

No. 26A512

IN THE

Supreme Court of the United States

DAVID M. SCANLAN, ET AL.,

Applicants,

v.

COALITION FOR OPEN DEMOCRACY,

Respondent.

**SUPPLEMENTAL APPENDIX TO THE RESPONSE IN OPPOSITION
TO THE EMERGENCY APPLICATION TO STAY THE ORDER OF
THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR
THE DISTRICT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE**

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SUPPLEMENTAL APPENDIX

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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE**

	)	
Coalition for Open Democracy,	)	
	)	
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	
	)	Case No. 1:26-cv-00647-JL-TSM
vs.	)	
	)	
David M. Scanlan, in his official	)	
capacity as New Hampshire	)	
Secretary of State and John	)	
Formella, in his official capacity	)	
as New Hampshire Attorney	)	
General,	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	
	)	

SINGLE UPDATED STATEMENT OF AGREED & DISPUTED FACTS

The parties have agreed that these statements of fact are offered only for the purpose of the pending Motion for Preliminary Injunction, and that the offering of these facts does not bind the parties beyond the instant Motion. The parties respectfully reserve their rights to later challenge these facts, subject to proof, after the Court decides Plaintiff's Motion for Preliminary Injunction.

Agreement to the following facts does not prejudice any party's right to challenge the character, nature, relevance, or evidentiary weight of these statements.

Voting in New Hampshire Prior to HB 323

1. Since the introduction of New Hampshire's voter ID law in 2012, up until the passage of HB 323, many students were able to register to vote and obtain a ballot using **qualifying** student identification card to establish identity. RSA 659:13.

2. Effective June 2, 2026, HB 323 amended RSA 659:13, II, a provision of New Hampshire's election code that is titled, "Obtaining a Ballot."

3. On April 23, 2026, the Secretary of State's Office sent an NHVotes@sos.nh.gov email titled, "Subject: Informational Flyers - Voting for Students in NH." It stated: "Following the passage of HB 323, effective 6/2, student IDs can no longer be used to register to vote or obtain a ballot on election day."

That e-mail included links to a "Student Guide to Registering to Vote in NH" and a "Student Guide to Voting in NH." These guides stated that voters need proof of identity to register to vote and vote, and that student ID could not be used as proof of identity. The Student Guide to Registering to Vote included information on how to obtain a NH Driver's License or Non-Driver ID Card, with a link tree to New Hampshire Division of Motor Vehicles' resources regarding which documents may be used to obtain a NH Driver's License or Non-Driver ID Card, how to schedule an appointment to obtain a license or ID, and the fee schedule for a license or ID.

4. In New Hampshire, voting registration is run locally by cities and towns. RSA 654:8.

100. **The Secretary of State's Office relies upon clerks to update the SVRS with accurate information regarding the current names and e-mail addresses of clerks, supervisors, and moderators.**

101. **Local election officials may resign their positions or change their e-mail addresses.**

102. Since HB 323's enactment, the Secretary of State's Office has produced and distributed the Election Procedure Manual, social media outreach, radio ads, statutorily mandated polling place posters, ballot clerk procedure manuals, and student voting guides, all reflecting current New Hampshire election law, including HB 323.

103. Since HB 323's enactment, the Secretary of State's Office has implemented a change in SVRS, updated numerous sections of its website, conducted public speaking events, held election official retreats, and conducted in-person election official trainings across the state, all reflecting current New Hampshire election law, including HB 323.

104. **The Secretary of State's in-person local election official training requires close coordination with the clerk's office in each municipality where training will be held to ensure access to a facility that is large enough to accommodate at least 100 trainees before the Office can schedule in-person training.**

111. Open Democracy filed its Complaint and Motion for Preliminary Injunction 130 days after Governor Ayotte signed HB 323 into law.

112. Open Democracy filed its Complaint and Motion for Preliminary Injunction 70 days after HB 323 went into effect.

September 8, 2026 Primaries

113. Under New Hampshire law: “Every applicant for an absentee ballot shall provide verification before being issued an absentee ballot. Verification shall be satisfied by one of the following methods: (a) Including a copy of the voter’s photo identification with the absentee ballot application. The identification shall meet the requirements of RSA 659:13, II(a); (b) Including a notarized signature on the absentee ballot application form; or (c) Personally presenting a qualifying photo identification, as defined in RSA 659:13, II(a), to the city or town clerk or their designee prior to the issuance of the absentee ballot.” RSA 657:17-c, I.

