



GOLD STANDARD

HOUSE SESSION - TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 2022

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CACR 20 NAY ITL	HB 1082 NAY OTP	HB 1171 YEA OTP/A	HB 1302 YEA OTP	HB 1472 YEA ITL
CACR 34 NAY ITL	HB 1087 NAY ITL	HB 1172 YEA IS	HB 1317 YEA ITL	HB 1476 NAY OTP/A
CACR 35 NAY ITL	HB 1088 YEA ITL	HB 1177 YEA OTP	HB 1330 YEA OTP/A	HB 1478 YEA ITL
HB 103 NAY OTP/A	HB 1089 YEA OTP/A	HB 1178 YEA OTP	HB 1332 YEA ITL	HB 1481 YEA ITL
HB 1007 YEA ITL	HB 1094 YEA ITL	HB 1194 YEA OTP	HB 1347 YEA OTP/A	HB 1490 NAY OTP
HB 1014 YEA ITL	HB 1096 YEA ITL	HB 1221 YEA OTP/A	HB 1361 NAY OTP/A	HB 1495 YEA OTP/A
HB 1017 YEA ITL	HB 1101 YEA OTP	HB 1227 YEA ITL	HB 1380 YEA ITL	HB 1508 YEA ITL
HB 1022 YEA OTP/A	HB 1114 YEA ITL	HB 1241 YEA OTP	HB 1393 YEA OTP	HB 1514 YEA ITL
HB 1033 YEA OTP/A	HB 1115 YEA ITL	HB 1251 YEA ITL	HB 1401 YEA OTP/A	HB 1524 YEA ITL
HB 1041 YEA ITL	HB 1117 YEA ITL	HB 1266 NAY OTP/A	HB 1413 YEA ITL	HB 1560 YEA OTP
HB 1044 NAY ITL	HB 1119 YEA ITL	HB 1268 YEA OTP/A	HB 1424 NAY ITL	HB 1564 YEA ITL
HB 1053 YEA ITL	HB 1120 YEA ITL	HB 1280 YEA OTP	HB 1425 YEA OTP	HB 1625 NAY ITL
HB 1065 YEA ITL	HB 1131 YEA OTP/A	HB 1283 YEA ITL	HB 1432 YEA OTP	HB 1639 YEA OTP/A
HB 1070 YEA OTP	HB 1132 YEA OTP/A	HB 1291 YEA ITL	HB 1434 YEA OTP/A	HB 1668 YEA ITL
HB 1076 NAY OTP/A	HB 1165 YEA OTP	HB 1296 YEA OTP/A	HB 1455 YEA OTP	HB 1683 YEA ITL
HB 1081 YEA OTP				

HB 1280, prohibiting a parent's refusal to vaccinate a child pursuant to an order of the state or federal government to be used as a basis for terminating parental rights.

HB 1280

Children and Family Law: OTP 8-7

**YEA
OTP**

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill prohibits the state from terminating parental rights because of a parent's decision not to have their child vaccinated.

- Parents have the right, as stewards of their children, to make medical decisions for their children, not the state. This bill seeks to affirm that basic notion.

HB 1380

HB 1380, relative to installation of solar photovoltaic energy systems by owners subject to deed restrictions in a homeowners association.

YEA ITL

Commerce and Consumer Affairs: ITL 14-4

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill prohibits deed restrictions of homeowners' associations from prohibiting or restricting the installation and use of a solar photovoltaic energy system.

- This bill violates the rights of private parties to enter into mutually agreed upon and/or enforceable contracts.

HB 1413, relative to privacy of online customer information.**Commerce and Consumer Affairs: ITL 17-1**

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill prohibits a provider of broadband Internet access service from using, disclosing, selling, or permitting access to customer personal information unless the customer expressly consents to that use, disclosure, sale, or access.

- This bill attempts to insert the state into the business of two private parties who should remain free to engage in contractual agreements of their consent.
- This choice is best left to the free market to pick a desirable behavior instead of interference from the state.
- Many of the items that this bill seeks to protect are better handled via technology or services such as virtual private networks (VPNs).

YEA ITL

CACR 20, relating to personal liberty. Providing that adults shall have the right to possess cannabis for personal consumption.**Criminal Justice and Public Safety: ITL 15-5**

PRO-LIBERTY: This proposed constitutional amendment establishes the right for all adults to possess cannabis for personal consumption.

- People have a right of self-ownership. The government has no business telling people what they can and cannot put in their bodies.

CACR
20

NAY ITL

CACR
34**CACR 34, relating to the use, sale, or cultivation of cannabis. Providing that the state shall make no law prohibiting the use, sale, or cultivation of cannabis for persons over 18 years of age.****Criminal Justice and Public Safety: ITL 13-7**

PRO-LIBERTY: This proposed constitutional amendment prohibits the legislature from making laws that prohibit the use, sale, or cultivation of cannabis for adults.

- For too long, New Hampshire has been an island of cannabis prohibition in a sea of legalization. This constitutional amendment is a firm step in the right direction, allowing for a substance that is nearly harmless and certainly less harmful than alcohol and tobacco to be used by the general public without incurring a fine for doing so. This should receive bi-partisan support as it increases personal liberty and reduces state power, as well as reducing the number of interactions that people will have with law enforcement over a victimless "crime".

NAY ITL

CACR
35

NAY ITL

HB 1017

CACR 35, relating to cannabis. Providing that all adults have the right to possess, use, and cultivate cannabis, subject to regulation by the legislature.**Criminal Justice and Public Safety: ITL 14-6**

PRO-LIBERTY: This proposed constitutional amendment establishes the right for all adults to possess, use, and cultivate cannabis, subject to further regulation by the legislature.

- This CACR is a step in the right direction toward the right of a person to consume whatever they choose.
- CACR 34 is superior to CACR 35 as it eliminates all state interference with regard to cannabis.

HB 1017, establishing criminal penalties for harming or threatening to harm an essential worker.**Criminal Justice and Public Safety: ITL 16-3**

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill establishes additional criminal penalties for causing or threatening harm to an essential worker.

- This bill would dramatically change the penalties for crimes against a small subset of the population. While an assault against anyone is a serious crime, it is not clear that assaulting a liquor store worker should be considered more serious than assaulting a librarian.
- The provisions that make it a Class B felony for 'any' crime against an essential worker are also exceedingly vague and would almost certainly have unintended consequences.
- A Class A felony conviction will result in incarceration of at least 7 ½ years, to a maximum sentence of 15 years.
- A Class B felony conviction will result in incarceration of at least 3 ½ years, to a maximum sentence of 7 years.

YEA ITL

HB 1096, prohibiting open carrying or display of a deadly weapon within 100 feet of a polling place.

