

**THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE**  
**JUDICIAL BRANCH**  
<https://www.courts.nh.gov>

**RULE 7 NOTICE OF DISCRETIONARY APPEAL**

This form should be used only for an appeal from a final decision on the merits issued by a superior court or circuit court in (1) a post-conviction review proceeding; (2) a proceeding involving the 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) an order denying a motion to intervene; or (9) a domestic relations matter filed under RSA chapters 457 to 461-A, except that an appeal from the first final order should be filed on a Rule 7 Notice of Mandatory Appeal form.

1. COMPLETE CASE TITLE AND CASE NUMBERS IN TRIAL COURT

**STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE v. ANNA BARBARA HANTZ MARCONI**  
**Case No. 217-2024-CR-01167**

2. COURT APPEALED FROM AND NAME OF JUDGE(S) WHO ISSUED DECISION(S)

**Merrimack County Superior Court**  
**Hon. Martin P. Honigberg**

3A. APPEALING PARTY: NAME, MAILING ADDRESS, E-MAIL ADDRESS, AND TELEPHONE NUMBER.

**Brok-Alan Woodward-Griffith, Intervenor**

**471 Silver Street**  
**#105**  
**Manchester, NH, 03103**

E-Mail address: **brokgrf@gmail.com**

Telephone number: **(603) 325-0749 ext**

3B. APPEALING PARTY'S COUNSEL: NAME, BAR ID NUMBER, FIRM NAME, MAILING ADDRESS, E-MAIL ADDRESS, AND TELEPHONE NUMBER.  
**PRO SE - PLEASE SEE 3A**

E-Mail address: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone number: \_\_\_\_\_

4A. OPPOSING PARTY: NAME, MAILING ADDRESS, E-MAIL ADDRESS, AND TELEPHONE NUMBER.

**State of New Hampshire, Attorney General**

**1 Granite Place South**  
**Concord, NH, 03301**

E-Mail address: **joe.m.fincham@doj.nh.gov**

Telephone number: **(603) 271-3671 ext**

4B. OPPOSING PARTY'S COUNSEL: NAME, BAR ID NUMBER, FIRM NAME, MAILING ADDRESS, E-MAIL ADDRESS, AND TELEPHONE NUMBER.

**Joe Fincham, #273596**

**Dan Jimenez #273604**

**1 Granite Place South**  
**Concord, NH, 03301**

E-Mail address: **dan.a.jimenez@doj.nh.gov**

Telephone number: **(603) 271-3671 ext**

**RULE 7 NOTICE OF DISCRETIONARY APPEAL**

5. NAMES OF ALL OTHER PARTIES AND COUNSEL IN TRIAL COURT

**Anna Barbara Hantz Marconi, Defendant**  
**27 Parkman Brook Lane, Stratham, NH, 03885**  
**Counsel: Richard Guerriero, #10530; Oliver Bloom, #10530; Jonathan Kotlier, PHV**  
**Lothstein Guerriero, PLLC**  
**39 Central Square, Suite 202, Keene, NH, 03431; richard@nhdefender.com; (603)352-5000**

6. DATE OF CLERK'S NOTICE OF DECISION OR SENTENCING.

**03/20/2025**

DATE OF CLERK'S NOTICE OF DECISION ON POST-TRIAL MOTION, IF ANY.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. CRIMINAL CASES: DEFENDANT'S SENTENCE AND BAIL STATUS

**Case/Pleadings Pending; not incarcerated**

8. APPELLATE DEFENDER REQUESTED?

YES or NO: No

IF YOUR ANSWER IS YES, YOU MUST CITE STATUTE OR OTHER LEGAL AUTHORITY UPON WHICH CRIMINAL LIABILITY WAS BASED AND SUBMIT A CURRENT REQUEST FOR A LAWYER FORM (FINANCIAL STATEMENT). SEE SUPREME COURT RULE 32(4).

\_\_\_\_\_

9. IS ANY PART OF CASE CONFIDENTIAL?

YES or NO: Yes

IF SO, IDENTIFY WHICH PART AND CITE AUTHORITY FOR CONFIDENTIALITY. SEE SUPREME COURT RULE 12.