114. On July 20 and 21, 2026, the Secretary of State’s Office ordered the September 8, 2026 absentee ballots from the Office’s third-party printer. The vendor prints ballots in six separate printing runs. In no particular order, the September primaries runs were: (1) Democrat hand-count ballots (for jurisdictions without machines); (2) Republican hand-count ballots; (3) Democrat Dominion-count ballots (for jurisdictions with Dominion machines); (4) Republican Dominion-count ballots; (5) Democrat VotingWorks-count ballots (for jurisdictions with VotingWorks machines); and (6) Republican VotingWorks-count ballots.

115. On July 27, 2026, the Secretary of State’s Office sent its first batch of absentee ballots to local election officials by UPS. UPS records indicate that the

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

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COALITION FOR OPEN DEMOCRACY

Plaintiff,

vs.

DAVID M. SCANLAN, in his official
capacity as New Hampshire
Secretary of State, and JOHN M.
FORMELLA, in his official
capacity as New Hampshire
Attorney General,

Defendants.

* * * * *

Case: 1:26-cv-647-JL-TSM

September 15, 2026

8:38 AM

TRANSCRIPT OF MOTION HEARING
BEFORE THE HONORABLE JOSEPH N. LAPLANTE

APPEARANCES:

FOR THE PLAINTIFF:

Courtney Hostetler (pro hac vice)
Benjamin Horton (pro hac vice)
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Michael Gardener (pro hac vice)
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Boston, MA 02111

1 the town council or the town administrator. It doesn't
2 function that way. It's outside of that.

3 THE COURT: I see.

4 THE WITNESS: Yeah.

5 THE COURT: I see.

6 THE WITNESS: Yeah.

7 Q (By Ms. Hostetler) Have you ever seen or heard of a
8 student ID being used to commit voter fraud?

9 A No.

10 Q Have you ever seen or heard of any incident in which a
11 person used a student ID they were not authorized to use...

12 A No.

13 Q ...for the purpose of voting?

14 A No.

15 Q Do you -- in your experience, does the availability of
16 student IDs to allow people to prove their identity either to
17 get a ballot or to register, is that a helpful process to
18 voters?

19 A The -- say that again.

20 Q Is it helpful to have student IDs as one of the
21 options for voters?

22 A It's very helpful.

23 THE COURT: What does -- what does "helpful" mean?

24 MR. DEGRANDIS: Object.

25 Q (By Ms. Hostetler) What is helpful -- what is helpful

1 MR. GARDENER: That's fine.

2 THE COURT: -- it doesn't add up to me that it's a
3 barrier to, you know -- it's a barrier to comply with an
4 injunction. Now, that doesn't mean the injunction might still
5 not result in some confusion. And that's something I have to
6 weigh. But in terms of the state's role in communicating
7 the -- the requirements of an injunction, I have zero doubt
8 they could -- they could do so.

9 MR. GARDENER: I appreciate that. Thank you, Your
10 Honor.

11 Q (By Mr. Gardener) Now, you -- you were the -- before
12 we took your current job, you were at the attorney general's
13 office; is that right?

14 A I was, yes.

15 Q And, in fact, you were in that part of the attorney
16 general's office that dealt with elections; is that correct?

17 A That's correct.

18 Q And in the course of fulfilling your duties in -- in
19 that position, you never informed the legislature that in your
20 view, student IDs were being fraudulently used in the voting
21 process? You never did that, did you?

22 A I never informed the legislature that student IDs were
23 being fraudulently used, and I wouldn't have because I don't
24 agree.

25 Q I'm sorry?

1 A And I wouldn't have because I don't agree with that
2 statement.

3 Q In other words, you don't believe that student IDs
4 were being fraudulently used?

5 A In my experience, there was no evidence of any case of
6 a student fraudulently using a student ID or someone using a
7 student ID that wasn't them.

