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SORNA Substantial Implementation Review State of New Hampshire – Revised

The U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking (SMART) recognizes the State of New Hampshire’s efforts to substantially implement Title I of the Adam Walsh Act, the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA). The SMART Office has completed its revised review of New Hampshire’s SORNA substantial implementation materials and has determined New Hampshire has not substantially implemented SORNA.

In July 2011, the SMART Office issued a SORNA Substantial Implementation Review to New Hampshire that found the state had not substantially implemented SORNA. In October 2023, the New Hampshire State Police submitted a substantial implementation package that included a completed Substantial Implementation Checklist, relevant state administrative rules and forms. In preparing this review, the SMART Office also examined state statutes. In addition, email and phone correspondence with the New Hampshire State Police informed our review.

This review is exhaustive and details each area in which New Hampshire meets and does not meet SORNA standards. It follows the outline of the SMART Office Substantial Implementation Checklist-Revised, and contains 10 sections addressing the SORNA requirements. Each section indicates whether New Hampshire meets or does not meet the SORNA requirements of that section, or deviates from the SORNA requirements in a way that does not substantially deserve SORNA’s requirements.

I. Immediate Notification and Exchange of Information

SORNA requires that when an offender initially registers and/or updates their information in a jurisdiction, that the initial registration information or updated information be immediately sent to each jurisdiction where the offender has to register—where the offender lives, works or goes to school—through the SORNA Exchange Portal or other means, as well as sent to the National Crime Information Center’s National Sex Offender Registry (NCIC/NSOR). Notification must also be provided to appropriate law enforcement agencies, supervision agencies and any agency responsible for conducting employment-related background checks under 34 U.S.C. § 40102(a) in each jurisdiction where the offender is registered.

New Hampshire deviates from SORNA requirements in that New Hampshire sends registration information to NCIC/NSOR and other jurisdictions within five business days. In addition, New Hampshire does not provide probation and parole agencies and prosecutors’ offices with direct access to the state registry database, but those agencies may receive registration information upon written request.

These deviations do not substantially disserve the purposes of the SORNA requirements in this section.

II. Offenses That Must Be Included in the Registry

SORNA requires that a jurisdiction capture certain sex offenses, both from the jurisdiction itself and from other SORNA registration jurisdictions, in its registration scheme. In addition, SORNA requires certain federal, military and foreign offenses be included in a jurisdiction's registration scheme. SORNA also requires that certain adjudications of delinquency be included in a jurisdiction's registration scheme.

A. New Hampshire Offenses

New Hampshire includes all of the New Hampshire offenses for which SORNA requires registration in its registration scheme.¹

B. Offenses of Other SORNA Registration Jurisdictions

New Hampshire deviates from SORNA requirements in that it requires registration only for any offense that is equivalent to a state offense, or for any offense that requires registration in the jurisdiction of conviction.

C. Federal Offenses

New Hampshire deviates from SORNA requirements in that New Hampshire does not require registration for all federal convictions required by SORNA. The following offenses require registration under SORNA but do not have equivalent New Hampshire offenses.

- 18 U.S.C. § 2252B misleading domain names on the internet
- 18 U.S.C. § 2252C misleading words or digital images on the internet
- 18 U.S.C. § 2424 filing factual statement about alien individual
- 18 U.S.C. § 2425 use of interstate facilities to transmit information about a minor

D. Military Offenses

New Hampshire deviates from SORNA requirements in that it includes military offense convictions in its registration scheme only if the offense is equivalent to a registerable New Hampshire offense. Therefore, there are some military offenses (such as Conduct unbecoming an officer) that do not appear to have an equivalent offense under New Hampshire law, and, if not, may not require registration under the state's existing scheme.

¹ New Hampshire statutes do not criminalize, and the state does not register, non-forcible consensual sexual contact where the victim is 13 or older and the offender is between four and five years older than the victim. New Hampshire statutes also do not criminalize, and the state does not register, non-forcible consensual sexual contact where the victim is 16 or 17 years old (and the offender is four or more years older than the victim), because the legal age of consent in New Hampshire is 16.

