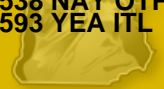




NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBERTY ALLIANCE

GOLD STANDARD

SB 342	NAY	OTP
SB 366	NAY	OTP
SB 423	NAY	OTP/A
SB 459	NAY	OTP
SB 516	YEA	OTP
SB 519	NAY	OTP
SB 522	NAY	OTP
SB 523	YEA	OTP/A
SB 525	YEA	ITL
SB 538	NAY	OTP/A
SB 593	YEA	ITL



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SENATE SESSION - THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 2024

SB 516, relative to prohibiting collective bargaining agreements that require employees to join a labor union.

SB 516

Commerce: OTP 3-2

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill prohibits collective bargaining agreements that require employees to join a labor union.

- The federal National Labor Relations Act (NLRA) contains several coercive mechanisms that infringe upon the rights of workers and business owners. Among these are section 9(a), which mandates exclusive representation by a single union and mandates that the union representative is given opportunity to be present at grievance adjustment between employers and employees even if the employee does not wish that the representative is present. In addition, it forces employers to recognize and bargain collectively with unions following a majority vote of their workforces.
- Right-to-work is the only way currently permitted under federal law to restore some of the freedom of dissenting workers and their employers to withhold support from unions with whom they disagree. While this bill interferes with freedom of contract, it does so in a way intended to remedy current, more egregious constraints on freedom of contract.
- Public sector collective bargaining is often 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. Public sector right-to-work reduces union density in government and reduces government spending and taxes (Ichniowski & Zax 1991).
- "...when it came to earning more than nonunion workers, union members in right-to-work states actually out-performed those in non-right-to-work states." (news.bloomberglaw.com/bloomberg-law-analysis/analysis-are-unions-really-weaker-in-right-to-work-states). This is potentially due to the incentive for unions to be more responsive to their members' needs when they are not compelled to join.
- Federal employees already have the option of joining or not joining the American Federation of Government Employees (AFGE). It is time to grant New Hampshire workers the same options that federal workers have had for decades. "The only federal employees who pay union dues are those who choose to do so. Each federal employee in a work unit that has voted for union representation chooses whether to join the union or not."
(www.afge.org/take-action/lpc-dashboard/lobbying-tips/crippling-the-union-fast-facts/)

YEA OTP

SB 519, relative to evictions based on the owner's intent to renovate the property.

SB 519

Commerce: OTP 4-0

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill further reduces a property owner's rights by increasing the requirements to evict a tenant, delaying a potential sale from 30 days up to 6 months once these new evidentiary requirements are met.

- This bill violates a property owner's rights by forcing them to fight to reacquire their property from a tenant whom they need to evict to perform renovations.
- This bill will have the consequence of significantly delaying the sale of properties that are being prepared for sale and therefore causing opportunities in the market to be missed.
- Tenants are already required to receive a 30-day notice of eviction.

NAY OTP

SB 523, relative to the regulation of public school library materials.

Education: OTP/A 3-2

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill requires local school districts to adopt and publicly post policies describing materials authorized for use by students in the district and outlining procedures to address complaints alleging that material is harmful or age-inappropriate for use in the district's schools.

- This bill enhances public school transparency and accountability by implementing a process that allows parents to object to materials being presented to children.
- The people who are coerced into paying for these public schools should control what, how, and when material is made available to their children based on their choices.
- This bill, with the proposed committee amendment, also provides for a significant accountability component, as elected members of the school board are ultimately required to make publicly available their final decision on the material in the event the local principal isn't able to resolve the challenge.

SB 523

YEA OTP/A

SB 525, relative to administration of the education freedom accounts program.

Education: ITL 3-1

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill creates perverse incentives for families to limit their income to prevent their child from being forced back into a specific government school after having acclimated to a learning environment that better suits their needs.

- Under this bill a family is required to have their finances re-evaluated each year to see if the taxpayer dollars that are allocated for their children's education are allowed to be used to continue to support attendance at the school of their choice. On the margin, this forces families to choose between increased economic output that benefits themselves and the community and the educational options available to the child.
- Parents often seek alternate education environments after bullying or other adverse encounters with staff or students in a particular school, and this may force a child back into an environment where they do not feel safe.
- Public schools require no income verification for being educated. The purpose of the Education Freedom Accounts program is for taxpayer money to follow the student, ensuring they have the best possible educational choices available to them for their individual needs. This should not be impacted by arbitrary income requirements, as every taxpayer and business pays into the system whether they have children or not.

SB 525

YEA ITL

SB 538, relative to zoning procedures concerning residential housing.

Election Law and Municipal Affairs: OTP/A 4-1

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill authorizes mandatory inclusionary zoning, i.e., prohibitions on building certain housing developments without deed-restricted units renting at below-market rates.