HB 1096

Criminal Justice and Public Safety: ITL 13-7

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill prohibits the open carrying or display of a deadly weapon within 100 feet of a polling place.

- The right to defense of one's self and property is paramount in a free society. This bill not only places a substantial burden on those who do not wish to compromise their safety in public areas, it also inhibits their right to vote in federal and state elections. No one should have to compromise their safety or liberty to take part in the civic process of voting.
- Additionally, the absence of armed civilians puts everyone in the polling place at risk. 94-97% of all mass shootings happen in gun free zones (crimeresearch.org/2018/06/more-misleading-information-from-bloomberg-everytown-for-gun-safety-on-guns-analysis-of-recent-mass-shootings/).
- By not allowing for open carry in polling locations, voters are left susceptible to increased, unnecessary risk in a way that also demeans civil rights.

YEA ITL

HB 1117, relative to the circumstances constituting criminal threatening.

HB 1117

Criminal Justice and Public Safety: ITL 11-10

YEA ITL

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill redundantly adds specific people to the criminal threatening statute.

- Current law identifies the protected as 'any person'. As a result, this includes any person. That person can be alone or in a group.
- This bill is entirely superfluous, worthless, and unnecessary.

HB 1178, prohibiting the state from enforcing any federal statute, regulation, or Presidential Executive Order that restricts or regulates the right of the people to keep and bear arms.

HB 1178

Criminal Justice and Public Safety: OTP/A 12-7

**YEA
OTP**

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill adds state protections to the U.S. Second Amendment guarantee that the right to bear arms shall not be infringed.

- The bill, prior to the proposed committee amendment, protected against the enforcement of federal acts designed to infringe upon the citizen's right to bear arms.
- We encourage the general court to pass the bill **without amendment 2022-0479h**.
- The right to self-defense and to bear arms is fundamental to the citizens of the United States and the state of New Hampshire and those rights shall not be infringed upon.

HB 1266, relative to restrictions on enforcement of federal immigration laws.

HB 1266

Criminal Justice and Public Safety: OTP/A 11-10

**NAY
OTP/A**

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill prohibits state, county, municipal, or judicial officials from adopting or enforcing policies restricting enforcement of federal immigration laws.

- The 10th Amendment and state nullification of federal laws are the greatest check on federal power. This bill seeks to undermine allowing the state of NH not to follow federal law even if the federal law is repugnant.
- This bill attempts to defer almost all power of the state to the federal government's "immigration laws".
- While the sponsors and supporters of this bill might like the current legal framework, there is nothing that would stop the federal government from imposing immigration laws that these same sponsors and supporters find distasteful.
- This bill is an example of unnecessary water carrying for the feds that undermines NH's sovereignty in this and similar matters.

HB 1296, relative to money, coin, or currency which may be forfeited in connection with a drug offense.

HB 1296

Criminal Justice and Public Safety: OTP/A 11-10

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill, with the proposed committee amendment, establishes a procedure for the forfeiture of items used in connection with a drug offense.

- Under current law, as modified in 2016, a criminal conviction is generally required prior to seeking asset forfeiture. This bill would strengthen the protection against government overreach by linking the forfeiture case with the criminal case, including allowing a public defender that may be representing the accused to represent the individual with regard to the asset forfeiture.
- In addition, this bill contains provisions that allow a defendant or any other person with an interest in the property the right to a post-seizure hearing where the court may order the property returned if the seizure was invalid or property is not reasonably required to be held as evidence. This important protection, particularly of third parties with an interest in the property, may prevent the state from ruining the life of someone with no direct tie to the alledged crime.
- Finally, this bill limits transfer of seized assets to the federal government, which maintains a program called Equitable Sharing, which allows law enforcement to circumvent our state's criminal process. Funds forfeited in the federal process return 80% directly to the agency, bypassing normal appropriations (and oversight) of legislative bodies.

HB 1361, establishing a penalty for any person who transports a controlled drug into New Hampshire with the intent to distribute.

HB 1361

Criminal Justice and Public Safety: OTP/A 12-8

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill establishes an additional penalty for transportation of a controlled drug into New Hampshire with the intent to distribute.

- The draconian war on drugs has torn families apart and destroyed lives while doing little to reduce drug use or end gang violence. This bill seeks to make the problem even worse by mandating additional mandatory minimums, which have been demonstrated not to work in the long and arduous war on drugs.
- The current laws on drugs do not reflect our nation's or state's values of personal autonomy, freedom, and self determination, and this bill seeks to erode those values even further.

HB 1476, relative to persons arrested while out on bail.

HB 1476

Criminal Justice and Public Safety: OTP/A 13-7

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill provides that a person who commits an offense while on bail shall be detained without bail pending a hearing before a judge.

- Granite Staters deserve due process and a presumption of innocence until proven guilty.
- This bill disregards our fundamental legal principle of presumed innocence and ignores defendants' rights, creates confusion with conflicting language, and would result in more backlog for our already strained judicial system.

**YEA
OTP/A**

**NAY
OTP/A**

**NAY
OTP/A**

HB 1668, requiring a background check prior to any commercial firearm sale.**Criminal Justice and Public Safety: ITL 11-9****ANTI-LIBERTY:** This bill replicates aspects of federal firearm laws limiting transfers and adds new requirements not present in the federal restrictions.

- Under federal law (28 CFR Part 25, Section 25.6(c)(1)(iv)(B)), a federal firearms licensee may choose to transfer a firearm to an individual if the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) background check is delayed for more than 3 days. While many dealers opt not to exercise this option, particularly for unknown customers, it is an important protection that reduces the risk of a de facto firearms ban through administrative delay. This bill would remove that protection through the provisions of proposed RSA 159-E:3 which states that "No firearm shall be delivered to an individual pursuant to a commercial sale until NICS has issued a "proceed" response"
- Although the bill claims to make an exception for non-commercial transfers, it adds new requirements not present in federal law that would effectively ban private transfers. Specifically under federal law, a person may transfer a firearm to an unlicensed resident of their state, provided the transferor does not know or have reasonable cause to believe the transferee is prohibited from receiving or possessing firearms under federal law. Under this bill, while there is an exception, it requires that if the status of either party's eligibility to own or possess a firearm cannot be ascertained, the transaction shall be completed through a licensed firearm dealer. This shifts the burden significantly such that the exclusion would carry little to no weight.

YEA ITL**HB 1114, relative to education service providers under the education freedom account program.****Education: ITL 10-9****ANTI-LIBERTY:** This bill requires Education Freedom Account program scholarship organizations to compile a directory of public profiles for education service providers.

