responsibilities to its policyholders.

Petitioners in these cases are JUA policyholders who claim that they have rights to dividends from any surplus held in the JUA fund. Petitioners brought a petition for declaratory judgment finding Chapter 144:1 unconstitutional; a petition for mandamus and restraining order to prevent the transfer of the JUA funds to the General Fund and a request that a dividend be ordered to the policyholders; and a petition to attach with notice the JUA fund. On July 29, 2009, the Superior Court found the transfer of \$110 million from the JUA to the General Fund under HB 2 unconstitutional. The Court found that the JUA is not a State entity and that the JUA policyholders have a vested property right in the funds held by the JUA. On August 4, 2009, the State filed a notice of appeal with the New Hampshire Supreme Court and a motion for expedited appeal requesting that the briefing schedule be abbreviated. The Supreme Court granted, in part, the motion for expedited appeal, and issued a somewhat expedited briefing schedule with oral arguments held on October 15, 2009. The Supreme Court issued a decision on January 28, 2010 in favor of the petitioners. The Court, by a 3-2 margin, concluded that Chapter 144:1 constitutes a retrospective law that results in impairment of contract rights in violation of the New Hampshire Constitution, and affirmed the trial court’s decision. The State filed a motion to reconsider, which was denied by the Supreme Court. The matter is now concluded.

Cloutier v. State and Judicial Retirement System. In this matter, former Judge Cloutier challenges RSA 100-C, Judicial Retirement Plan, enacted in 2003. The Judicial Retirement Plan created by RSA 100-C limits a judge’s retirement to 75% of the salary earned in the judge’s last year of service, instead of 75% of the current salary level that was in effect prior to July 1, 2003 when RSA 100-C took effect. Plaintiff argued that he was a permanent employee when the statutory change was made and therefore he had a vested right in the retirement benefits that existed prior to July 1, 2003. The parties agreed to submit the case on pleadings with an agreed-to statement of facts. Six more retired judges intervened as plaintiffs in the case. The parties filed cross motions for summary judgment. On September 14, 2010, the Superior Court granted summary judgment for Plaintiffs, and found that RSA 100-C is unconstitutional as applied to the judges who accepted their positions before the statutory change to the retirement system. The State appealed and it, the Board of Trustees for the Judicial Retirement Plan, and Plaintiffs filed their briefs. The case was argued before a substitute panel of the Supreme Court on August 26, 2011. A decision is pending.

SEA v. State and Judicial Retirement System. In this matter, the SEA, on behalf of its retired members, challenged the section 2009 N.H. Laws Chapter 144 that requires retirees under the age of 65 years old to pay a

portion of their health care benefits. On March 31, 2010, the Superior Court granted the State's motion for summary judgment. The SEA filed an appeal and the parties filed briefs with the Supreme Court. Oral argument was held and the Supreme Court upheld the Superior Court's decision granting summary judgment for the State. This matter is now concluded.

American Federation of Teachers - New Hampshire, et al v. State, Retirement System and Lisa Shapiro, Individually. In this matter, a group of 12 plaintiffs, seeking class certification for all of the other New Hampshire retirees, filed suit on August 7, 2009, challenging the changes to the retirement system made pursuant to 2008 N.H. Laws Chapter 300, that affect (1) earnable compensation; (2) COLA payments; and (3) medical subsidies. Plaintiffs also sought class certification for all other New Hampshire retirees eligible for State retirement benefits. In July 2010, Plaintiffs were allowed to amend their petition. The parties filed cross motions for summary judgment on December 5, 2010. In January 2011, the Court issued an order indicating that it would defer ruling on the parties' summary judgment motions until the class certification process was complete. Discovery on issues relating to class certification is ongoing.

Fidele Tremblay, Inc. and Francis Hammond v. New Hampshire Department of Transportation. This matter is a subrogation case in which Plaintiffs brought a contribution claim after settling related negligence litigation with Kimberly Kyle and the Estate of Brendon Mahoney for a motor vehicle collision that occurred on February 15, 2007. In the subrogation claim, Plaintiffs assert that New Hampshire DOT employees responsible for the maintenance of I-93 in the Derry area were derelict in their duties and failed to apply abrasive products to treat ice and snow on the roadway. The State has certain immunities and defenses for the maintenance of state highways. In addition, any damages are capped by RSA 541-B:14 at \$475,000 per claimant. In June 2010, after a five day jury trial, the State won on all counts. This matter was not appealed and is now concluded.

