THE CLUB FOR GROWTH FOUNDATION

2025

Idaho State Legislative Scorecard

See how Members of Idaho's State Legislature are voting on economic growth issues.

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THE CLUB FOR GROWTH FOUNDATION

Club for Growth Foundation is a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization focused on educating the public about the value of free markets, pro-growth policies, and economic prosperity.

State Scorecards are created by the Club for Growth Foundation to educate the public about the voting records of the legislators who serve in state legislatures. This is part of a larger scorecard project that the Club for Growth Foundation has created to educate the public about the economic positions taken by legislators in states across the country.

Our Mission

THE FOUNDATION EDUCATES THE PUBLIC ABOUT PRO-GROWTH POLICIES.

THE FOUNDATION CONDUCTS COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATIONS OF VOTING RECORDS.

THE FOUNDATION'S GOAL IS TO INFORM THE PUBLIC AND BRING AWARENESS TO LAWMAKERS.

Methodology | Idaho 2025

Club for Growth Foundation publishes the scorecard study so the public can monitor the actions and the voting behavior of Idaho's elected state lawmakers on economic growth issues.

The Foundation conducted a comprehensive examination of each lawmaker's record on votes related to pro-growth policies and computed an Economic Growth Score on a scale of 0 to 100. A score of 100 indicates the highest support for pro-growth policies.

The Foundation examines legislative votes related to the Club's immediate pro-economic growth policy goals, including:

- Reducing or eliminating tax rates and enacting tax reform
- Limited government through limited spending and budget reform
- Regulatory reform and deregulation
- Ending abusive lawsuits through medical malpractice and tort reform
- Expanding school choice
- Implementing term limits

Not all of these policy goals will come up for a vote in each legislative session.

The Foundation also examines votes on bills that would directly harm these goals.

This scorecard is based on selected votes of importance to the Foundation, and does not include the complete voting record of any legislator. There are inherent limitations in judging the overall qualifications of any legislator based on a selected voting record, and the Foundation does not endorse or oppose any legislator for public office.

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LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS CONSIDERED IN IDAHO IN 2025

The Foundation's study examined over 850 floor votes and, in the end, included 20 Idaho House votes and 17 Idaho Senate votes.

COMPUTATION

Scores are computed on a scale of 0 to 100. Each vote or action in the rating is assigned a certain number of points depending on its relative importance. If a lawmaker casts a correct vote, the scorecard will denote it with that number. If a lawmaker casts an incorrect vote, the scorecard will denote that vote with a hyphen (-). Absences are not counted – signified as an "X" on the scorecard – though the Foundation reserves the right to do so if, in its judgment, a lawmaker's position was otherwise discernible. If a lawmaker was not officially sworn into office at the time of a vote, the scorecard will denote that vote with an "I".

To provide some additional guidance concerning the scores, each lawmaker was ranked. Aside from ties, lawmakers with 0% scores are, by default, ranked #70 in the House and #35 in the Senate if all lawmakers are present. Scores and ranks cannot be directly compared between the House and Senate, as different votes were taken in each chamber. If applicable, the study also records a "Lifetime Score" for each lawmaker. This is a simple average of the scores from 2025 and all previous years where the lawmaker earned a score.

In some cases, a lawmaker was not present for enough votes for a meaningful score or ranking to be computed. In such cases, "n.a." for "not applicable" appears. In computing lifetime scores, years with "n.a." listed instead of a score are not included. Comparing such scores to other members without "n.a." years may be misleading.

ADDITIONAL FACTORS

A study of roll call votes on the floor of the Idaho House and Idaho Senate and legislative actions is just that. It cannot account for a lawmaker's work in committee, advocacy in his party's caucus meetings, and effectiveness as a leader in advocating pro-growth policies.

"Through the release of this series, the Club for Growth Foundation is looking at how state legislatures perform in terms of pro-growth policies. We believe that this scorecard will help inform citizens and entrepreneurs about who supports the policies that are good for economic prosperity."