- This bill seeks to make Education Freedom Accounts more bureaucratic with the intention of putting additional barriers to entry as a way of disincentivizing parents/scholarship organizations from using them.
- Additionally, this bill seeks to obtain invasive data such as the curriculum, school performance data, teaching philosophy, and other information that the state has no justifiable reason for obtaining.
- It is a parent's unalienable right to rear and educate their children as they see fit.
- Education Freedom Accounts put the choice of education in the rightful hands of the parents and this bill seeks to dismantle that by creating ineffective and unnecessary bureaucratic red tape.

YEA ITL**HB 1115, relative to record of educational attainment under the educational freedom account program.****Education: ITL 10-9****ANTI-LIBERTY:** This bill requires the statewide student assessment tests for the record of educational attainment under the Education Freedom Account program.

- This bill seeks to undermine the advancement of education quality by requiring that a failing measure of assessment be used by parents using Education Freedom Accounts.
- One benefit of Education Freedom Accounts is to allow parents to find innovative, efficient, and highly effective alternate means of educating their children. These outcomes are the primary concern and purview of the parents and should not be constrained further, as this bill seeks.

YEA ITL**HB 1120, relative to education service providers under the education freedom accounts program.****Education: ITL 10-9****ANTI-LIBERTY:** This bill adds compliance requirements for education service providers requesting payment from Education Freedom Account funds.

- This bill attempts to disadvantage and harm children by thwarting and undermining heroic parents who choose to work extra hard and adopt alternatives to enfeebled public education.
- Education Freedom Accounts are designed to support innovation and free choice in education. As such, they should not be transformed into becoming public schools.

YEA ITL

HB 1131, relative to facial covering policies for schools.

HB 1131

Education: OTP/A 10-8

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill, with the proposed committee amendment, prohibits school boards and other public education agencies from adopting, enforcing, or implementing a policy that requires students or members of the public to wear a facial covering.

**YEA
OTP/A**

- This bill prevents public schools from adopting broad mandatory masking policies, leaving the choice to parents and students.
- With or without masks and with or without the current risks of COVID-19, there will always be risks of interacting in public ways with our own species. It is unreasonable to use the power of the state to dictate masking for normal human interaction. One person's wise cautious behavior is another person's 'germophobe', and inserting the state into these personal decisions within the confines of services provided through taxation will always result in one side or the other being unhappy with the outcome.
- Expansion of school choice programs that enhance the ability of individuals to associate in the manner in which they desire is likely the only long-term solution. Until we achieve that goal, the state should leave as much choice to the individual as possible.

HB 1132, relative to applications for a charter conversion school.

HB 1132

Education: OTP/A 11-8

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill removes the requirement for a vote of teachers, superintendent, and principal for conversion of a public school to a chartered public school, and adds the requirement for a majority vote of the school district at a regular annual meeting or special meeting.

**YEA
OTP/A**

- The purpose of public schools is to meet the educational requirements of the students and the desires of the parents and the public who are paying for the schools through their taxes.
- The monopoly school district should not get to decide whether to keep the status quo or adopt an educational model that the parents and public believe will better serve the students.

HB 1241, prohibiting a school district from mandating a COVID-19 vaccination for school attendance.

HB 1241

Education: OTP 10-8

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill prohibits school districts from mandating that students have a COVID-19 vaccination in order to attend school.

**YEA
OTP**

- Parents, rather than school boards or the Department of Health and Human Services, should be given the decision to make important medical decisions that will impact their children's lives. This is particularly true in cases where the vaccine is shown to offer little protection in the way of third-party infection risk.
- This bill will further cement New Hampshire's commitment to parental rights. If a facility is receiving public funding, there is scant justification to barring otherwise eligible taxpayers from utilizing that state resource.

HB 1283, relative to liability as taxable income of education freedom account payments.

HB 1283

Education: ITL 10-9

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill repeals the statement that Education Freedom Account funds shall not constitute taxable income to the parent of the Education Freedom Account student.

YEA ITL

- While the ultimate decision of what the federal government may choose to tax may be out of the control of the New Hampshire legislature, the inclusion of the existing language clearly specifies legislative intent and offers at least some protection against administrative rulemaking authorities in the IRS choosing to deem Education Freedom Accounts as taxable income.

HB 1332, excepting public universities and colleges from requirements under medical freedom in immunizations.

HB 1332

Education: ITL 10-8

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill excepts the state university system and the community college system from the statute pertaining to medical freedom in immunizations.

- Per RSA 141-C:1-a, every person has the natural, essential, and inherent right to bodily integrity, free from any threat or compulsion by government to accept an immunization.
- Even under current law, there are no state restrictions on the rights of students and faculty to receive a vaccine should they choose to do so. The state and its political subdivisions should not be compelling behavior that should be accepted or rejected voluntarily.

YEA ITL

HB 1434, relative to the availability of school curriculum materials.

HB 1434

Education: OTP/A 10-9

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill, with the proposed committee amendment, requires that curriculum course materials taught to pupils in public schools and public academies be available to the public.

- Parents and the people paying for government schooling should have access to curriculum course materials since they are developed or procured using tax dollars.
- Existing RSA 91-A preamble states "Openness in the conduct of public business is essential to a democratic society. The purpose of this chapter is to ensure both the greatest possible public access to the actions, discussions and records of all public bodies, and their accountability to the people".
- Posting curriculum materials on the school administrative unit's website may ultimately reduce costs as it may support fewer right-to-know requests and potential legal battles over the applicability of existing right-to-know law to public school curriculum.

**YEA
OTP/A**

HB 1564, requiring school districts to provide breakfast for students.

HB 1564

Education: ITL 14-4

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill mandates a new program that will require additional local expenditures by the political subdivision in violation of the New Hampshire Constitution.

- This bill would allow those qualifying for reduced-price meals to receive breakfast at the expense of taxpayers — some of whom may be just over the income limit and who would now be forced to subsidize the children of other families.
- The sponsors of this bill have violated their oath of office by proposing legislation that is directly violating the New Hampshire Constitution Part 1, [Art.] 28-a. "*[Mandated Programs.] The state shall not mandate or assign any new, expanded or modified programs or responsibilities to any political subdivision in such a way as to necessitate additional local expenditures by the political subdivision unless such programs or responsibilities are fully funded by the state or unless such programs or responsibilities are approved for funding by a vote of the local legislative body of the political subdivision."*"

YEA ITL

HB 1639, relative to the youth risk behavior survey in schools.

HB 1639

Education: OTP/A 10-9

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill, with the proposed committee amendment, would make the Youth Risk Behavior Survey as opt-in (v.s. opt-out), aligning it with other non-academic survey requirements in New Hampshire Schools.

- Requiring districts to have parents opt-in to non-academic surveys is respectful of parental rights and helps address student privacy concerns by ensuring explicit consent is given prior to completion of the survey.

