



GOLD STANDARD



CACR 16 YEA ITL	HB 1084 YEA ITL	HB 1235 NAY ITL	HB 1374 YEA OTP	HB 1616 YEA OTP/A
CACR 18 YEA OTP	HB 1121 YEA OTP/A	HB 1239 NAY OTP	HB 1375 YEA ITL	HB 1660 YEA ITL
CACR 19 NAY ITL	HB 1125 YEA OTP	HB 1240 NAY OTP	HB 1376 YEA OTP/A	HB 1665 YEA OTP/A
CACR 23 NAY ITL	HB 1144 YEA ITL	HB 1245 YEA OTP/A	HB 1378 Support	HB 1704 YEA OTP
CACR 24 YEA OTP/A	HB 1145 YEA ITL	HB 1268 YEA OTP/A	HB 1383 YEA ITL	HB 1706 YEA OTP
CACR 26 NAY ITL	HB 1146 YEA IS	HB 1272 YEA OTP/A	HB 1399 YEA ITL	HB 1708 YEA ITL
CACR 29 Support	HB 1171 YEA ITL	HB 1279 YEA OTP	HB 1434 YEA ITL	HB 1734 YEA OTP/A
HB 686 YEA OTP/A	HB 1177 YEA ITL	HB 1299 YEA OTP/A	HB 1447 YEA OTP	HB 1735 YEA OTP
HB 1008 YEA ITL	HB 1178 Support	HB 1300 YEA OTP/A	HB 1456 YEA ITL	HB 1750 YEA ITL
HB 1017 YEA ITL	HB 1180 YEA ITL	HB 1306 YEA OTP/A	HB 1513 YEA ITL	HB 1772 YEA OTP/A
HB 1022 YEA OTP/A	HB 1188 YEA ITL	HB 1313 YEA OTP	HB 1526 YEA OTP/A	HB 1788 YEA OTP/A
HB 1034 YEA ITL	HB 1195 YEA OTP/A	HB 1334 YEA ITL	HB 1561 NAY OTP/A	HB 1796 NAY ITL
HB 1043 YEA OTP/A	HB 1201 YEA ITL	HB 1335 YEA OTP	HB 1562 YEA OTP/A	HB 1797 YEA OTP/A
HB 1049 YEA ITL	HB 1212 YEA ITL	HB 1336 YEA OTP/A	HB 1597 YEA OTP	HB 1817 YEA OTP/A
HB 1066 YEA OTP/A	HB 1219 YEA OTP	HB 1359 NAY ITL	HB 1609 NAY ITL	

Part 1 — Wednesday

HB 1376, relative to a parent's ability to raise their child in a manner consistent with the child's biological sex.

HB 1376

Children and Family Law: OTP/A 9-7

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill makes clear that raising your child as their biological sex is not a crime.

YEA OTP/A

- Raising a child consistent with their biological sex in no way comes close to child abuse.

HB 1378, relative to parental access to a minor child's electronic medical records.

HB 1378

Children and Family Law: Without Recommendation

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill allows parents access to all of a child's medical records.

Support

- Parents are in charge of raising their children. There is no plausible scenario where an agent of the government or a medical provider should not allow medical information for a child to be withheld from the child's parents.

HB 1239, relative to the offense of loitering or prowling.

Criminal Justice and Public Safety: OTP 7-5

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill prevents convicted sex offenders from going pretty much everywhere. It contains an open-ended clause that allows law enforcement or a judge to selectively apply it to going anywhere.

- While we support keeping children safe, this bill is incredibly broad and will apply to pretty much any location.
- The bill prevents the offender from going within 1,000 feet of "any area where a reasonable person would know that minor children congregate".

HB 1239

**NAY
OTP**

HB 1240, relative to the apparent use of a deadly weapon during the offense of criminal threatening.

Criminal Justice and Public Safety: OTP 7-6

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill makes it a felony to use a fake weapon instead of a real weapon when guilty of criminal threatening.

- This bill increases the penalty of using a fake weapon to commit a crime.
- There is no crime if there is no real weapon. At best the suspect is guilty of deception.

HB 1240

**NAY
OTP**

HB 1279, relative to the use of physical force in defense of a person.

Criminal Justice and Public Safety: OTP 7-6

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill expands the right to defend oneself from being the victim of a felony offense to also include defending a third party from being the victim of a felony.

- People have a right to defend themselves. The law should protect those who act to protect themselves and others from criminals.

HB 1279

**YEA
OTP**

HB 1121, defining the cost of an adequate education.

Education Funding: OTP/A 10-8

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill limits what expenses may be considered in defining the cost of an adequate education.

- The courts exceeded their mandate when they made a determination of the cost of an adequate education. That is a role of the General Court.
- This bill, with the proposed committee amendment, appropriately codifies what constitutes an adequate education, providing clarity on this long lingering issue.

HB 1121

**YEA
OTP/A**

HB 1561, prohibiting nationals of the People's Republic of China from attending state institutions of higher education.

Education Funding: OTP/A 9-8

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill prohibits nationals of the People's Republic of China from enrolling in masters and doctorate degree programs, participation in research, and full-time employment at public institutions of higher education.

