



GOLD STANDARD

HOUSE SESSION - WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 2026

CACR 4 YEA OTP/A	HB 295 YEA ITL	HB 392 YEA OTP	HB 656 YEA OTP/A	SB 27 YEA OTP
HB 104 NAY ITL	HB 314 YEA OTP/A	HB 463 YEA OTP	HB 665 YEA ITL	SB 33 YEA OTP/A
HB 121 YEA OTP/A	HB 317 YEA OTP	HB 510 YEA OTP/A	HB 675 YEA OTP/A	SB 34 YEA OTP/A
HB 155 YEA OTP/A	HB 323 YEA OTP/A	HB 609 YEA OTP	HB 686 YEA OTP/A	SB 134 YEA OTP/A
HB 173 YEA OTP	HB 360 YEA OTP/A	HB 648 YEA IS	HB 709 YEA OTP/A	SB 204 YEA ITL
HB 186 YEA OTP	HB 365 YEA OTP/A	HB 651 YEA ITL	SB 15 NAY OTP/A	SB 268 YEA OTP
HB 197 YEA ITL	HB 366 YEA OTP/A			

HB 186, relative to the legalization and regulation of cannabis and making appropriations therefor.

HB 186**YEA
OTP**

Commerce and Consumer Affairs: OTP 10-7

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill legalizes cannabis and regulates it similarly to alcohol.

- The private personal use of cannabis should be legal.
- This legalization would not only prevent innocent people from having their lives significantly impacted by minor possession arrests, but would also reduce the expense of the criminal justice system, allowing police and prosecutors to focus on serious crimes where innocent people have been victimized.
- President Trump just signed an executive order to reassign cannabis from a Schedule I to Schedule III Controlled Substance.

HB 648, relative to insurance coverage for glucose monitoring.

HB 648**YEA IS**

Commerce and Consumer Affairs: IS 11-6

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill would mandate coverage for glucose testing and not require a doctor's prescription.

- We would prefer this bill was found Inexpedient to Legislate.
- This bill will increase insurance premiums for everyone.
- The bill would require coverage for continuous glucose monitoring devices even in cases where a doctor has not found it medically necessary, incentivising individuals to get the devices and consumables 'just in case' but then not actually using them.

HB 609, relative to the general court's authority over the sale, purchase, ownership, use, possession, transportation, licensing, permitting, taxation, and other matter pertaining to firearms, stun guns, Tasers, pepper spray devices, knives and other self-defense tools.

HB 609**YEA
OTP**

Criminal Justice and Public Safety: OTP 9-7

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill clarifies that only the General Court and not state agencies have the authority to regulate firearms and other self-defense tools.

- The current definition of the "state" regulating these items has allowed state agencies to declare authority to regulate them.
- This bill clarifies that unelected bureaucrats do not get to write gun laws.

SB 15, relative to incorporating hard labor as a sentencing option for capital murder and serious sexual assaults on children, defining hard labor, establishing medical exemptions and penalties for abuse thereof, providing alternative punitive measures for legitimate medical exemptions, and authorizing jury determination of hard labor in qualifying cases.

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

ANTI-LIBERTY: The bill, with the proposed committee amendment, allows juries to punish criminals with hard labor for the crimes of capital murder and felonious sexual assault on a child under 13.

- Hard labor is cruel and unusual punishment and should be unconstitutional.

**NAY
OTP/A**

HB 295

HB 295, making school building aid program funds nonlapsing.

Education Funding: ITL 10-8

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill prevents the state from receiving back unused school building aid program funds by deeming them nonlapsing.

- Unspent funds should be returned to the state and reallocated.
- If unspent funds are no longer needed for the specified purpose, they can be allocated for a better purpose.

YEA ITL

HB 366

HB 366, modifying the priority of applications for school building aid grants.

Education Funding: OTP/A 10-8

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill changes the priority of building aid applications from how old the application is to one that prioritizes the best use of funds.

- Removing arbitrary restrictions to the assessment of building aid applications will allow dollars to go where they are needed most.
- Projects that have been waiting longer are not always the most important ones.

**YEA
OTP/A**

HB 510

HB 510, relative to establishing certain due process rights for students, student organizations, and faculty members facing disciplinary actions by state institutions of higher learning.

