



Administrative Office
45 South Fruit Street
Concord, NH 03301-4857

COVID-19 UNEMPLOYMENT UPDATE

For Immediate Release: May 28, 2020

New claims for unemployment dropped for the seventh consecutive week during the week ending May 23th. For the week, 6,973 individuals filed claims for unemployment insurance with the State of New Hampshire's Department of Employment Security, down 21 percent from a revised 8,794 during the week ending May 16th, 2020. Nationally, the number of initial claims was down 12 percent compared to the week ending May 16th. Thirteen states, led by Virginia with +13,892, Pennsylvania (+6,892), and Kentucky (+6,417), experienced an increase in new claims during the week. Including this week's preliminary number for the week ending May 23rd, a total of 198,905 new unemployment claims have been filed with the New Hampshire's Department of Employment Security.

While New Hampshire continues to add new claims for unemployment at higher than pre-pandemic rates, the number of "continuing claims" by individuals who remain unemployed on a weekly basis has declined, indicating that easing of pandemic-required restrictions is resulting in more individuals returning to work in the state (see "Continuing Claims" on page 4 for more on this).

Town-by-town breakouts of the number of new claims filed by New Hampshire residents who also work in the state are available with a one-week lag (through May 16th). The state's largest city, Manchester, again had the most residents filing for new unemployment claims during the week ending May 16th with 622, down 58 (9%) from the week ending May 9th. Nashua had the next highest number of new claims during the week with 333, 111 fewer (or 25%) than during the previous week. The largest percentage drop in new claims among towns with at least 1,000 claims occurred in Exeter (down 49 claims or 53% from the prior week). Hampton (down 41%) and Somersworth and Goffstown (each down 36%) experienced the next largest declines in new claims. Table 1 presents the 20 towns with the largest number of new claims filed during the week, along with the change and percentage change in new claims from the prior week. A total of 70, mostly small, towns in New Hampshire (29% of all towns) had slight increases in new claims totaling just 217 during the week, for an average of three new claims per town and a median number of two new claims each.

The claims numbers presented in the claims by town tables are based on where an individual lives, not where they work, and do not include initial claims of New Hampshire residents who work out-of-state (who file claims in the state where the business they work is located). For towns with a

