

February 6, 2026

HR34 in New Hampshire

1. Redundancy and Lack of Evidence

The Constitution is already Supreme: The [Supremacy Clause \(Article VI, Clause 2\)](#) of the U.S. Constitution already ensures that no foreign or religious law can override federal or state laws.

Existing Legal Safeguards: Courts already have the power to reject any foreign law or religious contract that violates "public policy" or fundamental rights. There is no evidence of "Sharia enforcement" in New Hampshire or any other state.

2. Violation of the First Amendment

Establishment Clause: By singling out one specific religion (Islam) for condemnation, the resolution may violate the [First Amendment](#), which prohibits the government from favoring or disfavoring any particular faith.

Free Exercise Clause: Banning the recognition of religious principles could infringe on the rights of individuals to enter into private, voluntary agreements—such as marriage contracts, wills, or business deals—that reflect their deeply held beliefs.

3. Discriminatory and Harmful Messaging

Promotes Islamophobia: Civil rights groups like [ACLU](#) and CAIR argue that these resolutions are often "solutions in search of a problem" that serve only to marginalize and stigmatize Muslim American communities.

Undermines Judicial Independence: Telling state courts which types of law they can and cannot consider interferes with the judiciary's role in evaluating each case on its individual merits.

4. Economic and Practical Concerns

Impact on International Business: Broadly banning "foreign laws" can create legal uncertainty for New Hampshire businesses that engage in international trade, as

many contracts include provisions for handling disputes based on the laws of other countries.

Interference with Family Law: Such bans can complicate international adoptions, marriages performed abroad, and standard religious arbitration that is common in Jewish, Christian, and Muslim communities alike.

5. New Hampshire Specific Protections

Strong State Religious Protections: The [New Hampshire Constitution \(Part I, Article 5\)](#) provides even stronger protections for religious "free exercise" than the federal First Amendment. HR34 could be seen as a direct contradiction to New Hampshire's "Live Free or Die" spirit.