**YEA
OTP/A**

HB 1683, repealing the education freedom account program.

HB 1683

Education: ITL 10-9

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill would repeal Education Freedom Accounts for children, destroying the option for parents to use existing adequate education grant funding to support education opportunities outside of the student's geographically assigned school.

YEA ITL

- Education Freedom Accounts are funds that children receive to a designated account, administered by a scholarship organization, that are used for specified educational purposes. This bill will repeal the Education Freedom Account program and force nearly 2,000 students back to government-run schools that might not have been working for them and did not work for them during the government's response to the global pandemic.
- Giving education consumers (parents) more options gets us away from the one-size-fits-all mentality of traditional public schools.

HB 1082, prohibiting certain state officers from forming political action committees.

HB 1082

Election Law: OTP 11-9

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill limits political speech by prohibiting candidates for Secretary of State and State Treasurer or current office holders of these positions from forming a political committee or political advocacy organization or soliciting contributions for such organizations.

**NAY
OTP**

- Part 1, [Art.] 22. of the New Hampshire Constitution states "[Free Speech; Liberty of the Press.] Free speech and Liberty of the press are essential to the security of Freedom in a State: They ought, therefore, to be inviolably preserved." — limits on all speech and particularly political speech may be a tempting solution to a perceived problem but it is not a proper solution.

HB 1065, relative to the regulation of art therapists.

HB 1065

Executive Departments and Administration: ITL 10-8

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill creates a new license.

YEA ITL

- Occupational licensing decreases competition and favors those willing to endure the bureaucratic cost and obstruction from being able to engage in business.
- The free market naturally controls to better outcomes as customers gravitate to providers of higher demonstrable products and services.
- Licensing is a bureaucratic inefficiency which is dragging down the economy of New Hampshire.

HB 1171, exempting certain niche beauty services from licensure requirements.

HB 1171

Executive Departments and Administration: OTP/A 11-8

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill exempts niche beauty services from occupational and shop license requirements.

**YEA
OTP/A**

- By further limiting the licensing of services, New Hampshire increases its ability to develop its economy.
- Eliminating licensing allows the free market to naturally and effectively differentiate providers based on performance and value.

HB 1330, relative to the board of registration of medical technicians.

HB 1330

Executive Departments and Administration: OTP/A 10-9

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill repeals the requirements for the certification and regulation of medical technicians by the office of professional licensure and certification.

**YEA
OTP/A**

- This bill reduces the barrier to entry for medical technicians providing quality services to the New Hampshire medical provider industry and the people, its customers.
- By further limiting the licensing of services, New Hampshire increases its ability to develop its economy.

HB 1560, relative to nonresident licensure by the board of barbering, cosmetology, and esthetics.

HB 1560

Executive Departments and Administration: OTP 12-7

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill modifies the requirements for nonresident licensure by the Board of Barbering, Cosmetology, and Esthetics to eliminate subjective requirements for reciprocal licenses.

- This bill provides for a simple reciprocal agreement with those licensed out of state in the fields of barbering, cosmetology, and esthetics.
- Reducing licensing and associated complexities increases economic and competitive growth.

**YEA
OTP**

HB 103, establishing a dental benefit under the state Medicaid program.

HB 103

Finance: OTP/A 14-5

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill, with the proposed committee amendment, will increase state spending by providing adults in the Medicaid program with dental coverage.

- This program provides able-bodied adults in New Hampshire with taxpayer-funded dental coverage at taxpayer expense.
- Expanded state-controlled dental benefits will slowly crowd out private solutions and provide another government-controlled item that can be used as a carrot and stick to force the population to conform to state-dictated behaviors.
- Further expansion of federal dollars and programs in the state will, as was the case with the CMS vaccine mandates, result in more federal control of New Hampshire citizens.

**NAY
OTP/A**

HB 1022, permitting pharmacists to dispense the drug ivermectin by means of a standing order.

HB 1022

Health, Human Services and Elderly Affairs: OTP/A 11-9

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill allows pharmacists to dispense ivermectin pursuant to a standing order entered into by licensed health care providers.

- This bill provides the option for a licensed physician or Advanced Practice Registered Nurse (APRN) to provide a standing order to a pharmacist to dispense ivermectin under the delegated prescriptive authority of the physician or APRN.
- Medications should be available to individuals to purchase over-the-counter. While there are risks with allowing individuals choice, freedom is not without risks and the current barriers increase costs and encourage patients to take a passive role in the management of their health.

**YEA
OTP/A**

HB 1044, relative to policies required for health facilities and special health care service licenses.

HB 1044

Health, Human Services and Elderly Affairs: ITL 14-7

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill exempts certain health facilities that exclusively provide services to persons making direct payment, from requirements on written policies for providing services.

- This bill reduces constraints on the health care market and opens up the opportunity for lower-cost, high quality health care providers.
- The bill offers the possibility for consumers to explore health care without paying the cumbersome and prohibitive insurance industry, which have inserted themselves between the doctor and the patient at great cost to both.

NAY ITL

HB 1347, relative to licensing requirements for health care facilities that operate on a membership-based business model.

Health, Human Services and Elderly Affairs: OTP/A 12-9

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill, with the proposed committee amendment, exempts nursing homes and rehabilitation centers that accept direct payment or operate on a membership-based business model from the moratorium on new facilities and from the requirement for them to accept all forms of payment.

- During the global pandemic, the impacts of government restrictions on the building of hospitals and residential care facilities became immediately apparent. This bill would provide a modest relaxation of one of New Hampshire's remaining market-distorting laws that limits the licensing (and thus creation) of nursing home, skilled nursing facility, intermediate care facility, or rehabilitation facilities. Under this bill, new facilities that operate on a membership-based business model or exclusively provide services to persons who make direct payment for services would not be subject to the market-distorting moratorium that is still present in our laws.
- This bill fosters competition and innovation in the nursing and rehabilitation facility market and offers potential employment options for those who were impacted by federal control over healthcare.

**YEA
OTP/A**

HB 1455, relative to state enforcement of federal vaccination mandates.

Health, Human Services and Elderly Affairs: OTP 11-10

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill prohibits state enforcement of any federal law, order, or rule that requires an individual, as a condition of employment or any other activity, to provide proof of vaccination against COVID-19 or to submit more than once per month to COVID-19 testing.

- Taxpayer money should not provide funding to oppress the taxpayer. The federal government, through executive action not explicitly authorized by Congress, has chosen to utilize administrative rule making authority and the power of the purse over a segment of the economy that it has seized through force to compel behaviors that we now know offer little-to-no third-party protection. The state of New Hampshire should not participate in this overreach.

**YEA
OTP**

HB 1481, repealing the statute relative to medical freedom in immunizations.