**There are presently pleadings filed under seal at the trial court; While reserving all rights and arguments, at time of filing, it is not expected these sealed pleadings will be necessary.**

10. IF ANY PARTY IS A CORPORATION LIST THE NAMES OF PARENTS, SUBSIDIARIES AND AFFILIATES.

\_\_\_\_\_

11. DO YOU KNOW OF ANY REASON WHY ONE OR MORE OF THE SUPREME COURT JUSTICES WOULD BE DISQUALIFIED FROM THIS CASE?

YES or NO: NO

IF YOUR ANSWER IS YES, YOU MUST FILE A MOTION FOR RECUSAL IN ACCORDANCE WITH SUPREME COURT RULE 21A.

12. IS A TRANSCRIPT OF TRIAL COURT PROCEEDINGS NECESSARY FOR THIS APPEAL? SEE SUPREME COURT RULE 15, COMMENT.

YES or NO: No

IF YOUR ANSWER IS YES, YOU MUST COMPLETE THE TRANSCRIPT ORDER FORM ON PAGE 4 OF THIS FORM.

**RULE 7 NOTICE OF DISCRETIONARY APPEAL**

13. NATURE OF CASE AND RESULT (Limit two pages double-spaced; please attach or include.)

For this section and section 14, you may choose to use the five-page, single-spaced Additional Information Pages form. The five-page Additional Information Pages form is available on the judicial branch website: [Forms - Supreme Court | New Hampshire Judicial Branch \(nh.gov\)](https://www.nh.gov/courts/forms)

14. ISSUES ON APPEAL (Limit eight pages double-spaced; please attach or include.)

You may choose to use the same five-page, single-spaced Additional Information Pages form identified in section 13.

The New Hampshire Supreme Court reviews each discretionary notice of appeal and decides whether to accept the case, or some issues in the case, for appellate review. The following acceptance criteria, while neither controlling nor fully describing the court's discretion, indicate the character of the reasons that will be considered.

1. The case raises a question of first impression, a novel question of law, an issue of broad public interest, an important state or federal constitutional matter, or an issue on which there are conflicting decisions in New Hampshire courts.
2. The decision below conflicts with a statute or with prior decisions of this court.
3. The decision below is erroneous, illegal, and unreasonable or was an unsustainable exercise of discretion.

Separately number each issue you are appealing and for each issue: (a) state the issue; (b) explain why the acceptance criteria listed above support acceptance of that issue; and (c) if a ground for appeal is legal sufficiency of evidence, include a succinct statement of why the evidence is alleged to be insufficient as a matter of law.

15. ATTACHMENTS

Attach to or include with this notice of appeal the following documents in order: (1) a copy of the trial court decision or order from which you are appealing; (2) the clerk's notice of the decision below; (3) any court order deciding a timely post-decision motion; and (4) the clerk's notice of any order deciding a timely post-decision motion.

Do not attach or include any other documents with this notice of appeal. Any other documents you wish to submit must be included in a separate Appendix, which must have a table of contents on the cover and consecutively numbered pages.

16. CERTIFICATIONS

I hereby certify that every issue specifically raised has been presented to the court below and has been properly preserved for appellate review by a contemporaneous objection or, where appropriate, by a properly filed pleading. To the extent that an unpreserved issue is raised as plain error, I hereby certify that I have specifically identified that issue as plain error in section 14.

/s/Brok-Alan Woodward-Griffith

Appealing Party or Counsel

I hereby certify that on or before the date below, copies of this notice of appeal were served on all parties to the case and were filed with the clerk of the court from which the appeal is taken in accordance with Supreme Court Rules 5(1) and 26(2) and with Rule 18 of the Supplemental Rules of the Supreme Court.

05/21/2025

Date

/s/Brok-Alan Woodward-Griffith

Appealing Party or Counsel

**RULE 7 NOTICE OF DISCRETIONARY APPEAL**

**TRANSCRIPT ORDER FORM**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. If a transcript is necessary for your appeal, you must complete this form.
2. List each portion of the proceedings that must be transcribed for appeal, e.g., entire trial (see Supreme Court Rule 15(3)), motion to suppress hearing, jury charge, etc., and provide information requested.
3. Determine the amount of deposit required for each portion of the proceedings and the total deposit required for all portions listed. Do not send the deposit to the Supreme Court. You will receive an order from the Supreme Court notifying you of the deadline for paying the deposit amount to the court transcriber. Failure to pay the deposit by the deadline may result in the dismissal of your appeal.
4. The transcriber will produce a digitally-signed electronic version of the transcript for the Supreme Court, which will be the official record of the transcribed proceedings. The parties will be provided with an electronic copy of the transcript in PDF-A format. A paper copy of the transcript may also be prepared for the court.