8 Q Or that -- or that the schools weren't properly
9 issuing student IDs?

10 A That's not something that I ever saw a compliant come
11 in about or any finding that we made.

12 Q And, if it had, you certainly could have taken care of
13 it because that was your job?

14 A I would have taken care of it, and I also expect that
15 I would have known even older than my tenure because I had to
16 extensively review all of our wrongful voting matters and
17 complaints in preparation for the Coalition for Open Democracy
18 case.

19 Q Now, do you know that RSA 65 -- 654:12(d) provides
20 that -- it authorizes election officials to accept -- and I
21 quote -- "Any other evidence that reasonably establishes that
22 it is more likely than not that the person is who they claim to
23 be to prove identity in order to register." You're familiar
24 with that provision, aren't you?

25 A I am, yes.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

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COALITION FOR OPEN DEMOCRACY

Plaintiff

v.

DAVID M. SCANLAN, in his official
capacity as New Hampshire Secretary
of State,

Defendant

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1:26-cv-647-JL-TSM
September 16, 2026
9:49 a.m.

TRANSCRIPT OF RECORDED PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION HEARING
DAY THREE
BEFORE THE HONORABLE JOSEPH N. LAPLANTE

Appearances:

For the Plaintiff:

Michael S. Gardener, Esq.
Sherwet Witherington, Esq.
Mintz Levin Cohn Ferris Glovsky
& Popeo PC

Courtney Hostetler, Esq.
Free Speech for People

For the Defendant:

Michael P. DeGrandis, Esq.
James Henry Holl III, Esq.
NH Attorney General's Office

1 legislature passed this.

2 From our perspective, from the Secretary of State's
3 perspective, this is part of a broader obligation and -- and
4 interest that the State has in regulating its own elections.

5 THE COURT: Okay.

6 MR. DEGRANDIS: It may limit ballot access. As long
7 as it's done to advance the other interests that the State has,
8 that the individual has, in ensuring the integrity of the
9 election, that there's no dilution of anyone's vote, the State
10 has an interest in taking prophylactic measures because it is
11 true there is no evidence whatsoever that a student ID has ever
12 been used -- doctored in some way to get a ballot.

13 Secretary -- Deputy Secretary O'Donnell was clear about that.

14 But these prophylactic measures, in repealing an
15 exception to the rule in 659:13, which, otherwise, they were
16 all State- or federal-issued documents, and we heard testimony
17 from assistant director -- the DMV assistant director,
18 Ms. Bailey, she indicated that, yes, there are security
19 features on the DMV voter ID. There is a foil image over the
20 picture of the individual and I believe a foil image of the
21 seal. It has a special laminate. But it doesn't have the same
22 level -- I mean, just to be perfectly candid, it doesn't have
23 the same level of security features as New Hampshire non-voter
24 ID -- or I'm sorry, non-driver ID or a driver's ID, but it does
25 have security features that the State agency can control.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR
THE DISTRICT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE**

COALITION FOR OPEN DEMOCRACY,

Plaintiff,

v.

DAVID M. SCANLAN, in his official
capacity as New Hampshire Secretary of
State, and JOHN M. FORMELLA, in his
official capacity as New Hampshire Attorney
General,

Defendants.

Case No. 1:26-cv-00647-JL-TSM

DEFENDANTS' RECORD SUPPLEMENT

Defendants New Hampshire Secretary of State David M. Scanlan and New Hampshire Attorney General John M. Formella, each in their official capacities, by and through counsel, the Office of the Attorney General, submit the following supplement to the record, as ordered by the Court on September 18, 2026 (ECF No. 59).

1. Under New Hampshire law, only government-issued identification may be used to obtain a ballot. RSA 659:13, II(a) (“Only the following forms of identification bearing a photograph of the voter shall satisfy the identification requirements of paragraph I[.]”).

2. Where a person seeks to obtain a ballot but does not present one of the IDs listed in RSA 659:13, II(a), the identity verification provisions of RSA 659:13, I(c) and II(b) govern the supervisors of the checklist’s voter-assistance efforts.