Health, Human Services and Elderly Affairs: ITL 12-9

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill repeals the statute pertaining to medical freedom in immunizations.

- This bill repeals RSA 141-C:1-a, which states that no person may be compelled to receive an immunization for COVID-19 in order to secure, receive, or access any public facility, any public benefit, or any public service from the state of New Hampshire, or any political subdivision thereof, including but not limited to counties, cities, towns, precincts, water districts, school districts, school administrative units, or quasi-public entities.
- The state and its political subdivisions extort money from individuals with a threat of violence. Denying individuals access to the services paid for by this extortion adds further insult to the theft.

YEA ITL

HB 1495, relative to vaccine mandates for government contractors.

Health, Human Services and Elderly Affairs: OTP/A 11-10

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill, with the proposed committee amendment, prohibits the state from requiring businesses to require vaccine or documentation related to vaccination or immunity status.

- This bill prohibits the state from imposing back door vaccine mandates or vaccine passport systems by seeking to require businesses to impose mandates that might otherwise be unconstitutional if the state were to seek them directly.
- The state should not have the authority to compel a third-party actor such as a business to enforce an infringement on liberty.

**YEA
OTP/A**

HB 1014, allowing public meetings to be conducted virtually.

HB 1014

Judiciary: ITL 11-10

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill establishes requirements for remote access to public meetings under RSA 91-A, the right-to-know law.

- Freedom of speech is inextricably tied to having the physical space to express that speech.
- This bill allows for public officials to have the ability to dodge public accountability and not allow for in person confrontation and debate to take place. It also sets a dangerous precedent moving forward that will continue to hinder the ability of citizens to engage with their government in a public way.
- It was observed that the government was less accountable when people have been barred from physically attending public meetings due to the coronavirus situation.
- This bill will have the downstream affect of denying attendance of public meetings to citizens who do not have access to a reliable Internet connection or sufficient hardware or the expertise necessary to successfully use the software, or who choose not to use such software due to privacy concerns.

YEA ITL

HB 1101, relative to a forfeiture of personal property.

HB 1101

Judiciary: OTP 17-4

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill limits the conditions under which seized property may be transferred to a federal agency. More specifically, state or local police cannot transfer property seized under state law to a federal agency for seizure under the federal Controlled Substances Act.

- In 2016 NH abandoned civil asset forfeiture in favor of requiring due process protections required in a criminal proceeding.
- The federal government maintains a program called Equitable Sharing which allows law enforcement to circumvent our state's criminal process. Funds forfeited in the federal process return 80% directly to the agency, bypassing normal appropriations (and oversight) of legislative bodies.
- The vast majority of forfeitures are below \$10,000, affecting those with few resources to defend themselves, as opposed to the drug kingpins that are claimed to be the targets of civil asset forfeiture.

**YEA
OTP**

HB 1291, prohibiting discrimination against tenants holding certain vouchers for purposes of renting dwellings.

HB 1291

Judiciary: ITL 11-10

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill prohibits a property owner from refusing to rent to any prospective tenant on the basis that the prospective tenant will receive housing subsidy under the Housing Choice Voucher Program.

- Property owners should be free to screen prospective tenants to determine if they represent a risk to the property or to other tenants. The Housing Authority does not screen tenants. While this bill would not necessarily preclude a property owner from screening a tenant for other reasons, predisclosure of participation would provide potential grounds to at least initiate legal action, increasing costs to property owners that would ultimately be passed to renters.
- Property owners may be conscientious objectors to the acceptance of public funds that are obtained through threats of violence (taxes), and this bill would infringe upon the property owner's right to avoid acceptance of these funds.

YEA ITL

HB 1425, relative to the taking of real property by eminent domain.

HB 1425

Judiciary: OTP 11-10

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill modifies the power of the governor and council to take private property during states of emergency and modifies the calculation of compensation paid for such takings.

- This bill seeks to allow for fairer compensation when real property is taken by eminent domain during an emergency. While we generally view such takings as abhorrent, to the extent they occur, it should be rare and individuals should be fairly compensated for both the property as well as loss of use and other indirect costs associated with the seizure.
- This bill gives the owner the right of first refusal to purchase the property back in the event that the property should be put up for sale, helping to reduce the risk of takings during an emergency being used to circumvent the protections in the New Hampshire Constitution Part 1, [Art.] 12-a. "[Power to Take Property Limited.] No part of a person's property shall be taken by eminent domain and transferred, directly or indirectly, to another person if the taking is for the purpose of private development or other private use of the property."

YEA
OTP

HB 1490, relative to equal access to places of public accommodation regardless of vaccination status.

HB 1490

Judiciary: OTP 11-10

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill prohibits business owners from having a policy that requires vaccination or wearing of masks (medical devices).

- Public accommodation laws insert the state directly into interactions between private citizens and should therefore be looked at with significant scrutiny. While a private business that chooses to require vaccination or masks (medical devices) may be repugnant, the state should not be forcing individuals to accept risks to themselves, their employees, or customers in order to operate a business.
- None of the other categories of public accommodation includes categories where there is plausible increased risk of interacting with the public. While mask mandates appear to have at most marginal impact on the spread of COVID-19 or variants, business owners who believe they offer a benefit should be free to associate only with customers that wear shirts, shoes, or even masks and suffer the consequences of their decision. Similarly, a day care center, private school, or other public accommodation that would like to cater to individuals who have chosen to be vaccinated for measles, COVID, or polio should also be free to do so and again to suffer the consequences of their decision.

NAY
OTP

HB 1625, repealing the prohibition on entering or remaining on a public way or sidewalk adjacent to a reproductive health care facility.

HB 1625

Judiciary: ITL 12-9

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill repeals a violation of the First Amendment.

- Whereas the NHLA has a policy of not taking positions on the issue of abortion in general, this bill's restoration of freedom of expression protected by the First Amendment merits our taking a position in support of this bill.
- This bill repeals the "buffer zone" created by SB 319 (2014) restoring the right of people to peacefully assemble, as provided by the protections of the First Amendment.
- This law has been in place for 7 years and appears to be unenforced. Buffer zones are reminiscent of the abhorrent "free speech zones" at presidential events.

NAY ITL

HB 1053, relative to the hourly rate paid to an employee for hours worked but not previously scheduled.

HB 1053

Labor, Industrial and Rehabilitative Services: ITL 18-3

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill requires an employer to pay an hourly rate of time and a half for hours worked by an employee who chooses to go in to work upon request to work hours that were not previously scheduled.

