

Annual Security Report

For the Students, Faculty and Staff

Of

Granite State College

September 26, 2017

GSC – Claremont: 27 Pleasant St. Claremont, NH 03743

GSC- Concord: 25 Hall St. Concord, NH 03301

GSC – Conway: 53 Technology Ln. Suite 150, Conway, NH 03818

GSC- Littleton: 39 Main St. Littleton, NH 03561

GSC- Manchester: 195 McGregor St. Manchester, NH 03102

GSC- Nashua Community College: 505 Amherst St. Nashua, NH 03063

GSC- Portsmouth: 51 International Dr. Portsmouth, NH 03801

GSC- Rochester: 35E Industrial Way, Rochester, NH 03867

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2016 CRIME AWARENESS AND CAMPUS SECURITY INFORMATION REPORT for
Granite State College:

This information is provided to meet the requirements of the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act of 1998. It has been prepared by the Director of Facilities, Safety and Sustainability and Coordinator of Public Safety Security Services, using crime statistics supplied to Granite State College by local law enforcement agencies in our campus communities.

Each fall, e-mail notification is made to all enrolled students and employees that provides the website to access this report.

<http://my.granite.edu/safety-security>

DEVELOPING INFORMATION FOR THIS REPORT:

The preparation of crime statistics on an annual basis involves coordinating among local police departments where campuses are located. This coordination also occurs in statistical gathering of data from those with significant responsibilities for students and campus activities. The Coordinator of Public Safety Security Services is responsible for contacting all local police agencies to request crime statistics annually.

Granite State College is a non-residential institution serving adult students at eight academic campus locations distributed around the state of New Hampshire. Approximately two thirds of the institution's enrollments are in online classes with no on campus requirements. Granite State College's primary safety concerns are therefore focused on providing personal safety, respectful conduct, and property security while visiting our academic campus location.

For questions about this report, please contact

John MacLennan
Coordinator of Public Safety Security Services
Granite State College
25 Hall Street, Concord, NH 03301
603-862-1427
John.maclennan@unh.edu

REPORTING CRIMES AT GRANITE STATE COLLEGE:

Granite State College has no campus security force and so it relies on its local police departments for security services. The College maintains professional relations with these departments to insure their awareness of College operations including class schedules and hours, security concerns as they arise, and any special security services as needed. **All emergency calls should be made to 911** and can be dialed from security phones in our centers, personal cell phones, and pay phones depending on locations.

EMERGENCIES:

In case of an emergency dial **911**. Local police are familiar with Granite State College operations and are happy to respond to even minor incidents. If in doubt, please call for help. When calling make sure to provide your address, name, phone number, and keep the line open until instructed otherwise.

NON-EMERGENCY CALLS:

Non-emergency calls should be placed to the police department associated with your campus location:

Claremont Police Department:	542-9538
Concord Police Department:	225-8600
Conway Police Department:	356-5715
Littleton Police Department:	444-2422
Manchester Police Department:	668-8711
Nashua Police Department:	594-3500
Portsmouth Police Department:	427-1500
Rochester Police Department:	330-7127

CAMPUS SECURITY AUTHORITIES

“Although (Granite State) wants (our) campus community to report criminal incidents to law enforcement, we know that this doesn’t always happen....A student who is the victim of a crime may be more inclined to report it to someone other than the campus police. For this reason, the Clery Act requires all institutions to collect crime reports from a variety of individuals and organizations that Clery considers to be “Campus Security Authorities. The function of a Campus Security Authority is to report to the official or office designated by the institution to collect crime report information, such as the campus police department, those allegations of Clery Act crimes that he or she concludes were made in good faith.” *Excerpt from the Handbook for Campus Safety and Security Reporting, US Department of Education, June 2016, pages 4-5/.*

A Campus Security Authority (CSA) is any individual or individuals who have responsibility for campus security but who do not constitute a campus police department or campus security

department. This includes officials of the University who have significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to, student housing, student discipline, and campus judicial proceedings. If such an official is a pastoral or professional counselor, the official is not considered a campus security authority when acting in that capacity.

On Campus Reporting:

Granite State College is committed to providing and sustaining a safe environment for its students, faculty and staff. It is therefore essential that all fires, accidents, criminal acts or other potentially hazardous situations or incidents are brought to the attention of the college administration so that remedial or preventative action can be taken. Reports should be completed within three days of the incident.

Please report the incident to the College using the incident report form:

<http://my.granite.edu/student-affairs>

or by contacting the Coordinator of Public Safety Security at:

John MacLennan
Granite State College
25 Hall Street, Concord, NH 03301
603-862-1427 or john.maclennan@unh.edu

Please report even minor incidents as your concern or experience may be related to a broader safety issue at the college.

Off Campus Reporting:

If the criminal activity takes place at an off-campus location that is rented or owned by the College notify the local police department based on which campus you are located at.

CODE OF CONDUCT AND REPORTING CONDUCT ISSUES

Conduct Standard:

Members of the GSC community, including students, faculty, staff, visitors, and vendors, are expected to treat the college and one another with respect. Respect is necessarily a subjective standard and some conduct may seem respectful to one party and not to the other. The GSC conduct standard allows for these differences by providing a private, fair and expeditious process for resolving these differences before they escalate. Members of the GSC community are expected to know and comply with the policies, rules and procedures of the College including this conduct policy.

Interactions between members of the GSC community are expected to be thoughtful, professional, respectful and civil. Accordingly, any behavior that threatens or endangers the welfare of members of the College community, or substantially disrupts or threatens to substantially disrupt the operation of the College, is prohibited and shall be grounds for disciplinary action, including possible dismissal from the College. Such prohibited behaviors include, but are not limited to, disruptive conduct, harassment, bullying, discrimination, sexual violence, quid pro quo harassment, intimidation, and threatening behaviors.

The College reserves the right, notwithstanding anything contained herein, to refer any conduct violation to the appropriate civil or criminal authority, as it may deem appropriate.

Reporting Process:

Early intervention in conduct issues is the best way to avoid escalation and to maintain a safe and respectful learning environment. This goal requires all members of the GSC community to know how to report conduct issues and to feel comfortable participating in the process. It is important to understand that the majority of conduct cases at GSC are resolved informally, expeditiously, and with respect for the privacy of the parties involved.

Disrespectful conduct should be reported to the GSC Conduct Team. GSC community members are often guiding conduct towards the community standard and it can be a judgment call on when to report. If in doubt, please report the incident as your experience of the conduct may be connected to a larger issue.

Retaliation for reporting a conduct issue should be reported promptly to the GSC Conduct Team and may result in disciplinary action independent of the response to the original report of disrespectful conduct.

GSC community members should report conduct issues directly to the GSC Conduct Team.

The GSC Conduct Team
consists of:

Tiffany Doherty Title IX
Coordinator Director of Student
Affairs 25 Hall Street Concord,
NH 03301 Phone 603-513-1328
Email:
tiffany.doherty@granite.edu

Maggie Hyndman Deputy Title
IX Coordinator Human Resources
Manager 25 Hall Street Concord,
NH 03301 Phone 603-513-1319
Email:
maggie.hyndman@granite.edu

Peter Conklin Deputy Title IX
Coordinator Director of Safety 25
Hall Street Concord, NH 03301
Phone 603-513-1382 Email:
peter.conklin@granite.edu

GSC faculty and staff should also inform their supervisors of their reporting unless a conflict of interest prevents them from doing so.

For online and anonymous reporting please use the incident report form at:
<http://my.granite.edu/incident-report.form>.

BUILDING SECURITY- SECURITY POLICY STATEMENTS:

Security and Access Procedures: The Director of Facilities, Safety, and Sustainability coordinates with campus staff and janitorial services to maintain security protocols for each academic campus location. These protocols include access procedures for the buildings during the evening hours and on weekends, security of college technology assets, and addressing employee and student safety needs that are specific to that location. The Director of Facilities, Safety and Sustainability with campus staff maintains a key inventory for each center: assigning specific keys to employees and faculty members and ensuring that the keys are returned when appropriate. Keyless security systems are currently installed in Concord, Rochester, Portsmouth,

Conway, Claremont and Manchester locations. Access codes for these systems are assigned to faculty and staff by the Director of Facilities, Safety, and Sustainability.