E. Foreign Offenses

New Hampshire deviates from SORNA requirements in that it includes foreign convictions in its registration scheme only if the offense is equivalent to a registerable New Hampshire offense. Therefore, there are some foreign offenses that do not appear to have an equivalent offense under New Hampshire law and, if not, may not require registration under New Hampshire's existing scheme.

F. Juveniles

New Hampshire handles juveniles charged with sex offenses in multiple ways.

1. Policies and practices to prosecute as adults juveniles who commit serious sex offenses

In New Hampshire, a juvenile charged with a felony may be transferred to adult court. The prosecutor must petition the court for a transfer, and the juvenile court judge must hold a hearing and weigh various factors related to the juvenile's personal and criminal history and the nature of the offense. The decision to transfer the juvenile rests exclusively with the trial court judge. If a transferred juvenile is convicted of a registerable offense in adult court, the juvenile is subject to the same registration and notification requirements as an adult registrant in New Hampshire.

If a prosecutor petitions for transfer and the juvenile has been charged with aggravated felonious sexual assault (N.H. Rev. Stat Ann. § 632-A:2), and the offense occurred when the juvenile was age 15 or older, then a presumption exists that the factors weigh in favor of the juvenile's transfer to adult court. The offense of aggravated felonious sexual assault encompasses all the offenses for which SORNA requires registration of juveniles adjudicated delinquent.

2. Policies and practices to register juveniles adjudicated delinquent for serious sex offenses

In New Hampshire, if a juvenile has been adjudicated delinquent of a registerable state offense, the juvenile court may order the juvenile to register. The court must find that the juvenile presents a risk to public safety, but there is no evidentiary standard, and no hearing is required. A juvenile must register until they turn 18 years old.

If a juvenile has been adjudicated delinquent for aggravated felonious sexual assault, sexual assault, or capital or first-degree murder while committing or attempting to commit felonious sexual assault, the court may elect to maintain jurisdiction over the juvenile and order their continued registration until the juvenile turns 21 years old. To do so, the court must find by clear and convincing evidence that closing the case would endanger public safety or must find that there is a high probability that the juvenile continues to need treatment services.²

² There are additional non-offense based avenues for the juvenile court to extend jurisdiction (and therefore registration) up to age 21. See N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 169-B:4.

A juvenile registrant is subject to the same registration and notification requirements as an adult registrant in New Hampshire, except that their registration information is not included on the state's sex offender public website. When a juvenile is no longer required to register in New Hampshire, their information is deleted from the state's registry database.

Juveniles who are adjudicated delinquent of a registerable offense in another jurisdiction that is equivalent to a registerable New Hampshire offense must register in New Hampshire if they were required to register in the jurisdiction of adjudication for that offense.

If a juvenile is adjudicated delinquent of a sex offense in New Hampshire, a juvenile parole and probation officer will utilize a needs assessment tool to help shape the recommended disposition for the juvenile. If the juvenile is placed on probation, they may be required to undergo a psychosexual evaluation and participate in counseling. The juvenile may also be placed in a residential treatment program, some of which specialize in treatment for sex offenders, or committed to a secure facility. If the juvenile is placed in a residential treatment program or committed to a secure facility, the juvenile will be required to participate in an individualized treatment plan. The treatment plan will always include a clinical aspect – individual, group and/or family therapy.

These deviations do not substantially disserve the purposes of the SORNA requirements in this section.

III. Required Registration Information

SORNA requires the jurisdiction collect certain information from, and for, each offender that it registers, and requires that the jurisdiction keep that registration information in its registry, in a digitized form.

New Hampshire meets all of the SORNA requirements in this section.

IV. Where Registration Is Required

SORNA requires the jurisdiction register an offender if the offender was convicted or incarcerated in that jurisdiction. In addition, SORNA requires that the jurisdiction register offenders who live, work or go to school in the jurisdiction.

New Hampshire meets all of the SORNA requirements in this section.

