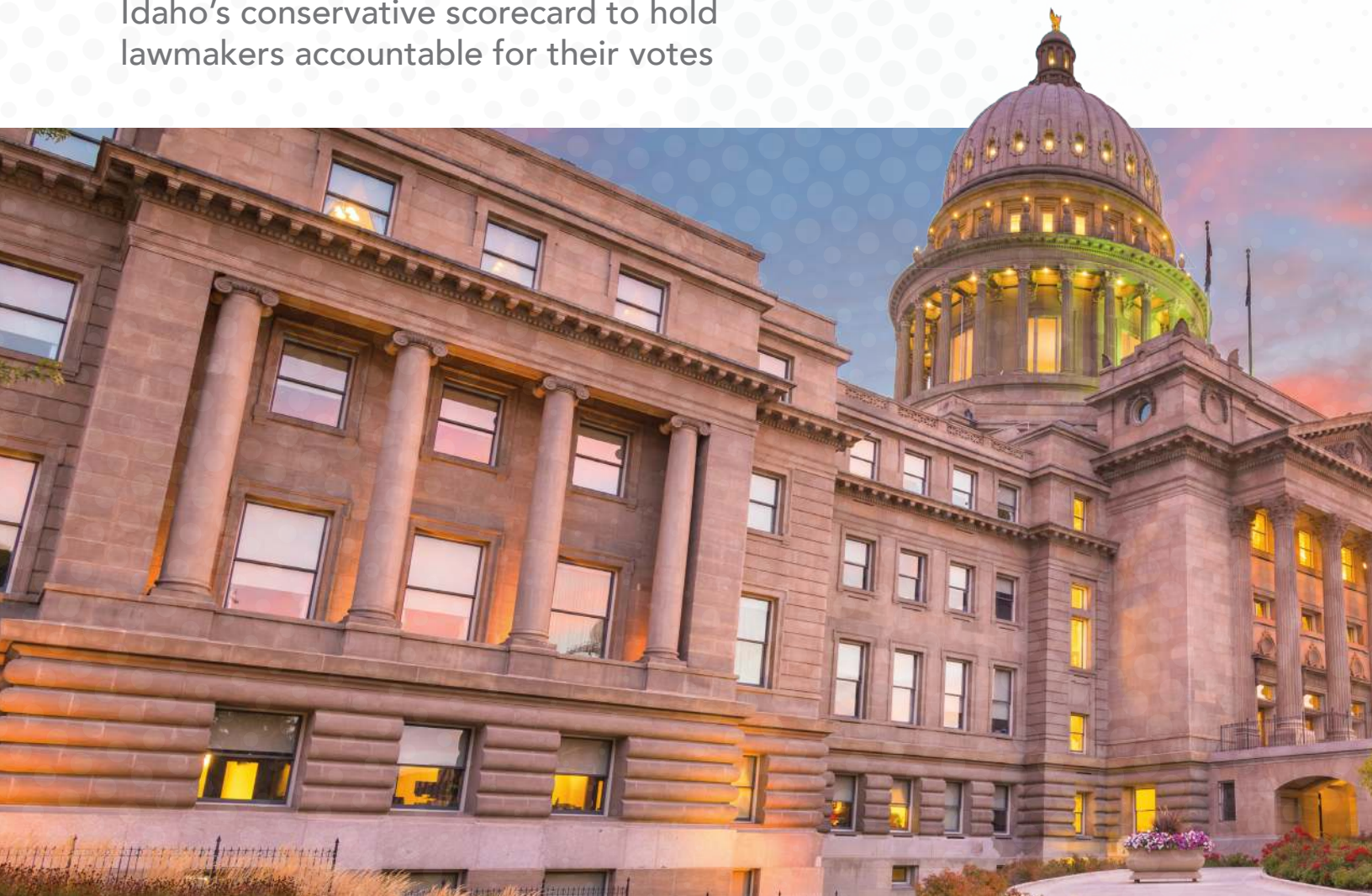


2022 IDAHO FREEDOM INDEX

Idaho's conservative scorecard to hold
lawmakers accountable for their votes



Also included:

***2022 IDAHO SPENDING INDEX
2022 IDAHO EDUCATION INDEX***

FROM THE PRESIDENT

I don't remember the last time we had a Legislature this hell-bent on growing government.