- DAVID McINTOSH

PRESIDENT, CLUB FOR GROWTH FOUNDATION

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35 MEMBERS

Idaho Senate Snapshot

29 Republicans

6 Democrats

0 Vacancies

Average Republican Score: 69%

Average Democrat Score: 12%

HIGHEST-RATED REPUBLICANS

Cindy Carlson (SD-7) | 100%

Josh Kohl (SD-25) | 100%

Christy Zito (SD-23) | 100%

LOWEST-RATED REPUBLICAN

Jim Guthrie (SD-28) | 23%

HIGHEST-RATED DEMOCRATS

James Ruchti (SD-29) | 13%

Carrie Semmelroth (SD-17) | 13%

Ron Taylor (SD-26) | 13%

Janie Ward-Engleking (SD-18) | 13%

LOWEST-RATED DEMOCRATS

Alison Rabe (SD-16) | 10%

Melissa Wintrow (SD-19) | 10%

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Name	District	Party	Score	Life-time	H0040	H0086	H0109	H0135	H0171	H0177	H0304	H0345	H0371	H0445	H0455	S1027	S1093	S1154	S1172	S1198	S1201	Rank
PRO-GROWTH POSITION					Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	
POINTS					9	4	3	10	8	4	6	6	4	6	6	3	6	4	7	3	11	
Adams, Ben	SD-12	R	65%	56%	9	4	3	10	-	4	6	6	-	-	-	3	6	-	-	3	11	14
Anthon, Kelly Arthur	SD-27	R	56%	40%	9	4	3	10	-	4	6	6	-	-	-	3	6	X	-	3	-	20
Bernt, Treg	SD-21	R	54%	40%	9	4	3	10	-	4	6	6	-	-	-	3	6	-	-	3	-	21
Bjerke, Carl	SD-05	R	72%	60%	9	4	3	10	8	4	6	6	4	6	-	3	6	-	-	3	-	13
Blaylock, Camille	SD-11	R	58%	58%	9	4	3	10	-	4	6	6	-	-	-	3	6	4	-	3	-	17
Burtenshaw, Van	SD-31	R	38%	35%	9	4	3	-	-	4	6	6	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	27
Carlson, Cindy	SD-07	R	100%	100%	9	4	3	10	8	4	6	6	4	6	6	X	6	4	7	3	11	1
Cook, Kevin	SD-32	R	48%	34%	9	4	3	10	-	4	6	6	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	24
Den Hartog, Lori	SD-22	R	60%	60%	9	4	3	10	8	4	6	6	-	-	-	3	-	4	-	3	-	16
Foreman, Daniel	SD-06	R	97%	99%	9	4	-	10	8	4	6	6	4	6	6	3	6	4	7	3	11	4
Galloway, Codi	SD-15	R	58%	58%	9	4	3	10	-	4	6	6	-	-	-	3	6	4	-	3	-	17
Grow, C. Scott	SD-14	R	54%	44%	9	4	3	10	-	4	6	6	-	-	-	3	6	-	-	3	-	21
Guthrie, Jim	SD-28	R	23%	32%	-	4	-	-	-	4	6	6	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	29
Harris, Mark	SD-35	R	48%	42%	9	4	3	10	-	4	6	6	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	24
Hart, Phil	SD-02	R	86%	95%	9	4	-	10	8	4	6	6	-	6	6	3	6	4	-	3	11	12
Keyser, Josh	SD-20	R	87%	87%	9	4	3	10	8	4	6	6	4	6	-	3	6	4	-	3	11	10
Kohl, Josh	SD-25	R	100%	100%	9	4	3	10	8	4	6	6	4	6	6	3	6	4	7	3	11	1
Lakey, Todd	SD-23	R	58%	47%	9	4	3	10	-	4	6	6	-	-	-	3	6	4	-	3	-	17
Lenney, Brian	SD-13	R	93%	98%	9	4	3	10	8	4	6	6	4	6	6	3	6	4	-	3	11	6
Lent, Dave	SD-33	R	35%	38%	9	4	3	-	-	4	6	6	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	28
Nichols, Tammy	SD-10	R	93%	97%	9	4	3	10	8	4	6	6	4	6	6	3	6	4	-	3	11	6

Idaho 2025 | Senate Scorecard (Continued)

Name	District	Party	Score	Life-time	H0040	H0086	H0109	H0135	H0171	H0177	H0304	H0345	H0371	H0445	H0455	S1027	S1093	S1154	S1172	S1198	S1201	Rank
PRO-GROWTH POSITION					Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	
POINTS					9	4	3	10	8	4	6	6	4	6	6	3	6	4	7	3	11	
Okuniewicz, Doug	SD-03	R	93%	98%	9	4	3	10	8	4	6	6	4	6	6	3	6	4	-	3	11	6
Rabe, Alison	SD-16	D	10%	9%	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
Ricks, Doug	SD-34	R	62%	53%	9	4	3	10	8	4	6	6	-	-	-	3	6	-	-	3	-	15
Ruchti, James	SD-29	D	13%	10%	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	30
Semmelroth, Carrie	SD-17	D	13%	8%	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	30
Shippy, Brandon	SD-09	R	90%	90%	9	-	3	10	8	4	6	6	4	-	6	3	6	4	7	3	11	9
Taylor, Ron	SD-26	D	13%	10%	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	30
Toews, Ben	SD-04	R	87%	93%	9	4	3	10	8	4	6	6	4	6	-	3	6	4	-	3	11	10
VanOrden, Julie	SD-30	R	52%	34%	9	4	3	10	-	4	6	6	-	-	-	3	-	-	X	3	-	23
Ward-Engelking, Janie	SD-18	D	13%	19%	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	30
Wintrow, Melissa	SD-19	D	10%	13%	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
Woodward, Jim	SD-01	R	39%	45%	-	4	3	10	-	4	6	6	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	26
Zito, Christy	SD-23	R	100%	100%	9	4	3	10	8	4	6	6	4	6	6	3	6	4	7	3	11	1
Zuiderveld, Glenneda	SD-24	R	97%	99%	9	4	-	10	8	4	6	6	4	6	6	3	6	4	7	3	11	4

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H. 40

INCOME TAX CUT

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill implements reductions in Idaho's income tax rates. Specifically, the legislation lowers the individual and corporate income tax rate from 5.7 percent to 5.3 percent, retroactive to January 1, 2025, and eliminates capital gains taxes on precious metals and monetized bullion from the calculation of state income taxes. Estimates suggest that these income tax reductions will provide some $250 million in relief for hardworking families and entrepreneurs in FY2026 alone, with some projections suggesting more than $300 million in reduced tax burdens in future years. This bill expands economic growth by ensuring a larger amount of capital remains in the private sector as opposed to government bureaucracies. The Idaho House passed the bill, 63-7, on February 3, 2025. The Idaho Senate passed it, 27-8, on March 4, 2025.

H. 86

PREEMPTING GREEN BUILDING MANDATES

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill preempts municipalities from enacting Green New Deal regulations. Specifically, the legislation prohibits municipalities and the state from imposing mandates that require electric vehicle (EV) charging stations or designated EV parking spaces to be included in building plans. In Idaho, EVs comprise roughly 0.4 percent of all registered vehicles, with estimates showing the average EV costs nearly double that of a gas-powered vehicle. This preemption protects hardworking families and workers from cost-driving regulations imposed by radical ideologues in service to a destructive climate dogmatism. The Idaho House passed the bill, 61-9, on February 20, 2025. The Idaho Senate passed it, 28-7, on March 5, 2025.

H. 109

FOOD STAMP NUTRITIONAL RESTRICTIONS

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill imposes new restrictions on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), better known as food stamps. Specifically, the legislation prohibits food stamps from being used to purchase sugary drinks and candy. The original version of the bill included more comprehensive nutritional requirements that were slightly watered down. Nevertheless, these reforms are a positive step in ending taxpayer subsidies for junk food, which significantly contribute to rising obesity rates and healthcare costs. This kind of common-sense reform will diminish long-term costs in both federal and state welfare programs. The Idaho House passed the bill, 48-20, on March 31, 2025. The Idaho Senate passed it, 25-10, on March 26, 2025.