V. Initial Registration: Generally

SORNA requires registration of an offender who is incarcerated within the jurisdiction before release from imprisonment for the registration offense. Similarly, when an offender is sentenced in the jurisdiction, but not incarcerated, SORNA requires registration within three business days of sentencing. Additionally, when an offender has been convicted, sentenced or incarcerated in another jurisdiction (including federal or military court), the jurisdiction must register the offender within three business days of the offender establishing residence, employment or school attendance within the jurisdiction. Finally, SORNA requires that, during the initial registration process, the jurisdiction inform the offender of their registration duties and require the offender acknowledge in writing that they understand those duties.

New Hampshire deviates from SORNA requirements in that offenders are required to register within five business days of sentencing or within five business days of establishing residence, employment or school attendance within the jurisdiction.

These deviations do not substantially disserve the purposes of the SORNA requirements in this section.

VI. Initial Registration: Retroactive Classes of Offenders

SORNA applies to sex offenders convicted prior to the enactment of SORNA or its implementation in the jurisdiction, if they are prisoners, supervisees or registrants at the time of implementation, or if they reenter the system because of subsequent criminal convictions.

New Hampshire's sex offender registration system has been in place since 1996, and all offenders who were convicted of an eligible offense on or after January 1, 1988 (or who were released from confinement, parole or probation supervision on or after the date of conviction for an eligible offense) are required to register. All revisions to the registration system apply retroactively except that New Hampshire allows tier II and tier III offenders who were convicted before 1994 to petition for removal from the registry.³

These deviations do not substantially disserve the purposes of the SORNA requirements in this section.

VII. Keeping the Registration Current

SORNA requires registered sex offenders immediately appear in person to the registering agency in their jurisdiction of residence to update their name, residence, employment, school attendance and termination of residence. SORNA also requires sex offenders immediately update the registering agency in their jurisdiction of residence about any changes to their email addresses,

³ The opportunity for early removal for New Hampshire tier II and tier III offenders is discussed in Section VIII(D).

internet identifiers, telephone communications, vehicle information and temporary lodging information.

When an offender works in a jurisdiction, but does not reside or attend school there, SORNA requires the offender immediately appear in person to update employment-related information. When an offender attends school in a jurisdiction, but does not reside or work there, SORNA requires the offender immediately appear in person to update school-related information.

SORNA also requires that, when an offender intends to travel outside the United States, the offender notify the registering agency in their jurisdiction of residence at least 21 days in advance of such travel.

In addition, SORNA requires that, when an offender notifies the jurisdiction of intent to relocate to another country to live, work or attend school, or intent to travel to another country, the jurisdiction must do three things: 1) immediately notify any other jurisdiction where the offender is either registered or is required to register of that updated information; 2) immediately notify the United States Marshals Service; and (3) immediately update NCIC/NSOR.

New Hampshire deviates from SORNA requirements in that it allows offenders five business days to notify registry officials of changes in registration information. Likewise, the state enters the information into NCIC/NSOR within five business days of receipt of the information. In addition, when an offender informs New Hampshire of their intent to travel or relocate internationally, New Hampshire does not notify other jurisdiction(s) where the offender is required to register.

These deviations do not substantially disserve the purposes of the SORNA requirements in this section.

VIII. Offense Tiering/Verification/Appearance Requirements

SORNA requires offenses be classified into three tiers based on the nature and seriousness of the offense, the age of the victim, and the extent of the offender's recidivism and that the tier of the conviction offense determines the duration of registration and frequency of in-person appearances.

New Hampshire classifies offenders into three tiers based on the offense of conviction. New Hampshire tier I offenders must register for 10 years from the date of placement on probation or release from incarceration for the underlying offense and verify their registration information in person every six months; New Hampshire tier II offenders must register for life and verify their registration information in person every six months; and New Hampshire tier III offenders must register for life and verify their registration information in person every three months.

A. Offense Tiering

The SMART Office has reviewed all relevant New Hampshire statutes and has identified New Hampshire's classification of these statutes within the tiering policy structure created by SORNA (see the appendix for information about New Hampshire's classification of its offenders and associated registration requirements). New Hampshire tiers its statutes in accordance with SORNA, with the following exceptions.