- One of the best ways to spread Granite State culture to other countries is to educate international students in our schools.
- So long as international students are not displacing American students, this is a great tool for diplomacy.
- Many international students choose to stay in the country where they go to school. The results of the research generated by these students will benefit America instead of China.

HB 1561

**NAY
OTP/A**

CACR 24, relating to the right to educate children. Providing that parents and guardians have a right to direct the education of their children.

**CACR
24**

Education Policy and Administration: OTP/A 10-8

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill puts a question on the ballot asking voters to create a right for parents and legal guardians to direct the education of their children.

**YEA
OTP/A**

- It is our belief that parents and legal guardians have a right to direct the education of their children, and that this right should be enshrined in the Constitution.
- This bill merely authorizes a vote on the issue. Ultimately voters will decide if this amendment is approved.

HB 1268, modifying definitions and requirements relative to home education programs.

HB 1268

Education Policy and Administration: OTP/A 10-8

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill removes notification and assessment requirements for parents teaching their children through an independent home education program.

**YEA
OTP/A**

- New Hampshire is one of the highest regulators of home education in the United States.
- This bill limits required notifications to only when students participate in public school programs, use the state or local assessment provided by the resident district, or if withdrawing from the public school.
- It changes many required evaluations from mandatory to optional. Parents still have to maintain a portfolio that they keep for 2 years.

HB 1374, relative to the procedures for withdrawal from a cooperative school district.

HB 1374

Education Policy and Administration: OTP 10-8

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill modifies the procedure for withdrawal from a cooperative school district to allow a majority of voters in a single withdrawing district to elect to withdraw. It also clarifies that a supermajority of voters in the withdrawing district voting in favor of withdrawal shall constitute conclusive evidence of the withdrawal of the district.

**YEA
OTP**

- This bill gives towns the freedom to withdraw from a school district if its needs are not met.
- This prevents the cooperative district from outvoting the town and keeping them in the cooperative district against their will.
- The parents and taxpayers of each town should have the freedom to decide what's best for their education tax dollars.

HB 1817, permitting all students the choice to attend the school district in which they reside.

HB 1817

Education Policy and Administration: OTP/A 10-8

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill adds Education Freedom Account students to the list of students who are allowed to take curricular and co-curricular activities in the school district in which they reside.

**YEA
OTP/A**

- Currently, home educated students under 193-A and students who attend private or charter schools are allowed take curricular and co-curricular activities in the school district in which they reside.
- This bill adds EFA students to that list.

HB 686, (new title) prohibiting certain public entities from conducting or sponsoring political surveys, polls, or questionnaires in their official capacities.

HB 686

Election Law: OTP/A 9-8

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill creates a criminal penalty if a public employee distributes surveys that are political in nature using their government position or resources.

**YEA
OTP/A**

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

HB 1125, enabling school districts to adopt partisan school district elections.

Election Law: OTP 8-7

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill allows school districts to have partisan elections.

- All elections are partisan. Even ones claimed to be non-partisan.
- This bill allows for political parties to designate their preferred candidates for school board.

HB 1125

**YEA
OTP**

HB 1272, providing that each candidate's party affiliation be printed on the town or school district ballot.

Election Law: OTP/A 9-7

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill allows political party to be listed next to candidate names on ballots for town or school district elections.

- All elections are partisan. Even ones claimed to be non-partisan.
- This bill allows, but does not require, political party registration to be listed on the ballot.
- This change must be approved by the voters in a town election.

HB 1272

**YEA
OTP/A**

HB 1300, (new title) establishing a biennial school district local tax cap question and related limitations on central office administrative expenses in school districts.

Election Law: OTP/A 9-8

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill allows the voters to cap the local taxes related to school district spending every two years.

- The March town elections have a turnout generally around 20 percent. In the November elections, that number is more like 80 percent. Asking this question of the voters when more of them are voting allows more voters to weigh in on local property tax issues.
- This is an NHLA priority bill and will be highly weighted in the Liberty Rating.

HB 1300

**YEA
OTP/A**

HB 1306, relative to the counting of absentee ballots.

Election Law: OTP/A 13-4

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill creates a record for the absentee ballots and stores that record in three places.

- There have been reports of lack of clarity concerning tracking absentee ballots; this would address those concerns and create an official count of the absentee ballots and their status in the process as of election day.
- Given how close many of our recent elections have been, a better audit trail of absentee ballots will help increase confidence in election results.

HB 1306

**YEA
OTP/A**

HB 1616, prohibiting state agencies and political subdivisions from advertising or expending funds to advertise vaccines in the state of New Hampshire.

Executive Departments and Administration: OTP/A 9-7

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill bans state spending promoting vaccinations. With the proposed committee amendment, it also prevents state materials from having broad vaccination recommendations.

- Getting vaccinated is a choice, not a mandate.
- Even when the government is only making a recommendation, they are using their influence and resources to promote a particular point of view on vaccines.
- Materials about vaccines are great, so long as they are purely educational, present information with an impartial viewpoint, and allow people to make their own informed decisions.

HB 1616

**YEA
OTP/A**

HB 1788, holding state contracts with DEI provisions to be void as a matter of law and establishing a right of action for taxpayers where public entities or state agencies engage with contracts with DEI provisions.