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H. 135

WELFARE PROHIBITION FOR ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill restricts illegal immigrants from eligibility for numerous taxpayer-subsidized welfare services in Idaho. Specifically, the legislation prohibits government programs for food assistance, prenatal care, and postpartum services for individuals living in Idaho who are unlawfully present in the United States. While it is unclear how much money these new provisions will save, these restrictions include prohibitions on some Medicaid services and food stamps. It is fundamentally immoral to force hardworking Idahoans to pay for taxpayer-financed benefits for illegal immigrants as they weather persistent inflation and high costs stemming from this exact kind of government-initiated profligacy. The Idaho House passed the bill, 46-22, on March 17, 2025. The Idaho Senate passed it, 26-9, on April 1, 2025.

H. 171

MUNICIPAL DEBT BOMB

(CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill significantly expands the powers of county and city-based commerce authorities. Specifically, the legislation authorizes municipal commerce authorities to acquire, operate, develop, maintain, and regulate utility services such as sewer and water facilities. While the bill excludes electrical and broadband utilities, it does empower municipal authorities to borrow money, take on debt, and issue new bonds for these facilities. Additionally, only a single notice is required to be issued ahead of a proposed revenue bond, with a 30-day window for citizens to file suit over their concerns about a municipal authority's proposed actions. Courts are prohibited from inquiring into the legality of such bonds once the 30-day window has expired. This legislation incentivizes reckless tax-and-borrow policies at the local level for essential services and fundamentally guts the ability of citizens to challenge prospective debt-laden bond proposals. The Idaho House passed the bill, 35-33, on February 26, 2025. The Idaho Senate passed it, 20-15, on March 24, 2025.

H. 177

EXPANDED SOUND MONEY PROTECTIONS

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill expands avenues for citizens to protect themselves from a devalued dollar. Specifically, the legislation codifies in statutory language that gold and silver coin and specie are legitimate legal tender in the state of Idaho. It also allows government entities and businesses to accept such tender as valid, and permits the use of gold and silver in the payment of debts. This bill helps ensure gold and silver can serve as an alternative competitive currency to the dollar, as well as provide taxpayers with some protection during a significant inflation or hyperinflationary event. The Idaho House passed the bill, 66-3, on February 25, 2025. The Idaho Senate passed it, 35-0, on March 13, 2025.

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H. 304

ONGOING PROPERTY TAX RELIEF

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill implements reduced property taxes on hardworking Idahoans. Specifically, the legislation repurposes $50 million in the School Facilities Fund to pay off taxpayer-financed bonds and directs $50 million in the Homeowner Property Tax Relief account toward reducing property taxes. In total, property taxes will be reduced by $100 million on an ongoing annual basis under these two provisions. Idaho continues to lead the nation with one of the lowest state property tax burdens. The Idaho House passed the bill, 68-0, on March 4, 2025. The Idaho Senate passed it, 35-0, on March 17, 2025.

H. 345

MEDICAID REFORM PACKAGE

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill implements Medicaid reforms while authorizing continued programmatic expansions. Specifically, the legislation requires legislative approval for any Department of Health and Welfare waiver designed to expand Medicaid coverage or increase costs, and implements site-neutral payments to bolster programmatic integrity. Further, the bill authorizes a waiver to implement work requirements for the state's Medicaid program, ensuring that recipients without disabilities and between the ages of 19 and 64 work, train, or volunteer at least 20 hours per week. Estimates suggest that these reforms will save taxpayers $16 million in FY2026 and $27 million each year thereafter. The Idaho House passed the bill, 61-9, on March 6, 2025. The Idaho Senate passed it, 29-6, on March 11, 2025.

H. 371

BUREAUCRATIC SALARY INCREASES

(CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill appropriates FY2026 funding for the Endowment Fund Investment Board. Specifically, the legislation appropriates over $1 million for board operations, an increase of 14 percent over FY2025 spending levels. These spending increases are almost entirely aimed at increasing the salaries of two unelected bureaucrats who oversee revenue generated by Idaho's endowment lands. Furthermore, the board's spending levels have increased by 28 percent over the last three years, signaling that even the smallest boards and agencies are receiving excessive funding levels on the backs of hardworking families and households still struggling with persistently high costs. The Idaho House passed the bill, 39-30, on March 11, 2025. The Idaho Senate passed it, 23-12, on March 17, 2025.

H. 445

BIG GOVERNMENT WATER RESOURCES APPROPRIATIONS PACKAGE

(CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill appropriates FY2026 funding for the Department of Water Resources. Specifically, the legislation appropriates $113.3 million for department operations, an increase of 39 percent over FY2025 spending levels. Furthermore, the bill creates a $30 million ongoing appropriation that removes the Legislature from oversight, a role it has traditionally maintained for water projects. Instead, project oversight is granted to unelected bureaucrats on the Water Resource Board. Lastly, a whopping 46 percent of the

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department's funding is derived from the federal government, meaning that Idaho's water infrastructure is contingent on Washington, D.C. The bill drastically increases spending, dilutes transparency, and wrongly views federal money as "free" for myriad big government projects that come with strings attached. The Idaho House passed the bill, 56-13, on March 27, 2025. The Idaho Senate passed it, 23-12, on April 1, 2025.

H. 455

EXORBITANT ENVIRONMENTAL SPENDING SPLURGE

(CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill appropriates FY2026 funding for the Department of Environmental Quality. Specifically, the legislation appropriates $246.4 million for department operations, an increase of 46 percent over FY2025 spending levels and an increase of more than 150 percent from just three years ago. Additionally, the bill includes carryover ARPA funding totaling more than $73 million, continuing to wrongly utilize federal money as "free" to drive up current and future spending baselines. Lastly, an absurd 80 percent of the department's funding is derived from the federal government, meaning that Idaho's environmental operations are almost entirely contingent on Washington, D.C. The Idaho House passed the bill, 49-20, on April 3, 2025. The Idaho Senate passed it, 25-10, on the same day.