Woodland Management Associates, LLC and The Lyme Timber Co. v. State of New Hampshire. This matter is an appeal pursuant to RSA 21-J:28-b, IV. Petitioners allege that the Department of Revenue improperly assessed an additional \$4,559,772.64 in business profits taxes, interest, and penalties against Woodland and Lyme for the tax year ending December 31, 2003, and improperly denied a request for refund filed by Woodland. The total amount in controversy for the tax year ending 2003 is approximately \$5,323,187.42. In May 2010, the Superior Court granted summary judgment on Count II in favor of the Department, thereby denying Petitioners' request for a remand to the Commissioner. The parties litigated the impact of alleged concessions that were made at the hearing below through cross Motions in Limine. In September 2011, the Court granted the Department's Motion in Limine, finding that the case was not narrowed by the statements made State employees. Discovery is ongoing.

Kimberly J. Blain and Joe King's Shoe Shop, on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated v. Catherine Provencher, Treasurer, State of New Hampshire. In this matter, filed in the Merrimack County Superior Court in February, 2010, Plaintiffs sought to represent a class of people having property in New Hampshire that had been or would be escheated to the State. Plaintiffs alleged that the State's method of giving notice under the abandoned property system violated their rights to due process under the State and Federal Constitutions and the takings and contracts clauses under the State and Federal Constitutions. Plaintiffs sought declaratory and injunctive relief, restitution and disgorgement in the form of an order requiring the State to refund property to Plaintiffs. Plaintiffs did not identify the value of the property in question in their complaint. The State filed a motion for summary judgment that was granted by the Court in October, 2010. Plaintiffs timely appealed this matter to the Supreme Court but decided to withdraw their appeal. The New Hampshire Supreme Court granted Plaintiffs' request to withdraw their appeal on March 29, 2011, and this matter is now concluded.

City of Concord, Belknap County and Mascenic Regional School District v. State and State Retirement System. This matter, which also seeks certification as a class action, challenges the constitutionality of the reduction of the State's share of funding for local employers' cost for municipal, school, and county employees in fiscal years 2010 and 2011. The total reduction of the State's share over the biennium is estimated to be \$27 million. Petitioners allege that this reduction in the State's share results in an unfunded mandate imposed on them. Petitioners and the State filed cross motions for summary judgment. The Court granted summary judgment in favor of the State. Petitioners appealed the decision to the New Hampshire Supreme Court and have filed their brief. The State's brief is due in October 2011.

Marino v. Commissioner of Banking. This matter, filed in Merrimack County Superior Court, is the first of many possible cases related to the failure of an investment company known as Financial Resources Mortgage, Inc., ("FRM"). FRM was operating a ponzi scheme related to real estate and construction loans. After investigation by the Attorney General, it was determined that three State agencies, the Banking Department, the Securities Bureau,

and the Attorney General's Office, failed to appropriately handle complaints received over a 10 year period. Petitioners claim \$265,000 in damages. The State received an additional 35 notices of claim alerting the State that these individuals intend to file suit claiming that the State failed to appropriately regulate FRM. Some reports calculate the total losses to all investors at \$80 million. The State filed a motion to dismiss this matter which was granted by the Court on January 27, 2011, with the Court finding that the State is not a guarantor of individuals' investment decisions. Petitioners appealed the decision to the New Hampshire Supreme Court and briefs were filed over the summer by both parties. No date has been set for oral argument.

Leighton, et al v. State of New Hampshire. This matter challenges the constitutionality of RSA 77:39, the State's 10% tax on gambling winnings. Plaintiffs brought this as a class action, but the State objected to it being certified as a class action, and the court has not yet ruled on that issue. The parties filed a joint interlocutory transfer without ruling in the Supreme Court, which was denied on February 23, 2011. The case has returned to superior court and is scheduled for a structuring conference on April 11, 2011. The parties agreed that the case can be decided on cross-motions for summary judgment. The State agreed to settle Plaintiff Leighton's claims for \$260,300, but the remaining gambler plaintiff's (Willey's) claims remain. After the State settled Plaintiff Leighton's claims, a new lottery winner joined the case as a plaintiff. The parties filed cross motions for summary judgment. A decision is pending.