Education Funding: OTP/A 10-8

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill establishes for students, student organizations, and faculty members of publicly funded New Hampshire colleges and universities the right to certain due process protections when disciplinary proceedings are brought against them by such institutions.

- In recent years, colleges have transformed from beacons of free speech to institutions of thought conformity.
- This bill will provide protections for outspoken students or faculty members. It ensures that if they are accused of violating a campus policy that they are presumed innocent, allowed to provide a defense, can have legal representation, and can appeal decisions.

**YEA
OTP/A**

HB 651

HB 651, modifying the base cost and differential aid costs of an adequate education.

Education Funding: ITL 10-8

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill increases the base cost and differential aid costs of adequacy grants substantially. It also micromanages how schools are required spend their money, including some items that some schools don't even need.

- Our schools are already highly funded. "Between 2001-2019, public schools in New Hampshire increased their total expenditures per student on an inflation-adjusted basis by 66.8 percent, from \$11,336 in 2001 to \$18,905 in 2019." (<https://jbartlett.org/2025/01/higher-spending-lower-results-why-more-money-doesnt-equal-better-schools/>).
- Higher spending doesn't create better education outcomes. During that same period, spending went up 66.8%, but student outcomes got worse.

YEA ITL

HB 656, relative to the authority of local school districts to accept federal grants.

HB 656

Education Funding: OTP/A 10-8

**YEA
OTP/A**

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill requires additional transparency measures in order for school districts to accept federal grants.

- The public has a right to know if money accepted has strings attached. Often the federal government gives out grants as a way to encourage a certain behavior.
- School board members and the public will be better informed of the obligations created by certain federal grants.

HB 665, relative to eligibility for free school meals.

HB 665

Education Funding: ITL 10-8

YEA ITL

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill increases the eligibility for free school meals to those families who earn up to 300% of the federal poverty line.

- A family of 4 earning \$96,450 per year would now get free lunches, which they can easily afford without government assistance.
- This bill also eliminates reduced lunches. All lunches offered would be free ones. This is a large expansion of the program.
- Parents should be feeding their children, not the government.

SB 204, relative to the responsibility of local school districts to provide meals to students during school hours, reimbursing schools for meals provided to students at no cost, and making an appropriation therefor.

SB 204

Education Funding: ITL 9-8

YEA ITL

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill allows school districts to vote to approve an increase in their school lunch eligibility to 200% of the federal poverty line.

- Enabling the school district to enact this program doesn't make it more palatable.
- A family of 4 earning \$64,300 per year would now get free lunches, which they can easily afford without government assistance.
- Parents should be feeding their children, not the government.

HB 121, relative to school district financial requirements and district probation processes.

HB 121

Education Policy and Administration: OTP/A 10-7

**YEA
OTP/A**

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill allows a local government to hire a CPA to audit their previous year's finances. It allows public schools to be put on probation when they fail to meet fiscal management standards

- In the wake of the Claremont School District losing \$5 million dollars and now needing a bailout, it is clear that additional oversight of local schools and districts is necessary.
- School districts are not immune to negligence or corruption. Reasonable safeguards should be put into place.

HB 360, prohibiting public schools from performing surgical procedures or prescribing pharmaceutical drugs.

HB 360

Education Policy and Administration: OTP/A 10-8

**YEA
OTP/A**

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill prevents any school physician or nurse, or other health care provider employed or contracted by a school district, to perform surgical procedures or prescribe pharmaceutical drugs on school grounds.

- It would be more appropriate to simply have the parent take their child to their family doctor or the hospital for either of these purposes.

HB 709, allowing parents or guardians to admit their children into any school district where they pay any property or school district taxes.

HB 709

Education Policy and Administration: OTP/A 11-7

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill allows students into any school district where their family pays property taxes.

- Adam Smith said "*In general, if any branch of trade, or any division of labour, be advantageous to the public, the freer and more general the competition, it will always be the more so.*" There are few endeavors where competition is more stifled than public education, where the state seizes money and then provides a mandated venue where that money will be spent — eliminating any market pressures for schools to improve. The school choice enabled by this bill allows parents to look at the education services provided by each school in the district and determine which one provides an education which will work best for their children.
- When schools have to compete with each other to keep students in their doors, they are incentivized to provide the highest quality education for students.