YEA ITL

- This bill interferes with the employee's ability to negotiate their own employment terms. This bill assumes that New Hampshire residents are not educated enough to handle their own employment terms and conditions.
- This is an unnecessary cost increase to New Hampshire businesses that will ultimately hurt customers by passing on these expenses to them.
- This bill may have unintended consequences such as encouraging an employee who feels ill to feel pressure to go into work to prevent placing a financial burden on the employer whom they respect.

HB 1076, relative to illegal productivity quotas.

HB 1076

Labor, Industrial and Rehabilitative Services: OTP/A 11-9

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill, with the proposed committee amendment, imposes burdensome regulations on New Hampshire businesses to address problems that are better dealt with by the market.

**NAY
OTP/A**

- The New Hampshire unemployment rate currently and historically sits below 3%. Our workers enjoy unparalleled ability to leave a job where they are treated poorly to find other employment. The state should not be inserting itself into the employer/employee relationship.

HB 1088, relative to employee protections from COVID-19 in the workplace.

HB 1088

Labor, Industrial and Rehabilitative Services: ITL 11-9

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill adds the right to be vaccinated against COVID-19 and to use personal protective equipment such as face masks and face shields while employed in the workplace.

YEA ITL

- This bill would establish a positive right to vaccination for COVID-19. Based on its placement within RSA 275 a potential implication of this right could be paid time off to get vaccinated or employers being forced to pay for vaccinations once the current state of emergency ends.
- In addition, this bill provides for the right to use personal protective equipment such as face masks and face shields while employed in the workplace, while making no provisions for cases where such equipment may be incompatible with the role the person is employed under.

HB 1089, relative to the unenforceability of noncompete agreements upon termination of an employee for noncompliance with a vaccination mandate.

HB 1089

Labor, Industrial and Rehabilitative Services: OTP/A 13-8

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill, with the proposed committee amendment, would render noncompete agreements unenforceable if an employee was terminated resulting from the material change in terms of employment or the failure to agree to a new employment contract or new noncompete contract.

**YEA
OTP/A**

- This bill provides for modest clarification of the existing non-compete agreement scope.
- Parties should be able to freely contract without the involvement of the state; however, when one party unilaterally changes the condition of the contract or violates the contract, external parties such as the state or arbitrators are ultimately required to help resolve the differences. In most jurisdictions, ambiguous contracts are resolved *against* the party that drafted the contract. This bill would establish some clarity that in New Hampshire, a **new** requirement for vaccination, medical testing, or intervention would be considered a material change.
- In the long term, businesses that find this problematic may simply choose to draft broad language that indicates that such interventions may be a normal part of employment and, should this occur, prospective employees who find such terms problematic are free to seek alternate employment. However, this bill would ensure that there is clarity interpreting existing agreements that were previously created in an ambiguous manner that would likely be resolved against the business anyway. The legislative certainty may ultimately reduce costs for disputes.

HB 1094

HB 1094, relative to employee work schedules and rest periods.

Labor, Industrial and Rehabilitative Services: ITL 18-3

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill requires employers with 10 or more employees in this state or 2 or more locations in this state to schedule a rest period between certain employment shifts and to provide employees with 7 days advance notice of the work schedule.

- This bill interferes in private interactions between individuals by mandating a one-size-fits-all approach to work schedules that fails to take into account the unique circumstances of the business, the employees, and the work that they are performing.
- In order to comply with this new state mandate, employers would likely need to mandate that employees request specific days off two weeks or more in advance to allow for determination of a work schedule. This reduces flexibility for both the employer and the employees.
- It's unclear how a business that needs to operate on an on-call basis such as winter snow-plowing could possibly comply with the provisions of this bill and still service its customers.

YEA ITL

HB 1165, repealing the Granite State paid family leave plan.

Labor, Industrial and Rehabilitative Services: OTP 11-10

HB 1165

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill repeals the Granite State paid family leave plan.

- This bill will reduce spending and overhead cost of a portion of the government bureaucracy, thereby reducing risk of a future tax increase.
- Private insurance carriers have offered to provide this type of insurance in New Hampshire with or without this legislation.

**YEA
OTP**

HB 1251, prohibiting payment of subminimum wages.

HB 1251

Labor, Industrial and Rehabilitative Services: ITL 11-10

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill would set the minimum wage for tipped employees to the federal minimum wage for untipped employees.

- Minimum wage laws decrease the number of entry-level jobs and make it harder for people of low skill to get their start in the workforce.
- Higher wages for everyone are better accomplished through job creation — more jobs means more competition to hire all workers.
- Employers and employees should be free to negotiate the terms of employment without interference.
- The very idea of a minimum wage is patronizing and demeaning as it implies that individuals don't know how much they're worth and are incapable of negotiating with an employer.

YEA ITL

HB 1472, prohibiting anti-union activities by employers.

HB 1472

Labor, Industrial and Rehabilitative Services: ITL 11-10

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill uses state power to interfere in employer and employee relations.

- Employees should be free to organize and collectively bargain without interference from the state, and by the same token, businesses should be free to reject association with these groups.
- This bill would prohibit a business from replacing employees who strike, while recognizing an exception for cases where the state has mandated that employees shall not be allowed to strike.

YEA ITL

HB 1508, prohibiting discharge of volunteer firefighters or volunteer emergency medical technicians from other employment.

HB 1508

Labor, Industrial and Rehabilitative Services: ITL 12-8

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill prohibits an employer from discharging or disciplining an employee who is a volunteer firefighter or emergency medical technician and whose failure to report for work was due to the employee responding to an emergency.

- While the bill is well intentioned, it places a mandatory 'volunteer' burden on small businesses who now need to absorb impacts of volunteer service without having chosen or agreeing to do so.
- This may have unintended consequences of causing an small employer to avoid hiring a volunteer for certain positions, knowing that regardless of the level of impact to the business of repeated failure to appear, the state will prohibit the employer from taking action necessary to prevent the business from failing as a result of repeated no-shows.

YEA ITL

HB 1514

YEA ITL

HB 1007

YEA ITL

HB 1033

**YEA
OTP/A**

HB 1041

YEA ITL

HB 1514, relative to an employee's unused earned time.

Labor, Industrial and Rehabilitative Services: ITL 11-10

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill, even with the proposed committee minority amendment, is an incremental encroachment on interactions between private individuals.

- The freedom to contract is paramount in a free society, particularly between an employee and employer. This bill seeks to restrict the freedom to contract by forcing employers to pay an employee for unused earned time under certain conditions.

HB 1007, relative to qualifications for office.

Legislative Administration: ITL 9-6

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill would establish a politically-charged procedure for removal of members of the general court without a criminal conviction.