Walker Digital, LLC v. Multi-State Lottery Assoc. This matter, filed in the United States District Court of Delaware, alleges patent infringement against the Multi-State Lottery Association ("MUSL") regarding the Power Play and Megaplier games. MUSL believes the action is without merit, has responded to the lawsuit, and is taking actions to defend itself in this matter. The New Hampshire Lottery Commission is not named as a party to this lawsuit but is a member of MUSL.

K. Frisselle v. DCYF., et al. This matter was initially filed against the DCYF, the Director of DCYF, and four other State employees by a *pro se* Plaintiff in superior court. Plaintiff alleged a number of injuries she suffered while in foster care, including an allegation of a failure to investigate an allegation of abuse and unsafe foster environment. Plaintiff retained counsel who filed an amended complaint alleging that Plaintiff suffered sexual abuse and assault during a placement with an Easter Seals foster home by the spouse of her foster parent. She alleges that DCYF was negligent, it breached a fiduciary duty owed to Plaintiff, and it was vicariously liable for the conduct of its employees and the foster parent and spouse. Plaintiff is seeking compensatory damages for past, present, and future physical and emotional harm. The parties are conducting discovery, and DCYF has filed a Motion to Dismiss the fiduciary duty claim.

Professional Firefighters, et al v. State of New Hampshire. This matter is an action challenging 2011 New Hampshire Laws Chapter 224, Sections 172 and 188, also known as House Bill 2 ("HB2"). Section 172 modified the contribution rate of employee members of the New Hampshire Retirement System ("NHRS"). Section 188 required NHRS to recertify rates for employers based upon changes made to the retirement statute, RSA 100-A. NHRS issued recertified employer rates in August 2011. Petitioners allege the following claims: Section 188 violates Part I, Art. 36-a of the New Hampshire Constitution; Section 172 violates the Contract Clause of the New Hampshire Constitution and the United States Constitution; Section 172 violates Part I, Art. 12 of the New Hampshire Constitution (takings); Sections 172 and 188 violate Part I, Art. 12 of the New Hampshire Constitution (equal protection); Section 172 violates the takings clause of the United States Constitution; and Sections 172 and 188 violate Part II, Art. 5, of the New Hampshire Constitution. Petitioners also seek relief under 42 U.S.C. §1983 against the Commissioner of Administrative Services for alleged violations of Petitioners' rights under the Contract and Taking Clauses of the United States Constitution. A preliminary hearing was held on July 14, 2011, after which the Court allowed Petitioners to file an amended complaint. The State filed a Motion to Dismiss the amended complaint, and Petitioners objected. A hearing has not been scheduled yet on the Motion to Dismiss.

Dartmouth Hitchcock, et al v. Toumpas. In August 2011, 10 of New Hampshire's 13 non-critical access hospitals and a "John Doe" individual Medicaid recipient filed a lawsuit in the Federal District Court for the District of New Hampshire against the Commissioner of the Department of Health and Human Services. The lawsuit challenges a number of legislative and agency actions since 2005 that have reduced the reimbursement rates for Medicaid in-patient and out-patient services and eliminated disproportionate share payments to non-critical access hospitals in the State budget for fiscal years 2012-2013. The claims are brought under the supremacy clause of the United States Constitution related to the Medicaid statute, 42 U.S.C. § 1396a(a)(30)(A) and 42 U.S.C. § 1396a(a)(13)(a), alleging that the changes are contrary to the intent of the Medicaid statute as the resulting payments are insufficient to ensure access to services to Medicaid clients, and further alleging that the changes cannot be implemented because the State did not give notice or do a state plan amendment regarding each change. A motion

for preliminary injunction requesting that the Court enjoin each of the changes and require the State to revert to prior payments levels was filed at the same time. The response to the complaint and the motion for preliminary injunction were filed on September 23, 2011. The potential impact on the State's General Fund could be in excess of \$100 million.