SECURITY AWARENESS AND CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS:

The Granite State College Safety Committee meets quarterly to discuss safety and security issues in the campus locations and to raise improvement recommendations to the senior management. Membership of the committee is representative of the operational and geographical distribution of the institution. The committee organizes periodic safety awareness trainings for campus staff in their locations and for administrative departments tailored to their responsibilities and needs. These trainings include topics such as: code of conduct, violence in the workplace, safe staffing, and personal safety and crime prevention. Sexual violence trainings are conducted periodically by the Title IX Coordinator.

Faculty are issued a College emergency contact card and given general safety and security information pertinent to the location where they are teaching. This information is shared with students at orientations and also printed in class materials, at the beginning of each term.

Off-Campus Student Organizations: Granite State College does not recognize any off-campus student organizations such as fraternities, sororities, or other student organizations including non-residential organizations.

Alcohol and Drug Policy: Granite State College is committed to maintaining an environment of teaching and learning that is free of illicit drugs and alcohol. The Drug-Free Schools and Community Act Amendments of 1989 require that Granite State College, as a recipient of federal funds, including federally provided student financial aid, notify its students and employees annually that the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol on college property or property rented for the purpose of holding GSC classes is prohibited.

In compliance with the requirements of the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989, all students and employees of Granite State College are notified of the following:

1. The unlawful possession, use, and distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol on any College property or property being used for classes or during college-sponsored activities are prohibited.
2. Students and employees who are found to be in violation of this stated prohibition may be subject to arrest and conviction under the applicable criminal laws of local municipalities, the State of New Hampshire, or the United States. Conviction can result in sanctions including probation, fines, and imprisonment.
3. Students who are found to be in violation of this stated prohibition are subject to discipline in accordance with established College procedures. Discipline may include disciplinary probation or dismissal from the College.
4. Faculty and staff employees who are found to be in violation of the stated prohibition are subject to discipline in accordance with the applicable college employment rules and procedures. Discipline may include probation, suspension, or termination of employment.

In addition to the above requirements, and in accordance with the requirements of the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988, all employees are notified that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession or use of a controlled substance by college employees on college premises, or off our premises while conducting college business, is prohibited. Violation of this policy will result in disciplinary action, up to and including termination, and may have further legal consequences.

Federal Drug Laws

The possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs is prohibited by federal law. Strict penalties are provided for drug convictions, including mandatory prison terms for many offenses. The following information, although not complete, is an overview of Federal penalties for first convictions. All penalties are doubled for any subsequent drug conviction.

A. Denial of Federal Benefits 21 U.S.C. 862

A Federal Drug Conviction may result in the loss of Federal benefits, including school loans, grants, scholarships, contracts, and licenses. Federal Drug Trafficking convictions may result in denial of Federal Benefits for up to 5 years for a first conviction, 10 years for a second conviction, and permanent denial of Federal benefits for a third conviction. Federal Drug convictions for possession may result in denial of Federal benefits for up to 1 year for a first conviction and up to 5 years for subsequent convictions.

B. Forfeiture of Personal Property and Real Estate 21 U.S.C. 853

Any person convicted of a Federal drug offense punishable by more than 1 year in prison shall forfeit to the United States any personal or real property related to the violation, including houses, cars, and other personal belongings. A warrant of seizure is issued and property is seized at the time an individual is arrested on charges that may result in forfeiture.

C. Federal Drug Trafficking Penalties 21 U.S.C. 841

Penalties for Federal Drug Trafficking convictions vary according to the quantity of the controlled substance involved in the transaction. The list below is a sample of the range and severity of federal penalties imposed for first convictions. Penalties for subsequent convictions are twice as severe. If death or serious bodily injury results from the use of a controlled substance which has been illegally distributed, the person convicted on federal charges of distributing the substance faces a mandatory life sentence and fines ranging up to \$8 million.

Persons convicted on Federal charges of drug trafficking within 1,000 feet of a University (21 U.S.C. 845a) face penalties of prison terms and fines which are twice as high as the regular penalties for the offense, with a mandatory prison sentence of at least 1 year.

D. Federal Drug Possession Penalties

Persons convicted on Federal charges of possessing any controlled substance face penalties of up to 1 year in prison and a mandatory fine of no less than \$1,000 up to a maximum of \$100,000. Second convictions are punishable by not less than 15 days but not more than 2 years in prison and a minimum fine of \$2,500. Subsequent convictions are punishable by not less than 90 days but not more than 3 years in prison and a minimum fine of \$5,000.

New Hampshire State Laws

The legal drinking age in New Hampshire is 21. If you are under 21, it is illegal to

- (1) Have in your personal possession any alcoholic beverages,
- (2) Misrepresent your age for purpose of obtaining alcoholic beverages,
- (3) Drive in a car having alcoholic beverages except when accompanied by a parent, guardian, and spouse 21 years of age,
- (4) Be in an area where alcoholic beverages are served unless accompanied by person 21 years of age.

Penalty: fine and/or time in jail.

It is illegal for anyone to

- (1) Sell, give away or procure alcoholic beverage to a minor or individual who is intoxicated
- (2) Charge for alcoholic beverages without a license
- (3) Manufacture, sell, possess or use a falsified ID
- (4) To lend a driver’s license to be used for unlawful purpose.

Penalty: fine and/or jail sentences.

Substance	Amount	Penalty – First Conviction
Heroin	1 kg or more	Prison: not less than 10 years, Not more than life. Fine: up to \$4 million.
Cocaine	5 kg or more	
Crack Cocaine	50 gm or more	
Methamphetamine	100 gm or more	
PCP	100 gm or more	
LSD	10 gm or more	
Marijuana	1000 kg or more	
Heroin	100-999 gm	Prison: not less than 5 years, Not more than 40 years. Fine: up to \$2 million.
Cocaine	500-4,999 gm	
Crack Cocaine	5-49 gm	
Methamphetamine	10-99 gm	
PCP	10-99 gm	
LSD	1-10 gm	
Marijuana	100-1000 kg	

Amphetamines	Any amount	Prison: up to 5 years. Fine: up to \$250,000
Barbiturates	Any amount	
Marijuana	50-100 kg	Prison: up to 20 years. Fine: up to \$1 million
Hashish	10-100 kg	
Hash Oil	1-100 kg	
Marijuana	Less than 50 kg	Prison: up to 5 years. Fine: up to \$250,000
Hashish	Less than 10 kg	
Hash Oil	Less than 1 kg	

(DWI) Driving While Intoxicated and Driving Under the Influence (DUI)

You may be found guilty of DWI if you drive a vehicle while you have a 0.08% blood alcohol concentration if 21 years of age or 0.02% if under the age of 21.

Unlawful Possession

Any person under 21 years of age who has in their possession any alcoholic beverages is guilty of a violation and will be fined a minimum of \$250. Any second and/or subsequent offenses will be fined at least \$500.

A penalty assessment fee of 17% will be added to the above fines.

If you are under the age of 21 and are found guilty of illegal possession of alcohol you will be given a probationary driver’s license until 21 years of age. Any subsequent alcohol violations will result in suspension of driver’s license.

It is a violation for a minor not only to possess alcohol, but also to be intoxicated or have a BAC level of .02 or more (internal possession of alcohol). Penalty: a fine and may suspend driver’s license or privilege to drive.

Description of Health Risks

Serious health and personal risks are associated with the use of illegal drugs, prescription drugs and abuse of alcohol. Most people take prescription medication responsibly. When misused or abused, prescriptions drugs can be as dangerous as illegal drugs. They may include temporary or permanent physical or mental impairment, and injury or death. Use and abuse of such substances may also give rise to conduct which causes injury, death or damage to the user/abuser or to the person or property of others, resulting in criminal or civil prosecution and liability. Use and

abuse of such substances may also lead to unsafe and/or nonconsensual sex, unwanted pregnancy, and may cause defects, injury or death in unborn children. Consequences may also include temporary or permanent loss of educational or employment opportunities.