- This bill creates more mandatory inclusionary zoning, which raises housing costs and therefore limits the overall access to housing in New Hampshire.
- To make such a project economically viable, a developer has to raise rents on other tenants living in the exact same types of units. This is unfair and does nothing for average housing costs.

SB 538

NAY OTP/A

SB 342, relative to school building aid funding.

Finance: OTP 5-2

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill establishes a new school district building aid funding program using state funds allocated to each district and makes an appropriation therefor.

- This bill will drive up the cost of public education by establishing a new school building fund and commits the state to adding \$80 million every year to said fund from the general fund.
- This form of funding incentivizes the 'spend it or lose it' mentality at a very expensive rate, which will drive up taxation in New Hampshire.
- To control costs and reduce taxes, the New Hampshire taxpayer is better served when school districts compile specific needs and submit those specific needs to the state Department of Education to be decided upon on a case-by-case basis.
- Spending on education has ballooned out of control to the tune of \$3.8 billion per year (2022-2023 school year).

SB 342

NAY OTP

SB 366

SB 366, relative to restricting the purchase of real property on or around military installations.

Finance: OTP 6-0

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill requires businesses with a principal place of business located within China to create U.S.-based shell corporations prior to purchasing real property within 10 miles of automated teller machines, car insurance agents, or cell phone towers.

**NAY
OTP**

- This bill infringes upon private property rights by limiting the individuals to whom a property owner may sell their property.
- While the intent is to reduce the risk of a communist-controlled entity owning property that would put critical infrastructure at risk, ultimately restrictions like this are easier to work around than they are to enforce and have negative impacts on individuals who were never intended to be impacted by the restrictions. Further, nearly all urban property would be considered within 10 miles of critical infrastructure given the broad definitions in the bill.

SB 522

SB 522, relative to establishing an early childhood education scholarship account and making an appropriation therefor.

Finance: OTP 4-2

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill creates a new tax burden on New Hampshire residents to fund preschool services.

**NAY
OTP**

- This bill creates another massive cost to the state budget of an estimated \$23.5 million growing from fiscal year 2025 and beyond.
- Parents are the primary caregivers and responsible parties for their children. Parents should be allowed to make individual choices about how and where their children are cared for without being taxed into submitting to another failed public school system.
- This bill expands DHHS authority into early childhood education, not just childcare.

SB 423

SB 423, relative to mandatory disclosure of insurance policy limits.

Judiciary: OTP/A 3-2

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill requires insurers to disclose the liability coverage limits of an insurance policy upon request by a claimant or the claimant's attorney.

**NAY
OTP/A**

- This bill forces an insurer to reveal to a claimant the maximum they intend to cover for the claim on the insured. This allows for and incentivizes exorbitant claims to be pursued by those with far more modest real damages.
- This bill may facilitate an increase in insurance costs for all, as insurers will potentially be commonly exposed to maximum coverage settlements and will naturally amortize the increased costs.

SB 459

SB 459, relative to the presumption of harm under the child protection act.

Judiciary: OTP 4-1

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill reduces the standards for substantiating claims of abuse against parents and also reduces the threshold of activities that would be defined as abusive.

**NAY
OTP**

- This bill weakens parental rights by reducing the threshold of what qualifies as abuse so low as to make it probable that several typical childhood activities such as falling while playing, getting in altercations with other children, and suffering from a stomach ache after eating too much candy can be construed as abusive.
- Additionally, this bill shifts the burden of proof from a malicious accuser to an innocent parent or guardian.
- This bill violates the presumption of innocence with respect to parents and makes families vulnerable to capricious dissolution.
- While it is important to be able to prevent and protect children from abuse, the general court has a responsibility to prevent the creation of legal tools that are easily weaponized to destroy New Hampshire families, which are the very bedrock of our state.

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill infringes upon the natural rights of New Hampshire citizens.

- 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, which are often held in schools. No one should have to compromise their safety or liberty to take part in the civic process of voting.
- The absence of armed civilians puts everyone at risk. 94-97% of all mass shootings happen in gun-free zones (crimeresearch.org/2018/06/more-misleading-information-from-bloombergs-everytown-for-gun-safety-on-guns-analysis-of-recent-mass-shootings/).
- People who intend harm are clearly not deterred by gun-free zones. Law-abiding citizens, who these types of laws do influence, are the very individuals we would want to be carrying firearms in order to help defend everyone against those who intend to do harm.
- The New Hampshire Constitution Article 2-a. states: "*[The Bearing of Arms.] All persons have the right to keep and bear arms in defense of themselves, their families, their property and the state.*"

YEA ITL