This session could have been devastating if our scorecards hadn't stood in the way of bad legislation, but educated and empowered citizens mitigated the potential disaster.

When the IFF launched the Freedom Index 10 years ago, our goal was to hold lawmakers accountable. It was so successful that we've now added spending and education indexes as well. This information is in the hands of Idahoans all over the state.

Perhaps our biggest victory this session was persuading lawmakers to strip \$3.5 million in federal funds from the budget for Idaho Commission for Libraries. By exposing the obscene material the ICFL was distributing, we persuaded lawmakers to pull that funding.

That's just one example of how our scorecard protects Idaho.

The legislative session is now at a close, but we're still hard at work. This summer, the IFF will be conducting intensive research on K-12 education, obscenities in public libraries, and the college and university accreditation process, which demands "social justice."

I want to recognize our policy team which, this year alone, worked tirelessly to evaluate close to 300 bills! That is an incredible number which they reviewed in real time to ensure Idahoans had the information they needed before it was too late.

Some people are uncomfortable with an informed citizenry. In fact, our scorecard was attacked in the media precisely because it's effective.

We're not sorry.

We're grateful to our donors, who make all of this possible, and to everyone who shares the Freedom Index with their communities.

Together, we can continue to hold our lawmakers accountable and make Idaho a bastion for liberty.

Yours for freedom,



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THE FREEDOM INDEX

How Does It Work?

1



Bill Introduction

A bill gets introduced in either chamber by being read for the first time and referred to a committee. This is the first time that the language of a bill becomes public.

2



Rating



+1 point for each instance of expanding freedom-oriented policy.

The sum of all points assigned to each metric gives the bill score.



-1 point for each instance of government expansion and restriction on freedom.

METRIC 1: Does it shrink agencies, boards, programs, and functions of government?

METRIC 2: Does it return a function of government to the private sector?

METRIC 3: Does it reduce or eliminate government intervention in the market?

METRIC 4: Does it remove barriers to entry into the free market?

METRIC 5: Does it reduce or eliminate taxes, fees, or other assessments?

METRIC 6: Does it decrease government redistribution of wealth?

METRIC 7: Does it reduce government spending or debt?

METRIC 8: Does it increase government transparency, accountability, or election integrity?

METRIC 9: Does it uphold the principle of equal protection under the law?

METRIC 10: Does it eliminate or decrease penalties for victimless crimes?

METRIC 11: Does it uphold the U.S. Constitution or the Idaho Constitution?

METRIC 12: Does it reduce federal dependency and preserve the principles of federalism?

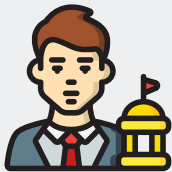
3



Voting

As a bill moves through the legislative process, lawmakers receive the points assigned to that bill. Conversely, if they vote against a bill, they receive the inverse number of points. For example, a lawmaker who votes for a bill rated +3 would receive all three positive points. However, a lawmaker who votes against the same bill would receive -3 points on their score.

4



Scoring

A lawmaker's Freedom Index score represents the proportion of the time that they voted for freedom-oriented policies. Therefore, a lawmaker who has a score of 100% voted for freedom-oriented policies every time they cast their vote.

5













Voter Education

Bill ratings and legislator scores help constituents better understand the type of legislation moving through the statehouse and the true voting behavior of their lawmakers. This cultivates a more informed and active constituency in Idaho.

INDEX ALL STARS

These lawmakers scored 90% or above on all three Idaho Freedom Foundation indices. We applaud them for defending and advancing the principles of limited government and personal freedom.

