



GOLD STANDARD



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CACR 8 YEA ITL	HB 144 YEA OTP/A	HB 471 YEA ITL	HB 562 NAY OTP/A	HB 664 NAY OTP/A
CACR 12 NAY ITL	HB 208 NAY ITL	HB 480 NAY OTP/A	HB 582 NAY OTP/A	HB 700 YEA OTP/A
HB 109 NAY OTP	HB 277 NAY OTP	HB 498 YEA ITL	HB 605 NAY OTP	HB 703 NAY OTP/A
HB 118 NAY OTP/A	HB 293 NAY OTP	HB 514 NAY OTP/A	HB 618 NAY OTP	HB 713 NAY OTP
HB 121 NAY OTP/A	HB 395 NAY ITL	HB 558 NAY OTP/A	HB 628 NAY OTP/A	HB 717 NAY OTP/A
HB 133 NAY ITL	HB 466 NAY OTP	HB 560 NAY OTP/A	HB 632 NAY OTP	SB 1 NAY OTP

CACR 12, relating to taxes. Providing that an income tax on personal income shall be prohibited.

Ways and Means: ITL 12-8

PRO-LIBERTY: This CACR would modify the Constitution to prevent the adoption of an income tax.

- Taxation of earnings from labor is on a par with forced labor.
- Allowing individuals to keep more of their money would benefit those who want to work harder and earn more.
- New Hampshire has a well-established brand identity as a non-income, non-sales tax state. Establishing in the Constitution the prohibition on an income tax would incentivize companies to locate in New Hampshire to take advantage of this provision. This would increase economic activity in the state.

CACR 12

NAY ITL

HB 480, relative to sports betting.

Ways and Means: OTP/A 17-2

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill creates government-granted monopoly privileges.

- Selecting special interest agents to conduct gambling operations while prohibiting all others from competing is a clear example of regulatory capture and an unjust use of government power.
- This bill would violate Article 83 of the NH Constitution, which states *"Free and fair competition in the trades and industries is an inherent and essential right of the people and should be protected against all monopolies and conspiracies which tend to hinder or destroy it."*
- This bill increases the size and scope of government. Once large bureaucracies and moneyed interests are created, they are very difficult to roll back.
- The NHLA would support a bill to more broadly legalize private sports gambling.

HB 480

NAY OTP/A

HB 632

**NAY
OTP**

HB 632, relative to the education tax credit.

Ways and Means: OTP 10-9

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill eliminates the Education Tax Credit (ETC) for businesses and individuals that voluntarily donate to fund scholarships for low- and moderate-income NH children.

- This bill increases the cost of education to local and state taxpayers — from the fiscal note: "The repeal of the ETC program may result in students attending a public school (traditional district or charter) that otherwise would have attended a non-public school or have been home educated. To the extent this occurs, local school district expenditures would increase (as early as FY 2020), as well as state expenditures".
- This bill eliminates family-empowered innovation in education. The current education system has failed to keep pace with the evolving improvements that are happening around the world. Shifting power from a government monopoly to families choosing in the education market spurs innovation (e.g., online education, etc.). Having accountability rest directly on those who bear the consequences of a school's performance is superior to top-down regulatory accountability.
- Hundreds of families use these scholarships to access K-12 schools and for other education expenses that would otherwise be unaffordable, in order to best meet their child's learning needs.

HB 700

**YEA
OTP/A**

HB 700, relative to valuation of utility company assets for local property taxation.

Ways and Means: OTP/A 19-0

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill establishes criteria for valuating utility property, which has suffered from widely varying assessments of similar property in different towns.

- Establishing clear and uniform criteria for utility assessments ensures uniform taxation throughout the state and reduces the risk and cost of continued lawsuits between the utilities and the municipalities.

HB 118

**NAY
OTP/A**

HB 118, requiring a child's primary health care provider to be notified of a report of suspected abuse or neglect and relative to access to the department of health and human services case record.

Children and Family Law: OTP/A 15-2

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill requires the Department of Health and Human Services to notify a child's primary healthcare provider of a report of suspected abuse or neglect regarding the child.

