Massachusetts court reporters must be licensed in New Hampshire in order to take depositions or hearings in New Hampshire. The law is stated in part as follows:

* “License Required. Any person engaging in, offering to engage in, or appearing to engage in court reporting shall hold a valid license.”
* “Penalties. Any person who shall practice or offer to practice as a licensed court reporter in this state for others without being licensed in accordance with this subdivision shall be guilty of a class A misdemeanor if a natural person, or guilty of a felony if a business organization.”
* “Limited Notarial Function. Any licensee under this subdivision may be permitted, in the performance of his or her court reporting duties, to place any person under oath without the separate requirement of being designated a notary public, justice of the peace, or commissioner of deeds, as specified in RSA 455.”

**There is no exemption with regard to the case jurisdiction or stipulation by attorneys that circumvents the law.**

Requirements for Licensure. The board shall issue a license to any qualified applicant who meets the standards established under this subdivision and who holds one of the following titles:

I. Registered Professional Reporter (RPR), from the National Court Reporters Association; or

II. Certified Voice Reporter (CVR), from the National Verbatim Reporters Association

There is no New Hampshire residency requirement to apply for licensure. Applications for licensure can be found at <http://www.nh.gov/jtboard/rep.pdf>.

Similarly, Massachusetts court reporters must be licensed in Connecticut in order to take depositions or hearings in Connecticut. The law is stated in part as follows:

* “No person shall…engage in the practice of shorthand reporting for compensation in this state, unless such person is licensed in accordance with the provisions of sections 20-650 to 20-656, inclusive, except as provided in section 20-655.”
* The board may, after a hearing conducted in accordance with chapter 54 and regulations adopted pursuant to subsection (a) of section 21a-9, impose a civil penalty of not more than one thousand dollars on any person who violates any provision of this chapter or any regulation adopted pursuant to this chapter or impose such civil penalty on any person who wilfully employs or supplies for employment or as an independent contractor a person who engages in the practice of shorthand reporting in this state in violation of section 20-652.”

Information regarding applications for Connecticut licensure can be found at: <http://www.cga.ct.gov/current/pub/chap_400l.htm#sec_20-653>.