- This bill would allow a party with a slim majority in the house or senate to remove one or all members of the opposing party by a majority vote that finds that the member engaged in insurrection or rebellion, or has given aid or comfort to "the enemies of the state".
- This bill's inclusion of "enemy of the state" is a dangerous escalation of rhetoric from simple ill-advised public accusations of individuals, to explicit enabling of political oppression of minorities not seen since the early bloody days of Soviet Stalinist communism. Even the Soviets eventually rejected use of such language when Nikita Khrushchev in his 1956 speech stated "It made possible the use of the crudest repression, violating all norms of [...] legality, against anyone who in any way disagreed with Stalin, against those who were only suspected of hostile intent, against those who had bad reputations ... The formula 'enemy of the people' was specifically introduced for the purpose of physically annihilating such individuals."
- Removal of political enemies would be enabled even for individuals who engage in peaceful and lawful actions.

HB 1033, prohibiting recipients of state or local grants or appropriations from using such funds for lobbying.

Legislative Administration: OTP/A 9-4

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill, with the proposed committee amendment, prohibits counties, municipalities, and school districts from using state or local property taxes for lobbying.

- Taxpayers should not be forced to pay for lobbyists that they may oppose.
- The local towns and city employees have the same opportunity to contact legislators as citizens do. County and municipal employees or professional lobbyists should not be allowed to use taxpayer funds for activism. It's a clear conflict of interest.

HB 1041, extending the public employees labor relations act to employees of the general court and relative to the duties of the joint committee on legislative facilities.

Legislative Administration: ITL 9-6

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill would make the legislature less able to respond to the will of the people.

- This bill establishes the legislature as a public employer under the public employee labor relations act and provides procedures for collective bargaining by a defined group of legislative employees. The legislative branch is a political body and the leadership of both chambers and all political parties must have the option of having the people around them who support representing the positions of the voters who elected them.
- The legislature would be required to negotiate "terms and conditions" of employment for these employees, which would potentially place restrictions on staff changes for future legislatures.
- Expanded public sector collective bargaining is more harmful than private sector collective bargaining because taxpayers are not directly represented in negotiations. "It is impossible to bargain collectively with the government," said Franklin D. Roosevelt, who opposed public sector unions.

HB 1070

**YEA
OTP**

HB 1070, relative to the default budget in official ballot jurisdictions.

Municipal and County Government: OTP 10-9

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill requires the default budget in an official ballot town or district to be reduced by any reduction to an appropriation the governing body made in the proposed operating budget.

- This bill prevents any proposed budget to be artificially higher than it should be because the default budget includes expenses that no longer exist. This prevents backdoor spending where the proposed budget is rejected due to voters not wanting to pay for a new spending item contained within it, only to find that money remains allocated for a purpose that is no longer valid in the current year.

HB 1081, relative to the dissolution of a village district.

HB 1081

**YEA
OTP**

Municipal and County Government: OTP 10-9

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill allows for the dissolution of a village district by a simple majority vote at an annual district meeting.

- This bill makes it easier to dissolve a village district, moving from a 2/3 to a simple majority vote of its legal residents to do so. This is pro-liberty as it lets people decide their own form of government and because village districts tend to add costs and regulations on top of regular municipality taxes and regulations. Making it easier to dissolve the village district will tend to result in lower taxes and regulations.

HB 1087, relative to zoning for single family housing lots.

HB 1087

NAY ITL

Municipal and County Government: ITL 11-8

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill limits the authority of local land use planning boards to control private property by prohibiting government restrictions that require more than a 10,000 square foot lot size for single family housing.

- This bill reduces regulations that would otherwise require large lots, wherever the municipality offers water and sewer. As such, it protects private property rights.
- The bill seeks to balance property owner rights with those in the community by still allowing restrictions in cases where the new lots would exceed the existing municipal or community water and sewer infrastructure capacity.

HB 1119, relative to the regulation of single-use bags.

HB 1119

YEA ITL

Municipal and County Government: ITL 10-9

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill allows towns to regulate single-use plastic bags and paper bags.

- Prohibiting retailers from providing plastic or paper bags to customers is a violation of the rights of both retailers and their customers.
- Local control is generally preferable to state or national mandates. We do believe that there is a higher principle, however: the principle of individual liberty. Indeed, the most "local" governance of all is the governance of an individual over his or her own life and property. For this reason, we oppose state laws that allow local governments to abridge the personal or property rights of individuals.

HB 1172, requiring composting and waste recycling to be made available to residents of public housing.

HB 1172

YEA IS

Municipal and County Government: IS 11-8

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill requires towns to ensure that residents of public housing have access to a composting and waste recycling facility.

- This bill mandates expansion of existing programs for towns in violation of Article 28-a of the New Hampshire Constitution.
- Private and quasi-private options are already growing without this state mandate. For example, Nashua (www.grownashua.org/composting) already provides low cost options for composting for a fraction of the cost of a cable TV bill.
- Mandating expanded recycling pickup also likely has little-to-no positive environmental benefit, as recycled items often still end up in landfills (www.investors.com/politics/editorials/recycling-china-andfills-cost-waste-environment-global-warming/).
- While the appropriate motion for this bill is ITL, IS is acceptable.

**YEA
OTP****HB 1177, relative to permissible residential units in a residential zone.****Municipal and County Government: OTP 10-8****PRO-LIBERTY:** This bill would preempt local zoning regulations to the extent necessary to allow private property owners to build up to four housing units on any lot served by municipal water and sewer.

- This would be a high-impact, statewide change to legalize home-building and use of private property.
- Excessively strict zoning regulations have contributed to a severe housing shortage in New Hampshire.
- Local control is generally preferable to state or national mandates. We do believe that there is a higher principle, however: the principle of individual liberty. Indeed, the most "local" governance of all is the governance of an individual over his or her own life and property. For this reason, we support state laws that prevent local governments from abridging the personal or property rights of individuals.

HB 1194, relative to the procedure for overriding a local tax cap.**YEA
OTP****Municipal and County Government: OTP 10-9****PRO-LIBERTY:** This bill requires a supermajority vote of the legislative body to override a local tax cap.

- Current law enables towns to adopt a local tax cap by a 3/5 super majority of the voters but allows the legislative body to override the tax cap by a simple majority vote. Requiring a 3/5 super majority, instead of a simple majority vote of the legislative body to override, provides a greater assurance that the public supports the unplanned growth of government.

HB 1268, limiting the authority for city council bylaws and ordinances.**YEA
OTP/A****Municipal and County Government: OTP/A 10-9****PRO-LIBERTY:** This bill, with the proposed committee amendment, limits the authority of city councils to make bylaws and ordinances to those they are specifically empowered to make.