- Physicians are already required to report any suspected abuse (RSA 169-C:29: Persons Required to Report). This bill could lead to false suspicion of abuse and physicians violating patients' medical privacy.
- This bill demeans parental rights and medical privacy by requiring the Department of Health and Human Services to notify the primary care physician in cases of suspected child abuse, before the parents are actually convicted and deemed guilty of child abuse.
- This bill would have potentially unintended consequences of causing even a wrongly-accused parent to second guess bringing their child to the doctor after an accidental injury and may therefore increase risk of harm to a child.

HB 277

**NAY
OTP**

HB 277, establishing a commission to study a public option for health insurance.

Commerce and Consumer Affairs: OTP 11-7

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill establishes a commission to study methods of forcing some New Hampshire residents to fund services for other residents.

- According to the statement of intent, this commission pre-supposes that state-run health insurance would make healthcare insurance more affordable to the residents of New Hampshire and therefore only seeks to find the best way to utilize force to enact a new program.
- Elimination of state mandates or a moratorium on new state mandates on health insurance would be a better way to stem increasing health insurance costs.

HB 558, restricting the distribution of plastic straws.

Commerce and Consumer Affairs: OTP/A 12-8

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill prohibits the distribution of plastic straws without an explicit request from the customer.

- By stating that the request must be explicitly from the customer, this bill leaves open to confusion whether a business may offer the straw in the absence of a request and therefore infringes on free speech.
- The bill is likely to increase CO₂ emissions: many customers will pull away from a drive-through window at an establishment that only provides "on request" plastic straws, only to later find that they lack the ability to consume their beverage while on the road, requiring a return trip to the window.
- The majority committee blurb already indicates a path forward that does not require legislation — "Seacoast Sustainability is an alliance which includes restaurants that voluntarily follow this practice. One restaurant reported purchasing 35,000 plastic straws in 2017 and, after implementing the request policy, they bought only 1,200 plastic straws in 2018. Their customers were surveyed and had an overwhelmingly positive response to this decision."

HB 558

NAY OTP/A

HB 560, relative to single-use carryout bags.

Commerce and Consumer Affairs: OTP/A 11-9

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill bans single-use carry out bags, institutes price controls for other carry out bags, and mandates that businesses provide expensive multi-use bags to customers who make use of certain public welfare programs.

- Prohibiting retailers from providing plastic bags to customers is a violation of the rights of both retailers and their customers.
- This bill may harm the environment. Reusable cotton bags require reuse of more than 173 times before breaking even on the environmental impacts of single-use bags (terngoods.com/blogs/learn/reusable-vs-disposable-bags-whats-better-for-the-environment).
- Thus, for people going shopping weekly, they would need to use a particular bag for well over 3 years without losing it or damaging it; otherwise, rather than helping the environment, the creation and use of the bag actually ended up harming it, which no one wants.

HB 560

NAY OTP/A

HB 628, relative to universal changing stations in certain places of public accommodation.

Commerce and Consumer Affairs: OTP/A 12-8

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill mandates universal changing stations for use by persons with physical disabilities to be installed in places with the capacity to serve 1,500 or more persons per day.

- This bill would increase costs to small business of at least \$12,000 (keeponmovin.org/awarded-12000-from-meachern-trust-for-adolescent-adult-changing-table/) to purchase and have installed a power height-adjustable changing table. While stadiums and rest areas are explicitly listed, the trigger for this mandate would be locations with the capacity to serve 1,500 or more persons per day. At this threshold even modest-sized high-traffic locations would trigger the mandate, increasing costs.

HB 628

NAY OTP/A

HB 664, relative to vehicle repair standards.

Commerce and Consumer Affairs: OTP/A 16-4

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill requires an insurer to reimburse an automobile repairer for all repairs if the repairer follows the original equipment manufacturer's recommended collision repair procedures.

- This bill will increase premiums for automobile insurance in New Hampshire by mandating reimbursement from insurance companies for all such recommendations made by original equipment manufacturers (OEM) that a repair shop intends to follow.
- This bill is mandating that OEM recommendations now be required repairs. There are differences between OEM recommendations versus requirements. Recommendations are not held to any standard and mostly include general indemnifying language. Required procedures are things that should or must be undertaken to ensure proper safety standards.
- This bill is classic crony capitalism that will provide an economic incentive for a repairer to complete steps that they do not believe to be necessary but that they know nevertheless they will be compensated for, without an obvious direct expense to their customer.