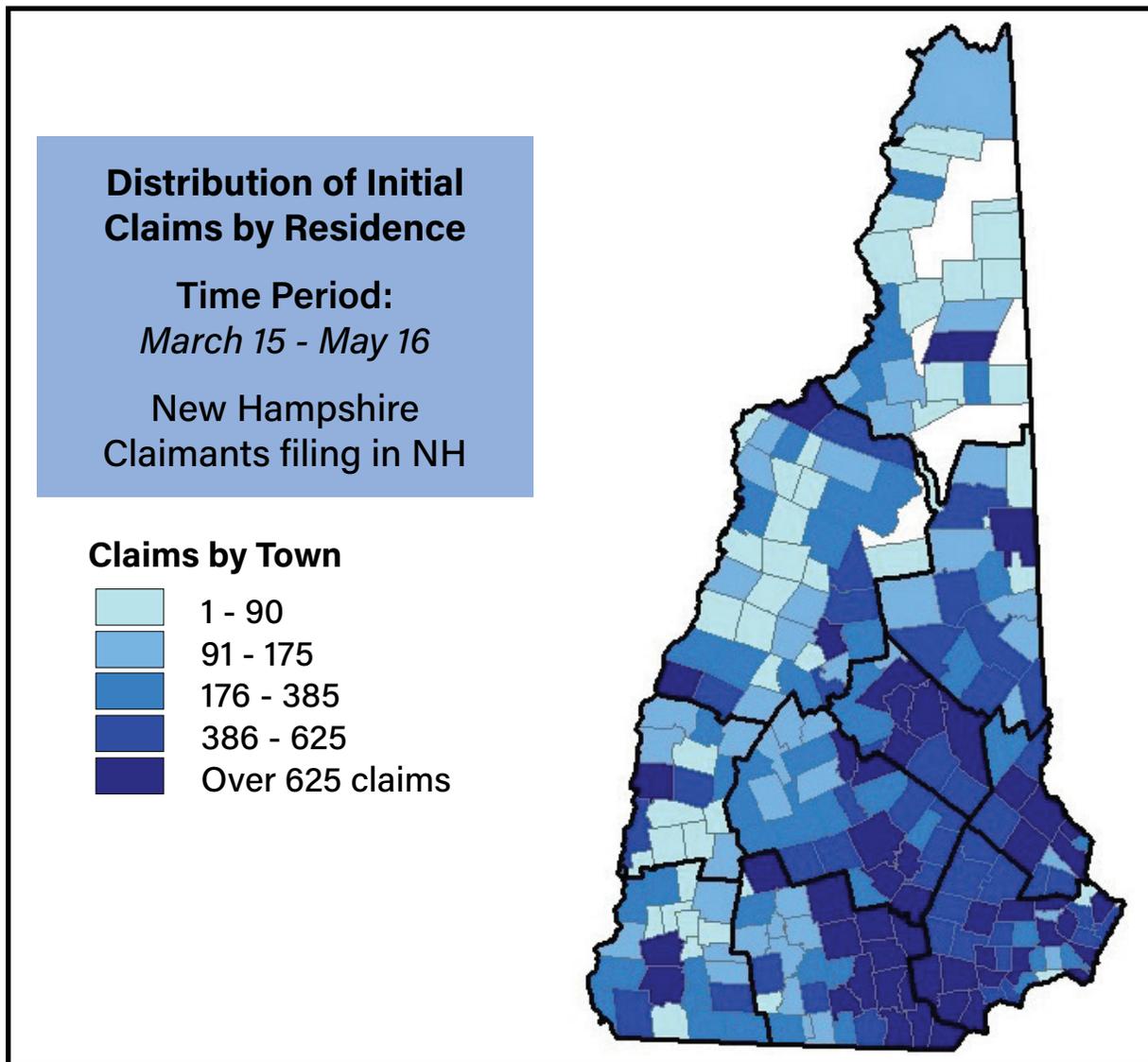
**TABLE 1
TOWNS WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER
OF NEW CLAIMS DURING THE WEEK**

TOWN	NEW CLAIMS MAY 10 TO MAY 16	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	TOTAL NEW CLAIMS MARCH 15 TO MAY 16
Manchester	622	-58	-8.5%	16,193
Nashua	333	-111	-25.0%	8,973
Concord	169	-55	-24.6%	4,985
Rochester	140	-36	-20.5%	3,947
Derry	125	-54	-30.2%	3,880
Dover	116	-51	-30.5%	3,844
Hudson	93	-11	-10.6%	2,394
Londonderry	92	-48	-34.3%	2,580
Portsmouth	88	-20	-18.5%	2,576
Merrimack	87	-24	-21.6%	2,668
Laconia	85	-4	-4.5%	2,315
Salem	78	-33	-29.7%	2,505
Keene	77	-12	-13.5%	2,273
Bedford	69	10	16.9%	1,743
Hampton	59	-41	-41.0%	1,965
Goffstown	56	-32	-36.4%	1,934
Conway	53	-10	-15.9%	2,027
Hooksett	49	-24	-32.9%	1,689
Somersworth	48	-27	-36.0%	1,565
Milford	46	-15	-24.6%	1,753