- New Hampshire is typically said to be a Dillon's Rule state, in that municipal governments have the authority to act only when the power is granted in the express words of the statute, private act, or charter creating the municipal corporation. Existing RSA 47:17, XV is largely compatible with this by enumerating specific topics that city councils may regulate; however, the phrasing of "They may make any other bylaws and regulations which may seem for the well-being of the city...", which when interpreted broadly, would eliminate the need for the enumerated powers earlier in the paragraph.
- This bill would clarify that the power of city councils is limited to the enumerated areas including "for the abatement of nuisances that interfere with the use or enjoyment of property".
- This change would modestly curtail the power of city councils to infringe on the rights of inhabitants of the city.

HB 1393, relative to the adoption of school district budget caps.**YEA
OTP****Municipal and County Government: OTP 10-9****PRO-LIBERTY:** This bill establishes the requirements and procedure for the adoption of a school district budget cap.

- This bill allows voters to impose fiscal discipline on school districts by linking budgets to enrollment. Voters can establish the cost per student they wish to support and district budgets then must not exceed that per-student cost times the number of enrolled students. Voters may also vote for an automatic inflation adjustment.
- This bill provides an actual budget for school districts and allows for a 3/5 supermajority to override the cap when necessary.

HB 1432

**YEA
OTP**

HB 1432, prohibiting the use of state funds for new passenger rail projects.

Public Works and Highways: Without Recommendation

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill would prohibit state funds from being used for the planning, construction, operation, or management of passenger rail projects in New Hampshire.

- If passenger rail is economically viable, it will be pursued by private actors — particularly if New Hampshire's regulatory and licensing environment is improved.
- Using taxpayer dollars to fund passenger rail as we move into a 21st century era of increased remote work and autonomously-operated vehicles is solving the problems of the 20th century with the technology of the 19th century.

HB 1227, relative to the definition of prime wetland.

HB 1227

YEA ITL

Resources, Recreation and Development: ITL 11-10

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill expands infringement of private property rights by expanding the definition of prime wetlands.

- This bill expands the definition of prime wetlands to include potentially extremely narrow regions that only meet four of twelve characteristics of prime wetlands required by existing law.
- Expansion of the prime wetlands designation proposed by this bill will have a negative effect on land owners who will be subject to new stringent permitting on usable land presently not under such requirements.

HB 1317, requiring the director of the state police in consultation with the bureau of marine patrol to report annually to the legislature regarding new developments in electric and gasoline powered recreational watercraft.

HB 1317

YEA ITL

Resources, Recreation and Development: ITL 14-7

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill requires the director of the state police in consultation with the bureau of marine patrol to report annually to the legislature regarding new developments in electric and gasoline powered recreational watercraft.

- This bill would increase the workload of the state police and bureau of marine patrol — requiring them to create a report that may ultimately not be read by anyone.
- We are living in the information age, where legislators have easier access to information than at any other time in history. Creating a standing requirement of a research paper with a stated desired outcome of recommendations for rulemaking or new legislation is a solution looking for a problem and would bias the state toward expanding new restrictions on inhabitants and visitors to the state.

HB 1302, relative to the weighing of vehicles.

HB 1302

**YEA
OTP**

Transportation: OTP 10-9

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill limits law enforcement's authority to stop and weigh any vehicle to commercial vehicles only.

- This bill will protect an individual's right to travel without interference from law enforcement for the purpose of verifying a vehicle's weight.
- This bill enforces one's Fourth Amendment right and the right in the New Hampshire Constitution's Article 19 to be secure from all unreasonable searches of one's possessions.

HB 1401, prohibiting the disclosure of the number of miles driven by a specific driver licensed by the state or vehicle registered in the state.

HB 1401

**YEA
OTP/A**

Transportation: OTP/A 10-9

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill, with the proposed committee amendment, prohibits sharing vehicle mileage information with public authority not associated with the State of New Hampshire without the consent of the vehicle's owner.

- This bill protects our citizens' individually identifiable vehicle mileage data from being sent to taxing authorities external to New Hampshire without their consent.
- How much we use our vehicles and how much we travel should be protected private information. With data breaches increasing every year, any information that is shared and stored is a liability for those storing it, and a potential risk to those whose information is stored.

HB 1424, relative to the speed limit for watercraft on Lake Winnipesaukee.

HB 1424

Transportation: ITL 15-3

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill eliminates an arbitrary speed limit of 45 miles per hour for boats on Lake Winnipesaukee.

- Existing law limits speed at dawn and dusk and requires that operators manage their speed so that the operator will be able to avoid endangering or colliding with any person, vessel, object, or shore. In addition existing law limits maximum speed to 45 miles per hour.
- This bill removes the 45 mph limit while retaining the requirement that the speed must be reasonable to avoid endangering or colliding with any person, vessel, object, or shore.
- The arbitrary limit is inappropriately low on open calm and uncrowded water that often exists.

NAY ITL

HB 1221, relative to the rates of the business profits tax and the business enterprise tax.

HB 1221

Ways and Means: OTP/A 12-11

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill, with the proposed committee amendment, reduces the Business Profits Tax from 7.6% to 7.5%.

- As introduced, this bill would have reduced both the Business Profits Tax (from 7.6% to 7.5%) and the Business Enterprise Tax (from 0.55% from 0.5%). While the amendment still offers a modest improvement, the original text would ensure New Hampshire maintains our economic advantage and better positions us to survive any downturn in the national or global economy.
- It would be preferable to pass the bill in its original form.

**YEA
OTP/A**

HB 1478, relative to the business profits tax applicable to certain large, low-wage employers.

HB 1478

Ways and Means: ITL 18-1

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill utilizes an increase in the business profits tax as a weapon to force businesses with 100 or more employees to impose a de facto minimum wage.

- By focusing only on wages, this bill would have unintended consequences, potentially causing employers to drop other benefits in lieu of direct salary to optimize their total costs — potentially resulting in lower total compensation for employees.
- A de facto state-set minimum wage prevents individuals from freely agreeing to a lower rate while they prove their productivity or learn on the job. People who are willing to work for less cash but higher benefits should be able to express this preference in the marketplace.
- The very idea of a minimum wage is patronizing and demeaning, as it implies that citizens don't know how much they're worth and are incapable of negotiating with an employer.

YEA ITL

HB 1524, establishing a national service alumni attraction and retention fund.

HB 1524

Ways and Means: ITL 12-11

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill creates a new taxpayer-funded subsidy designed to subsidize individuals who are considering pursuing postsecondary education or employment in the state of New Hampshire after completion of AmeriCorps or Peace Corps service.

- While the spending is initially small, this bill would require a new state position to administer the fund. Ultimately, this would become a state-funded lobbying group that would see to increase spending and outreach for distribution of taxpayer money.
- We can encourage people to move to the state by reducing spending and barriers to private property use that currently may make New Hampshire unaffordable for both returning volunteers and existing residents.

YEA ITL