



NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBERTY ALLIANCE

GOLD STANDARD

HB 1123 YEA ITL
HB 1168 YEA OTP
HB 1352 YEA ITL
HB 1405 YEA ITL
HB 1452 NAY ITL
HB 1612 YEA ITL
HB 1661 YEA ITL
HB 1697 YEA OTP
HB 1793 YEA OTP



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HOUSE SESSION - THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 2026

HB 1697, exempting certain firearms and firearm accessories manufactured and retained in New Hampshire from federal regulation.

HB 1697

Criminal Justice and Public Safety: OTP 7-6

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill allows for guns completely manufactured and used within the state to avoid national firearms laws.

**YEA
OTP**

- This bill is carefully written to prevent the commerce clause in the United States Constitution from giving the federal government the authority to regulate firearms.
- This bill protects New Hampshire citizens and manufacturers from excessive federal government overreach and promotes local manufacturing.
- Serialization and a manufacturing certificate provide unique traceability not found in interstate firearm purchases.

HB 1793, prohibiting public colleges and universities from regulating the possession or carrying of firearms and non-lethal weapons on campus.

HB 1793

Criminal Justice and Public Safety: OTP 7-6

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill prevents New Hampshire colleges from being declared "gun-free" zones.

**YEA
OTP**

- Making a place a "gun-free" zone doesn't make it safer. 92% of all mass shootings occur in gun-free zones:
 - crimeresearch.org/2018/06/more-misleading-information-from-bloombergs-everytown-for-guns-safety-on-guns-analysis-of-recent-mass-shootings
- Gun-free zones make law-abiding students, educators, and community members less safe by requiring that they are unarmed while on school property.
- Gun-free zones embody safety theater: they make people feel "safe" while actually making situations more dangerous.
- Police and SWAT response times are often not adequate to stop threats to New Hampshire college students. In previous mass shootings, we've seen it take over an hour for the shooter to be neutralized. The Crime Prevention Research Center found that from 2014-2023 armed citizens prevented 51% of active shooter incidents in places they were allowed to carry:
 - crimeresearch.org/2024/07/massive-errors-in-fbis-active-shooting-reports-from-2014-2023-regarding-cases-where-civilians-stop-attacks-instead-of-4-the-correct-number-is-at-least-35-excluding-gun-free-zones-it-avera

HB 1405, relative to the housing finance authority's affordable housing guarantee program.

HB 1405

Housing: ITL 10-8

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill guarantees \$300 million in loans per year for housing to people who cannot qualify for a loan based upon standard lending criteria.

YEA ITL

- The economic meltdown of 2007 was caused because banks made loans to "subprime", aka unqualified borrowers, who subsequently could not pay their loans.
- This program would lend money to the same group of people, and if they cannot pay, like many were not able to in 2007, the State of New Hampshire has to pay off their loans.

HB 1612, relative to the use of price-fixing websites, algorithms, or other software by landlords.

HB 1612

Housing: ITL 10-8

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill makes the use of price-fixing websites by landlords a violation of the Consumer Protection Act. Violations must be invstigated by the Department of Justice.

- This bill weaponizes the government against landlords by compelling the Department of Justice to investigate allegations of price-fixing.
- This bill is unnecessary, as price fixing is already against the law whether it is done by software or manually.

YEA ITL

HB 1661, relative to expanding the housing finance authority's community heroes program and makes an appropriation therefor.

HB 1661

Housing: ITL 10-8

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill spends \$1.5 million per year to subsidize housing for "certain essential workers".

- This bill provides housing subsidies, which will drive up costs in an already-expensive housing market.
- This bill picks winners and losers by allowing unelected beauracrats to determine what is an "essential worker".

YEA ITL

HB 1123, requiring certain companies to post expected salary ranges on public job listings.

HB 1123

Labor, Industrial and Rehabilitative Services: ITL 10-9

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill requires that employers of more than 50 people must post salary and benefits in public listings.

- This is a government overreach into the private negotiations between an employer and an employee.
- Posting specific expectations could have the effect of causing employers to lose out on underqualified candidates who might end up not applying, when in particular situations the employer might have taken a chance on them for a more modest training salary.
- Similarly, it could cause a highly-qualified employee to be unable to negotiate their full value.

YEA ITL

HB 1168, relative to employer documentation requirements.

HB 1168

Labor, Industrial and Rehabilitative Services: OTP 11-9

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill extends the amount time an employer has to respond to a wage claim. It increases it from 10 days to 30 days.

- This is a reasonable change to allow business owners enough time to perform internal investigations necessary to respond to a wage claim.
- Wage claims can be made for wages going back 3 years. It might take a business owner some time to find older records.

**YEA
OTP**

HB 1352, relative to payment and dispute resolution for medical bills under workers compensation.

HB 1352

Labor, Industrial and Rehabilitative Services: ITL 11-9

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill extends the amount of time a healthcare provider must wait for payment from an insurance carrier. It extends it from 30 days to 45 days. This bill also creates an optional dispute resolution process.

- The use of an impartial mediator to resolve claims is likely to lead to additional expenses to resolve said claims.
- This additional expense will be paid by businesses in the form of higher workers compensation insurance premiums.

YEA ITL

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill allows parents to provide driver education to their children.

- This bill does not change the standards required to be taught in driver education. It merely expands who is allowed to teach them.
- The parent or qualified adult must be a licensed driver and teach everything a driver would learn in a driver education class.
- Drivers taught in this manner will still be required to pass a written and road test.
- This bill helps low-income families who may not be able to afford to send their child to a driver education program.