<b>PROCEEDINGS TO BE TRANSCRIBED</b> (Please confirm dates with Trial Court)					
PROCEEDING DATE (List each day separately, e.g. 5/1/11; 5/2/11; 6/30/11)	TYPE OF PROCEEDING (Motion hearing, opening statement, trial day 2, etc.)	NAME OF JUDGE	LENGTH OF PROCEEDING (in .5 hour segments, e.g., 1.5 hours, 8 hours)	RATE (standard rate unless ordered by Supreme Court)	DEPOSIT
				X \$170.00	\$
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				<b>TOTAL DEPOSIT</b>	<b>\$</b>

<b>PROCEEDINGS PREVIOUSLY TRANSCRIBED</b>					
PROCEEDING DATE (List date of each transcript volume)	TYPE OF PROCEEDING (Motion hearing, opening statement, trial day 2, etc.)	NAME OF JUDGE	NAME OF TRANSCRIBER	DO ALL PARTIES HAVE COPY (YES OR NO)	DEPOSIT FOR ADDITIONAL COPIES
					TBD
					TBD
					TBD

**NOTE:** The deposit is an estimate of the transcript cost. After the transcript has been completed, you will be required to pay an additional amount if the final cost of the transcript exceeds the deposit. Any amount paid as a deposit in excess of the final cost will be refunded. The transcript will not be released to the parties until the final cost of the transcript is paid in full.



1 Notably, this is the second attempt at intervention by the Appellant, under a separate  
2 issue but invoking the same rights, which was also dismissed by the trial court, reconsidered, and  
3 appealed under Case No. 2024-0707 (N.H. Supr. Ct.) (“the First Appeal”). The first motion to  
4 intervene was also presented without objection by the other parties, and instead, the trial court  
5 construed the defendant’s motion to strike as an objection. In similar circumstances as presented  
6 here, the trial court’s December 10<sup>th</sup>, 2024 Order (the “December 10<sup>th</sup> Order”) denying  
7 Appellant’s first motion to intervene was brief and provided no legal or factual basis for the  
8 decision, did not afford the parties a hearing, and did not afford further written argument or  
9 counter-argument from the parties. Further, the trial court alarmingly ratified the Attorney  
10 General and Defendant Anna Barbara Hantz Marconi’s collusion, to hide the evidence from the  
11 public. The First Appeal ended with summary affirmance of the trial courts December 10<sup>th</sup>  
12 Order.  
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15 Appellant’s Renewed Motion, forming the basis of this appeal, again was near-instantly  
16 denied by the trial court, without hearing, and without objection and counter-argument, from any  
17 of the other parties. The basis for such renewed motion was Appellant seeking to preserve and  
18 exercise his constitutional rights to evidence, including sealed court documents, such as the  
19 grand jury materials, due to filing a new civil action, *Woodward-Griffith v. PC Connection, Inc.,*  
20 *et al*, 216-2025-CV-00187 (Hills. Sup. North. 2025).  
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23 In this new civil action, it is alleged that PC Connection, Inc., Patricia Gallup (Chairman  
24 of PC Connection), or those operating on same’s behalf, made personal outreach to Justice  
25 Marconi and exchanged bribes, and/or other improper influence and favors, in exchange for  
26 Justice Marconi improperly and unlawfully denying Appellant’s first appeal in *PC Connection,*  
27 *Inc. v. Woodward-Griffith, et al*, 216-2023-CV-00220 (Hills. Sup. North. 2023), thereby sowing  
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1 procedural chaos, and through improper and unlawful means, seeking to compound and extend  
2 the irreparable harms that PC Connection, Inc., Patricia Gallup, and others, inflicted upon the  
3 Appellant, through unlawful actions, improper, unlawful, and unethical legal tactics, and  
4 litigation as a business strategy. Further, it is alleged that these actions taken, in inducing Justice  
5 Marconi to act unlawfully, were to conceal PC Connection, Inc.'s broader fraudulent actions and  
6 business schemes, both in conjunction with litigation against the Appellant, and more generally  
7 as an entity conducting business in the State of New Hampshire.  
8

9         As argued under the renewed motion to intervene, forming the basis for this instant  
10 appeal, the Attorney General is believed to have collected evidence which directly corroborates  
11 and or provides immense probative value to Appellant's claims that Justice Marconi has been  
12 bribed, and/or established other elaborate *quid pro quo* schemes in exchange for her issuing  
13 Supreme Court rulings, which is presently under seal vis-à-vis the grand jury materials, and  
14 further – other discovery exchanged and/or collected in this case.  
15