higher percentage of New Hampshire workers commuting out to another state, claim numbers may not reflect the actual number of individuals living in the town who have filed a new unemployment claim. A town in Rockingham, Hillsborough, or Strafford Counties, with a large number of residents commuting to work in Massachusetts, may have a larger number of new claims than is presented in these tables because those New Hampshire residents will have filed their claims in Massachusetts. Thirty percent of workers who live in Rockingham County work outside of New Hampshire, while 22 percent of Hillsborough and Strafford County workers are employed in another state. A complete listing of the cumulative initial unemployment claims by town (alphabetically for towns with at least 25 new claims) from March 15th through May 16th, as well as the number of new claims as a percentage of the town's labor force¹, is presented in Table 4 at the end of this release. We call this a measure of a town's "Covid19 Affected Unemployment Rate." It is not equivalent to a town's traditional unemployment rate as it only counts unemployment claims

filed since March 15th and does not include New Hampshire residents who have filed an unemployment claim if they work in another state. It is presented here to provide a metric of the relative employment impacts of Covid-19 on the population of each community.² Earlier this month the Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau issued the official April monthly unemployment rate for the state. The not seasonally adjusted rate for April was 17.2 percent. The official unemployment release was calculated using data for the week containing the 12th of April, it does not include individuals affected by unemployment in the latter portion of April. For the week ending May 16th, New Hampshire's "Covid-19 Affected Unemployment Rate" was 18.5 percent. Adding New Hampshire residents who filed a claim in another state as well as individuals who were unemployed prior to the Covid-19 pandemic raises the overall unemployment rate. Differences between the Covid-19 Affected Unemployment Rate and the official New Hampshire unemployment rate include the fact that the Covid-19 Affected Rate is based entirely on new claims

FIGURE 1



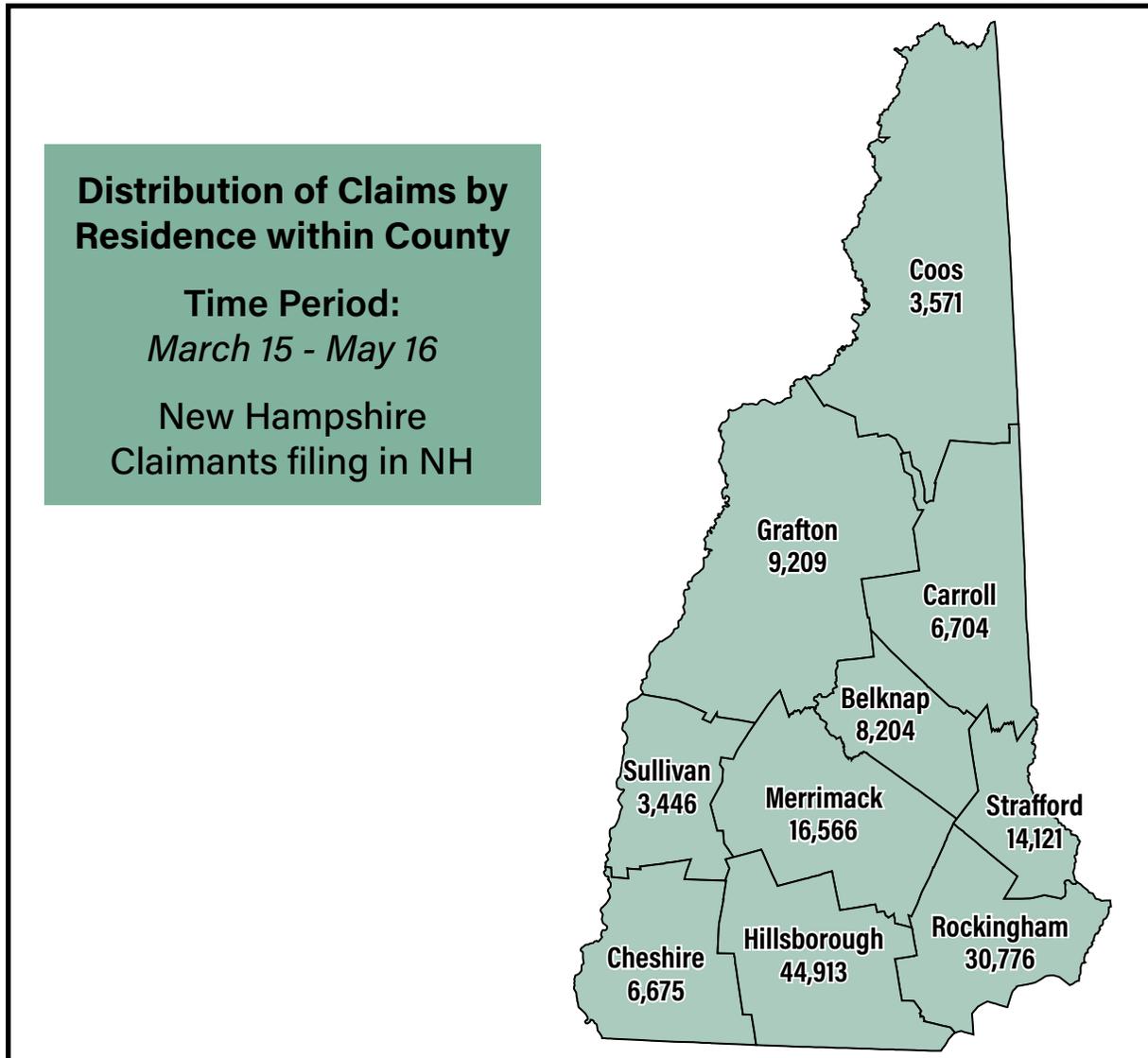
¹ The February 2020 labor force count for each town is used for this analysis.