New Hampshire classifies the following offense as a tier I offense requiring registration for 10 years. This offense requires tier I registration (15 years) under SORNA.

- N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 644:9(I) violation of privacy

New Hampshire classifies the following offenses as tier I offenses requiring registration for 10 years. These offenses require tier II registration (25 years) under SORNA.

- N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 632-A:4(I)(a) sexual assault (if victim 13-17)
- N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 632-A:4(I)(b) sexual assault

New Hampshire classifies the following offenses as tier I offenses requiring registration for 10 years and in-person verification every six months. These offenses require tier III registration (lifetime) with in-person verification every three months under SORNA.

- N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 633:7 trafficking in persons
- N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 645:2 prostitution and related offenses (if victim under 13)

B. Duration of Registration

SORNA requires offenders register for a duration of time based on the tier of the offense of conviction. Specifically, SORNA requires tier I offenders register for 15 years, tier II offenders register for 25 years and tier III offenders register for life.

New Hampshire requires tier II and tier III offenders register for life and tier I offenders register for 10 years from the date of placement on probation or release from incarceration for the underlying offense.

C. Frequency of Registration

SORNA requires offenders make in-person appearances at the registering agency based on the tier of the offense of conviction. Specifically, SORNA requires tier I offenders appear once a year, tier II offenders appear every six months and tier III offenders appear every three months.

D. Reduction of Registration Periods

SORNA creates certain requirements, including a clean record, under which a jurisdiction can allow an offender to have a reduced registration period.

New Hampshire allows tier II and tier III offenders who were convicted before 1994, and who have successfully completed their sentence for the underlying sex offense, to petition for removal from the registry. The offender must not have been convicted of any subsequent offense requiring registration and must have successfully completed a sex offender treatment program chosen by the court.

The petition must include a risk assessment prepared by a qualified psychiatrist or psychologist at the offender's expense that demonstrates that the offender's level of danger to the public does not necessitate continued registration. Once an offender files a petition, the court must hold a hearing and must provide 60 days' notice of the hearing to the prosecutor of the underlying case (who must make reasonable efforts to notify the victim about the hearing), the New Hampshire State Police's Sexual Offender Registration unit, and the New Hampshire Department of Corrections. The court must consider any statement made by the victim and may grant the petition if the offender has demonstrated that they are no longer a danger to the public and no longer pose a risk sufficient to justify continued registration.

In addition, a New Hampshire tier I or tier II offender may petition to be removed from the public registry website. The offender must successfully complete their sentence and may petition no earlier than five years after release from incarceration (for a tier I offender) or 15 years after release from incarceration (for a tier II offender). The other preconditions and requirements for the petition and the hearing, including the standard by which the court makes a decision on the petition, mirror those for pre-1994 tier II and tier III offenders who petition for removal from the registry, as described above.

In reviewing a jurisdiction's SORNA implementation status, the SMART Office must consider whether any rulings of the jurisdiction's highest court have rendered the jurisdiction unable to implement a provision of SORNA without violating the rights guaranteed in its jurisdiction's constitution. If such a ruling exists, the SMART Office must examine whether the jurisdiction has implemented reasonable alternative procedures that are consistent with the purposes of SORNA.⁴

In 2015, in *Doe v. State*, the New Hampshire Supreme Court held that retroactive application of New Hampshire's sex offender registration laws, as applied to offenders who committed the underlying offenses requiring registration in 1983 and 1984, respectively, violated the state's constitution, absent offenders being afforded the opportunity for a court hearing or administrative hearing (subject to judicial review) at which they may demonstrate that they no longer posed a risk sufficient to justify continued registration.⁵ Subsequently, the New Hampshire General Court enacted the petition process for tier II and tier III offenders convicted before 1994, as described above. Although this process allows offenders to petition for removal from the registry who would not be eligible to do so under SORNA, the

⁴ 34 U.S.C. § 20927(b)(1), (3).

⁵ *Doe v. State*, 167 N.H. 382, 411-412 (N.H. 2015).

preconditions for removal and the petition process are reasonable alternatives not inconsistent with the purposes of SORNA.

