



★ WYOMING FAMILY ALLIANCE ACTION ★

2026 SCHOOL BOARD CANDIDATE SURVEY

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Candidate-submitted response. The answers below were received through the 2026 school board 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. Student achievement in core academics, especially reading and math, should be the board's first priority when setting district goals and budgets.

RESPONSE Strongly Agree

I agree that strong reading and math skills are foundational to student success and should be among the board's highest priorities when establishing goals and allocating resources. However, achievement does not happen in isolation. Students learn best when they are safe, supported, engaged and taught by high-quality educators. I would prioritize measurable improvement in core academics while recognizing that investments in teachers, special education, student behavior and mental health support, CTE, arts, athletics and other opportunities all contribute to student success. Budget decisions should reflect the goal of educating the whole student while never losing sight of our fundamental academic mission.

2

2. Districts should use reading curricula built on systematic evidence based literacy instruction and not on three-cueing systems. (SF 59-2026)

RESPONSE Agree

The new law specifically says three-cueing cannot be the only basis for teaching word recognition or decoding. Decoding words using letter and sound relationships combined with phonemic awareness, fluency, vocabulary and reading comprehension are fundamental to a student's education.

3

3. Parents, not the school, are the primary decision makers in their children's education, health, and upbringing. (SF 9-2024)

RESPONSE **Agree**

Parents and guardians play the most important role in raising their children and should be informed, engaged partners in their education. But I don't believe that parental rights and trusting professional educators are competing interests. Teachers, counselors, librarians, nurses, and administrators bring education, training and experience that parents should be able to rely upon, just as educators benefit from parents' knowledge of their children. Strong public schools require both. The board's responsibility is to respect parents, trust our professionals, encourage communication and create policies that serve all students. We accomplish far more when families and educators work together than when we treat their roles as being in conflict.

4

4. District staff should promptly inform parents of any significant change in their child's well-being at school, including a request to be treated as the opposite sex. (SF 9-2024)

RESPONSE **Agree**

The law requires districts to notify a parent or guardian "as soon as practicable" of a change in a student's educational, physical, mental, or emotional health or well-being, and it prohibits district policies that encourage students to withhold such information from parents. I believe student safety and well-being is an essential consideration in all decision-making.

5

5. Parents and community members should be able to easily review all curriculum, instructional materials, and supplemental materials used in district classrooms. (SF 62-2022)

RESPONSE **Agree**

I strongly support transparency in public education. Parents and community members should have reasonable access to adopted curriculum and instructional materials and should understand what our schools are teaching. Transparency builds trust and creates opportunities for productive conversations between families and educators. At the same time, teachers use professional judgment every day to supplement lessons with articles, examples, activities, current events, and other resources. I would not support creating unnecessary administrative requirements that force educators to catalogue every worksheet, webpage, or supplemental resource before it can be used. We can provide meaningful transparency without creating bureaucracy that takes teachers away from teaching.

6

6. Students should receive sex education only with a parent's written permission in advance. (SF 9-2024)

RESPONSE **Agree**

SF 9 (2024) requires written or electronic permission at least 1 day prior to any instruction addressing sexual orientation or gender identity. I believe that sometimes true learning comes when we are uncomfortable. Instead of an opt-in model like the question suggests, I support an opt-out model, where parents receive advance notice, can review the curriculum, and can choose to excuse their child from all or part of the instruction.

7

7. School libraries and classrooms should not offer sexually explicit material, while keeping age-appropriate, factual materials on human biology and health. (HB 10 Engrossed-2026)

Required: Please explain where you would draw that line and what review process you would support for parents who raise concerns.

RESPONSE Agree

Using the term "sexually explicit" skews the true intent behind this question - no, children should not be exposed to "sexually explicit" content and I haven't seen any in LCSD1 classrooms or libraries at any of the schools my children attend or have attended. There is a difference between "sexual explicit" material and books that controversial ideas or mature themes. I trust our teachers, librarians, counselors, nurses, administrators, and staff to rely on their education, training, and professional experience when doing their jobs. I strongly believe in following the Constitution and the rule of law, HB 10 did not advance in the 2026 legislative session. I want us to move away from the rhetoric of competing rights and toward a conversation about shared responsibility. Parents should be heard. Educators should be trusted as professionals. Students should be supported and protected. And trustees should keep the focus where it belongs: making decisions that allow our public schools to provide every student with the education and opportunities they deserve.

8

8. The district should fully uphold Wyoming law that keeps girls' sports, restrooms, locker rooms, and overnight accommodations separated by biological sex. (SF 62-2025; SF 133-2023; HB 32-2025)

RESPONSE Agree

As a trustee, I have an obligation to ensure the district complies with applicable law regardless of my personal views of any underlying policy, I am committed to that standard. Wyoming statute requires public-school multiple-occupancy restrooms, changing/locker rooms, and sleeping quarters for school-sponsored activities to be designated exclusively male or female based on biological sex. Importantly, the law requires districts to provide a reasonable accommodation, including single-occupancy facilities, for someone who does not wish to use the corresponding multiple-occupancy facility.

9

9. District curriculum, programs, and staff training should not divide people into classes of "oppressed" and "oppressor" based on race, sex, or other group identity. (HB 147-2025)

RESPONSE Agree

I understand the intent behind HB 147's prohibition on compelling students or staff to personally affirm beliefs that assign guilt, blame, or responsibility based solely on race, sex, or other group identity. At the same time, that should never prevent our schools from honestly teaching history. Students should learn about slavery, segregation, discrimination, civil rights, women's rights, and other historical and contemporary inequalities, even when those lessons are uncomfortable. Education should give students the facts, context, and critical-thinking skills to understand our history and society, not tell them what they must personally believe. We can reject assigning individual guilt based on identity while still teaching an honest and complete account of our past.

10

10. Students should be free to express their sincerely held religious beliefs at school without fear of penalty or retaliation.

RESPONSE Agree

Students do not surrender their constitutional rights when they walk through the schoolhouse doors, including their right to sincerely held religious beliefs and expression. As a school board trustee, however, my responsibility is not to promote or discourage any particular faith. It is to ensure district policies comply with the U.S. and Wyoming Constitutions and protect the rights of every student. That means respecting students' lawful religious expression while maintaining the constitutional separation between individual religious expression and government-sponsored religion. The board's responsibility is to protect those freedoms consistently, regardless of a student's faith.

11

11. The board should respect parents' freedom to choose public, charter, private, or home education, and should welcome homeschool and private school students in district activities as state law now requires. (HB 199-2025; HB 46-2025; HB 23-2026)

RESPONSE Agree

I respect a parent's right to choose public, charter, private, or home education. I also support homeschool and private school students participating in district activities as I believe these are great opportunities for peer relationships and social development. As a trustee, my responsibility is to those who choose public education and the provision of a quality education to all students in our district as required by law. The Wyoming Constitution and statute dictate the use of public funds for education, not school boards.

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