HB 1788

Executive Departments and Administration: OTP/A 9-7

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill requires courts to find that contracts that include DEI-related provisions are void as a matter of law. It allows private citizens to sue government agencies for allowing DEI policies.

**YEA
OTP/A**

- Removing DEI provisions from public contracts will treat all citizens equally under the law.
- Government at all levels should not treat people differently on the basis of their inclusion in a protected class or community of interest.

HB 1022, relative to religious exemption from immunization requirements.

HB 1022

Health, Human Services and Elderly Affairs: OTP/A 10-8

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill simplifies the form that parents are required to sign for a religious exemption from immunization requirements.

**YEA
OTP/A**

- New Hampshire is the freest state in the nation with respect to religious freedom, and we should remove any government imposed barriers that prevent parents from exercising that freedom.
- This simplifies the process to ensure that all Granite Staters are able to exercise their religious liberty regarding what enters their children's bodies if they choose to.

HB 1219, relative to immunization requirements in foster family homes.

HB 1219

Health, Human Services and Elderly Affairs: OTP 10-8

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill removes the requirement to vaccinate children or parents in a foster home.

**YEA
OTP**

- Getting vaccinated is a choice, not a mandate.

HB 1335, requiring health care providers to disclose to patients indirect financial incentives received by the provider.

HB 1335

Health, Human Services and Elderly Affairs: OTP 10-8

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill requires a doctor to disclose if they are being paid \$5,000 or more to promote a treatment or drug.

**YEA
OTP**

- When doctors are getting paid to promote a particular treatment, they are not providing impartial medical advice.
- Patients deserve this information so they can make an informed decision about a treatment.

HB 1562, relative to licensing requirements for health care facilities that operate on a membership-based business model.

HB 1562

Health, Human Services and Elderly Affairs: OTP/A 10-8

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill creates a carve-out for licensure for direct-membership health care, aka boutique care.

**YEA
OTP/A**

- There is a growing demand for these services, and this bill would help create a fertile ground for this segment of the healthcare economy.

HB 1706, repealing the refugee resettlement program in the department of health and human services and prohibiting expenditure of state funds on refugee resettlement.

HB 1706

Health, Human Services and Elderly Affairs: OTP 10-8

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill repeals the refugee resettlement program in the Department of Health and Human Services and prohibits expenditure of state funds on refugee resettlement.

**YEA
OTP**

- The state should not have a role in the resettlement of refugees.

HB 1734, authorizing the establishment of experimental treatment centers.

HB 1734

Health, Human Services and Elderly Affairs: OTP/A 10-8

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill authorizes the establishment of experimental treatment centers to provide eligible patients access to investigational drugs, biologics, and devices that have completed Phase I safety trials.

**YEA
OTP/A**

- This bill closes the access gap between clinical trials and FDA general approval.
- This is a model medical-freedom bill that expands patient choice, protects physician autonomy, and promotes innovation without mandates, subsidies, or coercion.
- It balances safety with speed, liberty, and responsibility.

HB 1735, permitting treatment of certain severe illness under the right to try act.

HB 1735

Health, Human Services and Elderly Affairs: OTP 10-8

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill expands New Hampshire's Right to Try Act by extending access from just individuals with terminal illnesses to qualifying severe chronic and debilitating conditions, removing restrictive prerequisites in cases where the individual is willing and able to pay for a treatment that may not yet have demonstrated efficacy.

**YEA
OTP**

- Expanding access to treatments for severe illnesses could accelerate medical breakthroughs and improve outcomes for thousands of patients currently trapped by regulatory delays, as voluntary participation encourages innovation without taxpayer burdens or mandates. This practical reform addresses real-world inefficiencies in healthcare delivery, allowing faster, more personalized care that benefits society through reduced suffering and potential cost savings from effective therapies.
- Individuals have an inherent right to control their own bodies and pursue treatments free from arbitrary government prohibitions, as long as they obtain informed consent and no third parties are harmed. Forcing patients to wait for bureaucratic approval infringes on this natural liberty, making expansions like this a moral imperative to protect personal sovereignty against overreaching regulators.

HB 1772, (new title) relative to prescribing ibogaine for investigational use only.

HB 1772

Health, Human Services and Elderly Affairs: OTP/A 10-8

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill allows physicians licensed to prescribe drugs in New Hampshire to prescribe ibogaine for investigational use only.

**YEA
OTP/A**

- Adults who are informed of the benefits and risks should be able to consent to try experimental treatments if they choose.

HB 1797, relative to eligibility for public assistance, including the New Hampshire employment program, family assistance program, and SNAP.

HB 1797

Health, Human Services and Elderly Affairs: OTP/A 10-8

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill requires the Department of Health and Human Services to share data with other agencies and ensure SNAP beneficiaries remain eligible.

**YEA
OTP/A**

- This is a common sense reform to the SNAP program to ensure only eligible recipients are receiving benefits.

HB 1336, allowing exceptions to the cap on residential security deposits for applicants not meeting standard approval criteria.