			FREEDOM INDEX	SPENDING INDEX	EDUCATION INDEX
	Rep. Heather Scott	District 1	100%	100%	100%
	Rep. Chad Christensen	District 32	99.2%	96.5%	100%
	Rep. Tammy Nichols	District 11	98.4%	98.3%	100%
	Rep. Karey Hanks	District 35	98.4%	98.3%	100%
	Rep. Gregory Ferch	District 21	97.5%	100%	100%
	Rep. Ronald Nate	District 34	97.5%	96.5%	100%
	Rep. Tony Wisniewski	District 3	95.9%	94%	90.9%
	Rep. Dorothy Moon	District 8	94.7%	98.3%	95.5%
	Rep. Priscilla Giddings	District 7	92.6%	94%	97.7%
	Sen. Christy Zito	District 23	91.3%	96.4%	93.3%

TOP PERFORMERS

These lawmakers scored 80% or above on the 2022 Idaho Freedom Index. We thank them for consistently voting to protect freedom in the Statehouse this year.

		FREEDOM INDEX	GRADE
Rep. Heather Scott	District 1	100%	A+
Rep. Chad Christensen	District 32	99.2%	A+
Rep. Tammy Nichols	District 11	98.3%	A+
Rep. Karey Hanks	District 34	98.4%	A+
Rep. Gregory Ferch	District 21	97.5%	A+
Rep. Ronald Nate	District 34	97.5%	A+
Rep. Tony Wisniewski	District 3	95.9%	A
Rep. Dorothy Moon	District 8	94.7%	A
Rep. Vito Barbieri	District 2	93.4%	A
Rep. Doug Okuniewicz	District 2	93.4%	A
Rep. Priscilla Giddings	District 7	92.6%	A-
Rep. Ron Mendive	District 3	91.8%	A-
Sen. Christy Zito	District 23	91.3%	A-
Rep. Barbara Ehardt	District 33	88.5%	B+
Rep. Mike Kingsley	District 6	86.9%	B+
Rep. Julianne Young	District 31	86.9%	B+
Rep. Steven Harris	District 21	86.1%	B
Sen. Regina Bayer	District 21	83.7%	B
Rep. Sage Dixon	District 1	83.6%	B
Rep. Brent Crane	District 13	82%	B-
Rep. Gayann DeMordaunt	District 14	80.3%	B-

2022 IDAHO FREEDOM INDEX

DISTRICT 1

Rep. Heather Scott	A+	100.0%
Rep. Sage Dixon	B	83.6%
Sen. Jim Woodward	F	39.4%

DISTRICT 2

Rep. Vito Barbieri	A	93.4%
Rep. Doug Okuniewicz	A	93.4%
Sen. Steve Vick	C	75.0%

DISTRICT 3

Rep. Tony Wisniewski	A	95.9%
Rep. Ron Mendive	A-	91.8%
Sen. Peter Riggs	F	46.6%

DISTRICT 4

Rep. Jim Addis	D	65.2%
Rep. Paul Amador	F	56.6%
Sen. Mary Souza	F	48.1%

DISTRICT 5

Rep. Brandon Mitchell	C-	73.0%
Rep. Caroline Troy	F	45.1%
Sen. David Nelson	F	26.9%

DISTRICT 6

Rep. Mike Kingsley	B+	86.9%
Rep. Lori McCann	F	38.5%
Sen. Robert Blair*	F	40.9%

DISTRICT 7

Rep. Priscilla Giddings	A-	92.6%
Rep. Charlie Shepherd	D+	66.8%
Sen. Carl Crabtree	D-	60.6%

DISTRICT 8

Rep. Dorothy Moon	A	94.7%
Rep. Terry Gestrin	C-	73.0%
Sen. Steven Thayne	F	58.7%

DISTRICT 9

Rep. Judy Boyle	C	74.2%
Rep. Ryan Kerby	F	48.8%
Sen. Abby Lee	F	31.7%

DISTRICT 10

Rep. Julie Yamamoto	F	53.7%
Rep. Gregory Chaney	F	38.9%
Sen. Jim Rice	F	55.3%

DISTRICT 11

Rep. Tammy Nichols	A+	98.4%
Rep. Scott Syme	F	37.7%
Sen. Patti Anne Lodge	F	30.3%

