

N.H. Code of Judicial Conduct

Rule 2.2 *Impartiality and Fairness*

(A) A judge shall uphold and apply the law, and shall perform all duties of judicial office fairly and impartially.

(B) A judge may make reasonable efforts, consistent with the law and court rules, to facilitate the ability of all litigants, including self-represented litigants, to be fairly heard.

Comment

[1] To ensure impartiality and fairness to all parties, a judge must be objective and open-minded.

[2] Although each judge comes to the bench with a unique background and personal philosophy, a judge must interpret and apply the law without regard to whether the judge approves or disapproves of the law in question.

[3] When applying and interpreting the law, a judge sometimes may make good-faith errors of fact or law. Errors of this kind do not violate this Rule.

[4] The growth in litigation involving self-represented litigants and the responsibility of courts to promote access to justice warrant reasonable flexibility by judges, consistent with the law and court rules, to ensure that all litigants are fairly heard.

Rule 2.11 *Disqualification*

(A) A judge shall disqualify himself or herself in any proceeding in which the judge's impartiality might reasonably be questioned, including but not limited to the following circumstances:

(1) The judge has a personal bias or prejudice concerning a party or a party's lawyer, or personal knowledge of facts that are in dispute in the proceeding.

(2) The judge knows that the judge, the judge's spouse or domestic partner, or a person within the third degree of relationship to either of them, or the spouse or domestic partner of such a person is:

(a) a party to the proceeding, or an officer, director, general partner, managing member, or trustee of a party;

(b) acting as a lawyer in the proceeding;

(c) a person who has more than a de minimis interest that could be substantially affected by the proceeding; or

(d) likely to be a material witness in the proceeding.

(3) The judge knows that he or she, individually or as a fiduciary, or the judge's spouse, domestic partner, parent, or child, or any other member of the judge's family residing in the judge's household, has an economic interest in the subject matter in controversy or in a party to the proceeding.

(4) The judge, while a judge or a judicial candidate, has made a public statement, other than in a court proceeding, judicial decision, or opinion, that commits or appears to commit the judge to reach a particular result or rule in a particular way in the proceeding or controversy.

(5) The judge:

(a) served as a lawyer in the matter in controversy, or was associated with a lawyer who participated substantially as a lawyer in the matter during such association;

(b) served in governmental employment, and in such capacity participated personally and substantially as a lawyer or public official

concerning the proceeding, or has publicly expressed in such capacity an opinion concerning the merits of the particular matter in controversy; or

(c) was a material witness concerning the matter.

(B) A judge shall keep informed about the judge's personal and fiduciary economic interests, and make a reasonable effort to keep informed about the personal economic interests of the judge's spouse or domestic partner and minor children residing in the judge's household.

(C) A judge subject to disqualification under this Rule, other than for bias or prejudice under paragraph (A)(1), may disclose on the record the basis of the judge's disqualification and may ask the parties and their lawyers to consider, outside the presence of the judge and court personnel, whether to waive disqualification. If, following the disclosure, the parties and lawyers agree, without participation by the judge or court personnel, that the judge should not be disqualified, the judge may participate in the proceeding. The agreement shall be incorporated into the record of the proceeding.

Comment

[1] Under this Rule, a judge is disqualified whenever the judge's impartiality might reasonably be questioned, regardless of whether any of the specific provisions of paragraphs (A)(1) through (6) apply. In many jurisdictions, the term "recusal" is used interchangeably with the term "disqualification."

[2] A judge's obligation not to hear or decide matters in which disqualification is required applies regardless of whether a motion to disqualify is filed.

[3] The rule of necessity may override the rule of disqualification. For example, a judge might be required to participate in judicial review of a judicial salary statute, or might be the only judge available in a matter requiring immediate judicial action, such as a hearing on probable cause or a temporary restraining order. In matters that require immediate action, the judge must disclose on the record the basis for possible disqualification and make reasonable efforts to transfer the matter to another judge as soon as practicable.

[4] The fact that a lawyer in a proceeding is affiliated with a law firm with which a relative of the judge is affiliated does not itself disqualify the judge. If, however, the judge's impartiality might reasonably be questioned under paragraph (A), or the relative is known by the judge to have an interest in the law firm that could be substantially affected by the proceeding under paragraph (A)(2)(c), the judge's disqualification is required.

[5] A judge should disclose on the record information that the judge believes the parties or their lawyers might reasonably consider relevant to a possible motion for disqualification, even if the judge believes there is no basis for disqualification.

[6] "Economic interest," as set forth in the Terminology section, means ownership of more than a de minimis legal or equitable interest. Except for situations in which a judge participates in the management of such a legal or equitable interest, or the interest could be substantially affected by the outcome of a proceeding before a judge, it does not include:

(1) an interest in the individual holdings within a mutual or common investment fund;

(2) an interest in securities held by an educational, religious, charitable, fraternal, or civic organization in which the judge or the judge's spouse, domestic partner, parent, or child serves as a director, officer, advisor, or other participant;

(3) a deposit in a financial institution or deposits or proprietary interests the judge may maintain as a member of a mutual savings association or credit union, or similar proprietary interests; or

(4) an interest in the issuer of government securities held by the judge.

N.H. Superior Court Rule 12(g)

(g) Motions for Summary Judgment .

