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LEGISLATIVE SCORECARD

BASED ON THE THE U.S. CONSTITUTION

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Loren Lippincott

Nebraska

Senator, SD-034 (R)

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Lifetime
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Score

NE Legislative Scorecard 2025

Based on the Principles of the U.S. Constitution

★ Constitutional	✗ Unconstitutional	? Did not Vote	Vote
1. LB398 Federal Law Alignment (Passed 45 to 4 on 5/28/2025). Updates Nebraska's motor-vehicle laws to align with federal standards, revises vehicle fees, adds Arbor Day license plates, and addresses railroad property acquisitions. Estimated cost per household: -\$11.00/year.			YES ✗
2. LB319 SNAP Expansion (Passed 32 to 17 on 5/14/2025). Would end the lifetime ban on SNAP benefits for people with certain drug felony convictions.			NO ★
3. LB36 Environmental Protection (Passed 43 to 6 on 5/14/2025). This bill is a broad environmental law that focuses on promoting "sustainability." Estimated cost per household: -\$0.20/year.			YES ✗
4. LB390 School Transparency and Parental Rights (Passed 34 to 14 on 4/10/2025). Mandates that each public-school district in Nebraska adopt a policy by the start of the 2026-27 school year to ensure parents, guardians, and educational decisionmakers have access to school-library materials.			YES ★
5. LB168 340B Protection (Passed 42 to 5 on 4/3/2025). Prohibits pharmaceutical manufacturers and their affiliates from denying or restricting the acquisition of 340B drugs by contract pharmacies authorized by 340B entities, such as certain hospitals and clinics.			YES ✗
6. LB266 Rent-control Ban (Passed 37 to 10 on 4/3/2025). Prohibits cities, villages, and counties from enacting any local ordinance that effectively imposes rent control on privately owned residential property.			YES ★

Scorecard Votes: 50%

Why do these votes matter?

1. Federal Law Alignment

LB398 modernizes the state's motor-vehicle and transportation laws. The bill aligns Nebraska regulations with federal standards, impacting areas such as commercial driver's licenses, commercial learner's permits, and trailer license plates. It also introduces Arbor Day-themed license plates and revises fee structures for vehicle registrations and records requests.

The Nebraska State Senate passed LB398 on May 28, 2025 by a vote of 45 to 4. We have assigned pluses to the nays because this bill expands state conformity with federal mandates, further entrenching federal overreach into areas constitutionally reserved to the states. Under Article VI of the U.S. Constitution, states have a duty to nullify unconstitutional federal laws.

2. SNAP Expansion

LB319 ends the lifetime ban on SNAP for people with drug felony convictions, letting them get help if they join a treatment program. It also planned to raise income limits and reduce asset limits for SNAP.

The Nebraska State Senate passed LB319 on May 14, 2025 by a vote of 32 to 17. We have assigned pluses to the nays because SNAP is a socialist, and unconstitutional, federally funded program that enables government dependency and erodes personal responsibility. Federal programs always come with strings attached, increasing state dependence. Article I, Section 8, of the U.S. Constitution does not authorize social-welfare programs.

3. Environmental Protection

LB36 is an environmental bill promoting "sustainability" through a statewide battery recycling program, home-weatherization resources, habitat protections, improved water recreation and groundwater management, updated hunting and park permits, and related research funding.

The Nebraska State Senate passed LB36 on May 14, 2025 by a vote of 43 to 6. We have assigned pluses to the nays because this bill expands government control over land use, energy, and natural resources, undermining private-property rights and free-market solutions. Programs such as state-run battery recycling, home weatherization assistance, and habitat regulations open the door to United Nations Agenda 2030-style environmental governance that prioritizes globalist climate goals over individual liberty, voluntary conservation, and constitutional limits on government power.

4. School Transparency and Parental Rights

LB390 requires Nebraska public-school districts by 2026-27 to adopt policies giving parents online access to school-library catalogs and a process to block specific books from their child's access.

The Nebraska State Senate passed LB390 on April 10, 2025 by a vote of 34 to 14. We have assigned pluses to the ayes because parents have the fundamental right to oversee their children's education and exposure to library materials in government schools. This bill reinforces parental authority, a right protected under the Bill of Rights and the 14th Amendment. However, we continue to urge parents to pursue educational alternatives such as homeschooling or private institutions, including FreedomProject Academy, which reject government funding and preserve full parental control.

5. 340B Protection

LB168 prohibits pharmaceutical manufacturers and their affiliates from denying or restricting the acquisition of 340B drugs by entities, such as certain hospitals and clinics. Additionally, it prevents these manufacturers from requiring 340B entities to submit specific data, including purchasing or medical data, as a condition for acquiring 340B drugs.

The Nebraska State Senate passed LB168 on April 3, 2025 by a vote of 42 to 5. We have assigned pluses to the nays because this bill imposes government mandates on private businesses, compelling them to comply with regulations that interfere with their freedom to contract and operate according to their own principles—violating the First Amendment and Article I, Section 10, of the U.S. Constitution. Moreover, the federal 340B program lacks constitutional authorization under Article I, Section 8.

6. Rent-control Ban

LB266 prohibits cities, villages, and counties from enacting any local ordinance that effectively imposes rent control on privately owned residential property. Any ordinance that violates this law is considered null and void.

The Nebraska State Senate passed LB266 on April 3, 2025 by a vote of 37 to 10. We have assigned pluses to the ayes because this bill rightly prohibits local rent-control ordinances that infringe on private-property rights and disrupt free-market housing dynamics. While it may include exceptions, the overall intent limits harmful local interference in housing markets. Rent control undermines the right to own, use, and profit from property, and violates constitutionally protected rights under the Fourth, Fifth, and 14th Amendments, as well as the right to contract guaranteed by Article I, Section 10.