DISTRICT 12

Rep. Bruce Skaug	C	76.2%
Rep. Rick Youngblood	F	42.2%
Sen. Todd Lakey	F	47.6%

DISTRICT 13

Rep. Brent Crane	B-	82.0%
Rep. Ben Adams	C+	78.3%
Sen. Jeff Agenbroad	F	33.2%

DISTRICT 14

Rep. Gayann DeMordaunt	B-	80.3%
Rep. Mike Moyle	C-	70.5%
Sen. C. Scott Grow	F	39.4%

DISTRICT 15

Rep. Codi Galloway	C	74.2%
Rep. Steve Berch	F	22.1%
Sen. Fred Martin	F	33.2%

DISTRICT 16

Rep. John McCrostie	F	25.8%
Rep. Colin Nash	F	27.1%
Sen. Grant Burgoyne	F	27.4%

DISTRICT 17

Rep. John Gannon	F	22.9%
Rep. Susan Chew	F	20.1%
Sen. Carrie Semmelroth	F	22.6%

DISTRICT 18

Rep. Brooke Green	F	22.5%
Rep. Ilana Rubel	F	22.1%
Sen. Janie Ward-Engelking	F	29.3%

DISTRICT 19

Rep. Lauren Necochea	F	18.9%
Rep. Chris Mathias	F	23.4%
Sen. Melissa Wintrow	F	23.6%

DISTRICT 20

Rep. Joe Palmer	C-	70.5%
Rep. James Holtzclaw	D-	63.1%
Sen. Chuck Winder	F	29.8%

DISTRICT 21

Rep. Gregory Ferch	A+	97.5%
Rep. Steven Harris	B	86.1%
Sen. Regina Bayer	B	83.7%

DISTRICT 22

Rep. Jason Monks	C-	70.9%
Rep. John Vander Woude	D-	61.5%
Sen. Lori Den Hartog	F	58.2%

DISTRICT 23

Rep. Megan Blanksma	F	54.9%
Rep. Matthew Bundy	F	45.9%
Sen. Christy Zito	A-	91.3%

DISTRICT 24

Rep. Lance Clow	D-	60.7%
Rep. Linda Hartgen	F	31.6%
Sen. Lee Heider	F	31.2%

DISTRICT 25

Rep. Clark Kauffman	F	33.6%
Rep. Laurie Lickley	F	33.2%
Sen. Jim Patrick	F	32.7%

DISTRICT 26

Rep. Ned Burns	F	24.2%
Rep. Sally Toone	F	24.2%
Sen. Michelle Stennett	F	26.9%

DISTRICT 27

Rep. Scott Bedke	F	49.2%
Rep. Fred Wood	F	27.1%
Sen. Kelly Anthon	F	38.5%

DISTRICT 28

Rep. Kevin Andrus	C	73.4%
Rep. Randy Armstrong	C	73.4%
Sen. Jim Guthrie	F	31.7%

DISTRICT 29

Rep. Dustin Manwaring	F	39.3%
Rep. James Ruchti	F	25.8%
Sen. Mark Nye	F	27.9%

DISTRICT 30

Rep. Gary Marshall	F	55.3%
Rep. Wendy Horman	F	52.0%
Sen. Kevin Cook	F	51.0%

DISTRICT 31

Rep. Julianne Young	B+	86.9%
Rep. David Cannon	D+	68.0%
Sen. Julie VanOrden**	F	31.4%