HB 664

NAY OTP/A

HB 703, relative to providing notice of the introduction of new high-cost prescription drugs.

HB 703

Commerce and Consumer Affairs: OTP/A 13-7

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill complicates the process for the introduction of potentially life-saving drugs to the marketplace.

NAY OTP/A

- This bill would require prescription drug manufacturers to notify the New Hampshire insurance department in writing when introducing a new prescription drug at a wholesale cost that exceeds the threshold set for a specialty drug under the Medicare Part D program. When this is triggered, the manufacturer will be required to provide the state with data such as a description of the marketing and pricing plans for the drug. The state would then publish this information on its website quarterly.
- While this new mandate is only a small increase in regulatory costs for the deployment of a new drug, along with other regulatory complexity it will continue to put upward pressure on healthcare costs.

HB 717, prohibiting prescription drug manufacturers from offering coupons or discounts to cover insurance copayments or deductibles.

HB 717

Commerce and Consumer Affairs: OTP/A 12-8

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill prohibits individuals from utilizing coupons, discounts, or rebates from prescription drug manufacturers that would reduce their co-payment, while it retains the ability for state agencies to utilize these rebates.

NAY OTP/A

- This bill would artificially limit consumer choice by prohibiting them from utilizing certain discounts or rebates when the FDA indicates that a generic drug is therapeutically equivalent and a lower-cost generic drug is covered under the individual's health insurance.
- While cheaper generics are often a good alternative, patients should be free to make decisions about their own health without interference from the state. The FDA has at times re-evaluated data and determined that previously approved generics are not in fact bio-equivalent. The lag from the emergence of scientific data to the change of official FDA position combined with the restrictions in this bill may needlessly force patients to knowingly risk using medication that their own personal experience and emerging science indicates is not effective (www.statnews.com/pharmalot/2016/10/24/generic-fda-concerta-adhd/) and (fortune.com/2013/01/10/are-generics-really-the-same-as-branded-drugs/).
- This bill would retain the ability of the state to make use of rebate options while prohibiting it for individuals.

HB 109, requiring background checks for commercial firearms sales.

HB 109

Criminal Justice and Public Safety: OTP 10-9

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill adds a new definition for commercial firearms sales that would result in a transfer being considered a commercial sale even if no money or item of value is exchanged but the transfer is initiated after the firearm was displayed.

NAY OTP

- This bill poorly defines "commercial sale" such that friends and family who happen to innocently plan their next hunting trip while at a gun show could find themselves unknowingly committing a misdemeanor if they swap guns while on that trip.
- The bill will criminalize lawful firearms transactions between friends, family, neighbors, and members of the same shooting club by redefining these isolated events as "commercial sales".
- The newly mandated background checks are effectively a 'poll tax' on a constitutionally-protected right.
- This bill is unnecessary as private transfer of pistols and revolvers is already regulated under RSA 159:8, III and RSA 159:10 without the unintended consequences added by this bill.

HB 208, relative to the justified use of deadly force upon another person.

Criminal Justice and Public Safety: ITL 12-8

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill would affirm the right of a person within their dwelling or property to utilize deadly force to protect another.

- This bill states that the use of force is justified when an assailant is likely to use unlawful force against another person in the commission of a felony within one's home or property. This is consistent with the New Hampshire Constitution: "*Part 1 [Art.] 2-a. [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.*"

HB 208

NAY ITL

HB 514, imposing a waiting period between the purchase and delivery of a firearm.

Criminal Justice and Public Safety: OTP/A 12-8

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill establishes a waiting period for the delivery of a firearm.

- This bill bans individuals, including those who already have firearms and women who have reason to fear an attacker, from purchasing a firearm without first waiting a minimum of 9 calendar days.
- Waiting periods make it more difficult for law-abiding citizens to defend themselves and as a result, encourage criminal activity.
- There is no statistical evidence that a waiting period for handgun purchases reduces violence (www.politifact.com/wisconsin/statements/2015/apr/27/van-wanggaard/no-evidence-waiting-period-handgun-purchases-reduc/).
- The bill requires licensed firearms dealers to make their business records available for inspection by any law enforcement agency and there is no warrant requirement, violating the right to privacy under the New Hampshire Constitution Part 1, Article 2-b.

