



NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBERTY ALLIANCE

GOLD STANDARD

SB 219 YEA OTP/A
 SB 320 YEA IS
 SB 339 YEA OTP/A
 SB 346 YEA ITL
 SB 360 YEA ITL
 SB 541 YEA IS
 SB 559 NAY OTP
 SB 571 YEA ITL
 SB 577 YEA ITL



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SENATE SESSION - THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 2024

SB 360, relative to extreme risk protection orders.

SB 360

Judiciary: ITL 3-2

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill creates a 'red flag' firearm confiscation process defined as an extreme risk protection order.

- This bill violates the Fourth Amendment protections under the US Bill of Rights and Article 19 of the NH Bill of Rights: "[Art.] 19. [Searches and Seizures Regulated.] Every subject hath a right to be secure from all unreasonable searches and seizures of his person, his houses, his papers, and all his possessions."
- The language in the bill allows for hearsay "evidence" to be admitted into the trial violating Article 15: "[Art.] 15. [Right of Accused.] No subject shall be held to answer for any crime, or offense, until the same is fully and plainly, substantially and formally, described to him;"
- The respondent will be stripped of personal property and will need to spend time and money via the court system for return of the property without having committed a crime.
- Under this bill, courts are not bound by the traditional rules of evidence typically given to the defendant (159-F:3 IX).

YEA ITL

SB 571, relative to requiring a background check prior to any commercial firearm sale.

SB 571

Judiciary: ITL 3-2

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill seeks to add a requirement for a criminal background check to all private and public firearm transfers.

- This bill is a direct infringement on the right to bear arms and therefore a direct violation of Article 2-a of the New Hampshire Constitution and the Second Amendment to the United States Constitution.
- This bill makes it illegal for private citizens to sell or gift their firearms without submitting to a third party and having the sale registered by the state — another direct violation of Article 2-a and the Second Amendment.
- Currently New Hampshire is regarded as the safest state in the nation due in no small part to its hands-off approach to firearms ownership. This bill would destroy that and invite empowered and armed criminals to prey on a population disarmed by a malicious state leveraging a bevy of red-tape procedures to hinder the free ownership and trade of firearms.
- This bill creates a de facto gun registry, which is a serious violation of privacy and makes it very easy for the state to later choose to confiscate all firearms.

YEA ITL

SB 577, relative to imposing a waiting period between the purchase and delivery of a firearm.

SB 577

Judiciary: ITL 3-2

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill establishes a waiting period for the delivery of a firearm, subject to certain exceptions.

- This bill is a direct infringement on the right to bear arms and therefore a direct violation of Article 2-a of the New Hampshire Constitution and the Second Amendment to the United States Constitution.
- This bill seeks to establish an arbitrary and capricious three-day waiting period after purchasing a firearm for the lesser people, while permitting those in law enforcement to circumvent this wait.
- This bill serves no positive purpose other than to infringe on the process of law-abiding citizens to freely obtain, own, and enjoy their firearms.

YEA ITL

SB 339, relative to repealing the graduation requirement regarding Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) applications.

SB 339

Education: OTP/A 3-2

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill removes the requirement that students file a Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) form or a waiver for such form prior to graduation.

**YEA
OTP/A**

- Parents and children who are often at or near the age of majority are in the best position to determine if filling out onerous federal forms is in their interest. This new mandate for graduation was passed in 2021 and presumes to insert the preferences of the state over those of parents and young adults.
- There are those who have characterized the existing student loan system as being a predatory lending system whereby students are pressured into taking out loans that may not be discharged through bankruptcy and then use the funds to get degrees that do not offer sufficient value to repay the loan. Whether or not a contract that is entered into voluntarily is reasonable to deem as predatory may be a matter of discussion; however, for those who hold such a position, it is clear that the state of New Hampshire should not mandate that individuals begin the process of engaging with such a system.

SB 320, requiring the public utilities commission to establish a gas and electric performance incentive mechanism.

SB 320

Energy and Natural Resources: IS 4-0

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill requires the public utilities commission to develop a performance incentive mechanism for the approval of electric and gas utility rates.

YEA IS

- This bill adds a significant amount of cost, oversight, and bureaucratic red tape to the already cumbersome process that private utilities have to contend with to do business in New Hampshire.
- It is far more likely that any perceived "efficiencies" this bill hopes to force out of utility companies will in fact be overcome by the cost of its implementation, oversight, and enforcement, while also adding to the cost the utility companies will be forced to pass on to New Hampshire residents.
- While a motion of ITL would be preferable, IS is acceptable.

SB 346, prohibiting the use of dogs while hunting coyotes.

SB 346

Energy and Natural Resources: ITL 3-1

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill prohibits the use of dogs while hunting coyotes.

YEA ITL

- Coyotes are typically hunted to reduce their population as they are often a threat to livestock and pets and can be a threat to children. Making it harder to hunt coyotes by prohibiting the use of dogs means coyotes which have become a threat are more likely to evade hunters and continue to predate.
- This bill may disincentive those who enjoy hunting coyotes with dogs when the community needs them to help eliminate the threat.

SB 541, relative to retail pet stores.

SB 541

Energy and Natural Resources: IS 4-0

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill prohibits the sale of dogs and cats by retail pet shops.

YEA IS

- Pet ownership is one of the joys of life that certain people have difficulty realizing with some species or breeds of pets. By outlawing pet stores' ability to sell dogs and cats, potential owners may be deprived of finding an appropriate pet to suit their needs.
- While a motion of ITL would be preferable, IS is acceptable.

SB 219, (New Title) requiring mandatory reporting by school districts of school expenses.

SB 219

Finance: OTP/A 4-2

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill requires school districts to post mandatory reports of school expenses, including average cost per pupil, average teacher salaries, and top administrator salaries. It also creates a civil remedy for the enforcement of this requirement.

**YEA
OTP/A**

- This bill, with the proposed committee amendment, will enhance public awareness of the cost incurred by public school administrators through requiring the posting of administrator salaries before any meeting in a school district where a budget is under consideration.
- Enhanced transparency in government increases public trust and awareness.

Health and Human Services: OTP 4-1

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill revises the definition of vaccine for purposes of the New Hampshire Vaccine Association.

**NAY
OTP**

- Under existing RSA 126-Q, the New Hampshire Vaccine Association extracts fees from HMOs, insurance companies, health service corporations, and other entities based on the number of individuals under 19 years of age being provided services by the organization. These fees are extracted regardless of whether or not the children or adults make use of vaccines provided by the program. In that sense, it is an indirect tax that all families that make use of the healthcare system must pay regardless of whether they use the service.
- With the proposed new definition of vaccines, this tax will now not only be used to pay for products that provide some level of immunity to life-threatening and disabling diseases, but will also apply to all products that protect against diseases caused by infectious pathogens. As a result, this would cover products that would protect against diseases such as athlete's foot, impetigo, or any number of relatively minor diseases. While parents may ultimately decide that the risk/benefit of such products makes sense for their children, expanding the program to cover generally trivial infectious diseases that everyone will now be forced to pay for is an overstep of the intent of the vaccine association program.