

2026 CANDIDATE SURVEY

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Candidate-submitted response. The answers below were received through the 2026 candidate survey form and are reproduced as submitted, with only formatting changes. Publicly researched positions were not used. Publication does not constitute an endorsement by Wyoming Family Alliance Action.

1

1. Abortion is the intentional act of ending the life of another human being, while in the womb. Lawmakers should work to promote and protect the value of human life from conception to natural death, rather than further expansions of abortion access. (HB126-2026; HB42-2025; HB 148-2024)

RESPONSE Strongly Agree

I am unabapologetically pro-life and will always be a defender of the unborn and the sanctity of life. I believe that life is a precious gift from God, and every child - born and unborn - deserves protection. In Congress, just as I did in the Wyoming legislature, I will fight to defend the unborn, stand against abortion, support pregnancy resource centers educating and helping mothers choose life, and oppose any taxpayer funding for abortion. I will continue to be an unwavering voice for those who can't speak for themselves as i did with SF0131-.

2

2. The danger of chemical abortion has been heavily researched (see EPPC study). Lawmakers should work to ensure that women are fully informed and receive a medical examination prior to receiving such drugs. (HB64-2025; HB117-2026)

RESPONSE Strongly Agree

As stated previously, I will fight to defend the unborn and support pregnancy resource centers educating and helping mothers choose life as I did in 2024 in trying to address part of this issue through writing and presenting SF0108 - Protecting water from chemical abortion waste.

3

3. Individuals and faith-based entities should have the right of conscience to freely live out their sincerely held convictions without fear of government infringement or retaliation. (HB 207-2025; SF 77-2025)

RESPONSE Strongly Agree

People and faith-based groups have the right to follow their sincere religious beliefs without fear of government pressure or punishment. The First Amendment protects this freedom by preventing the government from restricting religious practice or forcing anyone to act against their beliefs. Any government action that limits religious conscience must pass the strictest constitutional review to ensure religious expression stays free and protected.

4

4. Medical personnel should not be required to participate in any medical procedure or service that conflicts with the individual's sincerely held moral, ethical, or religious beliefs. (SF111-2023; HB143-2026)

RESPONSE Strongly Agree

The First Amendment protects medical workers from being compelled to take part in procedures that conflict with their sincere moral or religious beliefs. The Free Exercise Clause prevents the government from forcing people to act against their faith, and the broader constitutional tradition recognizes conscience as a key part of personal liberty. The Supreme Court has consistently held that the government cannot pressure individuals to violate their religious convictions unless it meets the highest constitutional standards. Requiring medical personnel to perform procedures that contradict their beliefs would be such a burden. Protecting conscience in healthcare allows professionals to follow their faith and moral principles without fear of punishment or discrimination. Upholding these rights strengthens the healthcare system by ensuring no one must choose between their profession and their conscience.

5

5. Lawmakers should protect minors by ensuring that government-funded spaces, including libraries and public schools, restrict access to sexually explicit content, while recognizing the right of parents to make decisions regarding their minor children's access to such materials. (HB10-2026)

RESPONSE Strongly Agree

Lawmakers have a constitutional duty to protect minors while respecting family rights. Government-funded spaces like libraries and public schools may place reasonable limits on access to sexually explicit material to safeguard children—a long-recognized state interest. At the same time, the Constitution affirms that parents, not the government, have primary authority over their children's upbringing and access to information. Content restrictions for minors can work alongside parental rights by ensuring parents still decide what their own children may access. When lawmakers balance child protection with parental authority, they uphold both constitutional principles and the well-being of families.

6

6. Wyoming should recognize biological differences between men and women and protect girls' sports, locker rooms, and sex-designated spaces. (SF 44-2025; SF 62-2025; HB 72-2025; HB 32-2025; SF133-2023)

RESPONSE Strongly Agree

Wyoming can recognize sex-based differences in its laws while staying within constitutional limits. Our laws can, and should, make distinctions between men and women when they reflect real biological differences and serve important interests—such as protecting safety, privacy, and fairness. The Constitution also permits states to maintain sex-specific spaces like girls' sports teams and locker rooms when these policies support legitimate goals, including competitive fairness and personal privacy. These protections don't take away anyone's rights; they ensure girls have equal opportunities and safe, appropriate spaces. By acknowledging biological differences and keeping sex-designated protections, Wyoming can uphold constitutional principles while supporting fairness, privacy, and opportunity for girls.

7

7. Lawmakers should support legislation that helps parents stand up to government entities that attempt to circumvent their rights in raising their children. (Sf 09-2024; HB 200-2025)

RESPONSE Strongly Agree

Lawmakers should support measures that help parents defend their constitutional rights when government agencies try to override them. Parents, not the government, have the primary authority to direct their children's upbringing, education, and care. Legislation that reinforces these rights ensures families-not government entities-remain in control of decisions affecting their children.

8

8. Lawmakers should allow education funding to follow the child and protect parents' freedom to choose public, public charter, private, or homeschool options. (HB 166-2024; SF 61-2024; HB 199-2025; HB 94-2025; HB 46-2025; HB 23-2026)

RESPONSE Strongly Agree

Lawmakers can support letting education funding follow the child while staying within constitutional limits. Parents have a fundamental right-protected by the Fourteenth Amendment-to direct their children's education. Allowing families to choose public, charter, private, or homeschool options strengthens that right. The Constitution also allows states to create education programs that expand opportunity as long as they remain neutral and give parents real choice. Funding that follows the student meets this standard because it doesn't favor any one type of school-it simply lets parents pick what works best for their child. Supporting these policies protects parental rights and promotes educational freedom across Wyoming.

9

9. Lawmakers should support open enrollment policies that allow students to attend schools regardless of their geographic address. (SF 109-2025)

RESPONSE Strongly Agree

Lawmakers can support open enrollment policies while staying within constitutional limits. The Supreme Court has affirmed that states may expand access to public education as long as the system is neutral and nondiscriminatory. Letting students attend schools outside their geographic address fits this standard because it increases opportunity for all families. Open enrollment also supports the Fourteenth Amendment liberty interest that protects a parent's right to direct their child's education. When families can choose the school that best meets their child's needs-rather than being restricted by district lines-they can better exercise that constitutional right. By backing open enrollment, lawmakers strengthen parental authority, expand opportunity, and uphold constitutional principles in Wyoming's education system.

10

10. Lawmakers should ensure that public schools and post-secondary educational institutions do not seek to enforce DEI (Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion) mandates, which promote discrimination by dividing individuals into classes of "oppressed" and "oppressor." (SF 103-2025; HB 147-2025)

RESPONSE Strongly Agree

Lawmakers can oppose DEI mandates in public and post-secondary schools while staying within constitutional limits. The Constitution protects students and families from compelled ideological speech. Public schools cannot force individuals to accept or participate in specific viewpoints about identity or social hierarchy. Eliminating DEI mandates helps keep schools neutral and prevents pressure to adopt government-endorsed ideology. By eliminating discriminatory DEI requirements, lawmakers uphold equal protection, protect freedom of conscience, and maintain constitutionally neutral learning environments across Wyoming.

Candidate responses are shown verbatim except for typographic normalization needed for document rendering.