HB 514

NAY OTP/A

HB 605, relative to criminal penalties for possession, transfer, or manufacture of animal fighting paraphernalia with the intent to be present at, aiding in, or contributing to such fighting.

Criminal Justice and Public Safety: OTP 13-7

ANTI-LIBERTY: This enables individuals to be charged with crimes who may in no way be participating in such crimes.

- Under New Hampshire RSA 644:8-a it is already a felony to engage in or promote exhibitions of animal fighting. This bill would expand the law to cover not only these acts but also to ban possession and sale or manufacture of equipment that have uses in both responsible pet ownership as well as in illegal animal fighting.
- While this ban seemingly requires proof of intent, the bar for intent set by this bill is low enough that innocent people run the risk of having to choose between an expensive legal battle and accepting a plea deal to simply move on with their lives.
- This bill states that "the proximity of the object in time and space to the direct violation of this section" can be used to determine intent. A person walking their young pit bull in a neighborhood while responsibly carrying an implement to "break" the bite of a tenacious dog early in its training could easily be caught up in an arrest if there is an animal fight in the area.
- This bill states that intent can be established when a person should reasonably know that an object they sell might facilitate a violation of this section. Someone selling "treatment supplies" must now always profile customers to decide if they may be using the supplies to treat an animal that may have been injured in an animal fight.

HB 605

NAY OTP

HB 121, relative to the regulation of massage establishments.

Executive Departments and Administration: OTP/A 12-7

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill requires licensure and inspection of massage establishments.

- Currently, massage therapists need to be licensed to work legally in New Hampshire. This bill will now require massage establishments to also obtain a license.
- New establishment fees are undefined and likely much more than an individual license.
- This will increase costs to small independent businesses both to obtain the new license as well as to allocate time to work with state inspectors. This will be a disproportionate burden on owner/operator establishments in that not only will they have to pay a new license fee but they may also have to cancel client appointments to work with the inspector.
- This bill allows license revocation or suspension if the licensee "Has engaged in illegal activity" (proposed RSA 328-B:8 VI.) which is subjective, overly broad, and does not require conviction before punishment.

HB 121

NAY OTP/A

HB 133, repealing the licensing requirement for open-air shows and repealing the laws related to the keeping of billiard tables.

HB 133

Executive Departments and Administration: ITL 14-4

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill makes small positive improvements to New Hampshire's burdensome licenses.

NAY ITL

- This bill repeals the license requirements for showmen, ventriloquists, puppeteers, and other similar performers.
- In addition, this bill repeals license requirements for pool tables and bowling alleys.
- A penalty of felony ventriloquism has no place in a free society.

HB 562, relative to the state building code.

HB 562

Executive Departments and Administration: OTP/A 11-8

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill adopts revised building codes (international code 2015 vs. 2009) and expands the building code to incorporate swimming pool and spa code — it adds hundreds of pages of new regulations.

**NAY
OTP/A**

- This bill increases the costs for building a new home in New Hampshire in order to comply with revised building codes.
- Adopting these standards would implement an extensive list of burdensome new regulations, predominantly related to energy efficiency.
- As of July 2017, only 16 states have adopted the 2015 building code, and only 5 states have adopted the 2015 swimming pool and spa code.
- This legislation would add significant cost to taxpayers related to public infrastructure and in construction of private buildings.

HB 713, (New Title) relative to transportation of pupils.

HB 713

Finance: OTP 20-1

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill violates the New Hampshire Constitution by mandating expansion of bus transportation to children in kindergarten.

**NAY
OTP**

- The New Hampshire Constitution Part 1 [Art.] 28-a. [Mandated Programs.] indicates *"The state shall not mandate or assign any new, expanded or modified programs or responsibilities to any political subdivision in such a way as to necessitate additional local expenditures by the political subdivision unless such programs or responsibilities are fully funded by the state or unless such programs or responsibilities are approved for funding by a vote of the local legislative body of the political subdivision."* This bill clearly violates this article as it mandates an expanded program that will necessitate additional local expenditures.