HB 1336

Housing: OTP/A 9-8

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill allows landlords and tenants to agree to a higher security deposit — up to two months' rent — when an applicant does not meet clearly disclosed, reasonable approval criteria.

**YEA
OTP/A**

- A rental agreement is a contract between two private parties. If the landlord is willing to take on additional risk by renting to tenants who don't meet the typical requirements, that is their choice.

HB 1299, permitting classification of individuals based on biological sex under certain limited circumstances and establishing that certain biological sex distinctions do not qualify as discrimination.

HB 1299

Judiciary: OTP/A 10-7

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill allows public and private facilities to have facilities separated for biological men and women.

**YEA
OTP/A**

- With regard to private facilities, the owner should have the ability to classify based upon biological sex if they so choose. At a private facility, no one has a right to use it without permission and no one is forced to use it.
- With regard to public facilities, the benefit to those who want privacy and security in shared spaces outweighs the interest of others who want to use the facility of their choosing.

HB 1313, repealing buffer zones for reproductive health care facilities.

HB 1313

Judiciary: OTP 10-8

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill repeals a violation of the First Amendment.

**YEA
OTP**

- Whereas the NHLA has a policy of not taking positions on the issue of abortion in general, this bill's restoration of freedom of expression protected by the First Amendment merits our taking a position in support of this bill.
- This bill repeals the "buffer zone" created by SB 319 (2014), restoring the right of people to peacefully assemble, as provided by the protections of the First Amendment.
- A similar Massachusetts law was already struck down by the U.S. Supreme Court in a 9-0 opinion: scotusblog.com/case-files/cases/mccullen-v-coakley (McCullen v. Coakley, 573 U.S. 464 (2014))

HB 1447, restricting the use of certain public and private facilities on the basis of sex and establishing that such restriction does not qualify as discrimination.

HB 1447

Judiciary: OTP 10-7

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill allows public and private facilities to have facilities separated for biological men and women.

**YEA
OTP**

- With regard to private facilities, the owner should have the ability to classify based upon biological sex if they so choose. At a private facility, no one has a right to use it without permission and no one is forced to use it.
- With regard to public facilities, the benefit to those who want privacy and security in shared spaces outweighs the interest of others who want to use the facility of their choosing.

HB 1665, relative to the issuance of subpoenas in administrative proceedings.

HB 1665

Judiciary: OTP/A 10-8

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill amends the Administrative Procedure Act to grant all parties in administrative proceedings equal authority to subpoena witnesses and documents.

**YEA
OTP/A**

- Equalizing subpoena power removes a structural advantage government agencies hold over citizens in administrative hearings, restoring basic procedural fairness.
- Private parties facing government action deserve the same tools to compel evidence and testimony that the agency prosecuting them already enjoys.
- Tying administrative subpoena authority to existing court standards ensures a well-established legal framework rather than creating new bureaucratic discretion.
- This bill reinforces due process by ensuring that citizens are not forced to defend themselves with one hand tied behind their back when the state brings an action against them.

HB 1043, relative to employer discretion in offering minimum payment options to employees.

HB 1043

Labor, Industrial and Rehabilitative Services: OTP/A 11-9

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill allows employers to establish their own pay policies for employees reporting to work, making the statutory minimum pay requirement applicable only when no alternative company policy exists.

**YEA
OTP/A**

- Private employers should be free to set the pay standard for their employees.
- This is pro-business legislation for New Hampshire. This shows that New Hampshire is willing to empower small business to succeed.

HB 1245, relative to voluntary portable benefits plans for independent contractors.

Labor, Industrial and Rehabilitative Services: OTP/A 11-9

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill establishes a voluntary framework allowing independent contractors to participate in portable benefit plans through authorized providers.

- This bill allows independent contractors to keep their worker classification, and also receive benefits.
- This bill strikes an appropriate balance that allows new ways to compensate contractors.

HB 1245

**YEA
OTP/A**

HB 1704, permitting public employees to bargain individually with public employers without any intervention.

Labor, Industrial and Rehabilitative Services: OTP 11-9

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill allows most individual public sector employees to opt out of collective bargaining and instead negotiate their own employment and compensation terms.

- Individual bargaining will grant most public sector employees in the state the same ability to negotiate compensation that virtually all private sector workers presently enjoy.

HB 1704

**YEA
OTP**

HB 1066, relative to warrant articles authorizing lease agreements.

Municipal and County Government: OTP/A 10-8

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill requires a public hearing if a town wants to enter into a lease valued at over \$500,000.

- \$500,000 is a significant amount of money for any town. A decision of that magnitude deserves the opportunity for the public to weigh in before a decision is made.

HB 1066

**YEA
OTP/A**

HB 1195, relative to municipal zoning requirements for child day care providers.

Municipal and County Government: OTP/A 10-7

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill makes home-based family child care permitted by right in residential uses, removing the possibility for towns to impose a discretionary conditional use permit requirement.

- This bill protects private property rights in land use by making home child care a permitted use in all residences.
- Child care availability is a challenge everywhere, but especially in New Hampshire. Cutting the red tape will help alleviate demand on existing childcare providers and provide more options for parents in need of child care.

HB 1195

**YEA
OTP/A**

HB 1526, relative to the adopting of a municipal budget committee and electing members thereof.