² The number of NH residents filing claims in New Hampshire will not equal the total number of initial claims filed in New Hampshire because New Hampshire residents working in another state who are laid off will file a claim in the state where their employer is located. Similarly, residents of other states who work in New Hampshire and who file a claim will file in New Hampshire. Neither of these groups will be counted in the town-by-town or county counts in this release. Out-of-state residents laid-off or furloughed from a New Hampshire organization will, however, be counted in New Hampshire's total count of new claims.

TABLE 2 - COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY COUNTY

COUNTY	TOTAL CLAIMS BY NH RESIDENTS WORKING IN NH: MARCH 15 TO MAY 16	FEBRUARY 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE
Belknap	8,204	31,039	26.4%
Carroll	6,704	23,718	28.3%
Cheshire	6,675	41,500	16.1%
Coos	3,571	14,724	24.3%
Grafton	9,209	51,045	18.0%
Hillsborough	44,913	245,905	18.3%
Merrimack	16,566	84,821	19.5%
Rockingham	30,776	188,982	16.3%
Strafford	14,121	75,410	18.7%
Sullivan	3,446	23,061	14.9%
Totals	144,185	780,205	18.5%

FIGURE 2



for unemployment for residents who live and work in New Hampshire, while the official rate includes data from a survey of households in the state and is not concerned in which state a New Hampshire residents works. Another difference is the use of February 2020 labor force numbers in calculating the Covid-19 Affected Rate. This is done to remove possible distortions in the labor force data, as the current situation has led to some difficulty in accurately classifying workers who are temporarily away from work as either unemployed or out of the labor force.

A visual representation of initial claims activity by town and region is presented in Figure 1 which shows a map of New Hampshire towns color coded, into quintiles, according to the number of initial claims filed between March 15th and May 16th.

Figure 2 presents the total number of claims by county in New Hampshire and Table 2 presents each county's Covid-19 affected unemployment rate through May 16th. Note that the rates for Hillsborough, Strafford, and especially Rockingham County are affected by a higher percentage of residents who work in another state (and thus are not counted in county and town numbers here which do not include New Hampshire residents who file a claim in another state). Covid-19 affected unemployment rates are likely to be two to as much as four percent higher than reported here. Cheshire and Sullivan Counties have the smallest percentage of workers in hospitality industries that have been most affected by Covid-19 accounting for their below the statewide average rate.