These deviations do not substantially disserve the purposes of the SORNA requirements in this section.

IX. Public Registry Website and Community Notification Requirements

SORNA requires each jurisdiction maintain a public sex offender registry website and publish certain registration information on that website. SORNA also requires that certain information not be published on a jurisdiction's public registry website. Additionally, SORNA requires each jurisdiction disseminate certain initial and updated registration information to schools, public housing agencies, and social service entities responsible for protecting minors, and the community through an automated notification system.

A. Public Registry Website

SORNA requires offender information be published on the jurisdiction's public registry website within three business days. In addition to being able to search for a specific offender by name, the jurisdiction's sex offender website must also be searchable by ZIP code or geographic radius.

New Hampshire's public sex offender registry website deviates from SORNA in that New Hampshire does not include offenders' employment address information, nor does it make that information publicly available by any other means. New Hampshire also does not include license plate numbers or descriptions of vehicles owned or operated by sex offenders on its public sex offender registry website. Finally, New Hampshire tier I and tier II offenders may petition to be removed from the public registry website.

In addition, New Hampshire does not enable all search field capabilities required by the Dru Sjodin National Sex Offender Public Website (NSOPW) and does not share geocoded addresses of registered sex offenders with NSOPW.

B. Community Notification

The jurisdiction's public sex offender registry website must include a function that allows members of the public and organizations to request email notification when sex offenders move into, or start employment or school within, a ZIP code or geographic radius specified by the requester.

New Hampshire's community notification provisions deviate from SORNA in that New Hampshire does not have an email notification system or other system of proactive community notification when an offender initially registers or updates their registration or when an offender relocates in or out of a particular ZIP code or geographic radius.

Because New Hampshire does not make offenders' employment address information publicly available, and because New Hampshire does not have an email notification system for its sex offender public registry website, New Hampshire does not meet the SORNA requirements in this section.

X. Enforcement of Registration Requirements

SORNA requires that jurisdictions take measures to enforce registration requirements, including penalties for registration violations, and engage in practical procedures for investigating and dealing with such violations.

A. State Penalty

SORNA requires jurisdictions provide a criminal penalty for a sex offender's failure to comply with their registration requirements that includes a maximum imprisonment term that is longer than one year.

New Hampshire deviates from SORNA requirements in that New Hampshire provides for a misdemeanor penalty for offenders who negligently (as opposed to knowingly) fail to comply with their registration requirements.⁶ In addition, juveniles adjudicated delinquent who fail to comply with their registration requirements are subject to whatever disposition the juvenile court deems appropriate and may not include a maximum term of imprisonment that is greater than one year.

B. Failure to Appear for Registration

SORNA requires that when a jurisdiction is notified of a sex offender's intent to live, work or go to school in its jurisdiction, and that offender fails to appear for registration as required, the receiving jurisdiction must inform the originating jurisdiction (the jurisdiction that provided the initial notification) that the sex offender failed to appear for registration.

New Hampshire's failure to appear procedures conform with SORNA requirements.

C. Absconders

SORNA requires that, when a jurisdiction has information that a sex offender may have absconded, the jurisdiction take certain actions to investigate the absconder and notify various law enforcement agencies.

New Hampshire's investigation and notification procedures conform with SORNA requirements.

⁶ New Hampshire provides for a felony penalty for offenders who knowingly fail to comply with their registration requirements.

These deviations do not substantially disserve the purposes of the SORNA requirements in this section.

Conclusion

The SMART Office concludes that New Hampshire has not yet substantially implemented SORNA. There are a number of requirements identified in this review that should be addressed for New Hampshire to substantially implement SORNA.

SMART recommends New Hampshire focuses on the sections where the jurisdiction has not met SORNA's requirements, and to resolve the issues identified in those sections to achieve substantial implementation. Additionally, SMART recommends New Hampshire resolve the deviations that do not substantially disserve SORNA's requirements in order to achieve full implementation of SORNA; however, failing to resolve deviations that do not substantially disserve will not impact New Hampshire's ability to achieve substantial implementation.