3. If a voter does not present an acceptable form of ID, the ballot clerk must direct the voter to a supervisor of the checklist. RSA 659:13, I(c)(1). There are at least five ways in which a supervisor may be able to assist a voter’s identity verification.

4. First, a supervisor could resolve or assist in resolving a dispute regarding whether a particular ID qualifies under RSA 659:13, II(a).

5. Second, a supervisor must check to see if a moderator, clerk, selectman, or other supervisor can verify the voter's identity. RSA 659:13, I(c)(2). If so, the election official must complete an Attestation of Identity for a Registered Voter on Election Day. RSA 659:13, I(c)(4).

6. Third, a supervisor must review the voter's qualifications and determine if the supervisor can verify the voter's identity. RSA 659:13, I(c)(3). For instance, if a New Hampshire driver's license shows a different name than that appearing on the checklist due to a recent marriage, the supervisor should review the voter's marriage certificate and allow the voter to obtain a ballot. *See id.*

7. Fourth, a registered voter whose name has changed can update his or her name by visiting the supervisors of the checklist and completing a new voter registration form. In certain circumstances, the supervisors may be able to use the Statewide Voter Registration System to access DMV or vital records information to verify the name change. *See, e.g.,* Election Procedure Manual at 83 (Defs.' Ex. B).

8. Fifth, a supervisor is an important resource who can explain to a voter which photo identification forms meet the requirements of RSA 659:13, and discuss options that suit the voter's needs.

9. RSA 659:13 governs polling place ballot access. The identity verification provisions of RSA 654:12, I(d) apply to pre-election day identity verification, but RSA 654:12 and RSA 659:13 do not materially differ. The Secretary of State's Office has consistently interpreted RSA 654:12 and RSA 659:13 in harmony. So, RSA 654:12, I(d)'s provision permitting "[a]ny other evidence that reasonably establishes that it is more likely than not that

the person is who they claim to be[,]” is the same process set forth in RSA 659:13. The principal difference is that outside the polling place, a registrant likely engages directly with the town or city clerk.

Respectfully submitted,

DEFENDANTS DAVID M. SCANLAN, in his official capacity as New Hampshire Secretary of State and JOHN M. FORMELLA, in his official capacity as New Hampshire Attorney General

By their attorney,

JOHN M. FORMELLA
ATTORNEY GENERAL

Date: September 22, 2026

/s/ Michael P. DeGrandis

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a copy of the foregoing was served on all parties of record through the Court’s e-filing system.

/s/ Michael P. DeGrandis

Michael P. DeGrandis

No. 26-2132

**UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE FIRST CIRCUIT**

COALITION FOR OPEN DEMOCRACY
Plaintiff-Appellee

v.

DAVID M. SCANLAN, in his official capacity as New Hampshire Secretary
of State; and JOHN M. FORMELLA, in his official capacity as New
Hampshire Attorney General, *Defendant-Appellants*

Appeal from the United States District Court for the District of New Hampshire
Case No. 1:26-cv-00647-JL-TSM

**APPELLANTS' REPLY TO APPELLEE'S RESPONSE TO
EMERGENCY MOTION TO STAY PENDING APPEAL**

JOHN M. FORMELLA
Attorney General

MICHAEL P. DeGRANDIS
Assistant Attorney General

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applicable election laws are *facially* challenged. *See Crawford*, 553 at 206 (Scalia, J., concurring).

The interests Defendants asserted below concerned the use of student IDs as identity-verification credentials, not merely which election official reviewed them at different steps in the election lifecycle. The district court recognized concerns that student IDs may lack expiration dates, remain in circulation beyond their period of reliability, and lack security features associated with government-issued identification. ECF No. 68 at 31-32. Those concerns do not disappear when a supervisor, rather than a ballot clerk, examines the credential. Nor does the existence of individualized verification procedures require that every category of photo identification remain available within them. Supplemental supervisor review can resolve whether an approved credential identifies a voter without reopening the legislature's decision regarding which ID categories are acceptable. The district court recognized that the legislature could adopt a categorical rule rather than leave the reliability of individual student IDs to officials' subjective assessments. *See* ECF No. 68 at 31 n.96. Defendants contend that the statutory scheme preserves supplemental verification without surrendering that categorical policy choice.