Claims by Industry

Initial claims by New Hampshire residents working in New Hampshire are reported at the six digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) level in Table 3. Similar to claims reported by town, claims by industry reported here include only New Hampshire residents working in, and filing claims in, New Hampshire. Industry claims by out-of-state residents working in New Hampshire are not included in this table and thus the total number of claims by industry in Table 3 will undercount (by the number of out-of-state workers who have filed a claim in New Hampshire) claims by industry.

New Hampshire workers in food service industries have filed the most new claims in the state since March 15th, (23,743), with 16,613 of those individuals working in full-service restaurants. Another 506 workers at full-service restaurants filled an initial

unemployment claim between May 10th and May 16th, up 61 from the week ending May 9th. Another 4,297 New Hampshire residents working at limited service restaurants in the state have filed claims, including 211 between May 10th and May 16th, down 10 from the prior week. Collectively, 22,027 New Hampshire residents working in retail industries located in the state have filed unemployment claims, with new car dealers (2,739), supermarkets and grocery stores (2,152), and department stores (1,995), having the largest volume of unemployment claims between March 15th and May 9th. A total of 17,005 health care workers have filed unemployment claims, led by general medical and surgical hospitals with 6,009 claims, and offices of dentists with 3,743 claims filed since March 15th.

Consistent with the trend of fewer initial claims being filed over the past 7 weeks, Table 3 shows that most industries experienced declines in the number of workers filing claims. Exceptions include the previously noted rise in claims in the full-service restaurant industry (an increase of 61 from the prior week), as well as higher education (up 55 from the prior week).

Continuing Claims Decrease

Individuals who continue to qualify for benefits by reporting on a weekly basis that they remain unemployed are "continuing claims." The number of continuing claims can be a valuable metric in assessing progress toward New Hampshire's economic recovery as pandemic-required restrictions are eased. Although new claims for unemployment insurance continue to be added, the volume of continuing claims is falling, especially in industries hardest hit by Covid-19. Compared to the week ending May 9th, there were 2,890 fewer continuing claims by individuals in food service industries, 1,426 fewer in ambulatory health care, 737 fewer from hospital workers, and 630 fewer from workers in department stores. These data signal that individuals who had been collecting unemployment benefits are beginning to return to work as pandemic response restrictions are eased, allowing such things as outdoor dining at restaurants, elective procedures at medical and dental facilities, and in-store retail sales.

Continuing claims data reported here are based on filings for claims by workers employed by organizations in New Hampshire, regardless of where (which state) a worker resides. Thus the data is not comparable to claims by town data which includes only claims filed by New Hampshire residents who also work in New Hampshire.

TABLE 3 - INDUSTRIES WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEW UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS - MARCH 15 TO MAY 16

INDUSTRY	NAICS CODE *	# CLAIMS FILED	CLAIMS FILED MAY 10 - MAY 16	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK
Full-service restaurants	722511	16,613	506	61
General medical and surgical hospitals	622110	6,009	347	-92
Limited-service restaurants	722513	4,297	211	-10
Hotels and motels, except casino hotels	721110	4,009	124	5
Offices of dentists	621210	3,743	71	23
Elementary and secondary schools	611110	2,970	190	15
Child day care services	624410	2,967	61	-12
Offices of physicians, except mental health	621111	2,898	135	-26
New car dealers	441110	2,739	55	-28
Temporary help services	561320	2,366	168	-21
Supermarkets and other grocery stores	445110	2,152	178	-41
Beauty salons	812112	2,052	42	14
Department Stores	452210	1,995	85	3
Professional employer organizations	561330	1,850	80	10
School and employee bus transportation	485410	1,525	45	-106
Snack and nonalcoholic beverage bars	722515	1,466	82	-14
Colleges and universities	611310	1,194	172	55
Nursing care facilities, skilled nursing	623110	1,060	113	-6
Food service contractors	722310	1,042	63	24
Skiing facilities	713920	1,032	28	-14
Wholesale trade agents and brokers	425120	1,031	88	-6
Fitness and recreational sports centers	713940	1,019	43	-3
Family clothing stores	448140	1,015	37	-15
Services for the elderly and disabled	624120	1,001	54	-6
Janitorial services	561720	968	63	1
Civic and social organizations	813410	958	32	-8
Other individual and family services	624190	948	49	-6
Gasket, packing, and sealing device mfg.	339991	846	33	1
Warehouse Clubs and Supercenters	452311	828	65	-12
Office administrative services	561110	802	38	-10
General automotive repair	811111	800	27	2
Electricity and signal testing instruments	334515	785	30	1
Executive and legislative offices, combined	921140	718	52	-13
Landscaping services	561730	717	42	-10
Home health care services	621610	711	60	-5
Sporting goods stores	451110	707	27	-1