United States Department of Justice's Investigation of the State's Mental Health Services Delivery System. On April 7, 2011, the United States Department of Justice ("USDOJ") issued a letter finding that the State failed to comply with aspects of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12131-12134 (Part A), by not providing services for individuals with mental illness that allow them to live in the most integrated community-based settlements appropriate for their needs. The USDOJ's findings were based on an investigation it performed of New Hampshire's mental health services system over a 4 month period. The State disagrees with USDOJ's findings and is in ongoing discussions regarding the findings and the cursory nature of the investigation. In a companion matter, the New Hampshire Disabilities Rights Center, with other advocate groups, has threatened to file suit against the State based on the USDOJ's findings. Discussions with USDOJ and the advocates continue.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Fiscal Year 2007. The State's financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007 and the report of the State's independent auditors with respect thereto have been filed with each Nationally Recognized Municipal Securities Information Repository currently recognized by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

As noted in the report of the State's independent auditors, the financial statements of the NHRS, a Fiduciary Fund – Pension Trust Fund (see "STATE RETIREMENT SYSTEM") and the Pease Development Authority ("PDA") were not presented in the State's fiscal year 2007 financial statements, as required by GAAP. Because of the omission of the NHRS financial statements, the independent auditor issued an adverse opinion with respect to the aggregate remaining fund information of the State and, due to the omission of the PDA financial statements, a qualified opinion with respect to the aggregate discretely presented component unit information.

The State's independent auditors did issue an unqualified opinion to the effect that the State's financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities and each major fund of the State as of June 30, 2007 and the respective changes in financial position for the year ended June 30, 2007.

A management letter was not issued by the independent auditors for the fiscal year 2007 audit. Audit comments resulting from the audit of the State's fiscal year 2007 financial statements were presented by the independent auditors as part of the compliance and internal control findings in the Single Audit Report issued in March 2008. Four material weaknesses were reported concerning the State's financial reporting process, accounting systems documentation, succession planning, and ineffective tracking of capital assets. The report can be viewed in its entirety at <http://admin.state.nh.us/accounting/>. The State is taking steps to address these risks and is making every effort to overcome financial staffing constraints to ensure a timely and complete CAFR which would be eligible for an unqualified opinion from the independent auditors. The State has hired or retained capable and experienced individuals to assist in financial reporting, systems documentation and workforce development, recruitment and retention efforts.

Fiscal Year 2008. The State received an unqualified auditor's opinion on its timely financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008. The State's financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008 and the report of the State's independent auditors with respect thereto were filed in March 2009 with each Nationally Recognized Municipal Securities Information Repository then recognized by the Securities and Exchange Commission. The audited financial statements are incorporated herein by reference as Exhibit A and can be viewed in their entirety at <http://admin.state.nh.us/accounting/reports.asp#PAFR>. On March 20, 2009 the State received a management letter from KPMG detailing concerns identified during the fiscal year 2008 audit. The management letter identified as material weaknesses insufficient systems to account for non-turnpike infrastructure assets and statewide succession planning. It also noted three significant deficiencies in the area of cash accounts, preparation of accounts receivable estimates, and SAS 70 audit reports for the Medicaid program. The State has taken a number of actions to correct these weaknesses including the implementation of review procedures for reported assets and the creation of Workforce Development Initiatives. In addition, steps to improve the communication and collaboration between departments were taken to address the reporting control deficiencies noted.

Fiscal Year 2009. The State received an unqualified auditor's opinion on its financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009. These statements were distributed on January 29, 2010 in compliance with an extension from legally mandated filing requirements, granted by the State's Legislative Fiscal Committee. The State's financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009 and the report of the State's independent auditors with respect thereto have been filed with the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board under Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15c2-12. The audited financial statements can be viewed in their entirety at <http://admin.state.nh.us/accounting/reports.asp#PAFR>.

On March 12, 2010, the State received a management letter from KPMG detailing concerns identified during the fiscal year 2009 audit. The management letter identified as material weaknesses completeness of accrual compilation, Highway Fund financial reporting procedures, preparation of accounts receivable estimates, tracking of county billings and collections and procedures for compilation of Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards. It also noted three significant deficiencies in the area of financial reporting from the Community College System and the Unemployment Compensation Fund and cash & investment reconciliations. The State has begun taking steps to address these weaknesses and deficiencies including revising reporting procedures and identifying methods to improve communication and coordination among financial reporting personnel.