16         The second element of the Renewed Motion was N.H. RSA 490:30-b, which the New  
17 Hampshire legislature passed, and became effective, January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2025. Appellant further sought  
18 the sealed court documents, and other evidence, to present to the Judicial Conduct Committee in  
19 support of overturning Justice Marconi's unlawful and conspiratorial denial of Appellant's first  
20 appeal in Case No. 216-2023-CV-00220; See also Case No. 2023-0527 (N.H. Supr. Ct.). The  
21 trial court further rebuffed this request, and issued a threadbare ruling, again without objection or  
22 counter-argument from the other parties. The trial court, having offered a second threadbare  
23 ruling to Appellant's intervention request, resulted in this instant appeal.  
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3 **14. ISSUES ON APPEAL**

4 The “Rule 7 Notice of Discretionary Appeal” form prescribes the general criteria, three  
5 (3) prongs, upon which the New Hampshire Supreme Court exercises discretion on whether to  
6 accept or deny an appeal. In relevant part:

7 The following acceptance criteria, while neither controlling nor fully describing the  
8 court’s discretion, indicate the character of the reasons that will be considered.

- 9 1. The case raises an important question of first impression, a novel question of law, an  
10 issue of broad public interest, an important state or federal constitutional matter, or an  
11 issue on which there are conflicting decisions in New Hampshire courts.  
12 2. The decision below conflicts with a statute or with prior decision of the court.  
13 3. The decision below is erroneous, illegal, and unreasonable or was an unsustainable  
14 exercise of discretion.

15 Appellant respectfully submits that most, if not all, the criteria as described above, are  
16 present within this appeal. Plaintiff submits the issues, as follows.

- 17 1. **ISSUE #1: Was the trial court’s March 20<sup>th</sup>, 2025 Order unreasonable, erroneous, an  
18 unsustainable exercise of discretion, and/or a breach of Judicial Code of Conduct Rule  
19 2.2, Rule 2.5, Rule 2.6, Rule 2.7?**

20 Given what appellant would represent is a rather threadbare order, in terms of legal or factual  
21 basis for the Court issuing such ruling, and further noting that the Court did not provide the  
22 parties an opportunity for objection or oral argument on Appellant’s Renewed Motion prior to  
23 issued the March 20<sup>th</sup> Order, Appellant argues this is an unsustainable exercise of discretion,  
24 erroneous, and unreasonable, to the prejudice of Appellant’s rights and interests, and/or  
25 otherwise. This implicates prong #3, above.

26 Further, Appellant highlights the Judicial Code of Conduct Rules 2.2, 2.5, 2.6, and 2.7 –  
27 respectively, “Impartiality and Fairness,” “Competence, Diligence, and Cooperation,” “Ensuring  
28 the Right to Be Heard,” and “Responsibility to Decide.” Appellant highlights Canon 2 of N.H.

1 Supr. Ct. Rule 38 *not* to argue misconduct has occurred (without waiving right to same at later  
2 date), which Appellant understands is within the province of the Judicial Conduct Committee –  
3 rather, Appellant invokes these rules to highlight prong #1, and prong #3, above. Appellant states  
4 that his intervention in a criminal case, to access grand jury materials, by and through his  
5 common law and/or constitutional rights, is an appeal of first impression, a novel question of  
6 law, an issue of broad public interest, and answers an important constitutional question.  
7

8 To Appellants knowledge, the New Hampshire Supreme Court has never heard an issue  
9 related to intervention in a criminal matter to pursue evidence, as part of a litigant’s  
10 constitutional rights, and has never opined on what the “correct procedure” might be to pursue  
11 same. Notwithstanding the decisions in Petition of Keene Sentinel, 136 N.H. 121 (1992), and  
12 Assoc. Press v. State of N.H., 153 NH 120 (2005), which enshrines a public’s right to petition for  
13 access to court records, without regard for choice of mechanism used, and without needing to be  
14 interested in the underlying subject matter or be made party to the case, New Hampshire  
15 jurisprudence has never clearly articulated the rights, boundaries, and procedural safeguards that  
16 must necessarily be observed to ensure that a criminal defendant’s rights are not infringed, and  
17 an intervenor’s constitutional rights are likewise observed and respected.  
18