S. 1027

SOCIAL CREDIT SCORE PROHIBITION

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill prohibits the implementation of a communist-style social credit system in Idaho. Specifically, the legislation prohibits banks or financial institutions from using a social credit system to determine whether to lend money to a customer. Social credit systems discriminate against individuals and groups of people based on their political, religious, economic, or social views, imposing steep financial costs for holding beliefs deemed out of favor by the ruling class. Such systems are a direct threat to freedom and contrary to the very ethos of the American way of life. The Idaho House passed the bill, 63-4, on March 17, 2025. The Idaho Senate passed it, 32-2, on March 3, 2025.

S. 1093

RIDICULOUS HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUT SUBSIDY PROGRAM

(CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill creates a new pilot program for subsidizing high school diplomas for adult dropouts. Specifically, the legislation creates a new $1.5 million program operated by the Idaho State Board of Education that empowers well-connected third-party entities to implement a second-chance high school diploma attainment process for adults aged 21 or older without a diploma. Hardworking taxpayers already fund underperforming and failing K-12 government schools. This program asks Idaho families and households struggling with persistent inflation and high costs to subsidize government-preferred organizations' revenue so that select individuals can attend high school twice. The Idaho Senate rejected the bill, 14-21, on February 26, 2025. The Idaho House did not take it up.

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S. 1154

WASTEFUL ARTS COMMISSION APPROPRIATIONS

(CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill appropriates additional FY2026 funding for the Idaho Commission on the Arts. Specifically, the legislation appropriates an additional $18,400 from the General Fund in "enhanced" funding to the maintenance of the commission for a total appropriation of $2.33 million. This is an increase of 3.6 percent over FY2025 spending levels. Government funding for the arts should not exist, and this program should be zeroed out. Private funding and philanthropy are more than sufficient to maintain the arts. The Idaho House rejected the bill, 25-44, on March 24, 2025. The Idaho Senate passed it, 18-16, on March 11, 2025.

S. 1172

CONTINUED COMMERCE SPENDING BINGE

(CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill appropriates FY2026 funding for the Department of Commerce. Specifically, the legislation appropriates $204 million for department operations. The bill maintains increased Department of Commerce spending at existing levels; however, appropriations remain 98 percent higher than baseline spending from just three years ago. Due to earmarking federal money wrongly seen as "free" for myriad big government projects, a new elevated spending floor has been created in a department rife with cronyism. The Idaho House passed the bill, 36-33, on March 24, 2025. The Idaho Senate passed it, 28-6, on March 19, 2025.

S. 1198

MILQUETOAST DEI PROHIBITIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill prohibits higher education institutions in Idaho from promoting or practicing Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) initiatives and programs. Specifically, the legislation prohibits these taxpayer-funded entities from operating woke DEI offices and programs that promote race essentialism. Further, the bill protects students, contractors, and employees from being compelled to participate in activities or training that affirm destructive race essentialism. However, the legislation incorporates a carveout for some degrees upon written request to the governing board of a university or college, making this prohibition one of the weaker efforts among the states. Hardworking Idahoans should not be compelled to fund bureaucracies that engage in explicit discrimination and espouse neo-Marxist concepts. The Idaho House passed the bill, 52-17, on April 3, 2025. The Idaho Senate passed it, 23-12, on April 4, 2025.

S. 1201

HISTORIC MEDICAID SPENDING BINGE

(CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill continues exorbitant spending for the Idaho Medicaid program. Specifically, the legislation appropriates $5.25 billion in state and federal money for Medicaid, including a 123 percent increase in employee compensation appropriations over FY2025, and $674 million in additional FY2026 "budget enhancements" that have grown the program by more than 35 percent over the past four years. The bill increases state Medicaid spending in the General

Idaho 2025 | Senate Vote Descriptions

Fund by 8 percent from the original FY2025 base funding levels. Idaho has one of the highest levels of improper Medicaid payments in the nation for a program that continues to devour the state budget following its expansion to able-bodied adults in 2018. Lawmakers should focus on moving Idahoans off Medicaid and out of a program that is both costly and proven to facilitate poor health outcomes. The Idaho House passed the bill, 40-30, on April 2, 2025. The Idaho Senate passed it, 22-13, on March 31, 2025.