1. Drugs and the Body—Narcotics (ex. Heroin, OxyContin, Vicodin, Percocet)

There are legal and illegal narcotics. Narcotics are effective in pain control and for other medical purposes when prescribed by a physician and used as directed. Use is often diverted however, which can produce multiple problems as narcotics are highly addictive and often associated in drug dependency and overdoses.

Effects—The user may experience initial euphoria, followed by drowsiness and nausea. Someone under the influence may have constricted pupils, watery eyes and a “dazed” look.

Risks—There is a risk of overdose with narcotics and users may develop slow, shallow breathing, clammy skin, loss of appetite and weight. Overdose can lead to possible death without intervention. Narcotics are highly addictive and may require inpatient treatment to safely detoxify the body.

2. Depressants (Barbiturates, Benzodiazepines)

Depressants can also be legal and illegal. The most popular legal depressant is alcohol (see below). Depressants slow the central nervous system and may be prescribed by a physician to induce sleep, reduce stress, or help control anxiety. There is a danger of overdosing with depressants.

Effects—The user may experience some relaxation, calmness, drowsiness and even euphoria. In high levels the user may experience confusion, disorientation and impaired motor coordination, including slurred speech and loss of balance.

Risks—Overdose may produce shallow breathing, clammy skin, weak and rapid pulse, coma and possible death. Risk of overdose is increased when the person combines depressant drugs (intentionally or accidentally).

3. Stimulants (Cocaine; Methamphetamine e.g., Ritalin; Amphetamines e.g., Adderall)

Stimulants speed up the mental and physical processes of the body. Historically they have been used both in their legal (nicotine and caffeine and in the treatment of ADD/ADHD) and illegal forms. These substances help keep people awake, provide more energy, and suppress appetite. They have also been prescribed by physicians to increase enhance focus and concentration in individuals with ADD/ADHD. These drugs can be addictive and can produce withdrawal symptoms if stopped.

Effects—The user may experience an increased heart rate, increased energy and increased alertness. Users may also find they have an increased blood pressure, excessive talkativeness, and increased anxiety. In large doses, users find loss of coordination, dizziness, anxiety, cardiac and respiratory distress, and seizures, among other concerns.

Risks—Increase in body temperature, hallucinations, convulsions and possible death.

4. Hallucinogens (Mushrooms, LSD, PCP)

These are drugs that alter a person’s state of mind and mood. Some types produce hallucinations, causing the person to hear, see, and smell things that are not real. Dissociative drugs do not cause hallucinations, but can cause the person to feel disassociated with their body, or feel detached

from his/her surroundings.

Effects—Users may experience illusions or hallucinations. They may become confused, experience panic, anxiety, depression, and poor perception of time and distance.

Risks—Users may experience respiratory failure or death due to careless or accidental behaviors.

5. Dissociative Drugs (Ketamine, PCP)

Dissociative drugs can cause a person to feel disassociated from their body, or feel detached from their surroundings.

Effects—Users may experience feelings of detachment and distortions of space, time and body. They may become confused, experience panic, anxiety, depression, feelings of invulnerability or exaggerated strength.

Risks—Users can exhibit violent behavior, loss of coordination, severe muscle contractions, kidney damage, convulsions and possible death.

6. Predatory Drugs (Rohypnol, GHB)

These drugs are considered predatory because of their sedative affects. They can leave an individual with no recollection of what happened. They are colorless and odorless and when mixed with soda, alcohol and other beverage become virtually undetectable. They metabolize quickly and can become difficult to detect in as little as 12 hours.

Effects—Causes distortion in perception, delirium and amnesia.

Risks—Incapacitates user and can cause coma and seizures and amnesia. These drugs are linked with sexual assault.

7. Club Drugs (Ecstasy and Molly)

Ecstasy comes in a tablet or capsule form. It is a synthetic drug that has stimulating and psychoactive properties similar to methamphetamine.

Effects—Can cause increased euphoria, energy and emotional warmth as well as distortion in time perception and tactile experiences. It can also cause nausea, chills, sweating and muscle cramps.

Risks—Users can experience impaired memory and learning, paranoia, psychotic behavior, hyperthermia, cardiac and liver toxicity, along with renal failure and death.

7. Cannabis (Marijuana, Hashish)

These drugs are illegal though conversations for legalization or decriminalization occur throughout the country regularly.

Effects—Users may experience euphoria, relaxation and/or drowsiness and an increased appetite. Short-term effects may include impaired short-term memory, impaired concentration, and attention. Long-term effects may include addiction (both psychological and physical), anxiety and memory loss. Users also report lack of motivation or difficulty setting and reaching goals.

Risks—There is little risk of overdose however there is a risk of an increasing tolerance which can lead to increased use. There are also medical complications such as: increased risk of respiratory infections, emphysema, certain cancers, and fertility issues.

8. Steroids (Anabolic)

Anabolic steroids are synthetic substances similar to the male sex hormone testosterone.

They are generally taken orally or injected. Steroids are often abused to build muscle or enhance

performance.

Effects—using steroids can cause liver damage, water retention, and high blood pressure for both men and women. Side effects for men include shrinking testicles, baldness, breast development and infertility. For women, side effects include facial hair, male patterned baldness, menstrual changes and deepened voice.

Risks—Abuse by adolescents can prematurely end their growth spurt causing them to remain shorter in height than they would have been. There is also the potential for fatal liver cysts, liver cancer, and blood clotting problems, cholesterol changes and hypertension which can lead to heart attack or stroke. It has also been suggested that high dose use can increase aggression.

9. Alcohol

The Food and Drug Administration defines low-risk drinking as:

- No more than 1 drink per day for women (if daily)
- No more than 2 drinks per day for men (if daily)
- No more than 3 drinks for women, 4 drinks for men on any given day

Alcohol is a depressant drug that is legal in the United States for those over the age of 21 years. Small quantities of alcohol (low-risk) have for a legal-aged user has not been linked to any increased health risks, and in some cases, has been credited with some health benefits.

However, higher quantities (high-risk use) have been associated with increased risk for breast and colon cancer and in heart disease, as well as with a variety of unintentional consequences.

Effects—The users may experience a general relaxation, mild reduction in inhibitions and some impairment in judgment in low-risk amounts. Higher risk quantities may result in the user having greater impairment in judgment, alertness and coordination.

Risks—High-risk amounts can increase risk for:

- Risk taking behaviors (example: sexual, driving)
- Alcohol poisoning which can include: passing out (coma or becoming unconscious) nausea/vomiting and memory loss (black outs)
- Hostility or other behavior changes.
- Dependence and/or addiction
- Uncharacteristic family, school, work and/or legal problems
- Health problems such as cancers, health disease and cirrhosis of the liver
- Unintentional injuries and death
- Birth and developmental defects if exposed during pregnancy

Additionally, alcohol taken with other drugs can intensify the effects of the drug, alter the desired effect of the drug and can cause nausea, sweating, severe headaches, convulsions and death by overdose.

Alcohol/Drug Abuse Education Programs: Drug and alcohol addiction is a complex disease that requires professional intervention to successfully mitigate. Granite State College employees are encouraged to engage the University System of New Hampshire Employee Assistance Program at: http://usnh.edu/hr/health-wellness/eap_faq.html

This program is a free service to employees and offers a wide range of support programs to meet a variety of life challenges.

Alcohol/Drug Assistance Services: The College utilizes a system of community referrals if a student is in need of services. Staff members are key links in the communities where we are located and a network of medical, psychological, and human services agencies are accessible in local areas.

Disclosure of Disciplinary Actions: Granite State College will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence, or a non-forcible sex offense, the results of any disciplinary hearing conducted by the college against the student who is the alleged perpetrator of the crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of the crime or offense, Granite State College will provide the results of the disciplinary hearing to the victim's next of kin, if so requested.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EVACUTATION

Granite State is committed to the safety of the college community. The following emergency response procedures are used to inform the Granite State College community of imminent threats to health and safety.