19 Within the context of a third party requesting evidence from a criminal case, the high-profile  
20 nature of Justice Marconi’s criminal case and undisputable misconduct as a judicial officer at the  
21 highest level, and underscoring that Appellant is *pro se*, the trial court’s decision not to allow  
22 Appellant, or the other parties, any further pleading is certainly understandable, but is clearly an  
23 unsustainable exercise of discretion, unreasonable, violates the law, and violates multiple Rules  
24 of the Judicial Code of Conduct.  
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1 Moreover, the Renewed Motion and Memo, forming the basis for this appeal, presented  
2 ample legal authority for the trial court to allow such intervention, and moreover – the trial  
3 court’s decision to disallow intervention, and therefore conceal the grand jury materials,  
4 implicates prong #1 and #2 above. Specifically, Appellant drew the trial court’s attention to State  
5 v. Letendre, No. 219-2020-CR-0792 (Straff. Super. Ct. Feb 4, 2021), where Justice Howard  
6 ruled that the disclosure of evidence, *including grand jury materials*, that concerned a public  
7 official’s misconduct that led to criminal prosecution, should be made public.  
8

9 Further, Appellant cited Reid v. N.H. Attorney Gen., 169 NH 509 (2016), for the proposition  
10 that the public has a significant interest in disclosure of grand jury materials, for the purposes of  
11 fulfilling the government’s responsibility and duty to its citizens, especially where high-profile  
12 allegations of public corruption are concerned. See also N.H. Const. Part I, art. 8: “All power  
13 residing originally in, and being derived from, the people, all the magistrates and officers of  
14 government are their substitutes and agents, and at all times accountable to them.” and Id., art.  
15 10: “Government being instituted for the common benefit, protection, and security of the whole  
16 community.”  
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19 Given the threadbare nature of the trial court’s March 20<sup>th</sup> Order, Appellant respectfully  
20 states that the lack of any factual and legal reasoning, the lack of providing the litigants  
21 opportunity to argue and/or object, and that there was no opportunity for hearing and oral  
22 argument, further supports a direct and irrefutable breach of judicial duty, an unsustainable  
23 exercise of discretion, an unreasonable and erroneous ruling, which infringes upon Appellant’s  
24 rights, and crucially – conflicts with prior rulings of the New Hampshire Supreme Court, and  
25 recent Superior Court rulings concerning public official misconduct and transparency, such as  
26 presented in Letendre, supra.  
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1 2. **ISSUE #2: Was the trial court’s interpretation and application of N.H. RSA 490:30-b,**  
2 **within context of Appellant’s arguments and rights asserted, erroneous and/or**  
3 **unreasonable, and/or an unsustainable exercise of discretion?**

4 Appellant’s position regarding this issue for appeal intersects with prong #1 and #2 – namely,  
5 this is a matter of novel first impression, as this statute has not been heard or interpreted prior, an  
6 issue of broad public interest, as the statute concerns a litigant’s rights should judicial  
7 misconduct have occurred in relation to a ruling being issued, and intersects with a question of  
8 constitutional rights, as such a grievant under N.H. RSA 490:30-b, must necessarily have a right  
9 to access and produce “all proofs favorable to himself.”

10 Essentially, Appellant contends that the trial court’s order was erroneous, unreasonable,  
11 and/or an unsustainable exercise of discretion, because the trial court’s interpretation effectively  
12 “puts the cart before the horse.” Stated differently, accepting the trial court’s reasoning as  
13 accurate, Appellant would be required to present evidence to the Judicial Conduct Committee to  
14 open an inquiry – evidence that he was not in possession of – in order to petition a court for  
15 access to sealed court records. Furthermore, this plainly conflicts with the confidential nature of  
16 Judicial Conduct Committee rules, namely, confidentiality, under N.H. Supr. Ct. R Rule 40(3)  
17 regarding a reporter of judicial misconduct *to maintain confidentiality while the Committee’s*  
18 *investigation is underway*. Appellant respectfully submits this further renders the trial courts  
19 interpretation illogical, in direct conflict with the applicable rules, and if accepted, effectively  
20 handcuffs a grievant from attempting to collect evidence to support what would otherwise be a  
21 conclusory complaint, with wild theories.