Municipal and County Government: OTP/A 10-7

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill eliminates the default budget. If the budget is not approved by voters, last year's budget is approved with no increases.

- The default budget system doesn't work. This new budget method gives voters a real choice to either adopt a new budget, or extend last year's budget at the same spending level.

HB 1526

**YEA
OTP/A**

HB 1178, relative to permissible window tinting on motor vehicles.

Transportation: Without Recommendation

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill is a small change to New Hampshire's window tinting laws that would allow aftermarket tint on the windows to the left and right of the driver down to 35% visible light transmittance (VLT).

- Approximately 37 states allow for this level of tint or darker:
 - windowntintlaws.us
- New Hampshire law enforcement already encounters tinted windows on the thousands of tourist vehicles that visit New Hampshire each year. No widespread problems have been reported with these vehicles.
- It is unfair to allow out-of-state visitors to drive with tinted windows while prohibiting New Hampshire residents the same freedom.

HB 1178

Support

**CACR
18**

**YEA
OTP**

CACR 18, relating to tax rates. Providing that the rate of taxes in the state shall not exceed certain annual percentages.

Ways and Means: OTP 11-8

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill limits tax rate growth for NH and all its subsidiaries to a rate based on inflation (capped at 2.5%) and population growth. It also creates a cause for action with a trial by jury if these caps are violated.

- Capping tax growth not only prevents sudden spikes in tax growth, it forces government institutions to operate efficiently.
- Putting this into the Constitution gives the voters the say on whether they want to do this, adding legitimacy compared to a legislative directive being put into place by the state and/or towns.

HB 1597, relative to business profits tax expense deductions.

Ways and Means: OTP 13-6

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill amends RSA 77-A:3-a to increase the cap on Section 179 deductions for qualifying capital investments from \$500,000 to \$2,500,000 for property placed in service on or after January 1, 2027, aligning with federal Internal Revenue Code provisions.

- This bill does not affect the amount of the tax owed, only the timing of the payments. It allows New Hampshire business organizations, including corporations, partnerships, and proprietorships, to deduct larger upfront costs for business assets, thereby reducing their taxable gross business profits under the 7.5% business profits tax rate.
- Expanding the Section 179 deduction cap enables businesses to reinvest in growth more efficiently, fostering broader economic expansion that benefits workers, consumers, and communities through increased productivity and job opportunities without the drag of prolonged tax deferrals.
- Tax policies that delay capital recovery infringe on the rightful ownership of business assets by extending government claims on private earnings; this bill upholds the principle that individuals and enterprises should control their property's returns without arbitrary state limitations.

HB 1597

**YEA
OTP**

Part 2 — Thursday

HB 1146, relative to subscription fees for motor vehicle features.

Commerce and Consumer Affairs: IS 11-4

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill prohibits motor vehicle manufacturers, dealers, or their agents from requiring or offering subscription services for pre-installed vehicle features, such as advanced safety features activated via software, that function independently without ongoing provider costs.

- This legislation interferes with the natural pricing mechanisms that allow manufacturers to recover costs for embedded technologies, likely leading to higher upfront vehicle prices or reduced investment in features as businesses navigate artificial restrictions on their offerings. Consumers ultimately bear the burden through less-efficient resource allocation, as capital is diverted from more valued innovations elsewhere in the economy.
- Government has no rightful authority to dictate the terms of private agreements between willing buyers and sellers, especially when no force or fraud is involved beyond market competition; prohibiting subscriptions for pre-installed features violates the deontological imperative against state meddling in consensual exchanges that respect individual autonomy and property in intellectual creations.
- Subscription models, like other market intermediaries, facilitate efficient service delivery without inherent exploitation, and banning them erodes the freedom to contract: even if some view ongoing fees as 'nickel-and-diming,' they represent voluntary trades where parties can walk away, and state intervention only empowers bureaucrats over buyers and sellers.
- While the appropriate motion for this bill is ITL, a motion of IS is acceptable.

HB 1146

YEA IS

CACR 19

CACR 19, relative to the personal possession of cannabis. Providing that adults 21 years of age or older shall have the right to possess a modest amount of cannabis intended for their personal consumption.

Criminal Justice and Public Safety: ITL 11-2

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill is a constitutional amendment concurrent resolution that asks voters if adults aged 21 and over may possess a "modest amount" of cannabis.

- The private personal use of cannabis should be legal for all adults.
- This bill allows the voters to decide if they want recreational cannabis to be legal.

NAY ITL

HB 1034, relative to possession of firearms on school property.

Criminal Justice and Public Safety: ITL 7-6

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill creates unarmed victim zones in and around schools.

- This bill bans law-abiding adults from carrying a firearm into an area designated as a so-called "safe school zone" and would deny a mother who walks to pick up her child at school a tool to protect herself and her children.
- Studies have shown no correlation between the enactment of gun-free zones and improved safety:
– rand.org/research/gun-policy/analysis/gun-free-zones.html

HB 1034

YEA ITL

HB 1049, relative to storage requirements for firearms.

Criminal Justice and Public Safety: ITL 7-6

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill requires firearms to be stored when not in use in a manner that makes home defense impractical. It also requires that a locking safety device accompany all private and commercial firearms transactions and expands the criminal penalties.