The same distinction matters to the Twenty-Sixth Amendment claim. The district court expressly found no evidence that the Secretary acted with animus or

through radio advertisements, social media, public events, and in-person training.

ECF No. 68 at 11-12. The court also recognized that the Secretary lacks direct contact with poll workers. ECF No. 68 at 47. Removing one sentence from a manual does not establish that the corresponding instructions have been received or implemented throughout the election network.

The injunction preserves the exclusion of student IDs as valid identification while permitting their consideration alongside other evidence. ECF No. 64.

Without training from the Secretary, election officials must understand and apply that nuance *notwithstanding* their prior training and reference materials. Voters must likewise understand that *permission* to consider a student ID does not *guarantee* that it will establish identity. The district court's conclusion that the injunction benefits some voters and leaves others unaffected describes the injunction's intended operation, but that requires the injunction to be understood and correctly applied.

Open Democracy emphasizes that ballot design, printing, and shipping remain unchanged and that voting has not begun. Resp. at 26, 31-32. *Purcell*'s bar is not so limited. It addresses "[c]ourt orders affecting elections" and the confusion they may produce as an election approaches, not merely changes to ballot production. *Purcell v. Gonzalez*, 549 U.S. 1, 4-5 (2006). A change to the

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CONTACT: Anna Sventek, Communications Director
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Secretary of State requests a stay of the court order on the use of student IDs

CONCORD, NH (October 6, 2026): New Hampshire Secretary of State David Scanlan releases the following statement on the U.S. District Court’s order related to the use of student ID cards to register to vote and obtain a ballot on election day.

Earlier this year, the legislature enacted HB 323, which was clearly intended to prohibit the use of student identification cards for voting. HB 323 was titled “requiring the presentation of a government-issued photographic means of identification in order to vote.” HB 323 expressly removed student identification cards from the list of documents that a voter could use to prove their identity when voting on election day. HB 323 further removed the criteria that had previously been used to determine if a student identification card could be used.

The legislature subsequently enacted SB 223 to reinforce and strengthen HB 323’s clear prohibition on the use of student identification cards. SB 223 changed RSA 659:13 to read “**only the** following forms of identification bearing a photograph of the voter shall satisfy the identity requirements of paragraph l” before the list of acceptable government-issued photo IDs. (Emphasis added.)

The Secretary of State’s Office has a constitutional and statutory duty to faithfully follow all election procedure laws that the legislature enacts. In doing so, this office follows the New Hampshire Supreme Court’s instruction to interpret election procedures in the context of the overall legislative scheme, consistent with legislative intent and common sense.

As relevant here, the voter ID law must be interpreted consistently with voter registration statutes—both of which require voters to prove their identity. Before a person can vote in a New Hampshire election, they must register to vote. To register to vote, a voter must prove their identity. Additionally, all voters — including both previously registered voters and election-day registrants — must prove their identity before obtaining a ballot on election day. This Office has consistently and historically interpreted these two statutes to preclude a situation where a voter could prove their identity when registering to vote on election day but not be able to subsequently prove their identity when voting on election day.

RSA 654:12 provides a list of acceptable government-issued photo IDs that a person can use to prove their identity when registering to vote. That list does not include “student identification cards,” but it does allow a voter to prove their identity with “Any other evidence that reasonably establishes that it is more likely than not that the person is who they claim to be.”

Therefore, to give full effect to the legislative intent of HB 323 and avoid a reading contrary to common sense, this office interpreted RSA 654:12 after the enactment of HB 323 as prohibiting the use of student identification cards to prove identity when registering to vote. In enacting HB 323 and SB 223, the legislature clearly intended that student identification cards not be “reasonable evidence” of identity. If that were not the case, it would be possible for a person to use a student identification card to register to vote on election day but not be allowed to obtain a ballot and vote after registering. That would make no sense, confuse voters, and risk disenfranchisement.