TABLE 3 - INDUSTRIES WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEW UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS - MARCH 15 TO MAY 16

INDUSTRY	NAICS CODE *	# CLAIMS FILED	CLAIMS FILED MAY 10 - MAY 16	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK
Used merchandise stores	453310	698	9	-15
Managing offices	551114	682	44	-1
Furniture stores	442110	680	11	-4
Gasoline stations with convenience stores	447110	672	48	-8
Offices of specialty therapists	621340	662	28	0
Offices of optometrists	621320	654	9	0
Automotive parts and accessories stores	441310	640	37	12
Pet care, except veterinary, services	812910	609	21	-2
Residential plumbing and HVAC contractors	238221	599	12	-12
Golf courses and country clubs	713910	593	18	2
Electronic Shopping and Mail-Order Houses	454110	559	36	11
Gift, novelty, and souvenir stores	453220	542	21	3
Electronics stores	443142	519	28	0
All other home furnishings stores	442299	516	12	-10

*NAICS - North American Industrial Classification System

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - MAY 16	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE *	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Acworth	58	459	12.6%
Albany	118	362	32.6%
Alexandria	236	912	25.9%
Allenstown	524	2,493	21.0%
Alstead	180	1,083	16.6%
Alton	629	3,009	20.9%
Amherst	867	6,419	13.5%
Andover	220	1,439	15.3%
Antrim	267	1,427	18.7%
Ashland	304	1,279	23.8%
Atkinson	512	4,068	12.6%
Auburn	610	3,634	16.8%
Barnstead	582	2,656	21.9%
Barrington	994	5,523	18.0%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - MAY 16	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE *	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Bartlett	620	1,459	42.5%
Bath town	99	542	18.3%
Bedford	1,743	12,555	13.9%
Belmont	1,018	3,576	28.5%
Bennington	167	817	20.4%
Berlin	967	3,888	24.9%
Bethlehem	434	1,444	30.1%
Boscawen	499	1,972	25.3%
Bow	679	4,561	14.9%
Bradford	202	986	20.5%
Brentwood	384	2,642	14.5%
Bridgewater	124	761	16.3%
Bristol	513	1,842	27.9%
Brookfield	101	293	34.5%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - MAY 16	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE *	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Brookline	374	3,480	10.7%
Campton	536	2,110	25.4%
Canaan	382	2,042	18.7%
Candia	444	2,598	17.1%
Canterbury	225	1,508	14.9%
Carroll	120	391	30.7%
Center Harbor	143	670	21.3%
Charlestown	387	2,843	13.6%
Chatham	41	160	25.6%
Chester	517	3,145	16.4%
Chesterfield	219	1,943	11.3%
Chichester	304	1,588	19.1%
Claremont	1,117	6,385	17.5%
Colebrook	254	1,141	22.3%
Columbia	42	318	13.2%
Concord	4,985	23,063	21.6%
Conway	2,027	5,463	37.1%
Cornish	126	988	12.8%
Croydon	52	452	11.5%
Dalton	153	442	34.6%
Danbury	170	736	23.1%
Danville	419	2,771	15.1%
Deerfield	500	2,835	17.6%
Deering	156	1,133	13.8%
Derry	3,880	20,900	18.6%
Dorchester	31	200	15.5%
Dover	3,844	18,915	20.3%
Dublin	99	891	11.1%
Dummer	25	142	17.6%
Dunbarton	295	1,795	16.4%
Durham	573	9,395	6.1%
East Kingston	202	1,401	14.4%
Easton	30	143	21.0%
Eaton	57	235	24.3%
Effingham	175	701	25.0%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - MAY 16	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE *	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Enfield	389	3,166	12.3%
Epping	829	4,282	19.4%
Epsom	517	2,996	17.3%
Errol	51	164	31.1%
Exeter	1,475	8,834	16.7%
Farmington	868	3,725	23.3%
Fitzwilliam	178	1,361	13.1%
Francetown	135	1,002	13.5%
Franconia	144	655	22.0%
Franklin	1,167	4,055	28.8%
Freedom	140	766	18.3%
Fremont	495	2,870	17.2%
Gilford	979	3,645	26.9%
Gilmanton	499	1,746	28.6%