Fiscal Year 2010. The State received an unqualified auditor's opinion on its financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010. These statements were distributed on December 30, 2010 in compliance with legally mandated filing requirements. The State's financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010 and the report of the State's independent auditors with respect thereto have been filed with the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board under Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15c2-12. The audited financial statements can be viewed in their entirety at <http://admin.state.nh.us/accounting/reports.asp#PAFR>.

On March 25, 2011, the State received a management letter from KPMG LLP ("KPMG"), the State's independent auditor, detailing concerns identified during the fiscal year 2010 audit. The management letter identified as material weaknesses: IT General Controls Failure; timely performance of bank and cash balance reconciliations; Turnpike financial accounting and reporting; reconciliation of DRA accounts; and preparation of tax accounts receivable estimates. It also noted four significant deficiencies in the areas of accounting for intergovernmental accounts, Highway Mainframe reconciliation, procedures for compilation of Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards and accounting and reporting of capital assets. The State has begun taking steps to address these weaknesses and deficiencies including revising reporting procedures and identifying methods to improve communication and coordination among financial reporting personnel.

KPMG has not been engaged to perform and has not performed, since the date of its report referenced herein, any procedures on the financial statements addressed in that report. KPMG has also not performed any procedures relating to this Information Statement or with respect to the financial statements, relating to fiscal year 2011. .

Fiscal Year 2011. The State has issued a draft of the financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011 to the Office of the Legislative Budget Assistant (LBA), which, by law is responsible for the completion of the audit of the financial statements. The LBA has engaged KPMG to audit those financial statements and issue its report thereon. The State expects to distribute and publish a completed Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, incorporating those audited financial statements by the end of December, 2011.

MISCELLANEOUS

Any provisions of the constitution of the State, of laws and of other documents set forth or referred to in the Information Statement are only summarized, and such summaries do not purport to be complete statements of any of such provisions. Only the actual text of such provisions can be relied upon for completeness and accuracy.

The Information Statement contains certain forward-looking statements that are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ from the projected results, including without limitation general economic and business conditions, conditions in the financial markets, the financial condition of the State and various state agencies and authorities, receipt of federal grants, litigation, arbitration, force majeure events and various other factors that are beyond the control of the State and its various agencies and authorities. Because of the inability to predict all factors that may affect future decisions, actions, events or financial circumstances, what actually happens may be different from what is set forth in such forward-looking statements. Forward-looking

statements are indicated by use of such words as “may,” “will,” “should,” “intends,” “expects,” “believes,” “anticipates,” “estimates” and other similar words.

All estimates and assumptions in the Information Statement have been made on the best information available and are believed to be reliable, but no representations whatsoever are made that such estimates and assumptions are correct. So far as any statements in the Information Statement involve any matters of opinion, whether or not expressly so stated, they are intended merely as such and not as representations of fact. The various tables may not add due to rounding of figures.

Neither the State’s independent auditors, nor any other independent accountants, have compiled, examined, or performed any procedures with respect to the prospective financial information contained herein, nor have they expressed any opinion or any other form of assurance on such information or its achievability, and assume no responsibility for, and disclaim any association with, the prospective financial information.

The information, estimates and assumptions and expressions of opinion in the Information Statement are subject to change without notice. Neither the delivery of this Information Statement nor any sale made pursuant to any offering document of which the Information Statement are a part shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the State or its agencies, authorities or political subdivisions since the date of this Information Statement, except as expressly stated.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The references herein to the Constitution and Laws of the State of New Hampshire are brief summaries of certain provisions thereof. Such summaries do not purport to be complete and reference is made to the Constitution and such laws for full and complete statements of such provisions. Additional information concerning the State and certain of its departments and agencies, including periodic public reports relating to the financial position of the State and annual or biennial reports of such departments and agencies, may be obtained upon request from the office of the State Treasurer, Catherine A. Provencher, State House Annex, Concord, New Hampshire.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2010
(Included by Reference and Filed with the
Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board)