EMERGENCY NOTIFICATIONS:

In the event of a confirmed emergency or significant event involving an immediate threat to the health and safety of students or staff occurring on campus, Granite State College will notify the greater college community unless issuing a notification will compromise efforts to mitigate the emergency. Emergency messages will include information on what has occurred and instructions on what to do next.

Granite State College partners with local law enforcement, our USNH sister campuses, and the NH Department of Emergency Management to confirm the severity of emergency situations. Due to frequent travel between campuses by our community, notifications will be made to the entire community even if they only affect one location. Emergency notifications will inform the community of the nature of the emergency, impacts on College operations, and recommendations on responses or resources as necessary. The emergency notification system is initiated by the Director of Facilities, Safety, and Sustainability or his/her designee in consultation with college leadership as necessary.

Emergency notifications and updates may be distributed to the campus through any one or more of the following mechanisms

- **UNH Alerts (Rave)** a free service that automatically sends a brief text message alerting the community regarding an emergency situation on the Granite State Campus to email accounts or cell phones. (sign up for alerts today at [https:// alert.unh.edu](https://alert.unh.edu))
- Local media outlets including WMUR-TV and WOKQ radio
- Granite State College's email system
- **Granite State College's website** (my.granite.edu)

TIMELY WARNINGS:

In compliance with the **Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act)**, the University of New Hampshire Police Department (UNHPD) will post **timely warnings** for the University Community to notify members of the community about serious or continuing crimes that occur on campus. Having knowledge of such crimes will assist community members in making informed decisions about their personal safety and in preventing similar crimes from occurring. These warnings will be posted if a serious crime on campus constitutes an on-going or continuing threat to the community. These crimes may be reported to the local police department, a campus authority, the Coordinator or Public Safety Security Services at 603-862-1427, or the Director of Facilities Safety and Sustainability at 603-513-1382.

The decision to issue a timely warning shall be decided on a case-by-case basis in compliance with the Clery Act. The decision is made by the Director of Facilities, Safety and Sustainability and the coordinator of public safety security services, considering all available facts, whether the crime is considered a serious or continuing threat to students or employees and the possible risk of compromising law enforcement efforts.

Granite State College may issue timely warnings for the following incidents:

- Criminal Homicide
- Sex Offenses
- Aggravated Assault
- Robbery
- Burglary
- Motor Vehicle Theft
- Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, or Stalking
- Hate Crimes
- Major incidents of Arson
- Other crimes as determined necessary by the Director of Facilities and Security.

Granite State College does not issue timely warnings for the above listed crimes if:

- The subject(s) apprehended and the threat of imminent danger to the GSC Community has been mitigate by the apprehension.
- If a report was not filed with the College or the college was not notified by local police in a manner that would allow the department to post a “timely” warning to the community”. Unless there are extenuating circumstances, a report that is filed more than five days after the date of the alleged incident may not allow Granite State College to post a “timely” warning to the community. This type of situation will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

Timely warnings and updates may be distributed to the campus through any one or more of the following mechanisms:

- **UNH Alerts (Rave)** a free service that automatically sends a brief text message alerting the community regarding an emergency situation on the Granite State Campus to email accounts or cell phones. (sign up for alerts today at [https:// alert.unh.edu](https://alert.unh.edu))

- Local media outlets including WMUR-TV and WOKQ radio
- Granite State College’s email system
- **Granite State College’s website** (my.granite.edu)

A copy of the timely warning will be filed in the corresponding case file.

Granite State College may also issue **Safety Alerts**”, when necessary, to apprise the Granite State community of safety issues and concerns. These “safety bulletins” will include safety tips and recommendations to follow so that the Granite State Community can make informed decisions about personal safety.

EVACUATION PROCEDURES:

Each Granite State College location has evacuation plans posted in classrooms, office suites, common areas, and other appropriate locations. Evacuation plans clearly show primary and secondary exit routes from the facility, outside assembly areas, and any areas of refuge for persons with disabilities. Evacuation plans are developed in coordination with local fire departments. **When a fire alarm sounds please evacuate the building.**

For locations where staff or other regular users are disabled and require special assistance to evacuate, a NFPA Personal Emergency Evacuation Checklist will be developed for that person. This checklist will plan for GSC and first responder assistance in the event of an emergency.

Emergency Management Team at Granite State College

Emergency management decisions at Granite State College are the responsibility of the Director of Facilities, Safety, and Sustainability in consultation with the Coordinator for Public Safety Security Services, operational and administrative managers as necessary. Granite State College relies on local first responders to manage incidents that require fire, life safety, or police services.

TESTING AND EVALUATION:

Granite State College tests the UNH Alerts system and reviews the Emergency Operations Plan annually.

Training is a critical factor in successful emergency management in the event of an incident. The following training schedule will be coordinated by the Director of Facilities Safety and Sustainability in cooperation with department managers:

- yearly in-service awareness training for all departments and locations
- employee onboarding awareness training
- ICS-100 and/or IS-700 training for GSC staff with assigned responsibilities in the emergency operations plan
- yearly table-top exercise with department managers to familiarize emergency operations implementation

Additional exercises and coordinated trainings will be arranged as necessary, particularly to help prepare for hazards of special concern (e.g., approaching hurricane, disease outbreak, civil unrest).

REPORTING LAWS AND POLICIES

Granite State College encourages accurate and prompt reporting of all crimes to Granite State College and local law enforcement for the campus location they are visiting. This includes situations when the victim of such crime elects or is unable to make such a report.

Under NH State Law, College Officials must report crimes including hazing, child and elder abuse and treatment given for gunshot wounds. In addition, there is a legal duty on the part of employees at GSC to report suspected cases of sexual harassment of students by employees to supervisor or the Title IX coordinator. Granite State College will help the victims to report, if asked to do so.

Campus Sex Crime Prevention Act and Duty to Report

Under the federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act, sex offenders who are otherwise required to register in a state must notify the state of each institution of higher education at which the offender is employed, enrolled as a student, or carries on a vocation. If a registered sex offender is employed, enrolled, or carries on a vocation at Granite State College, the State of New Hampshire must promptly notify Granite State College and the local police departments. Under RSA 651-B:4 (Duty to Report), convicted sex offenders who are working with or without compensation at, or enrolled for classes at Granite State College, must register with the local Police Department. Failure to register is considered a misdemeanor. Members of the GSC community who wish to obtain information regarding registered sex offenders can review the registry by visiting the New Hampshire Registration of Sexual Offenders website at <http://www.nh.gov/safety/divisions/nhsp/offenders/disclaimer.html>

GENDER-BASED AND SEXUAL MISCONDUCT POLICIES

Members of the GSC community, guests and visitors have the right to be free from all forms of gender and sex-based discrimination, examples of which can include acts of sexual violence, sexual harassment, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. This policy applies to all students, staff, and faculty of GSC regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity.

Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, 20 U.S.C. Section 1681 is a federal civil rights law prohibiting the discrimination on the basis of sex in education programs and activities. Title IX states that:

No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.

All members of the campus community are expected to conduct themselves in a manner that does not infringe upon the rights of others. Granite State College maintains a zero tolerance policy for gender-based sexual misconduct and sex-based discrimination. When an allegation of sexual misconduct is brought to the College's attention, steps will be taken to address the effects

of the alleged misconduct and prevent its recurrence, including the possibility of serious sanctions to ensure that such actions are never repeated.

SEXUAL ASSAULT, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE AND STALKING

If an individual would like to file a report of sexual harassment, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and/or stalking they should contact the Title IX Coordinator or the following designated staff for information and assistance. A student or employee who reports to Granite State College that s/he has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or any form of sexual violence whether it occurred on or off campus, will be provided with a written explanation of his or her rights. In addition, the Title IX Coordinator will be informed of any and all reports and will coordinate, as appropriate, with local police, or other campus staff only on a need- to know basis.