- This bill infringes on individual liberties by mandating secure storage that delays access to firearms for lawful self-defense in the home, treating responsible owners as threats rather than letting individuals decide how to balance personal safety.
- It creates dangerous delays in life-threatening emergencies, forcing locks or safes that slow response times when seconds matter, potentially increasing harm while offering only marginal, unproven reductions in rare unauthorized access incidents. The proposed language that attempts to mitigate this is vague and likely offers no actual protection as "within such close proximity thereto that the person can readily retrieve and use the firearm as if the person carried the firearm on his or her person" read plainly ultimately requires a lock unless the firearm is in a holster being worn by the individual.
- It disproportionately burdens law-abiding gun owners with added costs for safes — potentially in multiple rooms, locks, or devices, despite the state's low rates of firearm misuse by minors and the limited practical benefit in a low-risk environment.

HB 1049

YEA ITL

HB 1084, relative to the relinquishment of deadly weapons by those subject to a domestic violence protective order.

Criminal Justice and Public Safety: ITL 7-6

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill modifies the process for when an ex parte domestic violence order of protection is issued requiring the respondent to relinquish deadly weapons. A respondent must immediately turn over all of their firearms and ammunition to the officer serving the restraining order.

- The bill repeatedly changes discretionary judicial authority ("may") to mandatory action ("shall"), particularly with respect to weapon relinquishment, search warrants, and prohibitions on possession.
- The bill mandates immediate surrender of firearms and ammunition before a full evidentiary hearing; this results in deprivation of property and enumerated constitutional rights based on allegation, not adjudication. (Violation of due process.)

HB 1084

YEA ITL

HB 1235, legalizing certain quantities of cannabis.

Criminal Justice and Public Safety: ITL 8-5

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill allows the possession of limited amounts of cannabis.

- Individuals should control what they put in their own bodies as long as they are not harming others. Criminalizing cannabis punishes peaceful behavior and violates personal liberty.
- Arresting and prosecuting people for cannabis possession wastes police and court resources that could be better used addressing violent crime and protecting property rights.

HB 1235

NAY ITL

HB 1212, establishing a commission to review draft rules related to minimum standards for public school approval and state academic standards developed by the department of education.

HB 1212

Education Policy and Administration: ITL 9-7

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill creates a commission made up of unelected education professionals to decide the state's education standards.

- The scope and size of the commission add a substantial layer of bureaucracy to state government, especially to the educational structure in the state.
- The 21 commission members are all professionals in the education-industrial complex, who have personal and professional conflicts of interest in the operation of the commission.
- No members of the public, parents, students, or legislators are allowed to input. Several of the teacher members are appointed by the two New Hampshire teachers' unions.
- Unelected bureaucrats should not be setting education policy. This is most appropriately handled by the members of local school district boards.

YEA ITL

HB 1334, removing the authority of the education freedom accounts scholarship organization to make decisions about certain educational expenses.

HB 1334

Education Policy and Administration: ITL 10-8

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill removes the discretion of the administrator of Education Freedom Accounts to determine appropriate education expenses.

- This bill removes some of the autonomy of the Education Freedom Accounts program.
- Part of the reason the program is so successful is because it is independently managed. This bill would be a step backward and make the program less effective.

YEA ITL

HB 1513, relative to reporting and transparency reports for the education freedom account program.

HB 1513

Education Policy and Administration: ITL 9-8

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill creates additional information gathering and reporting requirements for the scholarship organization responsible for Education Freedom Accounts.

- This bill removes some of the autonomy of the Education Freedom Accounts program.
- Part of the reason the program is so successful is because it is independently managed. This bill would be a step backward and make the program less effective.

YEA ITL

HB 1201, requiring certain political committees to disclose the identity of their donors.

HB 1201

Election Law: ITL 9-8

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill requires mandatory disclosure of donors for nonprofit organizations that get involved in politics.

- Currently the disclosure of donors is voluntary. This would make it mandatory.
- It's not clear how this could be enforced without some police powers.

YEA ITL

CACR 26

CACR 26, the powers of the governor. the governor shall not call up the national guard without the approval of the executive council.

Executive Departments and Administration: ITL 13-3

PRO-LIBERTY: This constitutional amendment concurrent resolution would amend the New Hampshire Constitution to allow the Executive Council to hold a vote to prevent the governor from having power over the military forces of this state.

- War has broken out in the Middle East, mainly in Iran. There is a real possibility that the New Hampshire National Guard will be called up to serve.
- Allowing the voters to weigh in on the power of the governor to call up the National Guard might ensure that the national guard protects our state and is not sent abroad.

NAY ITL

HB 1180, updating the definition of the state building code to include the International Energy Conservation Code 2024.

HB 1180

Executive Departments and Administration: ITL 9-6

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill requires newly-constructed buildings to be all-electric.

- If developers want to go all-electric in their buildings, nothing is stopping them from doing so. This change would mandate electrification for everyone.

YEA ITL

HB 1609, limiting the use of state, county, and municipal funds and property for construction and operation of certain immigrant detention facilities.