On October 2, 2026, the U.S. District Court for New Hampshire issued an order in a case challenging the constitutionality of HB 323. Although the court declined to enjoin HB 323, the court nevertheless ruled that the Secretary of State exceeded his authority because student identification cards “may” constitute “other evidence that reasonably establishes that it is more likely than not that [a voter registrant] is who they claim to be” when registering to vote. RSA 654:12. The court further ruled when a person is checking in to vote on election day, ballot clerks must direct a voter with a student identification card to the supervisors of the checklist, who shall “review the voter’s qualifications and determine if the voter’s identity can be verified.” RSA 659:13, I(c)(1) & (3).

The court’s interpretation defies common sense and defeats the clear legislative intent of HB 323 and SB 223, when interpreted in the context of the overall legislative scheme, that “only” government-issued identification be used to vote. The court’s interpretation further creates a significant risk of unequal treatment of voters across the state because supervisors in each town and ward across the state will have to decide on a case-by-case basis whether a particular student identification card “along with other available evidence” reasonably proves the voter’s identity.

Through the Attorney General’s Office, I will be seeking an emergency stay of the court’s order because I do not believe the court correctly interpreted New Hampshire law and because judicially altering election rules a month prior to the State General Election creates a risk of voter confusion and disenfranchisement.

###



New Hampshire Secretary of State
David M. Scanlan



 OPEN MENU

Election Day Voting

Information on election day requirements as a registered voter.

[NOTICE: On October 2, 2026, the U.S. District Court for the District of New Hampshire issued an order related to the use of student identification cards. This guidance has been updated to accurately reflect the court's order as of October 2].

All registered voters in New Hampshire are required to show proof of their identification at their polling location to receive a ballot and vote.

Registered voters do not need to bring proof of age, domicile, or U.S. citizenship with them to the polls to vote. This proof is only required when registering to vote in New Hampshire. For more information on registering to vote, visit our [Registering to Vote page](#).

What type of identification (ID) does a voter need to vote?

By statute, only the following forms of identification may expressly be used to prove identity.

- Driver's license issued by any state or federal government;
- Non-driver ID card issued by NH DMV or motor vehicle agency of another state;
- Photo ID card for "voting identification only" issued by NH DMV (RSA 260:21);
- United States armed services identification card; or
- United States passport or passcard.

An acceptable photo ID must have an expiration date or date of issuance. The ID will remain valid, for voting purposes, for 5 years beyond the expiration date. If the voter is 65 or older, an acceptable photo ID may be used without regard to expiration date. The name on the ID shall substantially conform to the name on the checklist.

If a voter does not have one of the qualifying IDs listed above, they will be directed to the supervisors of the checklist to see if the voter's identity can be verified.

- The supervisors of the checklist will determine if a moderator, clerk, supervisor, or selectman can verify the voter's identity through personal knowledge.
- If the voter's identity cannot be identified through personal knowledge, the supervisors of the checklist must "review the voter's qualifications and determine if the voter's identity can be verified." Even though the legislature removed student identification cards from the list of expressly qualifying photo IDs, pursuant to court order the supervisors of the checklist may consider a student identification card along with other available evidence when reviewing the voter's qualifications and determining if their identity can be verified.

Free Photo Identification Card for Voting Purposes Only

If you do not have an approved photo ID you may obtain photo identification for voting purposes only, free of charge, from the NH DMV. Obtain a voucher from your [local town or city clerk](#) or the Secretary of State to present to the DMV. Information on the documents you will need to present to the DMV is available here, see "Proof of Identity and Residency": www.dmv.nh.gov/sites/g/files/ehbemt416/files/inline-documents/dsmv634b.pdf 

Election day voter registration

If you plan to register to vote at your polling place on election day, visit our [At the Polls on Election Day](#) voter registration page for more information.



New Hampshire Secretary of State
David M. Scanlan

[Contact Us](#)

[NH Web Portal - NH.gov](#)

[Campaign Finance](#)

[Voter Information Look-up](#)

[NH Quickstart](#)

[NH Business Gateway](#)

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New Hampshire Secretary of State
David M. Scanlan



OPEN MENU

Register to Vote

Find out more about registering to vote in the Granite State. Your state and local election officials are here to help.

[NOTICE: On October 2, 2026, the U.S. District Court for the District of New Hampshire issued an order related to the use of student identification cards. This guidance has been updated to accurately reflect the court's order as of October 2].