Prevention of retaliation: No employee or agent of Granite State College shall retaliate, intimidate, threaten, coerce, or otherwise discriminate against any individual for exercising their rights or responsibilities under the Campus SaVE Act. Title IX already prohibits such retaliation.

All new and incoming students and employees will be informed about primary prevention and awareness programs and learn that Granite State College prohibits domestic and dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or any form of sexual violence. The definitions of these violations are covered later in this publication and New Hampshire RSA links below.

Definitions of consent:

Consent: New Hampshire law RSA 632-A describes the circumstances where sexual activity is not considered consensual. The safest, least ambiguous way to seek and receive consent is to use words. If you want consent, ask verbally and require a verbal answer. Do not rely on gestures, facial expressions or vague/non-specific verbal answers. There should be mutual agreement based on shared desire for specific sexual activities and mutual discussion and awareness of the possible consequences for sexual activity. Remaining open, respectful, and accepting of each partner's expressing of agreement or disagreement to engage in sexual activity.

GSC definition of Affirmative Consent: Affirmative consent is the affirmative, conscious, and voluntary agreement to engage in sexual activity. It is the responsibility of each person involved in the sexual activity to ensure that they have affirmative consent of the other or others to engage in the sexual activity. Lack of protest or resistance does not mean consent, nor does silence mean consent. Affirmative consent must be ongoing throughout a sexual activity and can be revoked at any time. The existence of a dating relationship between the parties involved, or the fact of past sexual relations between them, should never by itself be assumed to be an indicator of consent.

If you are a victim of sexual assault or any form of sexual violence, you may choose to:

- Contact confidential support resources such as a local counseling center or crisis center for sexual assault to discuss your options. Advocates can accompany you to the hospital and court and provide ongoing support and assistance.

- Call 911. Once a victim reports the crime, police will begin an investigation.
- Seek medical attention. Emergency departments throughout NH can examine and treat any injuries you may have received. Emergency rooms can also prescribe emergency antibiotics to prevent the spread of some STDs as well as emergency contraceptives to prevent unwanted pregnancy.
- Complete a Sexual Assault Forensic Examination Kit. This kit, provided by the NH Attorney General's Office free of charge to the victim, collects evidence that could be helpful if you decide to report the assault to the police. Kits can be completed in any NH Emergency Department without charge to the victim, even if the victim chooses not to proceed legally. If you are thinking about completing a kit, please note the following:
 - Most NH Hospitals employ specially trained Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANE). Some SANEs need to be called in to the hospital, so it may be helpful for victims (or advocates) to call ahead to notify the hospital that a victim will be arriving.
 - Evidence diminishes over time. Time, washing, changing one's clothes or cleaning up after the assault will all increase the likelihood that valuable evidence will be destroyed. However, anyone reporting a sexual assault to emergency department personnel should be offered the option of completing an evidence collection kit up to 5 days after the assault. It's important to bring a complete change of clothing if at all possible. Clothing worn at the time of the assault may contain evidence and will, in all likelihood be taken as part of the kit.
 - Victims may choose to complete the kit anonymously. The kit will be referenced with an identification number and stored by the State for 60 days. At any time during this period the victim can report the crime and the kit will be brought forward to the NH Crime Lab for analysis.
 - N.H. hospitals are required to immediately call an advocate from the local crisis center whenever someone seeks services for sexual assault. It is your choice whether or not to speak with s/he at that time.
 - Receive testing for date rape drugs. If you believe that you may have been drugged as part of the assault, you can ask emergency department staff to test for the presence of drugs in your system. Because date rape drugs decompose quickly within your system, blood tests must be done within 48 hours of ingesting the substance. A urine test may contain evidence up to 72 hours after ingestion. Results of these tests will not be made available to a victim unless a police report is filed.
 - Receive follow-up testing and care for pregnancy and/or STD's.

- At any time you may contact GSC Title IX Coordinator.

Tiffany Doherty
Title IX Coordinator
Director of Student Affairs
Phone 603-513-1328
TTY Users: 7-1-1 or 800-735-2964 (Relay NH)
Email: tiffany.doherty@granite.edu
Mailing Address:
25 Hall Street
Concord NH 03301

Reporting sexual violence incidents gives GSC the opportunity to take action. In doing so, some disclosures have to be made in order to allow GSC to assure the safety of the campus community and students and therefore, reporting the incident may necessitate a police investigation, or a GSC investigation. You may request that no investigation be pursued which will be carefully considered by GSC. Honoring such requests may limit GSC ability to respond fully to the incident and still, there are situations in which GSC must override your request for confidentiality in order to maintain a safe community.

Sexual assault, relationship abuse, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking are violations of student code of conduct at GSC. Unwanted sexual contact New Hampshire RSA 632-A:1, and sexual misconduct RSA 632-A:1 (V), are violations of law. These violations of student code of conduct and violations of law are prohibited at GSC. Students who learn of an incident involving a member of the GSC community are encouraged to report all cases of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking or any form of sexual violence to the Title IX Coordinator or the local police department.

In accordance with the US Department of Education, Office of Civil Rights guidelines, “responsible employees” who learn of an incident involving a member of the GSC community must report incidents of sexual violence to the Title IX coordinator. A “responsible employee” is defined by the Office of Civil Rights as an employee, who has the authority to take action to redress sexual violence, who has been given the duty of reporting incidents of sexual violence or any other misconduct by students to the Title IX Coordinator or other appropriate school designee, or to whom a student could reasonably believe has the authority or duty.” Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act of 2013. See <http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/docs/qa-201404-title-ix-pdf> for complete text of the US Department of Education, Office of Civil Rights “Questions and Answers on Title IX and Sexual Violence,” guidance document dated April 29, 2014.

Role and Responsibilities of the Title IX Coordinator

The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for overseeing all policies, procedures and processes for Title IX. The Title IX coordinator will ensure the resolution of Title IX complaints, including educating the school community on how to file a complaint alleging a violation of Title IX, investigating complaints, and ensuring that complaints are resolved promptly and appropriately.

They will identify and address any systemic patterns or problems that arise during the reviews of such complaints. The coordinator also is responsible for putting into place training and education programs that work to prevent sexual harassment and sexual violence in the college.

Getting Help and Reporting Options for Victims of Sexual Misconduct

GSC encourages anyone who has been a victim of sexual misconduct to reach out for support and to report what occurred. Some reporting options will be able to maintain confidentiality, while other options can maintain your privacy but not guarantee confidentiality because of federal regulations. Students always have the choice to pursue these options individually or simultaneously. If a student is unsure about which option is right for them, they can discuss this with a crisis center advocate (at a number listed below) or call anonymously the Title IX Coordinator who can share in detail what choices they have to take action, should they choose to do so. Students can also file an anonymous incident report online. <http://my.granite.edu/incident-report-form>

Confidential Reporting and Support Services for Victims

College Reporting Options

It is important to know that all GSC staff and faculty are required to inform the Title IX Coordinator of any notice of sexual harassment, or sexual misconduct. Students may report directly any incidents to the following college officials:

Tiffany Doherty
Title IX Coordinator
Director of Student Affairs
25 Hall Street
Concord, NH 03301
Phone 603-513-1328
Email: tiffany.doherty@granite.edu

Maggie Hyndman
Deputy Title IX Coordinator
Human Resources Manager
25 Hall Street
Concord, NH 03301
Phone 603-513-1319
Email: maggie.hyndman@granite.edu

Peter Conklin
Deputy Title IX Coordinator
Director of Safety
25 Hall Street
Concord, NH 03301
Phone 603-513-1382
Email: peter.conklin@granite.edu

The Title IX Coordinator will work to coordinate resources and support, and inform the victim of their options for pursuing a complaint. If a victim reports an incident, but requests to maintain confidentiality or requests that no investigation or disciplinary action be taken, the college will weigh that request against the college's obligation to provide a safe, non-discriminatory environment for all students, including the victim. There may be circumstances in which the college may not be able to honor the victim's request.