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70 MEMBERS

Idaho House Snapshot

61 Republicans

9 Democrats

0 Vacancies

Average Republican Score: 69%

Average Democrat Score: 10%

HIGHEST-RATED REPUBLICANS

Chris Bruce (HD-23A) | 100%

Brent Crane (HD-13A) | 100%

Kyle Harris (HD-7A) | 100%

Dale Hawkins (HD-2B) | 100%

Elaine Price (HD-4B) | 100%

Heather Scott (HD-2A) | 100%

Tony Wisniewski (HD-5B) | 100%

LOWEST-RATED REPUBLICAN

Josh Wheeler (HD-35B) | 24%

HIGHEST-RATED DEMOCRAT

Sonia Galaviz (HD-16A) | 19%

LOWEST-RATED DEMOCRAT

Steve Berch (HD-15A) | 0%

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Name	District	Party	Score	Life-time	H0040	H0086	H0098	H0109	H0135	H0138	H0171	H0177	H0301	H0304	H0345	H0364	H0371	H0445	H0455	S1027	S1154	S1172	S1198	S1201	Rank
PRO-GROWTH POSITION					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	
POINTS					8	3	5	2	9	10	7	3	5	5	5	2	3	5	5	2	3	6	2	10	
Achilles, Theodore	HD-16B	D	18%	9%	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	63
Alfieri, Joe	HD-04A	R	93%	97%	8	3	5	2	9	10	-	3	5	5	5	2	3	5	5	2	3	6	2	10	18
Andrus, Kevin	HD-35A	R	87%	88%	8	3	5	2	9	10	7	3	5	5	5	2	-	-	-	2	3	6	2	10	23
Barbieri, Vito	HD-03A	R	80%	91%	8	3	5	2	9	10	7	3	5	5	5	2	3	-	-	2	3	6	2	-	29
Beiswenger, Rob	HD-08A	R	95%	95%	8	3	5	2	9	10	7	3	5	5	5	2	3	-	5	2	3	6	2	10	14
Berch, Steve	HD-15A	D	0%	14%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70
Boyle, Judy	HD-09B	R	75%	83%	8	3	5	2	9	10	-	3	-	5	5	2	-	-	-	2	3	6	2	10	33
Bruce, Chris	HD-23A	R	100%	100%	8	3	5	2	9	10	7	3	5	5	5	2	3	5	5	2	3	6	2	10	1
Burgoyne, Tanya	HD-29B	R	83%	83%	8	3	5	-	9	-	7	3	5	5	5	2	3	-	5	2	3	6	2	10	27
Cannon, David	HD-30A	R	65%	67%	8	3	5	2	9	-	X	3	5	5	5	2	-	-	-	2	3	6	2	-	35
Cayler, Lucas	HD-11B	R	98%	98%	8	3	5	2	9	10	7	3	5	5	5	-	3	5	5	2	3	6	2	10	8
Cheatum, Richard	HD-28A	R	31%	25%	8	3	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	52
Church, Monica	HD-19A	D	8%	8%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66
Clow, Lance	HD-25A	R	45%	39%	8	3	-	2	-	-	7	3	5	5	5	2	-	-	X	2	-	-	X	-	46
Cornilles, Jeff	HD-12A	R	55%	41%	8	3	-	2	9	-	-	3	5	5	5	2	-	-	-	2	3	6	2	-	41
Crane, Brent	HD-13A	R	100%	81%	8	3	5	2	9	10	7	3	5	5	5	2	3	X	5	2	X	X	2	10	1
Crane, Jaron	HD-12B	R	90%	86%	8	3	5	2	9	10	7	3	5	5	5	2	3	-	-	2	3	6	2	10	20
Dygert, Shawn	HD-23B	R	56%	56%	8	3	-	2	9	-	7	3	5	5	5	2	-	-	-	2	3	-	2	-	40
Egbert, Megan	HD-17B	D	10%	10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	65
Ehardt, Barbara	HD-33A	R	83%	92%	8	3	5	2	9	10	-	3	5	5	5	2	3	-	-	2	3	6	2	10	27
Ehlers, Jeff	HD-21B	R	90%	68%	8	3	5	2	9	10	7	3	5	5	5	2	3	-	-	2	3	6	2	10	20

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PRO-GROWTH POSITION					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	
POINTS					8	3	5	2	9	10	7	3	5	5	5	2	3	5	5	2	3	6	2	10	
Erickson, Marco	HD-33B	R	40%	32%	8	3	-	-	X	-	-	3	5	5	5	2	-	-	-	X	3	-	2	-	48
Fuhriman, Ben	HD-30B	R	30%	30%	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	2	-	-	-	2	3	-	2	-	53
Furniss, Rod	HD-31B	R	32%	40%	8	3	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	5	5	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	51
Galaviz, Sonia	HD-16A	D	19%	10%	8	-	-	X	-	-	-	3	-	5	-	X	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	62
Gannon, John	HD-17A	D	15%	17%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	64
Garner, Dan	HD-28B	R	48%	30%	8	3	-	-	9	-	-	3	-	5	5	2	-	-	-	2	3	6	2	-	44
Green, Brooke	HD-18B	D	6%	17%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	5	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69
Handy, Clay	HD-27B	R	30%	25%	8	3	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	53
Harris, Kyle	HD-07A	R	100%	100%	8	3	5	2	9	10	7	3	5	5	5	2	3	5	5	2	3	6	2	10	1
Hawkins, Dale	HD-02B	R	100%	99%	8	3	5	2	9	10	7	3	5	5	5	2	3	5	5	2	3	6	2	10	1
Healey, Dori	HD-15B	R	57%	57%	8	3	5	2	9	-	-	3	5	5	5	2	-	-	-	2	-	6	2	-	39
Hill, Edward	HD-14A	R	89%	72%	8	3	X	2	9	10	7	3	5	5	5	2	3	-	-	2	3	6	2	10	22
Holtzclaw, James	HD-20B	R	59%	61%	8	3	5	2	9	10	-	3	-	5	5	2	-	-	-	2	3	-	2	-	37
Horman, Wendy	HD-32B	R	61%	47%	8	3	5	2	9	10	-	3	5	5	5	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	36
Hostetler, Clint	HD-24A	R	98%	98%	8	3	5	2	9	10	7	3	5	5	5	-	3	5	5	2	3	6	2	10	8
Leavitt, David	HD-25B	R	98%	98%	8	3	5	2	9	10	7	3	5	5	5	-	3	5	5	2	3	6	2	10	8
Manwaring, Dustin	HD-29A	R	30%	32%	8	3	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	5	5	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	53
Marmon, Kent	HD-11A	R	96%	96%	8	3	5	-	9	10	7	3	5	5	5	-	3	5	5	2	3	6	2	10	12
Mathias, Chris	HD-19B	D	8%	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	66