Gilsum	81	457	17.7%
Goffstown	1,934	11,023	17.5%
Gorham	379	1,234	30.7%
Goshen	70	451	15.5%
Grafton	143	683	20.9%
Grantham	206	1,664	12.4%
Greenfield	174	1,066	16.3%
Greenland	396	2,467	16.1%
Greenville	169	1,206	14.0%
Groton	109	382	28.5%
Hampstead	735	5,151	14.3%
Hampton Falls	185	1,501	12.3%
Hampton	1,965	9,147	21.5%
Hancock	151	944	16.0%
Hanover	189	5,093	3.7%
Harrisville	95	609	15.6%
Haverhill	350	2,359	14.8%
Hebron	51	413	12.3%
Henniker	446	2,910	15.3%
Hill	129	543	23.8%
Hillsborough	706	3,004	23.5%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - MAY 16	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE *	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Hinsdale	281	2,158	13.0%
Holderness	229	1,563	14.7%
Hollis	534	4,346	12.3%
Hooksett	1,689	9,376	18.0%
Hopkinton	470	3,481	13.5%
Hudson	2,394	15,467	15.5%
Jackson	157	366	42.9%
Jaffrey	453	3,103	14.6%
Jefferson	128	639	20.0%
Keene	2,273	11,949	19.0%
Kensington	143	1,313	10.9%
Kingston	631	3,777	16.7%
Laconia	2,315	7,775	29.8%
Lancaster	329	1,741	18.9%
Landaff	38	279	13.6%
Langdon	45	363	12.4%
Lebanon	1,073	7,793	13.8%
Lee	444	2,884	15.4%
Lempster	81	629	12.9%
Lincoln	334	770	43.4%
Lisbon	179	862	20.8%
Litchfield	865	4,887	17.7%
Littleton	941	3,256	28.9%
Londonderry	2,580	16,261	15.9%
Loudon	625	3,357	18.6%
Lyman	97	336	28.9%
Lyme	77	850	9.1%
Lyndeborough	180	1,056	17.0%
Madbury	172	1,097	15.7%
Madison	381	1,437	26.5%
Manchester	16,193	66,815	24.2%
Marlborough	233	1,221	19.1%
Marlow town	71	369	19.2%
Mason town	119	821	14.5%
Meredith	819	3,115	26.3%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - MAY 16	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE *	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Merrimack	2,668	16,570	16.1%
Middleton	185	1,051	17.6%
Milan	129	626	20.6%
Milford	1,753	9,738	18.0%
Milton	481	2,390	20.1%
Monroe	67	401	16.7%
Mont Vernon	216	1,582	13.7%
Moultonborough	474	2,219	21.4%
Nashua	8,973	51,919	17.3%
Nelson	51	440	11.6%
New Boston	644	3,976	16.2%
New Castle	55	560	9.8%
New Durham	292	1,563	18.7%
New Hampton	275	1,321	20.8%
New Ipswich	332	3,023	11.0%
New London	240	1,941	12.4%
Newbury	194	1,212	16.0%
Newfields	163	1,071	15.2%
Newington	72	518	13.9%
Newmarket	1,151	5,818	19.8%
Newport	613	3,553	17.3%
Newton	315	3,283	9.6%
North Hampton	419	2,684	15.6%
Northfield	701	2,554	27.4%
Northumberland	256	1,059	24.2%
Northwood	560	2,672	21.0%
Nottingham	521	3,286	15.9%
Orford	94	817	11.5%
Ossipee	520	1,757	29.6%
Pelham	956	8,237	11.6%
Pembroke	955	4,612	20.7%
Peterborough	615	3,858	15.9%
Piermont	41	430	9.5%
Pittsburg	107	384	27.9%
Pittsfield	444	2,122	20.9%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - MAY 16	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE *	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Plainfield	147	1,446	10.2%
Plaistow	577	4,320	13.4%
Plymouth	651	3,989	16.3%
Portsmouth	2,576	14,074	18.3%
Randolph	44	141	31.2%
Raymond	1,244	6,360	19.6%
Richmond	85	596	14.3%
Rindge	352	2,943	12.0%
Rochester	3,947	18,190	21.7%
Rollinsford	311	1,456	21.4%
Rumney	165	958	17.2%
Rye	472	3,459	13.6%
Salem	2,505	18,512	13.5%
Salisbury	135	827	16.3%
Sanbornton	356	1,689	21.1%
Sandown	635	4,279	14.8%
Sandwich	129	610	21.1%
Seabrook	913	5,180	17.6%
Sharon	27	224	12.1%
Shelburne	43	177	24.3%
Somersworth	1,565	6,891	22.7%
South Hampton	56	531	10.5%
Springfield	100	779	12.8%
Stark	41	194	21.1%
Stewartstown	72	370	19.5%
Stoddard	116	724	16.0%
Strafford	445	2,328	19.1%
Stratford	79	255	31.0%
Stratham	646	4,559	14.2%
Sugar Hill	64	351	18.2%
Sullivan	60	360	16.7%
Sunapee	247	1,671	14.8%