22 Plaintiff would further note that it is plainly observable that many complaints brought to the  
23 Judicial Conduct Committee are frivolous, not a basis for a finding of misconduct, and/or are  
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1 simply brought out of a “gripe” with an unfavorable ruling towards a particular party. In order  
2 for proper invocation of this statute, it is both logical and practical that a grievant under N.H.  
3 RSA 490:30-b be permitted to procure evidence for a proper and thorough initial submission to  
4 the Judicial Conduct Committee, which is further in favor of respecting the economy and time of  
5 such committee, and ensures that frivolous complaints do not further squander those limited  
6 resources.  
7

8 3. **ISSUE #3: Was the trial court’s March 20<sup>th</sup> Order erroneous, and/or an unsustainable**  
9 **exercise of discretion, due to failing to issue an order with any factual or legal**  
10 **reasoning, and/or overlooking the factual and legal basis for Appellant’s intervention,**  
11 **including but not limited to that collusion occurred?**  
12

13 In a demonstrated pattern, conspicuously absent from the trial court’s order is *any* factual or  
14 legal reasoning, support, or basis for the decision rendered by the trial court. The order subject to  
15 this instant appeal, therefore, *inter alia*, is the *quintessential* unsustainable exercise of discretion.  
16 See State v. Lambert, 147 MH 295, 296 (2001). Given the important issues present in this  
17 appeal, that necessitate exploration, this is unsatisfactory and unacceptable ruling. Furthermore,  
18 the Court summarily disallowed objection and argument, and further deliberately extinguished  
19 Appellant’s right. On this basis alone, this appeal warrants acceptance and consideration.  
20

21 The appellant is aggrieved by a *direct* and *clear* attempt to extinguish his constitutional and  
22 civil rights, by *clear* and *irrefutable* collusion between the Attorney General and Defendant  
23 Marconi – which was disturbingly ratified and condoned by the trial court. Appellant has  
24 suffered a protectable legal injury, and continues to suffer protectable legal injury, by deprivation  
25 of his constitutional rights. Further, the allegations of collusion *prima facie* appear to have strong  
26 merit, and forms the basis for granting Appellant’s intervenor standing, and to make these  
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1 documents public in the first instance. This is a well-recognized reason for revealing sealed  
2 materials to the public, concerning alleged public official misconduct, and the resulting  
3 investigation that occurred. Moreover, it is *the very foundational Constitutional right of the*  
4 *Appellant* to seek these materials through intervention.  
5

6 Appellant should not be forced to stand idly by while his rights are extinguished, sham  
7 litigation is ongoing which threatens to extinguish them further, and the evidence he seeks, by  
8 absolute and foundational right, is wrongfully concealed from the Public's view.  
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**THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE  
JUDICIAL BRANCH  
SUPERIOR COURT**

Merrimack County

Merrimack Superior Court

**State v. Anna Barbara Hantz Marconi**

**217-2024-CR-01167**

**ORDER ON RENEWED MOTION TO INTERVENE**

The Court has before it the Renewed Motion to Intervene (Doc. 48) filed by Brok-Alan Woodward-Griffith. Having reviewed the Renewed Motion and the accompanying documentation including the memorandum of law, the Court finds that the parties do not need to respond and no hearing is necessary. As explained briefly below, Mr. Griffith continues to have no right to intervene.

Mr. Griffith cites one new authority for his request, RSA 490:30-b, which took effect January 1, 2025. That statute does support his position for at least two obvious reasons. First, by its own terms, it does not apply. The opening sentence of the new law identifies its triggering circumstances. That sentence begins,

Whenever a final decision has been rendered by the judicial conduct committee finding that a judicial officer of the supreme, superior, or circuit court has committed judicial misconduct and imposing formal discipline, a litigant alleging that there are reasonable grounds to believe the misconduct in question caused the judicial officer to enter a ruling, decision, or judgment by which the litigant is aggrieved may seek relief [under the next paragraph.]

RSA 490:30-b, I. The Court is not aware that there has been any decision rendered by the judicial conduct committee related to the Defendant's actions. Second, even if there were such a finding, petitions under the statute are to be filed "with the chief justice or administrative judge of the court of which the judicial officer found to have committed misconduct was a member at the time the ruling, decision, or judgment was entered." RSA 490:30-b, II. Here, that court would be the New Hampshire Supreme Court.

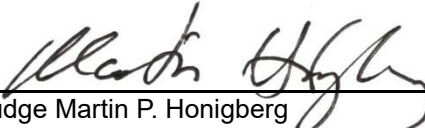
The remaining grounds in the Renewed Motion are reiterations of Mr. Griffith's arguments in support of his original intervention request. Those arguments are no better now than they were before.

For the foregoing reasons, Mr. Griffith's Renewed Motion to Intervene (Doc. 48) is DENIED.

So ordered.

March 20, 2025

Date

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Judge Martin P. Honigberg