

# THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE JUDICIAL BRANCH

<http://www.courts.state.nh.us>

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING A RULE 7 MANDATORY APPEAL

### **Who should use the Notice of Mandatory Appeal Form**

Use the notice of mandatory appeal form if you are appealing a final decision from a state trial court (superior or circuit court), except if you are appealing any of the following matters: (1) a post-conviction review proceeding; (2) a proceeding involving a collateral challenge to a conviction or sentence; (3) a sentence modification or suspension proceeding; (4) an imposition of sentence proceeding; (5) a parole revocation proceeding; (6) a probation revocation proceeding; (7) a landlord/tenant action or a possessory action filed under RSA chapter 540; (8) the denial of a motion to intervene in a case; or (9) a domestic relations matter filed under RSA chapters 457 to 461-A other than an appeal from the first final order. (An appeal from the first final order issued in a domestic relations matter under RSA chapters 457 to 461-A should be filed on the notice of mandatory appeal form.)

Do not use this form to appeal a decision of an administrative agency, such as the workers' compensation appeals board, or a decision of a court committee, such as the Committee on Professional Conduct.

Do not use this form to file a petition for original jurisdiction.

Do not use this form to file an interlocutory appeal.

### **Determine the Deadline for Filing the Notice of Mandatory Appeal Form**

It is important to file your notice of appeal on time. The deadline for filing a notice of mandatory appeal is 30 days from the date on the trial court clerk's written notice of a "decision on the merits." In criminal appeals, the deadline is 30 days from the date of sentencing. Motions to extend the deadline for filing an appeal will be granted only in exceptional circumstances.

Review Supreme Court Rule 7(1)(A) and (C) carefully so that you understand how the deadline is determined. A timely filed post-decision motion, such as a motion for reconsideration of the trial court's decision, stays the running of the appeal period. An untimely filed post-decision motion does not stay the running of the appeal period unless the trial court expressly waives the untimeliness within the appeal period. Successive post-decision motions filed by a party that is not a newly-losing party do not stay the running of the appeal period.

Filing means receipt by the Clerk of the Supreme Court. You may mail or deliver your appeal to the clerk of court. An appeal will be considered timely if the clerk receives it by the appeal deadline or if it is postmarked at least 2 days prior to the deadline.

If you are attempting to appeal a trial court decision but the deadline for filing an appeal has passed, you must file a motion for late entry with the notice of appeal form. Motions for late entry will be granted only in exceptional circumstances.

### **Completing the Notice of Mandatory Appeal Form**

Complete all sections of the form. Do not use small type. (Letters cannot be smaller than size 12 font.) If a section is not applicable to your appeal, write "not applicable."

The following are instructions for completing certain sections of the form:

**Section 2** asks for the name of the judge or judges who issued the decision. List only the judges who issued an order or orders that you are appealing. It is not necessary to list every judge who may have ruled on a motion in your case unless you are appealing the judge's ruling on the motion.

**Section 6** requests the date of the clerk's notice of decision or sentencing and the date of the clerk's notice of decision on a post-trial motion, if any. You are also required to attach to the form a copy of the trial court decision that you are appealing and a copy of the clerk's notice of this decision. If a motion for reconsideration was filed, attach a copy of the trial court's ruling on the motion and the clerk's notice of the ruling.

**Section 8** applies only to criminal cases. If you are requesting the appointment of the appellate defender to handle your appeal, list the NH statute, e.g., RSA 636:1, that you were convicted of violating. You must also submit a financial affidavit and application for court appointed counsel. If you need a financial affidavit form, contact the clerk's office.

**Section 9** relates to requests for confidentiality. Complete this section if you believe that the notice of appeal or any other documents should be kept confidential. You should review Supreme Court Rule 12 to determine if you are also required to file a motion to seal documents that you believe should be confidential.

**Section 11** requests information about the possible disqualification of a justice. If you believe that a Supreme Court justice is disqualified from your case, you must file a motion for recusal. Review Supreme Court Rule 21A.

**Section 12** requests information about the transcript that is necessary for your appeal. Review Supreme Court Rule 15. Before you complete this section, you must decide whether a transcript of the trial court proceedings is necessary. In making this decision, keep in mind that you are responsible for presenting the Supreme Court with a sufficient record to decide the issues on appeal. If you intend to argue in the Supreme Court that a finding or conclusion is unsupported by the evidence or is contrary to the evidence, you must include in the record a transcript of all evidence relevant to such finding or conclusion. If you fail to provide a sufficient record, your appeal may be dismissed or the court may not review an issue that you have raised. If a transcript is necessary for the appeal, you must complete the transcript order form in the notice of appeal so that a transcript is prepared before your brief is filed; after your brief is filed, it is generally too late for you to request a transcript. If you believe that a transcript of the proceedings is not necessary, however, you are not required to order one. You may order portions of a proceeding if you believe that a transcript of the entire proceeding is not necessary. You may not divide the testimony of a witness, however. If you request any part of a witness's testimony, you will be required to have the entire testimony of the witness transcribed. Finally, if you and the other parties agree, you may submit an agreed statement of facts to eliminate the need for a transcript altogether.