HB 293, relative to employee credit privacy.

HB 293

Labor, Industrial and Rehabilitative Services: OTP 12-7

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill prohibits employers from using credit history in employment decisions.

**NAY
OTP**

- Employers are already required to get consent of an applicant before acquiring a credit report by federal law. This is not an invasion of privacy if consent is given (www.consumer.ftc.gov/articles/pdf-0096-fair-credit-reporting-act.pdf).
- Employers only get a modified variation of credit history. They do not see a credit score. An employer pulling this info has no effect on credit score (www.businessinsider.com/employers-cannot-check-your-credit-score-2014-5).
- Employers are already required to notify an applicant of failing to hire due to credit history. This provides the applicant the chance to review the credit history for incorrect information.

SB 1, relative to family and medical leave.

SB 1

Labor, Industrial and Rehabilitative Services: OTP 12-7

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill creates a new tax on employee wages of at least 0.5% to implement a new family medical leave program.

**NAY
OTP**

- Employees and employers should be free to negotiate benefit programs such as paid family and medical leave insurance without the state forcing all to participate.
- The commissioner of the Department of Employment Security will be empowered to raise the tax rate or lower the benefits, up to 10%, without legislative approval.
- There is a cap on benefits at 85% of the average salary, so workers who make over the average salary will be paying for benefits that they cannot collect and are disproportionately impacted by the legislation.
- The current short-term disability insurance market will be negatively impacted by government interference in the insurance marketplace.
- Long term, the fiscal note for the program estimates that the state of NH will need 43+ additional employees and \$6.6 million per year that would need to be subsidized by the participants.

CACR 8, relating to the right to govern. Providing that the people of the state may enact local laws that protect health.

CACR 8

Municipal and County Government: ITL 12-6

ANTI-LIBERTY: This constitutional amendment provides carte blanche for local governments to infringe upon the rights of citizens.

YEA ITL

- We believe that government is most accountable and accessible when it is most local. Local control is generally preferable to state or national mandates. We do believe that there is a higher principle, however: the principle of individual liberty. Indeed, the most "local" governance of all is the governance of an individual over his or her own life and property. This constitutional amendment violates this principle and is a backdoor whose express purpose is to enable prohibitions on liberty.
- Although it might appear that allowing local control would be liberty-enhancing, it would in fact create the opposite situation. In nearly all cases, passing additional laws restricts individuals' liberties, not enhances them. This constitutional amendment would allow local municipalities to pass nearly any law they wanted, further infringing on individuals' liberties. As it stands, local municipalities in NH are only allowed to make laws about things that the state explicitly authorizes. In this sense, the state actually serves to protect individuals from encroachment by local municipalities.
- As one example, NH currently has no restrictions on individuals' ownership of particular knives. Municipalities may not pass additional restrictions. Under this constitutional amendment, municipalities would be able to restrict individuals' freedoms by passing local knife laws.

HB 144, relative to changes in property assessments.

HB 144

Municipal and County Government: OTP/A 9-7

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill requires municipalities to notify the property owner of changes in the assessed value in cases where the property owner is unlikely to be aware of the change.

**YEA
OTP/A**

- This bill ensures that property owners are given timely notice for assessed value changes, allowing them the time to appeal changes that they believe to be in error. This will help ensure that property owners have ample time to address errors.
- The bill contains exemptions for cases in which the property owner is likely to be aware of ongoing reassessment such as changes in value as a result of issued building permits.

HB 618, relative to the definition of contracts relative to official ballot default budgets.

HB 618

Municipal and County Government: OTP 11-8

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill repeals the definition of contracts relative to official ballot default budgets, resulting in budget increases that have not been properly vetted by voters.

**NAY
OTP**

- This bill would allow contracts to include escalation clauses that have not been presented to voters in a prior warrant article.
- Under current law, if a proposed town budget fails and the default budget is activated, contracts continue at the same cost as the previous year unless a prior warrant article enumerated escalation amounts in subsequent budgets. This prevents governing bodies from hiding spending increases in the default budget in a manner that is not transparent to voters.

HB 466, relative to the capacity of electricity customer generators for eligibility for net energy metering.