SHARPP TIPS ON BEING AN EFFECTIVE BYSTANDER

<http://www.unh.edu/sharpp/bystander>

Sexual assault and relationship abuse impact many people on college campuses. Nationally, it's estimated that one in five women will be sexually assaulted in their lifetimes and that they are most vulnerable between the ages of 16 and 24. College aged men and women also experience relationship abuse at high rates. As a bystander, you may wonder what you can do to help.

GSC students are Active Bystanders

Most people don't commit sexual assault or hurt their partners. Celebrating that is one part of the solution. Another important part is learning to recognize the signs when someone is in danger and stepping in to prevent it. This is called being an active bystander. Active bystanders learn how to recognize and safely intervene in potentially dangerous situations. Sometimes this means distracting someone who appears to be targeting someone who is too drunk to consent. Other times, it means reaching out to GSC staff or the police for help.

Some simple steps to becoming an Active Bystander:

- **Notice the situation:** Be aware of your surroundings.
- **Interpret it as a problem:** Do I recognize that someone needs help?
- **Feel responsible to act:** See yourself as being part of the solution to help.
- **Know what to do:** Educate yourself on what to do.
- **Intervene safely:** Take action but be sure to keep yourself safe.

How to Intervene Safely:

- **Tell another person.** Being with others is a good idea when a situation looks dangerous.
- **Ask a victim if he/she is okay.** Provide options and a listening ear.
- **Ask the person if he/she wants to leave.** Make sure that he/she gets home safely.

- **Call the police (911)** or someone else in authority or yell for help.
- **Or call the National Sexual Assault Hotline at 1.800.656.HOPE.**

What can my friends and I do to be safe?

Acting as a community helps GSC be a safe place. Remember these tips when you are out...

Have a plan.

Talk with your friends about your plans for the night **BEFORE** you go out. Do you feel like *drinking*? Are you interested in *hooking up*? Where do you want to go? Having a clear plan ahead of time helps friends look after one another.

Go out together.

Go out as a group and come home as a group; never separate and never leave your friend(s) behind.

Watch out for others.

If you are walking at night with friends and notice a woman walking by herself in the same direction, ask her to join you so she doesn't have to walk alone.

Diffuse situations.

If you see a friend coming on too strong to someone who may be too drunk to make a consensual decision, interrupt, distract, or redirect the situation. If you are too embarrassed or shy to speak out, get someone else to step in.

Trust your instincts.

If a situation or person doesn't seem "right" to you, trust your gut and remove yourself, if possible, from the situation.

Confidential Reporting and Support Services for Victims:

If a student would like to speak to someone confidentially, meaning that it will not be reported to the college or law enforcement, they can receive confidential counseling and support from local crisis centers in each campus location. A licensed social worker, psychologist, health center employee, or licensed pastoral counselor can also provide confidential support and services. Granite State College does not have on-campus health or counseling services in any of our regional centers, therefore we partner with local crisis centers to assist victims in receiving the confidential support they need.

Organization Contact Information

NH Coalition against Domestic and Sexual Violence Domestic Violence Hotline 1-866-644-3574, Sexual Assault Hotline 1-800-277-5570

Crisis Center of Central New Hampshire (Manchester, Concord) 24-Hour Crisis Line: 1-866-841-6229

Turning Points Network (Claremont, Sullivan County) 24 Hour Crisis Line 1-800-639-3130

Sexual Assault Support Services SASS (Portsmouth and Rochester) 24-Hour Hotline: 888-747-7070

Starting Point (Conway, Wolfeboro) 24-Hour Support Line: 800-336-3795

National Domestic Violence Hotline 1-800-799-7233 | 1-800-787-3224 (TTY)

Medical Support Services:

The health and safety of students is the college's primary concern. Survivors should take care of their immediate personal safety first.

Call 911 if you are in immediate danger.

The first thing to do is to get to a safe place. Contact a friend, family member, a crisis center or local law enforcement to ensure your safety. This does not mean that you have to "report" the details of the incident unless you choose to. This is about your being safe.

Get Medical Attention

It is extremely important that you seek medical attention as soon as possible, preferably within 72 hours, because depending on the nature of the assault you might be injured internally as well as externally. Prompt medical examinations can test for pregnancy, STDs, HIV, and venereal disease. A medical examination can also secure valuable evidence that could be used later if you wish to have the assailant prosecuted. The patient is in charge of this exam and every step of the medical/forensic examination is optional. The choice to report and prosecute is yours, but physical evidence is difficult to collect unless you seek medical attention promptly. Sometimes your initial instincts to drink, bathe, brush your teeth, comb your hair, even change your clothes, while natural, will eliminate evidence.

A Sexual Assault Forensic Examination Kit, provided by the NH Attorney General's Office, may be requested at no charge. You do not need to provide proof of insurance to request the kit. The Sexual Assault Forensic Examination Kit collects evidence that could be helpful if you decide to report the assault to the police within the following 60 days. Kits can be completed in any NH Emergency Department without charge to the victim, even if the victim chooses not to proceed legally.

If you are thinking about completing a kit, note that you may choose to complete the kit anonymously. The kit will be referenced with an identification number and stored by the State for 3 months. At any time during this period, the victim can report the crime and the kit will be brought forward to the NH Crime Lab for analysis.

Note: Hospitals may alert a law enforcement agency of a reported sexual assault. A police officer may ask you to file a report, which you may decline to do.

Call a local crisis center for support.

Advocates from crisis centers are available twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week to help survivors with any and all needs including seeking medical attention, reporting an assault and seeking emotional support. They can help support throughout the emergency rape crisis treatment and emergency medical services, as well as the coordination of accompanying the victim to the hospital, police, etc. as requested. New Hampshire Hospital Directory

Other Support Services:

- SurvJustice – <http://survjustice.org/>
- Pandora's Project – <http://pandys.org/>
- GLBTQ Domestic Violence Project <http://glbtqdv.org/>
- Rape Abuse & Incest National Network (RAINN) <https://www.rainn.org/get-help>

Law Enforcement Reporting Options

Students have the right to file a criminal complaint and a Title IX complaint simultaneously. To file a report with law enforcement, contact your local law enforcement agency.

For all emergencies, DIAL 911

Claremont Police: 542-9538

Manchester Police: 668-8711

Concord Police: 225-8600

Nashua Police: 594-3500

Conway Police: 356-5715

Portsmouth Police: 427-1500

Rochester Police: 330-7127

Littleton Police: 444-2422

Timely Warning Reporting Obligations

Victims of sexual misconduct should also be aware that college administrators must issue immediate timely warnings for incidents reported to them that may pose a substantial threat of bodily harm or danger to members of the campus community. The College will make every effort to ensure that a victim's name and other identifying information is not disclosed, while still providing enough information for community members to make safety decisions in light of the danger.

Sexual Misconduct Investigation and Procedures

For the purposes of the conduct process, an individual filing a report/complaint is referred to as the complainant; an individual accused of sexual misconduct is referred to as respondent. Once the Title IX Coordinator receives notice of sexual misconduct, the College will take immediate action to provide prompt and equitable resolution of complaint. We will work with the complainant to provide remedies on and off campus to protect him or her from further sexual harassment or retaliation from the alleged perpetrator and his/her associates. Such remedies could include: Altering academic schedules, withdrawing from/retake a class without penalty, no contact orders, no trespass orders, increased security measures

The College will inform and obtain consent from the complainant before beginning an investigation. If the complainant requests confidentiality or asks that the complaint not be

pursued, we will take reasonable steps to investigate and respond, however the ability to respond may be limited. If the complainant continues to ask that his/her name not be revealed, the request will be evaluated in the context of our responsibility to provide a safe and no discriminatory environment for all students. The privacy of all parties to a complaint of sexual misconduct must be respected, except insofar as it interferes with the college's obligation to fully investigate allegations of sexual misconduct.

If there is a report of an act of alleged sexual misconduct, and there is evidence that a felony has occurred, local police will be notified. This does not mean charges will be automatically filed or that a victim must speak with the police, but the institution is legally required to notify law enforcement authorities.