Appendix

New Hampshire Offense Tiering Policy Review

The SMART Office has reviewed all relevant New Hampshire statutes and has identified New Hampshire's placement of these statutes within the tiering structure created in Title I of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006, the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act.

In reviewing the New Hampshire Revised Statutes, the SMART Office understands that the state has three categories of registrants for purposes of its duration of registration and frequency of registration requirements:

- Tier I offenders must verify their registration information in person every six months, and register for 10 years from the date of placement on probation or release from incarceration for the underlying offense.
- Tier II offenders must verify their registration information in person every six months, and register for life.
- Tier III offenders must verify their registration information in person every three months, and register for life.

SORNA Tier I Offenses

SORNA requires tier I offenders register for a minimum of 15 years and annually verify registration information. The following offenses listed in New Hampshire's Revised Statutes would require, at a minimum, tier I registration requirements under SORNA.

- N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 633:2 criminal restraint (if victim under 18)
- N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 633:3 false imprisonment (if victim under 18)
- N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 644:9(I) violation of privacy
- N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 649-A:3 possession of child sexual abuse images

SORNA Tier II Offenses

SORNA requires tier II offenders register for a minimum of 25 years and verify registration information every six months. The following offenses listed in the New Hampshire's New Hampshire's Revised Statutes would require, at a minimum, tier II registration requirements under SORNA.

- N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 169-B:41(II) intentional contribution to delinquency
- N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 632-A:3(I), (II) felonious sexual assault
- N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 632-A3(III)(a)(2) felonious sexual assault (if victim 13-17)
- N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 632-A:3(IV) felonious sexual assault (if victim 13-17)
- N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 632-A:4(I)(a) sexual assault (if victim 13-17)
- N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 632-A:4(I)(b) sexual assault

- N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 633:7 trafficking in persons (if victim 13-17)
- N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 639:2 incest (if victim 13-17)
- N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 639:3(III) endangering welfare of child
- N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 645:2 prostitution and related offenses (if victim 13-17)
- N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 649-A:3-a distribution of child sexual abuse images
- N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 649-A:3-b manufacture of child sexual abuse images
- N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 649-B:3 computer pornography prohibited
- N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 649-B:4 certain uses of computer services prohibited
- N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 650:2(II) obscene matter – offenses

SORNA Tier III Offenses

SORNA requires tier III offenders register for life and verify registration information every three months. The following offenses listed in the New Hampshire Revised Statutes would require, at a minimum, tier III registration requirements under SORNA.

- N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 630:1(I)(e) capital murder (before, during, or after committing or attempting to commit aggravated felonious sexual assault, as defined by N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 632-A:2)
- N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 630:1-a(I)(b)(1) first degree murder (before, during, or after committing or attempting to commit felonious sexual assault, as defined by N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 632-A:3)
- N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 632-A:2 aggravated felonious sexual assault
- N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 632-A:3(III)(a)(1), (3) felonious sexual assault (if victim under 13)
- N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 632-A:3(IV) felonious sexual assault (if victim under 13)
- N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 633:1 kidnapping (if victim under 18)
- N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 633:7 trafficking in persons (if victim under 13)
- N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 639:2 incest (if victim under 13)
- N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 645:2 prostitution and related offenses (if victim under 13)

Further Review

In reviewing the statutes New Hampshire cited as registerable offenses under its registration scheme, the SMART Office noted the following SORNA-required offense is missing from those statutes.

- N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 632-A:3(IV) felonious sexual assault (if victim 18 or older)

In addition, New Hampshire registers the following offenses, which — without the commission of (or the attempt or conspiracy to commit) a sexual offense — SORNA does not require registration for and registration thereof exceeds SORNA’s minimum standards. However, registration of these offenses in no way disserves the purposes of SORNA’s requirements.

- N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 633:1 kidnapping (if victim 18 or older)
- N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 633:2 criminal restraint (if victim 18 or older)
- N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 644:8-g bestiality
- N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 644:9(III)-a violation of privacy
- N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 645:2 prostitution and related offenses (if victim 18 or older)