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PRO-GROWTH POSITION					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	
POINTS					8	3	5	2	9	10	7	3	5	5	5	2	3	5	5	2	3	6	2	10	
McCann, Lori	HD-06A	R	29%	25%	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	56
Mendive, Ron	HD-05A	R	80%	93%	8	3	5	2	9	10	7	3	5	5	5	2	3	-	-	2	3	6	2	-	29
Mickelsen, Stephanie	HD-32A	R	45%	27%	8	3	-	-	9	-	-	3	-	5	5	2	-	-	-	2	-	6	2	-	46
Miller, Steve	HD-24B	R	52%	40%	8	3	5	2	-	10	-	3	5	5	5	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	42
Mitchell, Brandon	HD-06B	R	84%	71%	8	3	5	2	9	10	7	3	5	5	5	2	3	-	-	2	3	-	2	10	24
Monks, Jason	HD-22B	R	79%	74%	8	3	5	2	9	10	7	3	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	2	10	31
Moyle, Mike	HD-10A	R	71%	61%	8	3	5	2	9	10	7	3	5	5	5	2	-	-	-	2	3	-	2	-	34
Nelsen, Jack	HD-26B	R	26%	22%	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	60
Palmer, Joe	HD-20A	R	77%	78%	8	3	5	2	9	10	7	3	5	5	5	2	-	-	-	2	3	6	2	-	32
Petzke, James	HD-21A	R	28%	25%	8	3	-	2	X	-	-	-	-	5	5	2	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	58
Pickett, Douglas	HD-27A	R	48%	46%	8	3	5	2	-	10	-	3	-	5	5	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	44
Pohanka, Mike	HD-26A	R	49%	49%	8	3	-	2	9	-	-	3	5	5	5	2	-	-	-	2	3	-	2	-	43
Price, Elaine	HD-04B	R	100%	99%	8	3	5	2	9	10	7	3	5	5	5	2	3	5	5	2	3	6	2	10	1
Rasor, Cornel	HD-01B	R	98%	98%	8	3	5	2	9	10	7	3	5	5	5	-	3	5	5	2	3	6	2	10	8
Raybould, Britt	HD-34B	R	37%	35%	8	3	-	2	9	-	-	3	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	49
Raymond, Jerald	HD-31A	R	29%	35%	8	3	-	X	-	-	-	3	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	56
Redman, Jordan	HD-03B	R	95%	98%	8	3	5	2	9	10	7	3	5	5	5	X	3	-	5	2	3	6	2	10	14
Rubel, Ilana	HD-18A	D	8%	13%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66
Sauter, Mark	HD-01A	R	28%	25%	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	5	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	58

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Name	District	Party	Score	Life-time	H0040	H0086	H0098	H0109	H0135	H0138	H0171	H0177	H0301	H0304	H0345	H0364	H0371	H0445	H0455	S1027	S1154	S1172	S1198	S1201	Rank
PRO-GROWTH POSITION					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	
POINTS					8	3	5	2	9	10	7	3	5	5	5	2	3	5	5	2	3	6	2	10	
Scott, Heather	HD-02A	R	100%	98%	8	3	5	2	9	10	7	3	5	5	5	2	3	5	5	2	3	6	2	10	1
Shepherd, Charlie	HD-07B	R	95%	82%	8	3	5	2	9	10	7	3	5	5	5	2	3	-	5	2	3	6	2	10	14
Shirts, John	HD-09A	R	59%	59%	8	3	5	2	9	10	-	3	-	5	5	2	-	-	-	2	3	-	2	-	37
Skaug, Bruce	HD-10B	R	93%	92%	8	3	5	-	9	10	7	3	5	5	5	2	3	-	5	2	3	6	2	10	18
Tanner, Josh	HD-14B	R	84%	90%	8	3	5	2	9	10	7	3	5	5	5	2	3	-	-	2	3	-	2	10	24
Tanner, Steve	HD-13B	R	95%	95%	8	3	5	2	9	10	7	3	5	5	5	2	3	-	5	2	3	6	2	10	14
Thompson, Faye	HD-08B	R	96%	96%	8	3	5	-	9	10	7	3	5	5	5	-	3	5	5	2	3	6	2	10	12
Vander Woude, John	HD-22A	R	84%	69%	8	3	5	2	9	10	7	3	5	5	5	X	3	-	-	2	3	-	2	10	24
Weber, Jon	HD-34A	R	37%	26%	8	3	-	2	9	-	-	3	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	49
Wheeler, Josh	HD-35B	R	24%	21%	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	X	5	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	61
Wisniewski, Tony	HD-05B	R	100%	98%	8	3	5	2	9	10	7	3	5	5	5	2	3	5	5	2	3	6	2	10	1

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H. 40

INCOME TAX CUT

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill implements reductions in Idaho's income tax rates. Specifically, the legislation lowers the individual and corporate income tax rate from 5.7 percent to 5.3 percent, retroactive to January 1, 2025, and eliminates capital gains taxes on precious metals and monetized bullion from the calculation of state income taxes. Estimates suggest that these income tax reductions will provide some $250 million in relief for hardworking families and entrepreneurs in FY2026 alone, with some projections suggesting more than $300 million in reduced tax burdens in future years. This bill expands economic growth by ensuring a larger amount of capital remains in the private sector as opposed to government bureaucracies. The Idaho House passed the bill, 63-7, on February 3, 2025. The Idaho Senate passed it, 27-8, on March 4, 2025.

H. 86

PREEMPTING GREEN BUILDING MANDATES

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill preempts municipalities from enacting Green New Deal regulations. Specifically, the legislation prohibits municipalities and the state from imposing mandates that require electric vehicle (EV) charging stations or designated EV parking spaces to be included in building plans. In Idaho, EVs comprise roughly 0.4 percent of all registered vehicles, with estimates showing the average EV costs nearly double that of a gas-powered vehicle. This preemption protects hardworking families and workers from cost-driving regulations imposed by radical ideologues in service to a destructive climate dogmatism. The Idaho House passed the bill, 61-9, on February 20, 2025. The Idaho Senate passed it, 28-7, on March 5, 2025.

H. 98

PROHIBITING TAXPAYER-FUNDED UNIONS

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill implements new restrictions on government unions. Specifically, the legislation prohibits taxpayer resources from going toward or benefitting teachers' unions and their affiliates, restricts paid leave from being used for union activities, prohibits teacher pay raises from covering union dues, and blocks requirements for teachers to meet or interact with a union against their wishes. Unions routinely act as political enforcers for far-left activists and causes, and this bill attempts to further curb the ability of union bosses to accrue resources and power at the expense of hard-working Idahoans. The Idaho House passed the bill, 40-29, on February 12, 2025. The Idaho Senate did not take it up.

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H. 109

FOOD STAMP NUTRITIONAL RESTRICTIONS

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill imposes new restrictions on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), better known as food stamps. Specifically, the legislation prohibits food stamps from being used to purchase sugary drinks and candy. The original version of the bill included more comprehensive nutritional requirements that were slightly watered down. Nevertheless, these reforms are a positive step in ending taxpayer subsidies for junk food, which significantly contribute to rising obesity rates and healthcare costs. This kind of common-sense reform will diminish long-term costs in both federal and state welfare programs. The Idaho House passed the bill, 48-20, on March 31, 2025. The Idaho Senate passed it, 25-10, on March 26, 2025.

