

## **NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBERTY ALLIANCE**

## GOLD STANDARD

BB 14 NAY OTP/A
BB 54 NAY OTP/A
BB 87 YEA OTP/A
BB 163 YEA OTP/A
BB 213 YEA OTP/A
BB 218 YEA OTP/A
BB 221 YEA OTP/A
BB 221 YEA OTP/A
BB 287 YEA OTP/A
BB 295 YEA OTP/A

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House SESSION - Thursday, June 5, 2025

SB 87, relative to one day liquor license requirements and making salons and barber shops eligible for on-premise licenses.

Commerce and Consumer Affairs: OTP/A 16-0

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill expands who is allowed to obtain a one-day license to sell alcohol. It also allows salons and barber shops to offer one free drink per customer.

- One-day liquor licenses should not be limited to only nonprofit organizations.
- These days it is customary to enjoy a drink while one is getting a haircut. This provision allows the law to catch up to the custom.

SB 14, relative to the penalty for certain fentanyl-related offenses; relative to establishing a mandatory minimum sentence for the crime of distribution of a controlled drug with death resulting; and relative to amending the penalties for the possession and use of a quantity of psilocybin for persons 18 years of age or older.

Criminal Justice and Public Safety: OTP/A 9-7

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill adds mandatory minimum sentences for certain fentanyl-related offenses. The amendment creates strict conditions to avoid the mandatory minimum sentence. The amendment also reduces the penalty for the use and possession of psilocybin (mushrooms).

 Mandatory minimum sentences do not allow judicial discretion, which may be warranted on a case-by-case basis.

SB 54, relative to refusal of consent to testing to determine alcohol concentration and penalties for aggravated driving while intoxicated, and mandatory firearms safety training in public schools.

Criminal Justice and Public Safety: OTP/A 9-6

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill increases the penalty for refusing to submit to an alcohol concentration test during a traffic stop. The amendment requires age appropriate firearms training in schools.

- Police officers should be required to have probable cause prior to testing a person's alcohol level.
   Merely being in violation of a minor traffic law should not constitute justification for what normally amounts to an illegal search.
- This bill goes in the wrong direction. Instead of rolling back this illegal search, it increases the penalty for non-compliance.
- Regarding the amendment, we take a neutral position on this issue, and generally allow schools to
  determine their own curriculum. The original bill is anti-liberty and it is preferable to have this entire
  bill be defeated than to pass a bad bill to move forward the amendment.

SB 213, relative to electioneering by public employees.

Election Law: OTP/A 10-7

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill, with the proposed committee amendment, forbids electioneering by public employees and adds an additional clarification about what is and is not electioneering.

- This bill protects voters from improper influence by public employees.
- It also prohibits the usage of public time, facilities, and equipment to promote particular candidates and issues.
- The bill does not prohibit personal and private behavior or expressions of free speech when not acting in a public capacity.

**SB 87** 

YEA OTP/A

**SB 14** 

NAY OTP

**SB 54** 

NAY OTP/A

**SB 213** 

YEA OTP/A

SB 218, relative to absentee ballots. **SB 218** Election Law: OTP/A 10-7 PRO-LIBERTY: This bill, with the proposed committee amendment, requires an applicant for an absentee ballot to provide documentation proving citizenship, age, domicile, and identity. In order to ensure the integrity of our state's elections, the use of absentee ballots should be YEA restricted to only those who absolutely must vote by absentee. Lax rules for absentee voting in other states have led to the rise of ballot harvesting. Ballot OTP/A harvesting takes the power away from voters and gives it to special interests who will work to obtain the most absentee ballots, rather than convince voters of the value of their ideas: cbsnews.com/news/ballot-harvesting-collection-absentee-voting-explained-rules SB 221, relative to the verification of voter rolls annually. **SB 221** Election Law: OTP/A 10-7 PRO-LIBERTY: This bill, with the proposed committee amendment, requires annual verification of voter rolls. It purges voters who have not participated in an election in more than 5 years. Ensuring that an accurate list of eligible voters is maintained is an important safeguard for the integrity of elections. OTP/A Verifying the voter rolls allows for greater government transparency for those who have concerns about how the government is handling local elections. SB 287, requiring applicants for absentee ballots to present a copy of their photo SB 287 identification with their application. Election Law: OTP/A 10-8 PRO-LIBERTY: This bill requires applicants for absentee ballots to present a copy of their photo YEA identification with their application. The security of elections is of vital importance to democracy. OTP/A Reasonable safeguards, like proving one's identity when applying for an absentee ballot, helps ensure the integrity of elections. SB 295, relative to education freedom accounts. **SB 295** Finance: OTP/A 14-11 PRO-LIBERTY: This bill removes the income eligibility requirements for Education Freedom Accounts; however, the amendment caps the number of EFA recipents to 10,000 children in 2025-2026. Education Freedom Accounts allow parents to have a say in how their children are educated by OTP/A directing tax dollars to the education of the parents' choosing. NHLA supports universal Education Freedom Accounts. However, we will consider any vote to expand EFAs, including supporting SB 295, to be pro-liberty. SB 163, repealing the temporary moratoria and limitation on residential building permits and the approval of subdivisions and site plans and permitting in all residentially zoned areas by right the construction of manufactured housing. Housing: OTP/A 17-0

SB 163

- PRO-LIBERTY: This bill prevents local governments from banning new building permits for residential development. The amendment allows for manufactured homes in any type of residential zoning.
  - Local opposition is a common roadblock to the construction of new homes. With New Hampshire in a housing shortage, municipal governments should be looking for ways to streamline the development process, rather than ways to impede it.
  - Local governments can still plan their communities through zoning, master plans, and capital improvement plans. They just cannot say no to all new residential development.
  - The amendment is pro-liberty, as it allows manufactured homes in all residential zoning. Property owners should be able to do what they want with their land, including putting manufactured homes on it.