



GOLD STANDARD



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HOUSE SESSION - THURSDAY, MAY 23, 2019

SB 196, relative to non-academic surveys administered by a public school to its students.

SB 196

Education: OTP/A 11-9

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill dramatically erodes parental influence in a child's participation in non-academic surveys.

**NAY
OTP/A**

- Prior to SB 43, which passed in Feb. 2017, schools would routinely require students to complete non-academic surveys and questionnaires to assess their attitudes, values, decision making, and behaviors without the explicit consent of parents — this bill undermines the important parental rights protected by current law.
- Parents should be fully informed on non-academic surveys being given to their children and should have the ability to have their children not participate. This bill, as amended, would undermine that ability by requiring an opt-out rather than explicit parental consent to participate in these non-academic surveys.
- Active consent, as required in current law, is consistent with the federal Protection of Pupil Rights Amendment (PPRA) and carves out an exception for the Youth Risk Behavior Survey created by the CDC, allowing passive consent.

SB 88, relative to registry identification cards under the use of cannabis for therapeutic purposes law.

SB 88

Health, Human Services and Elderly Affairs: OTP/A 18-3

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill removes the artificial time frame for a patient-provider relationship prior to a healthcare provider being authorized to provide certifying documentation of a qualifying medical condition for therapeutic use of cannabis.

**YEA
OTP/A**

- The state should not be inserting itself in the patient-provider relationship.
- Existing restrictions may have unintended consequences resulting in prescription of less-appropriate and potentially habit-forming pharmaceuticals.

SB 100, relative to discrimination in employment based on criminal background checks.

SB 100

Labor, Industrial and Rehabilitative Services: OTP/A 18-2

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill limits the speech of individuals by prohibiting employers from asking questions about prior criminal convictions on an employment application or conducting a criminal record check of an applicant prior to the initial interview unless the government has mandated such check.

**NAY
OTP/A**

- The state should not be interfering in or dictating businesses' hiring practices nor prohibiting speech.
- The state should work to reduce the number of victimless crimes in order to reduce the number of people who are negatively impacted by their prior involvement in the criminal justice system.
- The committee amendment contains additional restrictions against discrimination based on racial or ethnic origin based on the name of the applicant however this duplicates the protection already provided under NH RSA 354-A:7.

HB 455, relative to the penalty for capital murder.**Governor: Vetoed****HB 455****PRO-LIBERTY: This bill changes the penalty for capital murder to life imprisonment without the possibility for parole.**

- Long-term incarceration costs NH taxpayers less than the death penalty.
- If a person is convicted and incarcerated but is later found innocent of wrongdoing, the sentence is at least partially reversible. The death penalty is irreversible.
- There are two primary reasons to apprehend those who commit crimes against persons or property. The first reason is to obtain restitution for the victim of the crime, to whatever extent possible. The second reason is to prevent those who present a continuing threat to others from committing further crimes. Given the availability of secure prison facilities, the death penalty as it exists in New Hampshire is necessary for neither of these purposes.

**YEA
Override**