(1) *Motion for Summary Judgment.* Motions for summary judgment shall be filed, defended and disposed of in accordance with the provisions of RSA 491:8-a as amended. Such motions and responses thereto shall provide specific page, paragraph, and line references to any pleadings, exhibits, answers to interrogatories, depositions, admissions, and affidavits filed with the court in support of or in opposition to the Motion for Summary Judgment. Only such materials as are essential and specifically cited and referenced in the Motion for Summary Judgment, responses, and supporting memoranda shall be filed with the court. In addition, except by permission of the court received in advance of filing the memoranda, no such motion, response, or supporting memorandum of law shall exceed 20 double-spaced pages. The purpose of this rule is to avoid unnecessary and duplicative filing of materials with the court. Excerpts of documents and discovery materials shall be used whenever possible.

(2) Statement of Material Facts.

(a) *Content.* Every motion for summary judgment shall be accompanied by a separate statement of the material facts as to which the moving party contends there is no genuine issue to be tried, set forth in consecutively numbered paragraphs, with page or paragraph references to supporting pleadings, depositions, answers to interrogatories, responses to requests for admission, affidavits, or other evidentiary documents. Failure to include the foregoing statement shall constitute grounds for denial of the motion.

(b) *Additional Service of Electronic Form of Statement of Material Facts to other Parties.* At the time the motion and separate statement of material facts are filed with the court, the statement of material facts shall also be contemporaneously sent in electronic form by email to all parties against whom summary judgment is sought in order to facilitate the requirements of the following paragraph. The statement of material facts in electronic form shall be sent as an attachment to an email and shall be in a Microsoft Word document (or a document convertible to Word) unless the parties agree to use another word processing format. The requirement to email the statement of material facts to the opposing party does not alter the date or method of service. The requirement for transmission by email of the statement of material facts in electronic form shall be excused if (A) the moving or any opposing party is appearing *pro se*, (B) the attorney for the moving party certifies in an affidavit that he or she does not have access to email, (C) the attorney for the moving party certifies in an affidavit that an opposing party's attorney has no email address or has not disclosed his or her email address, or (D) the parties believe that the process outlined herein will be unworkable due to particular circumstances in their case and receive advance approval from the Court for filing separate documents.

(3) The Non-Moving Party.

(a) *Response to the Motion and the Statement of Material Facts.* The non-moving party shall have 30 days after filing to object to a motion for summary judgment, unless another deadline is established by order of the court. An objection to a motion for summary judgment shall include a response to the moving party's statement identifying the facts the moving party contends are material and undisputed. In its response, the nonmoving party shall indicate which, if any, of the purported undisputed facts identified in the moving party's statement the nonmoving party contends are in dispute. The form of the nonmoving party's response shall be consistent with the requirements of paragraph b. For purposes of summary judgment, any fact set forth in the moving party's statement of material facts shall be deemed to have been admitted unless controverted as set forth in this paragraph.

(b) *Filing a Single Document Containing all Parties' Positions.* To permit the court to have in hand a single document containing the parties' positions as to material facts in easily comprehensible form, the opposing party shall save the moving party's statement of material facts as a new document and shall set forth a response to each directly below the appropriate numbered paragraph, including, if the response relies on opposing evidence, page or paragraph references to supporting pleadings, depositions, answers to interrogatories, responses to requests for admission, affidavits, or other evidentiary documents. Where the obligation to send the statement of material facts in electronic form has been excused, the response to the statement of material facts may be in a separate document.

(c) *Statement of Additional Material Facts.* Along with its response to the moving party's statement of facts, the nonmoving party may assert an additional statement of material facts with respect to the claims on which the moving party seeks summary judgment, each to be supported with page or paragraph references to supporting pleadings, depositions, answers to interrogatories, responses to requests for admission, affidavits, or other evidentiary documents.

(d) *Filing a Single Document with Additional Material Facts.* Such an additional statement shall be a continuation of the opposing party's response described in Paragraph (g)(3)(a), with an appropriate heading, and shall not be a separate document. Where the party opposing summary judgment includes such an additional statement in its response, the response, including the additional statement, also shall be sent in electronic form by email to the moving party, unless excused as provided in Paragraph (g)(2).

(4) *The Moving Party's Reply to Additional Material Facts.* The moving party shall reply to the opposing party's additional statement of material facts within 20 days of filing and in the manner required by Paragraph (g)(3), resulting in a final, single consolidated document for the court's consideration, unless the obligation to send the additional statement of material facts in electronic form has been excused. For purposes of summary judgment, any fact set forth in the opposing party's additional statement of material facts shall be deemed to have been admitted unless controverted as set forth in this paragraph.

(5) *Page Limits.* Neither the statement of material facts as to which there is no genuine issue to be tried nor the response thereto shall be subject to the 20-page limitation in paragraph (g)(1) of this rule.

(6) *Cross-Motions.* Cross-motions for summary judgment and oppositions thereto shall comply with the requirements of Paragraph (g)(3), with the result that there shall be a single consolidated document for both motions for summary judgment (multiple documents may only be filed with advance leave of court) containing the respective statements of material facts and responses thereto, unless excused as provided in Paragraph (g)(2).

(7) *Partial Summary Judgment.* Where a plaintiff successfully moves for summary judgment on the issue of liability or a defendant concedes liability and the case proceeds to trial by jury, the parties must provide the trial judge with a statement of agreed facts sufficient to explain the case to the jury and place it in a proper context so that the jurors might more readily understand what they will be hearing in the remaining portion of the trial. The court shall present the jury with the agreed statement of facts. Absent such an agreement on facts, the court shall provide such a statement.

(8) *Sanctions for Noncompliance.* The court need not consider any motion or opposition that fails to comply with the requirements of this rule and may deny or grant a motion for summary judgment based on the failure of the moving party or the non-moving party to comply with this rule.