H. 135

WELFARE PROHIBITION FOR ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill restricts illegal immigrants from eligibility for numerous taxpayer-subsidized welfare services in Idaho. Specifically, the legislation prohibits government programs for food assistance, prenatal care, and postpartum services for individuals living in Idaho who are unlawfully present in the United States. While it is unclear how much money these new provisions will save, these restrictions include prohibitions on some Medicaid services and food stamps. It is fundamentally immoral to force hardworking Idahoans to pay for taxpayer-financed benefits for illegal immigrants as they weather persistent inflation and high costs stemming from this exact kind of government-initiated profligacy. The Idaho House passed the bill, 46-22, on March 17, 2025. The Idaho Senate passed it, 26-9, on April 1, 2025.

H. 138

REPEALING MEDICAID EXPANSION

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill effectively repeals Idaho's costly and destructive expansion of Medicaid under Obamacare. Specifically, the legislation imposes work requirements for the state's Medicaid program, ensuring that recipients without disabilities and between the ages of 19 and 64 work, train, or volunteer at least 20 hours per week. Additionally, the bill implements a 50,000-person enrollment cap for healthy adults in the state's Medicaid program and requires the Department to maintain an improper payment rate of 5 percent or lower. Further, the bill conditions healthy, able-bodied adults to no more than three years enrolled in Medicaid during an individual's lifetime. If all of these conditions are not met, then the state's Medicaid expansion under Obamacare is effectively repealed. Estimates suggest these reforms will save hardworking families and taxpayers between $110 and 165 million in state spending each year, and more than $1 billion in total annual spending. The Idaho House

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passed the bill, 38-32, on February 19, 2025. The Idaho Senate did not take it up.

H. 171

MUNICIPAL DEBT BOMB

(CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill significantly expands the powers of county and city-based commerce authorities. Specifically, the legislation authorizes municipal commerce authorities to acquire, operate, develop, maintain, and regulate utility services such as sewer and water facilities. While the bill excludes electrical and broadband utilities, it does empower municipal authorities to borrow money, take on debt, and issue new bonds for these facilities. Additionally, only a single notice is required to be issued ahead of a proposed revenue bond, with a 30-day window for citizens to file suit over their concerns about a municipal authority's proposed actions. Courts are prohibited from inquiring into the legality of such bonds once the 30-day window has expired. This legislation incentivizes reckless tax-and-borrow policies at the local level for essential services and fundamentally guts the ability of citizens to challenge prospective debt-laden bond proposals. The Idaho House passed the bill, 35-33, on February 26, 2025. The Idaho Senate passed it, 20-15, on March 24, 2025.

H. 177

EXPANDED SOUND MONEY PROTECTIONS

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill expands avenues for citizens to protect themselves from a devalued dollar. Specifically, the legislation codifies in statutory language that gold and silver coin and specie are legitimate legal tender in the state of Idaho. It also allows government entities and businesses to accept such tender as valid, and permits the use of gold and silver in the payment of debts. This bill helps ensure gold and silver can serve as an alternative competitive currency to the dollar, as well as provide taxpayers with some protection during a significant inflation or hyperinflationary event. The Idaho House passed the bill, 66-3, on February 25, 2025. The Idaho Senate passed it, 35-0, on March 13, 2025.

H. 301

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY GRAB

(CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill implements provisions that threaten property rights in Idaho. Specifically, the legislation allows the governor to declare an emergency, enabling state agencies to acquire property after a statutory deadline has passed. Furthermore, the bill amends an existing reporting requirement for state agencies intending to acquire property by establishing a new $250,000 threshold, meaning that all properties valued at less than this amount are exempt from the reporting requirement. Additionally, the governor is empowered to declare emergencies that allow agencies to bypass transparency requirements. Estimates suggest the new provisions will require four new bureaucrats with an annual spending increase of $500,000 at the Division of Purchasing. Lawmakers should always reject efforts to curb property rights, which are foundational for both freedom and economic prosperity. The Idaho House rejected the bill, 27-43, on March 3, 2025. The Idaho Senate did not take it up.

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H. 304

ONGOING PROPERTY TAX RELIEF

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill implements reduced property taxes on hardworking Idahoans. Specifically, the legislation repurposes $50 million in the School Facilities Fund to pay off taxpayer-financed bonds and directs $50 million in the Homeowner Property Tax Relief account toward reducing property taxes. In total, property taxes will be reduced by $100 million on an ongoing annual basis under these two provisions. Idaho continues to lead the nation with one of the lowest state property tax burdens. The Idaho House passed the bill, 68-0, on March 4, 2025. The Idaho Senate passed it, 35-0, on March 17, 2025.

H. 345

MEDICAID REFORM PACKAGE

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill implements Medicaid reforms while authorizing continued programmatic expansions. Specifically, the legislation requires legislative approval for any Department of Health and Welfare waiver designed to expand Medicaid coverage or increase costs, and implements site-neutral payments to bolster programmatic integrity. Further, the bill authorizes a waiver to implement work requirements for the state's Medicaid program, ensuring that recipients without disabilities and between the ages of 19 and 64 work, train, or volunteer at least 20 hours per week. Estimates suggest that these reforms will save taxpayers $16 million in FY2026 and $27 million each year thereafter. The Idaho House passed the bill, 61-9, on March 6, 2025. The Idaho Senate passed it, 29-6, on March 11, 2025.

H. 364

STATE DOGE TASK FORCE

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill implements state Department of Government Efficiency (DOGE) efforts to reduce wasteful spending in Idaho. Specifically, the legislation authorizes the DOGE legislative task force to study and review government operations, regulations, and budget authority with recommendations for legislative action to reduce spending, eliminate duplicative programs, and streamline bureaucracy. Further, the bill sets a deadline to move all state regulations into statute by 2033, significantly curbing the power of unelected government bureaucrats. The codification of state-level DOGE provisions is a significant step forward to protect families from profligate and harmful state programs and policies. The Idaho House passed the bill, 43-23, on March 10, 2025. The Idaho Senate did not take it up.

