

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.

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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 Agree

I agree that human life has value and that lawmakers should promote a culture that supports life, mothers, fathers, children, adoption, prenatal care, and families in crisis. I also believe every public servant is bound by the oath of office. In Wyoming, this issue must be handled within the guardrails of the Wyoming Constitution, the courts, and the people's right to amend their Constitution if that is the path they choose. As a United States Senator, I would oppose federal overreach in either direction. Washington should not impose a national abortion policy on Wyoming. My duty is to protect life, liberty, due process, and constitutional self-government.

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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 Agree

I agree that women deserve full, accurate medical information before taking any serious medication, and that a licensed medical professional should evaluate safety, risks, gestational age, ectopic pregnancy concerns, follow-up care, and emergency warning signs. Informed consent matters. So does medical judgment. I would support policies that improve patient safety, accurate information, and access to appropriate medical care. I would be careful with blanket mandates that replace medical judgment with political judgment, especially where Wyoming's Constitution protects health care decision-making. The goal should be safety, truth, and accountability, not fear or punishment.

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

I strongly agree. Religious liberty and freedom of conscience are not favors granted by government. They are core rights government must respect. No person, church, ministry, school, charity, business, or faith-based organization should face government retaliation, exclusion, or punishment for sincerely held religious convictions. At the same time, these rights should operate within the guardrails of the Constitution, due process, public safety, and the rule of law. The goal is simple: government should not coerce conscience, punish faith, or use licenses, contracts, grants, permits, or public power to force people to violate sincerely held beliefs.

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

I strongly agree that medical personnel should not be forced by government or licensing boards to participate in procedures that violate sincerely held moral, ethical, or religious beliefs. Doctors, nurses, pharmacists, and other medical professionals do not surrender their conscience when they go to work. This must be handled with care. Patients should not be abandoned in emergencies, and medical systems should have clear policies for notice, staffing, continuity of care, and patient safety. But forcing a medical professional to violate conscience is not good medicine, and it is not good government. We can protect conscience while also protecting patients.

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 Agree

I agree that minors should be protected from sexually explicit material in taxpayer-funded spaces, including public schools and libraries. Parents have the primary responsibility and right to guide what their own children read and view. Public institutions should have clear, age-appropriate policies, transparent review procedures, and a way for parents to raise concerns. This should be done with care, due process, and local accountability. The goal is to protect children and respect parents, not to create confusion, secrecy, or political theater.

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 Agree

I agree that Wyoming should recognize biological differences between males and females and protect fairness, privacy, and safety in girls' sports, locker rooms, restrooms, and sex-designated spaces. Girls should not lose athletic opportunities, privacy, or safety because adults are afraid to speak plainly. At the same time, every student should be treated with dignity. Schools should use clear rules, reasonable accommodations where needed, and common sense. We can protect girls and still act with decency toward every child.

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

I strongly agree that parents have the primary role in raising their children, and government entities should not work around that responsibility. Schools and public agencies should communicate openly with parents, provide timely notice on important matters, respect access to records, and follow due process. There are narrow situations involving abuse, neglect, emergencies, or court orders where the law must protect a child. Outside those narrow guardrails, government should not hide material information from parents or replace parental judgment with bureaucratic judgment.

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 Agree

I agree that parents should have meaningful choices in education, including public, public charter, private, and homeschool options. Education should serve the child, not protect a system from accountability. That said, Wyoming must handle this within constitutional guardrails, with transparency, fiscal responsibility, and respect for local schools, especially in rural communities where the local public school is often the heart of town. I support parent choice, but I also want clear rules so funding helps children, protects taxpayers, and does not weaken Wyoming communities. That fits the direction of Wyoming's education savings account debate, including bills authorizing education savings accounts and later proposals changing qualifications.

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

RESPONSE Agree

I agree with open enrollment in principle. A family's address should not trap a child in a school that is not the right fit. Parents should have reasonable freedom to seek the best public school option for their child. At the same time, open enrollment must be handled honestly, with attention to capacity, transportation, special education services, rural school stability, and fair rules. Choice should expand opportunity without creating chaos for local districts or leaving rural families behind. SF0109 was framed as allowing children to enroll in any public school within their resident school district, with exceptions, priorities, district reporting, and state publication of reported information.

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

I agree that public schools and public post-secondary institutions should not enforce political loyalty tests, compelled speech, or programs that divide students, staff, or citizens into categories of guilt or virtue based on race, sex, religion, ethnicity, or national origin. Equal treatment under the law matters. Merit, character, free inquiry, and open debate matter. At the same time, schools should remain welcoming and respectful to every student. The guardrail is simple: no compelled ideology, no discrimination, no retaliation, and no government sorting people into permanent classes of blame. HB0147 was described as prohibiting governmental entities from engaging in DEI programs, activities, or policies and from engaging in institutional discrimination.

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