HB 1609

Executive Departments and Administration: ITL 9-7

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill prevents state and local funds from being used to build immigrant detention centers.

- If the federal government wants to build immigrant detention centers using federal funds, New Hampshire should not get in their way. That said, state money should not be spent on a federal program like immigration enforcement.

NAY ITL

HB 1399, making an appropriation to the Claremont school district for costs associated with a building renovation project from the revenue stabilization reserve account.

HB 1399

Finance: ITL 14-11

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill "reimburses" Claremont School District for a project completed over 10 years ago.

- This is a thinly-veiled bailout of the Claremont School District after years of mismanagement.
- No bailouts — if a school is failing financially, whether due to negligence or corruption, it is not the role of the state to bail them out.
- If the state does this, every school will request a bailout eventually.

YEA ITL

HB 1750, making a supplemental appropriation to the department of health and human services for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).

HB 1750

Finance: ITL 14-11

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill allocates \$4.4 million to the SNAP program.

- This bill asks the state to backfill money that did not come in from the federal government.
- This sets a precedence where any government program that gets cut at the federal level should be made whole by the state. However, they should not; or at the very least, that should be something determined through the biennial budget process.

YEA ITL

HB 1796, allowing the use of psilocybin in approved clinical settings to treat qualified medical conditions.

HB 1796

Health, Human Services and Elderly Affairs: ITL 11-7

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill allows the limited use of psilocybin for medical purposes.

- Informed adults should be allowed to try alternative treatments for their medical conditions.
- Psilocybin has a reputation for recreational use. This bill is not about recreational use, it is a "right to try" bill.

NAY ITL

CACR 16

CACR 16, relating to property. Providing that individuals may sleep on property they own or have a legal right to occupy.

Housing: ITL 10-8

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill will allow people to sleep on property they have a legal right to occupy.

- Homeless people have a legal right to occupy public land. This will lead to legal protections for homeless people to sleep on sidewalks, public parking lots or parks.

YEA ITL

HB 1008, relative to modifying innovative land use controls, requirements, and appeals.

Housing: ITL 10-8

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill will lead to mandatory inclusionary zoning (aka low-income housing).

- The mandated development of low-income housing does not fix housing shortages; in fact it exacerbates them.
- The cost to build a market-rate home and a low-income home are the same. In order to recover the cost of building the homes that must be sold below market value, developers must charge more for the market-rate units, contributing to a lack of affordability.
- The solution is to reduce, rather than increase, government involvement in housing development.

YEA ITL

HB 1017, relative to accessory dwelling units and workforce housing.

Housing: ITL 10-8

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill establishes that municipalities may require accessory dwellings on private property be low-income units.

- The owner of the accessory dwelling unit should determine at what cost to rent that unit.

HB 1017

YEA ITL

HB 1145, relative to affordable housing investment fees.

Housing: ITL 11-7

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill allows municipalities to charge developers "affordable housing development fees".

- This is a tax on the development of market-rate housing to pay for below-market-rate housing.
- It is not much different than mandating below-market-rate housing in a development project, which ultimately drives up the cost of market-rate units to make up for the lost revenue from below-market-rate units.

HB 1145

YEA ITL

HB 1171, relative to eviction safeguards for tenants whose Social Security payments are disrupted.

Housing: ITL 10-8

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill allows renters who pay using social security payments a 90-day eviction grace period instead of the terms negotiated with their landlord.

- A rental agreement is a private agreement between a landlord and a tenant. The government should not get involved.

HB 1171

YEA ITL

HB 1375, prohibiting landlords from charging more than one application fee per tenant every 12 months.

Housing: ITL 9-8

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill prohibits landlords from collecting more than one application fee from the same prospective tenant within a 12-month period.

- This is yet another bill where the state is attempting to insert itself into a private transaction between a landlord and a potential tenant.
- This bill could potentially limit the supply of medium-term rentals in NH. Certain occupations such as travelling nurses rely on a healthy supply of medium-term rentals available in the marketplace to house those workers.

HB 1375

YEA ITL

HB 1660, relative to municipal credit enhancement agreements and tax increment financing for priority housing development.

HB 1660

Housing: ITL 9-8

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill allows credit enhancement agreements to incentivize specific types of housing (senior housing, nursing facilities, and low-income housing).

YEA ITL

- The government should not be incentivising one type of housing over another.
- The development of low-income housing does not fix housing shortages; in fact it exacerbates them.
- The cost to build a market-rate home and a low-income home are the same. In order to recover the cost of building the homes that must be sold below market value, developers must charge more for the market-rate units, contributing to a lack of affordability.
- The solution is to reduce, rather than increase, government involvement in housing development.

CACR 23, relative to legislative oversight of the judicial branch. establishing legislative oversight of the judicial branch.

CACR 23

Judiciary: ITL 10-7

PRO-LIBERTY: This CACR amends the NH Constitution to empower the legislature to create a commission, primarily composed of legislators, with authority to investigate complaints against judges, conduct hearings, recommend disciplinary actions including removal, and publish annual reports on judicial conduct and performance.