**YEA
OTP/A**

SB 33, relative to the regulation of public school materials.

SB 33

Education Policy and Administration: OTP/A 10-8

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill requires school districts to have a process to review complaints about inappropriate books in their schools.

- With this bill, parents will have a transparent process to file a grievance if material they believe is offensive or inappropriate for their children is in a school.
- This bill empowers school boards to have the final say on these grievances, rather than unelected school employees.

**YEA
OTP/A**

SB 34, relative to parental consent for student participation in Medicaid to schools program.

SB 34

Education Policy and Administration: OTP/A 10-8

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill requires parental consent before a student in a school may receive medical or dental treatment from Medicaid.

- Parents should make healthcare decisions for their children, not educators or administrators.

**YEA
OTP/A**

CACR 4, relating to voting eligibility. Providing that only legal resident citizens who are at least 18 years of age or older who reside in the place they claim as a domicile shall be eligible voters.

CACR 4

Election Law: OTP/A 10-7

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill requires that someone has a bonafide domicile in New Hampshire to vote.

- It's reasonable to expect people to live where they vote.

**YEA
OTP/A**

HB 317, preventing a supervisor of the checklist from verifying a person's identity without identification, even if they personally know that person.

HB 317

Election Law: OTP 10-7

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill requires that every voter's identification is checked, even if the voter is personally known to the supervisor of the checklist.

- A valid government identification is required for so many everyday aspects of our life. There is no good reason that it should also not be required to vote.

**YEA
OTP**

HB 323

HB 323, requiring the presentation of a government-issued photographic means of identification in order to vote.

Election Law: OTP/A 10-7

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill removes college identification from the approved list of valid photo identification in order to obtain a ballot.

- A valid government identification is required for so many everyday aspects of our life. There is no good reason that it should also not be required to vote.

**YEA
OTP/A**

HB 463

HB 463, relative to the composition of the board of recount in elections for the select board and for the school board.

Election Law: OTP 10-7

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill prevents a candidate for local office from supervising their own recount.

- It is a blatant conflict of interest to supervise your own recount.

**YEA
OTP**

HB 686

HB 686, relative to electioneering by certain public employees.

Election Law: OTP/A 10-7

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill creates a civil penalty if a public employee engages in electioneering while serving in their official public role.

- Public employees are entrusted with community resources and are paid by the taxpayers. It is a betrayal of trust to use their public position to influence elections.

**YEA
OTP/A**

HB 197

HB 197, relative to payment by the state of a portion of retirement system contributions of political subdivision employers.

Finance: ITL 14-11

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill requires the state to pay for 7.5% of the pension obligations of local governments.

- Unions have collective bargaining agreements with their local government, not with the state. This payment is the state paying for the pensions of those whom they do not employ.
- If this payment were enacted, it would be reasonable for the state to now be required to approve all local collective bargaining agreements, because they would then be a party to them.

YEA ITL

HB 365

HB 365, relative to proof of United States citizenship for indigent voters.

Finance: OTP/A 16-9

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill provides vouchers for indigent voters who cannot prove that they are United States citizens for the purpose of registering to vote.

- Ensuring free and fair elections is important to our democracy. To that end, all voters should be able to prove that they are United States citizens in order to register to vote.
- This bill allows the poorest among us to get state assistance, including financial assistance, to obtain the documents necessary to prove they are legally allowed to vote.

**YEA
OTP/A**

HB 675

HB 675, (New Title) limiting the authority of school districts to make certain appropriations.

Finance: OTP/A 14-11

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill would limit school district budget increases to inflation only until 2028.

It could be overridden by a 2/3 vote of a local legislative body.

- Our schools are already highly funded. "Between 2001-2019, public schools in New Hampshire increased their total expenditures per student on an inflation-adjusted basis by 66.8 percent, from \$11,336 in 2001 to \$18,905 in 2019." (<https://j bartlett.org/2025/01/higher-spending-lower-results-why-more-money-doesnt-equal-better-schools/>).
- Higher spending doesn't create better education outcomes. During that same period, spending went up 66.8%, but student outcomes got worse.
- The bill includes the ability to override the cap with a 2/3 vote.