**Section 13** requires you to list the questions that you intend to raise on appeal. If you desire to add a question at a later date, you must file a motion to add a question. Review Supreme Court Rule 16(3)(b).

**Section 14** requires you to certify that the issues listed in section 13 were presented in the trial court and were properly preserved for appellate review. It also requires you to certify that you have sent copies of the notice of appeal form and attachments to the other parties and the clerk of the trial court.

#### **Transcript Order Form (page 4)**

Review Supreme Court Rule 15. If you are requesting a transcript, you must list the dates of the hearings or trial that you wish to have transcribed and calculate the deposit required. The first step is to list the date or dates of each proceeding that you wish to have transcribed. You must list each date separately even if the proceeding occurred on consecutive dates. For example, if a trial began on May 1, 2011 and continued through May 3, 2011, you must list May 1, 2011, May 2, 2011, and May 3, 2011. Second, estimate the length (in ½ hour segments) of the proceedings on each date listed. Third, calculate the deposit for each date listed. The deposit is an estimate of the cost of preparing the transcript and is based on the length of the proceedings to be transcribed. For each date that you list, multiply the length of the proceedings in hours by \$137.50 (the average cost of transcribing one hour). For example, if the proceeding on May 1, 2011 lasted for 5 ½ hours, the estimated deposit for that date would be \$756.25 (5.5 x \$137.50). Finally, calculate the total deposit by adding together the required deposits for each of the dates that you are requesting. **DO NOT SEND THE DEPOSIT WITH YOUR NOTICE OF APPEAL.** When your appeal is accepted, you will receive an order from the Supreme Court advising you how to make your payment and of the deadline for payment of the deposit.

## **Pre-filing Checklist**

After completing the notice of mandatory appeal form, review this list before filing:

- Attach to the notice of appeal form only the documents mentioned on the form -- the trial court decision and the clerk's notice of decision, and any order on a post-trial or post-decision motion and the clerk's notice of the order on the motion. **DO NOT ATTACH OTHER DOCUMENTS AND DO NOT FILE AN APPENDIX.** (You may file an appendix with your brief.)
- After the required documents have been attached, number all pages of the form and attachments sequentially. Review Supreme Court Rule 26(5). The entire document is referred to as your notice of appeal.
- Determine the number of copies of the notice of appeal (the form and attachments) that you need. You must file the original with the Clerk of the Supreme Court, but no other copies are required for the Supreme Court. See Rule 12 of the 2018 Supplemental Rules of the Supreme Court. You must send two (2) copies of the notice of appeal, or when a marital master is involved, three (3) copies to the clerk of the trial court, and send one (1) copy to each party or the party's counsel. Be sure to keep a copy of the notice of appeal for your records.
- Copy the notice of appeal on good quality, 8 1/2" x 11" paper.
- Staple or clip the notice of appeal together in the top left corner. Do not bind it in booklet form. See Rule 11(g) of the 2018 Supplemental Rules of the Supreme Court.

## **Filing the Notice of Mandatory Appeal Package**

File the notice of mandatory appeal (the form with the attachments) with the Clerk of the Supreme Court by the appeal deadline. You may mail the package or deliver it to the court.

Payment must be sent with your notice of appeal package. The filing fee in criminal appeals is \$225.00. In civil appeals, the filing fee is \$225.00 for the following types of cases: (A) Actions relating to children under RSA 169-B, RSA 169-C, and RSA 169-D; (B) Domestic violence actions under RSA 173-B; (C) Small claims actions under RSA 503; (D) Landlord/tenant actions under RSA 540, RSA 540-A, RSA 540-B, and RSA 540-C; and (E) Stalking actions under RSA 633:3-a. In all other civil appeals, the fee is \$250.00. Checks should be made payable to the "**State of New Hampshire.**" If you are unable to pay the filing fee for financial reasons, you must file a motion for waiver of filing fee and an affidavit of assets and liabilities. The court will review the motion and will determine whether to waive the fee.

Send or deliver a copy of the notice of appeal to the other parties to the case, or their counsel, and send or deliver to the trial court two (2) or, when a master was involved in the case, three (3) copies of the notice of appeal package.

## **Requesting the Appointment of An Attorney in Criminal Appeals and Other Cases in Which There is a Right to Counsel**

If you are indigent and have a right to appointed counsel on appeal, you or your counsel should file a financial affidavit and application for court appointed counsel with the notice of appeal. The financial affidavit must be filled out completely and the authorization included in the form must be signed before a justice of the peace or notary public.

## **Who To Contact If You Have A Question**

If you have a question about how to complete the notice of mandatory appeal form, contact the clerk's office:

Clerk of Court  
New Hampshire Supreme Court  
One Charles Doe Drive  
Concord, New Hampshire 03301  
Telephone: (603) 271-2646