NAY ITL

- This bill restores democratic accountability over judges who currently police themselves with no meaningful external check.
- It gives citizens a pathway to address judicial misconduct through their elected representatives rather than through opaque internal processes.
- Elected legislators answerable to voters are better positioned to protect liberty than unaccountable judicial self-regulation.
- It preserves judicial independence in deciding cases while adding accountability for conduct and performance.

CACR 29, Relating to the supreme court. Providing that the supreme court may not make rules that have the force and effect of law.

CACR 29

Judiciary: Without Recommendation

PRO-LIBERTY: This constitutional amendment concurrent resolution provides that the Supreme Court may not make rules that have the force and effect of law.

Support

- Judicial interpretation has been used to override or circumnavigate the legislative process and is a violation of the separations of power and of checks and balances.
- The judicial branch may not obfuscate the authority of the legislative branch by attempting to create case decisions which create laws outside of their scope of constitutional interpretation.

HB 1456, repealing the legislature's declaration of authority over public education.

HB 1456

Judiciary: ITL 9-8

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill repeals part of last year's budget trailer bill (HB2) in which the legislature formally declared itself the sole branch of government with authority to set education policy and funding levels.

YEA ITL

- The 2025 declaration was a critical reassertion of legislative supremacy over taxation and appropriation, and repealing it invites unelected judges to resume dictating how much taxpayers must spend on education.
- Separation of powers demands that the branch closest to the voters, not the judiciary, controls the public purse, and this repeal would surrender that accountability back to the courts.
- The Claremont and ConVal decisions effectively allowed judges to function as a super-legislature on school funding, and removing the legislature's formal objection to that overreach signals acceptance of judicial policy-making.
- Restoring judicial authority to set education funding levels means restoring the power to force wealth transfers from taxpayers at amounts determined without any democratic input or electoral accountability.

HB 1177, adding a definition to the labor laws regarding remote work and defining the nature of such employment.

HB 1177

Labor, Industrial and Rehabilitative Services: ITL 11-9

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill provides regulations for remote work.

- This bill puts an undue burden on employers by potentially requiring furniture, equipment, and repayment of internet or phone bills.
- Employers will look to other states when needing to hire remote workers, thereby hurting the job market in New Hampshire.
- Current labor laws regarding scheduled breaks and overtime are already covered for remote workers.

YEA ITL

HB 1188, relative to noncompete agreements for low-wage employees.

HB 1188

Labor, Industrial and Rehabilitative Services: ITL 11-9

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill expands restrictions on the use of non-compete agreements for lower-income workers.

- This bill increases the government overreach into private contracts and negotiations between employers and employees.
- Employers rely on non-compete agreements to recoup upfront investment of training employees. This bill could hurt entry-level employment if employers aren't allowed to protect their investment in the employee.

YEA ITL

HB 1359, relative to municipal association lobbying dues.

HB 1359

Legislative Administration: ITL 9-1

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill requires a vote on New Hampshire Municipal Association membership, and requires New Hampshire Municipal Association to provide reports on lobbying to its members.

- This bill provides taxpayers transparency in spending on memberships to municipal associations.
- This bill provides municipalities increased transparency in how their membership dues are being spent.

NAY ITL

HB 1383, relative to methods for overriding local tax caps.

HB 1383

Municipal and County Government: ITL 10-8

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill removes the requirement that a municipality or district must vote by official ballot to override a local tax cap.

- A secret ballot ensures that citizens can vote their conscience without fear of retaliation from neighbors, local officials, or activists. This bill threatens the integrity of those votes by opening up opportunities of coercion through public voting.
- When votes are public (voice vote or show of hands), people may feel pressured to conform to the majority. Secret ballots allow taxpayers to vote honestly on spending and tax issues without intimidation.

YEA ITL

HB 1434, enabling municipalities to vote to allow the sale of Keno.

HB 1434

Municipal and County Government: ITL 11-6

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill enables municipalities to vote to allow the sale of Keno and repeals prospective law that would only allow municipalities to opt out of Keno.

- Greater freedom should be the default, not the exception. This bill explicitly bans Keno across the state unless a municipality opted in.
- Making every municipality pass an ordinance to allow something legal adds friction and bureaucracy. An opt-out system respects local control while avoiding unnecessary government hurdles.

YEA ITL

HB 1144, amending the excavation tax rate.

Ways and Means: ITL 11-8

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill doubles the excavation tax rate from \$0.02 to \$0.04 per cubic yard of earth excavated.

- This bill will lead to higher construction costs at a time when building houses is already extremely costly, contributing to housing affordability issues.
- Excavation materials including concrete, roads, clean fill, and gravel are also used in many public projects. This tax will get passed on to all taxpayers in New Hampshire and the increase in revenue will be negated by the increased cost for the materials.

HB 1144

YEA ITL

HB 1708, relative to statewide education property taxes and other tax revenues.

Ways and Means: ITL 12-7

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill increases the Business Profits Tax to a level equal to or greater than that of neighboring states.

- This increase will hurt the job market in New Hampshire while forcing existing businesses to pass the increase down to the consumer.
- This bill also takes money out of the General Fund, used to fund infrastructure and other government functions, in favor of a decreasing student population which has been receiving historically increasing funding in excess of inflation levels.

HB 1708

YEA ITL