H. 371

BUREAUCRATIC SALARY INCREASES

(CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill appropriates FY2026 funding for the Endowment Fund Investment Board. Specifically, the legislation appropriates over $1 million for board operations, an increase of 14 percent over FY2025 spending levels. These spending increases are almost entirely aimed at increasing the salaries of two unelected bureaucrats who oversee revenue generated by Idaho's endowment lands. Furthermore, the board's spending levels have increased by 28 percent over the last three

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years, signaling that even the smallest boards and agencies are receiving excessive funding levels on the backs of hardworking families and households still struggling with persistently high costs. The Idaho House passed the bill, 39-30, on March 11, 2025. The Idaho Senate passed it, 23-12, on March 17, 2025.

H. 445

BIG GOVERNMENT WATER RESOURCES APPROPRIATIONS PACKAGE

(CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill appropriates FY2026 funding for the Department of Water Resources. Specifically, the legislation appropriates $113.3 million for department operations, an increase of 39 percent over FY2025 spending levels. Furthermore, the bill creates a $30 million ongoing appropriation that removes the Legislature from oversight, a role it has traditionally maintained for water projects. Instead, project oversight is granted to unelected bureaucrats on the Water Resource Board. Lastly, a whopping 46 percent of the department's funding is derived from the federal government, meaning that Idaho's water infrastructure is contingent on Washington, D.C. The bill drastically increases spending, dilutes transparency, and wrongly views federal money as "free" for myriad big government projects that come with strings attached. The Idaho House passed the bill, 56-13, on March 27, 2025. The Idaho Senate passed it, 23-12, on April 1, 2025.

H. 455

EXORBITANT ENVIRONMENTAL SPENDING SPLURGE

(CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill appropriates FY2026 funding for the Department of Environmental Quality. Specifically, the legislation appropriates $246.4 million for department operations, an increase of 46 percent over FY2025 spending levels and an increase of more than 150 percent from just three years ago. Additionally, the bill includes carryover ARPA funding totaling more than $73 million, continuing to wrongly utilize federal money as "free" to drive up current and future spending baselines. Lastly, an absurd 80 percent of the department's funding is derived from the federal government, meaning that Idaho's environmental operations are almost entirely contingent on Washington, D.C. The Idaho House passed the bill, 49-20, on April 3, 2025. The Idaho Senate passed it, 25-10, on the same day.

S. 1027

SOCIAL CREDIT SCORE PROHIBITION

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill prohibits the implementation of a communist-style social credit system in Idaho. Specifically, the legislation prohibits banks or financial institutions from using a social credit system to determine whether to lend money to a customer. Social credit systems discriminate against individuals and groups of people based on their political, religious, economic, or social views, imposing steep financial costs for holding beliefs deemed out of favor by the ruling class. Such systems are a direct threat to freedom and contrary to the very ethos of the American way of life. The Idaho House passed the bill, 63-4, on March 17, 2025. The Idaho Senate passed it, 32-2, on March 3, 2025.

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S. 1154

WASTEFUL ARTS COMMISSION APPROPRIATIONS

(CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill appropriates additional FY2026 funding for the Idaho Commission on the Arts. Specifically, the legislation appropriates an additional $18,400 from the General Fund in "enhanced" funding to the maintenance of the commission for a total appropriation of $2.33 million. This is an increase of 3.6 percent over FY2025 spending levels. Government funding for the arts should not exist, and this program should be zeroed out. Private funding and philanthropy are more than sufficient to maintain the arts. The Idaho House rejected the bill, 25-44, on March 24, 2025. The Idaho Senate passed it, 18-16, on March 11, 2025.

S. 1172

CONTINUED COMMERCE SPENDING BINGE

(CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill appropriates FY2026 funding for the Department of Commerce. Specifically, the legislation appropriates $204 million for department operations. The bill maintains increased Department of Commerce spending at existing levels; however, appropriations remain 98 percent higher than baseline spending from just three years ago. Due to earmarking federal money wrongly seen as "free" for myriad big government projects, a new elevated spending floor has been created in a department rife with cronyism. The Idaho House passed the bill, 36-33, on March 24, 2025. The Idaho Senate passed it, 28-6, on March 19, 2025.

S. 1198

MILQUETOAST DEI PROHIBITIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill prohibits higher education institutions in Idaho from promoting or practicing Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) initiatives and programs. Specifically, the legislation prohibits these taxpayer-funded entities from operating woke DEI offices and programs that promote race essentialism. Further, the bill protects students, contractors, and employees from being compelled to participate in activities or training that affirm destructive race essentialism. However, the legislation incorporates a carveout for some degrees upon written request to the governing board of a university or college, making this prohibition one of the weaker efforts among the states. Hardworking Idahoans should not be compelled to fund bureaucracies that engage in explicit discrimination and espouse neo-Marxist concepts. The Idaho House passed the bill, 52-17, on April 3, 2025. The Idaho Senate passed it, 23-12, on April 4, 2025.

S. 1201

HISTORIC MEDICAID SPENDING BINGE

(CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill continues exorbitant spending for the Idaho Medicaid program. Specifically, the legislation appropriates $5.25 billion in state and federal money for Medicaid, including a 123 percent increase in employee compensation appropriations over FY2025, and $674 million in additional FY2026 "budget enhancements"

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that have grown the program by more than 35 percent over the past four years. The bill increases state Medicaid spending in the General Fund by 8 percent from the original FY2025 base funding levels. Idaho has one of the highest levels of improper Medicaid payments in the nation for a program that continues to devour the state budget following its expansion to able-bodied adults in 2018. Lawmakers should focus on moving Idahoans off Medicaid and out of a program that is both costly and proven to facilitate poor health outcomes. The Idaho House passed the bill, 40-30, on April 2, 2025. The Idaho Senate passed it, 22-13, on March 31, 2025.

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