Investigation and Resolution Process

If the complainant decides to move forward with the conduct process, the Title IX Coordinator will conduct a preliminary investigation to determine if there is reasonable cause to believe specific policies have been violated. When reasonable cause has been determined, both the complainant and respondent will receive notification that an investigation has been initiated. Both parties will be informed of their due process/equitable rights, the timeframe for the investigation and resolution, interim remedial steps and possible sanctions.

Both the complainant and the respondent may have an advisor of their choosing present in any meeting or interview throughout the process. The advisor may not disrupt the meeting/interview, either verbally or nonverbally, and may not participate in any capacity other than advisor and observer. The advisor does not represent the complainant or respondent at any point in the process.

The investigation will be conducted by a trained Title IX investigator who will interview the complainant, respondent, and other witnesses. Throughout the investigation and resolution process, the preponderance of the evidence ("more likely than not") standard will be used. The investigator will provide a report with findings and recommendations to the Title IX Coordinator.

The Title IX Coordinator will determine the response to findings and whether a sanction will be imposed. If the possible sanctions include suspension or expulsion, the respondent will be given further opportunity to respond to the findings and present additional evidence prior to imposition of a sanction.

Actions and Sanctions that can be imposed: One or more of the following actions or sanctions may be applied through the conduct investigation or resolution process:

- 1. Written Warning:** A written reprimand for violation of a specific nature, including a warning that continuation or repetition of prohibited conduct may be cause for additional disciplinary action.
- 2. Exclusion/Removal from College Activity/Event/Class:** A person given this sanction may be barred from attending a College sponsored activity, event, or class, for a specified period of time, not to exceed 180 days. These restrictions may be extended to participation in online events sponsored by the College.

3. **No Contact Order:** A “no contact” order can be applied to an individual barring them from further contact with a specified person, group, or location. For the latter, if necessary, a no trespass order may be filed with the police.
4. **Restitution:** The College may require restitution for damage, destruction, or theft of College or other property. These charges may not be in excess of the damage or loss incurred and may be imposed together with other sanctions.
5. **Probationary Suspension:** A student may be suspended from the College for a specified period of time, not to exceed one year. The student while suspended shall not participate in any College sponsored activity and will be barred from College premises. Revocation of suspension requires a meeting with the Director of Student Affairs. Students suspended from the College are not entitled to refunds for tuition or fees associated with their interrupted enrollment.
6. **Dismissal and Expulsion from the College:** Permanent separation of the student from the College. A permanent transcript notation is mandatory. As the most severe action of the institution, dismissal and expulsion must be recommended to, confirmed by, and officially imposed under the authority of the Vice President of Student and Administrative Services. Students expelled from the College are not entitled to refunds for tuition or fees associated with their interrupted enrollment.

Outcomes and Appeals

The complainant and the respondent will be concurrently notified in writing of the outcome. In accordance with the Clery Act, this will include the name of the accused student, the violations for which the student was found responsible (if any), and any sanctions imposed.

Either party may appeal the decision. Appeals must be submitted in writing to the Vice President for Student and Administrative Services within 10 working days of the initial decision. The Vice President for Student and Administrative Services will respond in 10 business days to the appeal. The outcome of the appeal is a final decision.

Community Education

The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for periodic educational programs on issues relevant to the College’s Gender-Based and Sexual Misconduct Policies. These programs are open to participation from the entire College Community. In consultation with the Department of Human Resources, the Title IX Coordinator is responsible for mandatory staff and faculty trainings concerning these policies, reporting processes, and victim resources.

DEFINITIONS:

In addition to the statistical profile presented at the web address and in this document, a list of definitions is included and provides basic information about each crime category.

Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter is defined as the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. NOTE: Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, and justifiable homicides are excluded.

Manslaughter by negligence is: the killing of another person through gross negligence.

Robbery is the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Aggravated Assault is an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife or other weapon is used which could or probably would result in a serious potential injury if the crime were successfully completed.

Burglary is the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. For reporting purposes this definition includes: unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or a felony; breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny; housebreaking; safecracking; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned. An incident must meet three conditions: a) evidence of unlawful entry (trespass), b) unlawful entry must occur within a structure that has 4 walls, roof and door; c) the structure was unlawfully entered to commit a felony or theft.

Motor Vehicle Theft is the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. (Classify as motor vehicle theft all cases where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access, even though the vehicles are later abandoned - including joy riding)

Arson is any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, or personal property of another.

Weapon Law Violations: The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices or other deadly weapons. This classification encompasses weapons offenses that are regulatory in nature. Manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons, carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly, using, manufacturing, etc. silencers, furnishing deadly weapons to minors, aliens possession deadly weapons. This type of violation also applies to weapons used in a deadly manner. For example, in violation of state and local laws.

Drug Abuse Violations: The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of state and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing and making of narcotic drugs.

Liquor Law Violations: The violation of state or local laws or ordinances prohibiting: the manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing of intoxicating liquor; underage possession, maintaining unlawful drinking places; bootlegging; operating a still; furnishing

liquor to minor or intemperate person; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; drinking on a train or public conveyance; all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned. (Drunkenness and driving under the influence are not included in this definition.)

Sex Offenses : Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

□ **A. Rape:** Penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina, or anus, with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person without the consent of the victim. This definition includes any gender of victim or perpetrator.

B. Fondling: The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

□ **C. Incest:** Non-forcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

D. Statutory Rape: Non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Age of consent in NH -(under the age of 16, unless that person is the other person's legal spouse – NH RSA 632- A:3). Relationships which constitute incest (ancestor, descendant, brother or sister, of the whole or half blood, or an uncle, aunt, nephew or niece; The relationships referred to herein include blood relationships without regard to legitimacy, stepchildren, and relationships of parent and child by adoption NH RSA 639-A:2.).

Domestic violence: Felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse of the victim or intimate partner, a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner, a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies (under VAWA), or any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction.

Dating violence: Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim, and where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the following factors: length of the relationship, type of relationship, frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Stalking: Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her safety or the safety of others, or suffer substantial emotional distress.

HATE CRIMES

A hate crime is a criminal offense committed against a person or property which is motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender's bias. Bias is a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their race, gender, religion, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, ethnicity, or national origin. Hate crimes include any offense that is motivated by bias: murder/non-negligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, sex offenses (forcible and non-forcible), robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson, larceny-theft, destruction/damage/vandalism of property, intimidation, and simple assault.

If a hate crime occurs where there is an incident involving intimidation, vandalism, larceny, simple assault or other bodily injury, the law requires that the statistic be reported as a hate crime even though there is no requirement to report the crime classification in any other area of the compliance document.

A bias-related (hate) crime is not a separate, distinct crime, but it is the commission of a criminal offense which was motivated by the offender's bias. For example, a subject assaults a victim, which is a crime. If the facts of the case indicate that the **offender** was motivated to commit the offense because of his bias against the victim's race, sexual orientation, etc... the assault is then classified as a hate crime.

Larceny-Theft is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession to constructive possession of another.

Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of property is to willfully or maliciously destroy, injure, disfigure, or deface any public or private property, real or personal, without the consent of the owner or person having custody or control by cutting, tearing, breaking, marking, painting, drawing, covering with filth, or any other such means as may be specified by local law.

Intimidation is to unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.

Simple Assault: An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration or loss of consciousness.

Crime Statistics Report

The statistical report for last three calendar years is shown below. The following is a list of location definitions provided for better understanding of how statistics are counted and categorized:

On Campus - Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonable contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls; and
Any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to paragraph (1) of this definition, that is owned by the institution and controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as food or other retail vendor).

Non Campus Property- Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.

Public Property - All public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

ANNUAL CRIME STATISTICS

The statistical report for calendar years 2014, 2015, and 2016 is shown below. These statistics are acquired from local police departments based on incidents occurring at the addresses of our campus locations. It is important to understand that these statistics can include incidents that occurred in adjacent public property and so may not indicate a crime on College property or involving the College community.