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TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - MAY 16	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE *	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Surry	67	500	13.4%
Sutton	137	1,139	12.0%
Swanzey	732	4,101	17.8%
Tamworth	417	1,517	27.5%
Temple	127	786	16.2%
Thornton	441	1,790	24.6%
Tilton	589	1,837	32.1%
Troy	230	1,174	19.6%
Tuftonboro	238	1,157	20.6%
Unity	87	865	10.1%
Wakefield	517	2,310	22.4%
Walpole	244	2,380	10.3%
Warner	285	1,587	18.0%
Warren	76	537	14.2%
Washington	110	513	21.4%
Waterville Valley	68	141	48.2%
Weare	1,024	6,179	16.6%
Webster	203	1,180	17.2%
Wentworth	88	535	16.4%
Westmoreland	142	941	15.1%
Whitefield	333	1,280	26.0%
Wilmot	126	788	16.0%
Wilton	427	2,190	19.5%
Winchester	413	2,058	20.1%
Windham	994	8,219	12.1%
Wolfeboro	580	2,827	20.5%
Woodstock	365	972	37.6%
Totals	144,185	780,205	18.5%
<p><i>* February labor force counts are used as a pre-COVID baseline</i></p> <p><i>** Towns with fewer than 25 claims are excluded from the table, but are included in totals</i></p>			

The next release of the **COVID-19 Unemployment Update** will be on June 4th.

For further information contact:
Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau
(603) 228-4124

NEWS RELEASE

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