You can register to vote in local, state, and federal elections in New Hampshire if you are:

- A United States citizen;
- At least 18 years old on election day;
- A resident in the town/city ward you seek to register in. There is no minimum period you are required to have lived in your community before registering.

To register to vote, you will be required to complete a Voter Registration Form provided by your local town/city clerk or supervisor of the checklist. You will also need to provide proof of your identity, age, U.S. citizenship and domicile (primary residence address).

You can register as a Democrat, Republican, or Undeclared voter.

Where to register



Town/City Clerk's Office or Supervisors of the Checklist Meeting

You can register to vote up to 6-13 days before the election with your local [town/city clerk](#) or at a local supervisors of the checklist meeting.



Polling Location on Election Day

If you miss the deadline to register before the election, you can register [at your polling location](#) on election day.



By Absentee

If you meet the state's requirements and qualifications and are unable to register in person, you may register by [absentee](#).

Required documentation

Some examples of documents you can use to prove each qualification include:

- Identity - photo driver's license issued by any state or the federal government; U.S. passport, passcard, armed services identification, or other photo identification issued by the U.S. government; photo identification issued by local or state government; or any other evidence that reasonably establishes that it is more likely than not that the person is who they claim to be. Note: even though student identification cards are not expressly valid to prove voter identity, pursuant to court order they may be considered along with other available evidence when determining if a voter has proven their identity when registering to vote.
- Age - driver's license, government-issued photo ID, passport/passport card.
- U.S. Citizenship - U.S. birth certificate, U.S. passport/passport card, naturalization papers, other proof of citizenship issued by the United States Department of State, or other reasonable documentation which indicates the applicant is a United States citizen. Your citizenship may also be shown with proof that you were previously or are currently registered to vote in New Hampshire. Your citizenship may also be proven by completing a qualified voter affidavit attesting, subject to the penalties for voter fraud, that you are a United States citizen but do not possess some or all of the documents necessary to prove your citizenship.
- Domicile (primary residence) - NH driver's license, NH non-driver ID, NH resident vehicle registration, federal picture identification, government-issued check, benefit statement, or tax document with the current domicile address listed.

- If you do not possess the Domicile (primary residence) documents as detailed above, you may prove your domicile by completing the "[Attestation of Not Possessing Qualified Domicile Proof Documents](#)  form **AND** providing one of the following:
 - A rental/lease agreement, utility or other bill with your current domicile, or other qualified document under RSA 654:12; **or**
 - A completed "[Confirmation of Domicile](#)  " form, which is signed by the property owner/manager/tenant of the address at which the applicant resides; **or**
 - A completed [Homeless Confirmation of Domicile](#)  form.

Assistance with proving qualifications

If you do not have documentary proof of one or more of your voter qualifications, your municipal clerk or supervisors of the checklist may be able to assist you with proving your qualifications. With your permission, local election officials may search your current or prior voter registration status in New Hampshire and certain information from the New Hampshire Division of Motor Vehicles and Division of Vital Records to help prove your voter qualifications.

Visit our [Proof of Voter Registration Qualifications](#) page for resources and information on places you can go to obtain the required proof to register to vote in New Hampshire.

Additional resources

For a more detailed guide on registering to vote in New Hampshire, including registering as a student, check out [Registering to Vote in New Hampshire](#) .

Read our [Frequently Asked Questions](#) for more information.

Voter Guides

NH Pocket Voter Guide 	NH Pocket Voter Guide (Pocket Version) 
New American Pocket Voter Guide 	New American Pocket Voter Guide (Pocket Version) 
Senior Pocket Voter Guide 	Senior Pocket Voter Guide (Pocket Version) 

[Registration Deadlines](#) >

[Find your Polling Location](#) >

[Check your Voter Registration](#) >



David M. Scanlan

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[Campaign Finance](#)

[Voter Information Look-up](#)

[NH Quickstart](#)

[NH Business Gateway](#)

[NHVRINweb](#)

[NH Web Portal - NH.gov](#)

[NH Travel & Tourism](#)

[ReadyNH.gov](#)

[NH Government Careers](#)

[Transparent NH](#)

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