HB 466

Science, Technology and Energy: OTP 13-6

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill will increase costs to New Hampshire ratepayers by increasing the number of facilities that can sell power back to the grid at full retail cost (as opposed to the wholesale rates provided to other energy producers).

**NAY
OTP**

- Typical homeowner rooftop solar installations have a peak generation capacity of about 4 to 20 kilowatts (www.lightsonsolar.com/solar-basics-kw-and-kwh/) while large commercial buildings may produce up to 100 kilowatts of peak output. Under current law these smaller systems of up to 100 kilowatts may sell excess energy back to the grid at full retail cost (as opposed to the typical wholesale price of more reliable generators). This bill increases the threshold for subsidized sale up to 500 kilowatts, dramatically increasing the number of sites that receive subsidy for power sale.
- This will increase the average cost of energy in the grid, which will be passed along to all New Hampshire ratepayers.
- These subsidies are not warranted, as solar proponents indicate that solar is now cheaper than fossil fuels (www.forbes.com/sites/energyinnovation/2018/12/03/plunging-prices-mean-building-new-renewable-energy-is-cheaper-than-running-existing-coal/#2945cfdb31f3) so it is unclear why these highly profitable installations would require subsidy from other ratepayers.

HB 582, relative to the regional greenhouse gas initiative cap and trade program for controlling carbon dioxide emissions.

HB 582

Science, Technology and Energy: OTP/A 11-8

ANTI-LIBERTY: By eliminating the existing rebate to residential ratepayers, this bill increases a stealthy tax on New Hampshire electricity consumers.

**NAY
OTP/A**

- This bill removes longstanding rebates to residential customers, while preserving rebates to commercial/industrial customers, raising rates on residential customers and effectively forcing them to subsidize commercial/industrial customers.
- Electric rates are already high in New Hampshire. Efficiency projects that are truly fiscally responsible can and will be funded by electricity consumers themselves. It is unfair to force all ratepayers to fund projects for specific consumers, whether private or governmental.
- Rather than putting more money into the hands of government in order to pick winners and losers, the money should remain with the ratepayers where it belongs.

HB 395, relative to number plates for motor vehicles.

HB 395

Transportation: ITL 13-7

PRO-LIBERTY: This bill removes the requirement for vehicle owners to install a state-mandated front license plate on passenger vehicles.

NAY ITL

- Many vehicle types do not include mounting brackets for a front plate, which requires owners to damage/drill into the bumper to install a mount. The state should not require owners to damage their vehicles.
- 20 states in the US and 9 (of 13) Canadian jurisdictions do not require front license plates at all while another 7 states do not require them depending on certain circumstances. Vermont no longer requires a unique front plate as of 2012. Rear-plate-only vehicles are already on our roads.

HB 471, relative to indicating citizenship on drivers' licenses and nondrivers identification cards.

HB 471

Transportation: ITL 13-7

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill would force everyone who gets a drivers' license or nondrivers ID to unnecessarily prove their citizenship.

- This bill is a step in the wrong direction. There are already federal documents that are used for the purpose of determining US citizenship.
- There is no valid reason to force everyone who get a drivers' license or nondrivers ID to provide documentation of citizenship; it is an unnecessary requirement as it is not required to be a citizen in order to receive those cards. Furthermore, many might not have easy access to the required documents.
- Everyone who sees someone's license, whether a police officer, someone checking ID at a bar, or a cashier at a grocery store when a person is buying alcohol, would see this piece of information. This is a privacy violation and could easily be used to discriminate. It would also tend to divide and separate people as being in an 'in-class' or 'out-class'.

YEA ITL

HB 498, prohibiting OHRV operation on class V ways.

HB 498

Transportation: ITL 16-3

ANTI-LIBERTY: This bill would prohibit operation of OHRVs on all ways that the city or town has the duty to maintain regularly.

- Under existing RSA 215-A:15, city or town councils and boards of selectmen may authorize OHRV on class V city/town-maintained roads. This bill would remove that authority and replace it with a state-mandated ban on operation of these vehicles on these roads.
- We believe that government is most accountable and accessible when it is most local. Local control is generally preferable to state or national mandates.

YEA ITL