Granite State College campus location addresses are listed below. Each location is considered a separate reporting site for Clery Act crime statistics. These locations include the campus building, the parking area, and the street and sidewalks adjacent to the campus building.

GSC Claremont
27 Pleasant Street, Claremont NH, 03743

GSC Concord
25 Hall Street, Concord NH, 03301

GSC Conway
53 Technology Lane, Suite 150, Conway NH, 03818

GSC Littleton
39 Main Street, Littleton NH, 03561

GSC Manchester

195 McGregor Street, Manchester NH, 03102

GSC Nashua Community College (NCC)* -Non campus location
505 Amherst Street, Nashua NH, 03063

GSC Portsmouth
51 International Drive, Portsmouth NH, 03801

GSC Rochester
35E Industrial Way, Rochester NH, 03867

*Granite State College offers co-located programming at Nashua Community Colleges. Crime statistics for these locations include the entire Community College property, not just the areas associated with Granite State College programming.

Crime Statistics for GSC Claremont location 27 Pleasant St. Claremont NH

Offense	Year	On Campus Properties	Public Property	Unfounded Crimes
Murder, non-negligent Manslaughter				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Rape				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Fondling				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Incest				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Statutory Rape				
	2014	0	0	0

	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Robbery				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Burglary				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Arson				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Stalking				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Domestic Violence				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Dating Violence				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrest				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations referred for				

disciplinary action				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations Referred for disciplinary action				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Arrests				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession Violations Referred for disciplinary action				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0

There were no reported hate crimes in reporting years 2014, 2015, or 2016 at the Claremont campus.

Crime Statistics for GSC Concord 25 Hall Rd Concord, NH

Offense	Year	On Campus Properties	Non-campus	Public Property	Unfounded Crimes
Murder, non-negligent Manslaughter					
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by					

Negligence					
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0
Rape					
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0
Fondling					
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0
Incest					
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape					
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0
Robbery					
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault					
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0
Burglary					
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft					
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0
Arson					
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0
Stalking					
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence					

	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence					
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrest					
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations referred for disciplinary action					
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests					
	2014	0	0	2	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations Referred for disciplinary action					
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Arrests					
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession Violations Referred for disciplinary action					
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0

There were no reported hate crimes for calendar years 2014, 2015 or 2016 for the Concord Campus.

Granite State College has one non-campus classroom located in Nashua at the Nashua Community College. The Nashua police department does not track hate crimes and was unable to provide data for Domestic Violence, Dating Violence and Stalking.

Crime Statistics for GSC Conway 53 Technology Lane Suite 150 Conway, NH

Offense	Year	On Campus Properties	Public Property	Unfounded Crimes
Murder, non-negligent Manslaughter				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Rape				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Fondling				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Incest				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Statutory Rape				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Robbery				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Burglary				
	2014	0	0	0

	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Arson				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Stalking				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Domestic Violence				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Dating Violence				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrest				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations referred for disciplinary action				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations Referred for disciplinary action				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Arrests				

	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession Violations Referred for disciplinary action				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0

There were no hate crimes reported in calendar years 2014, 2015 or 2016 for the Conway Campus.

Crime Statistics for GSC Lebanon 24 Airport Rd Lebanon, NH

Offense	Year	On Campus Properties	Public Property	Unfounded Crimes
Murder, non-negligent Manslaughter				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Rape				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Fondling				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Incest				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Statutory Rape				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0

	2016	0	0	0
Robbery				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Burglary				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Arson				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Stalking				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Domestic Violence				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Dating Violence				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrest				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations referred for disciplinary action				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests				

	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations Referred for disciplinary action				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Arrests				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession Violations Referred for disciplinary action				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0

There were no hate crimes reported in calendar years 2014, 2015 or 2016 for Lebanon campus.

As of 10/31/2016 Granite State College no longer has a lease at the Lebanon campus. All 2016 crimes statistics are through October 31, 2016 for this location.

Crime Statistics for GSC Littleton, 39 Main St. Littleton NH

Offense	Year	On Campus Properties	Public Property	Unfounded Crimes
Murder, non-negligent Manslaughter				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Rape				

	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Fondling				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Incest				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Statutory Rape				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Robbery				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Burglary				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Arson				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Stalking				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Domestic Violence				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0

	2016	0	0	0
Dating Violence				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrest				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations referred for disciplinary action				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations Referred for disciplinary action				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Arrests				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession Violations Referred for disciplinary action				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0

There were no hate crimes reported for calendar years 2014, 2015 or 2016 at the Littleton Campus.

Crime Statistics for GSC Manchester 195 McGregor St. Manchester, NH

Offense	Year	On Campus Properties	Public Property	Unfounded Crimes
Murder, non-negligent Manslaughter				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Rape				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Fondling				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Incest				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Statutory Rape				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Robbery				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Burglary				

	2014	0	1	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Arson				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Stalking				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Domestic Violence				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Dating Violence				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrest				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations referred for disciplinary action				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations				

Referred for disciplinary action				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Arrests				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession Violations Referred for disciplinary action				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0

There were no hate crimes reported for calendar years 2014, 2015 or 2016 at the Manchester Campus.

Crime Statistics for GSC Portsmouth 51 International Dr. Portsmouth, NH

Offense	Year	On Campus Properties	Public Property	Unfounded Crimes
Murder, non-negligent Manslaughter				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Rape				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0

Fondling				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Incest				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Statutory Rape				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Robbery				
	2014	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Burglary				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Arson				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Stalking				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Domestic Violence				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Dating Violence				
	2014	0	0	0

	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrest				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations referred for disciplinary action				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations Referred for disciplinary action				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Arrests				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession Violations Referred for disciplinary action				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0

There were no hate crimes reported in calendar years 2014, 2015, or 2016 at the Portsmouth Campus.

Crime Statistics for GSC Rochester 35E Industrial Way Rochester, NH

Offense	Year	On Campus Properties	Public Property	Unfounded Crimes
Murder, non-negligent Manslaughter				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Rape				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Fondling				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Incest				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Statutory Rape				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Robbery				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Burglary				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0

Motor Vehicle Theft				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Arson				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Stalking				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Domestic Violence				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Dating Violence				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrest				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations referred for disciplinary action				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations Referred for disciplinary action				

	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Arrests				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession Violations Referred for disciplinary action				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0

There were no reported hate crimes in calendar years 2014, 2015 or 2016 for the Rochester campus.

Crime Statistics for GSC Manchester Community College year 2014 only. As of 2015 they no longer used this location for classes.

Offense	Year	On Campus Properties	Public Property	Unfounded Crimes
Murder, non-negligent Manslaughter				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	NA	NA	NA
Negligent Manslaughter				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	NA	NA	NA
Rape				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	NA	NA	NA
Fondling				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	NA	NA	NA
Incest				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	NA	NA	NA
Statutory Rape				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	NA	NA	NA

Robbery				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	NA	NA	NA
Aggravated Assault				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	NA	NA	NA
Burglary				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	NA	NA	NA
Motor Vehicle Theft				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	NA	NA	NA
Arson				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	NA	NA	NA
Stalking				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	NA	NA	NA
Domestic Violence				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	NA	NA	NA
Dating Violence				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	NA	NA	NA
Liquor Law Arrest				
	2014	0	1	0
	2015	NA	NA	NA
Liquor Law Violations referred for disciplinary action				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	NA	NA	NA
Drug Law Arrests				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	NA	NA	NA
Drug Law Violations Referred for				

disciplinary action				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	NA	NA	NA
Illegal Weapons Arrests				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	NA	NA	NA
Illegal Weapons Possession Violations Referred for disciplinary action				
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	NA	NA	NA

There were no reported hate crimes in calendar years 2014, or 2015 at this Manchester location. This location was not used in 2016.

A hard copy of this report can be obtained by contacting the Director of Facilities, Safety, and Sustainability at Granite State College, Peter Conklin. He can be reached at 603-513-1382 or through email at peter.conklin@granite.edu.