**YEA
OTP/A**

HB 392

HB 392, directing the dissolution of the department of health and human services' office of health equity, department of environmental services' functions for civil rights and environmental justice, and the governor's council on diversity and inclusion.

Health, Human Services and Elderly Affairs: OTP 9-8

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill eliminates Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion programs in state executive agencies.

- Decisions about how to best use state resources should be made based upon what is best for New Hampshire and its residents, and should not be used to promote a particular political ideology.

SB 134, relative to work requirements under the state Medicaid program.

Health, Human Services and Elderly Affairs: OTP/A 11-6

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill adds work requires for Medicaid, increases the documentation required, and requires quarterly re-verification.

- It is a reasonable expectation for a person receiving free medical care from the government to have a job.
- Such requirements are necessary to prevent fraud in the system.

SB 268, permitting classification of individuals based on biological sex under certain limited circumstances.

Judiciary: OTP 10-7

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill permits classification of individuals based on biological sex in lavatory facilities and locker rooms, sporting competitions, and detention facilities.

- A core pillar of liberty is the ability to do whatever you want, so long as what you are doing does not have an impact upon anyone else's liberty.
- The right to privacy and safety for those who present as their biological sex outweighs the interest of others who present differently from their biological sex to access the shared public spaces of their preference. As a result, it is a reasonable protection of liberty to allow for the use of shared public spaces to be separated on the basis of biological sex.

HB 314, prohibiting the use of federal, state, or local funds for lobbying activities.

Legislative Administration: OTP/A 7-4

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill requires local approval through the warrant article process to spend taxpayer money on lobbying activities.

- It is a reasonable safeguard of public funds to require voters' approval if those funds will be used for lobbying efforts.
- Many taxpayers probably would object to their city or town using their tax dollars for lobbying on one particular issue or another.

HB 173, relative to maintaining the purpose of a petitioned warrant article.

Municipal and County Government: OTP 10-7

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill prevents warrant articles from being amended to change their purpose.

- Under the current process, special interest groups can (and do) hijack petitioned warrant articles at the Deliberative Session.
- A special interest group, which can attract a majority of supporters at the Deliberative Session, should not be allowed to overrule the right of the people to petition the government by changing the original purpose of the petitioned warrant article.

**YEA
OTP**

SB 134

**YEA
OTP/A**

SB 268

**YEA
OTP**

HB 314

**YEA
OTP/A**

HB 173

**YEA
OTP**

SB 27, relative to dwellings over water.**Resources, Recreation and Development: OTP 8-7**

PRO-LIBERTY: Dwellings that extend over water are currently subject to onerous impediments to rework. This bill will slightly ease those impediments.

- This legislation takes a positive step by easing unnecessary state control over private property, specifically for owners of dwellings over water who would then have more freedom to repair and improve their structures without excessive bureaucratic hurdles. Such measures respect the fundamental right of individuals to manage their own assets as they see fit.
- By removing the mandate for a net reduction in facilities for environmental improvements, the bill acknowledges that property owners can be trusted to balance their needs with environmental concerns. This trust in individual decision-making over centralized mandates echoes the belief in personal autonomy and responsibility.

HB 104, relative to requiring an official declaration of war for the activation of the New Hampshire national guard in a foreign state.

HB 104**State-Federal Relations and Veterans Affairs: ITL 11-6**

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill requires an official declaration of war for the activation of the New Hampshire national guard in a foreign state. This bill is known as the 'Defend the Guard Act'.

- This is an NHLA priority bill and will be highly weighted.
- The purpose of the National Guard is the defense of our nation. They are probably not defending our nation very well if they are deployed abroad. Other branches of the military exist for that purpose.
- Congress has failed to declare war since World War 2, yet we have sent our military into conflicts around the world. Requiring a declaration of war is a constitutional check on the powers of the Executive Branch of the US Government.
- Passing the Defend the Guard act will serve as a check on executive overreach at the federal level.

HB 155, reducing the rate of the business enterprise tax.

NAY ITL**Ways and Means: OTP/A 11-9****HB 155**

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill lowers the business enterprise tax from 0.55% to 0.50%.

**YEA
OTP/A**

- Lowering the business enterprise tax is a great step toward maintaining the New Hampshire advantage and attracting industry to our state.