DISTRICT 32

Rep. Chad Christensen	A+	99.2%
Rep. Marc Gibbs	F	33.6%
Sen. Mark Harris	F	37.0%

DISTRICT 33

Rep. Barbara Ehardt	B+	88.5%
Rep. Marco Erickson	F	54.5%
Sen. Dave Lent	F	45.7%

DISTRICT 34

Rep. Ronald Nate	A+	97.5%
Rep. Jon Weber	F	43.0%
Sen. Doug Ricks	F	48.6%

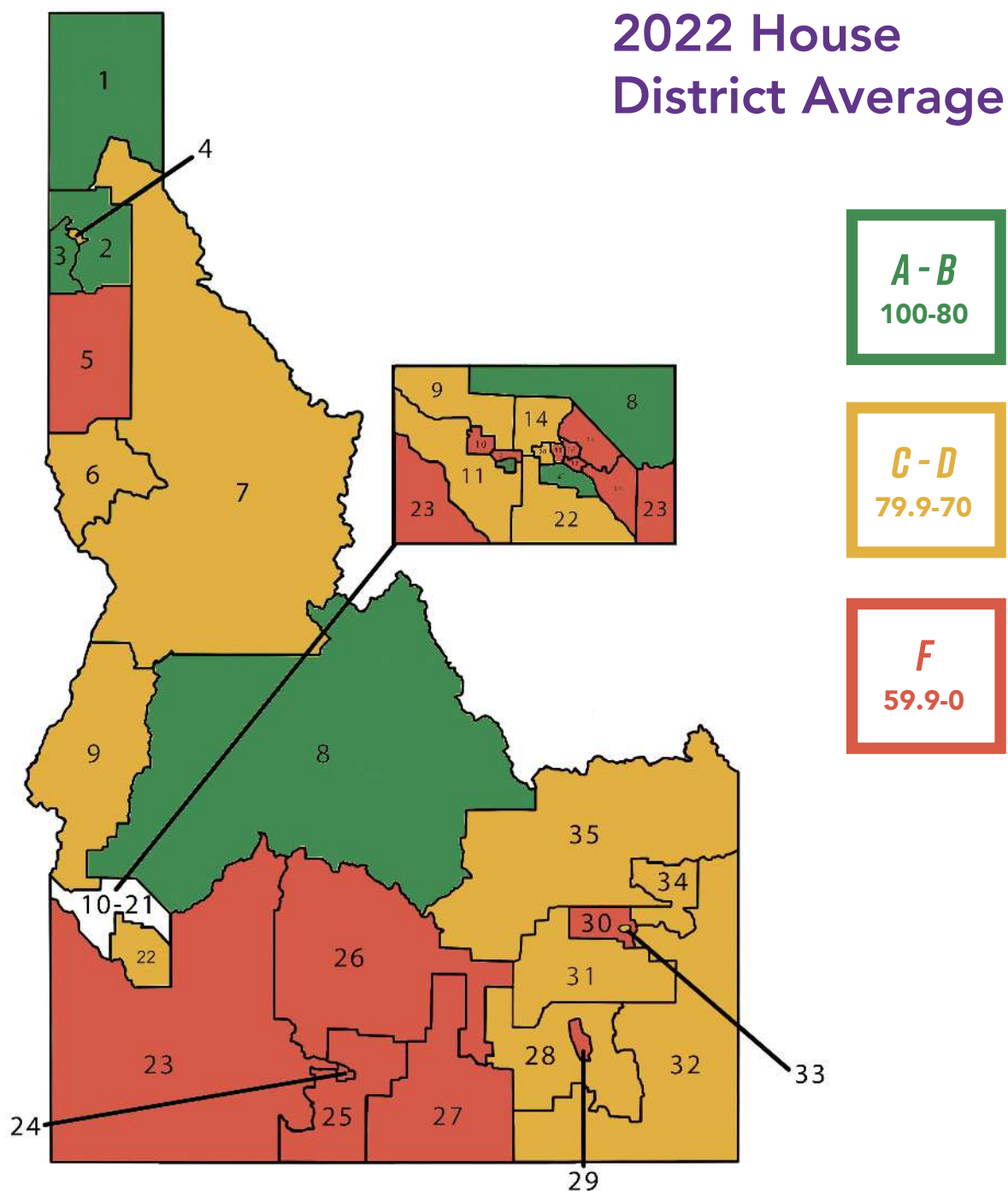
DISTRICT 35

Rep. Karey Hanks	A+	98.4%
Rep. Rod Furniss	F	39.8%
Sen. Van Burtenshaw	F	31.7%

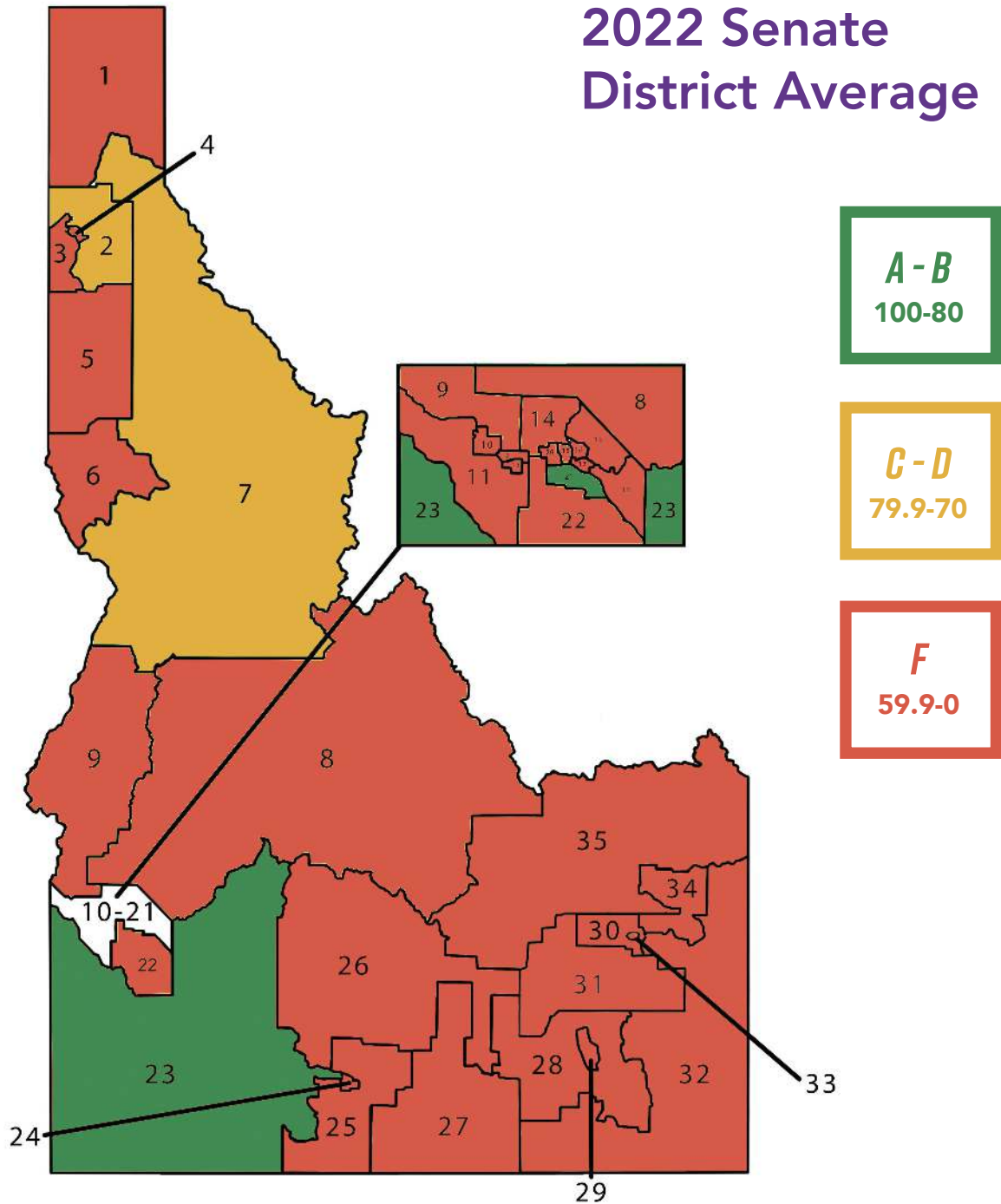
* Substituted for Sen. Dan Johnson the entirety of the 2022 session.

* Substituted for Sen. Steve Bair the entirety of the 2022 session.

FREEDOM INDEX MAPS



2022 Senate District Average



2022 IDAHO SPENDING INDEX

DISTRICT 1

Rep. Heather Scott	A+	100.0%
Rep. Sage Dixon	A-	93.1%
Sen. Jim Woodward	F	5.5%

DISTRICT 2

Rep. Vito Barbieri	B+	84.5%
Rep. Doug Okuniewicz	B	89.7%
Sen. Steve Vick	F	54.5%

DISTRICT 3

Rep. Tony Wisniewski	A	94.0%
Rep. Ron Mendive	B-	81.0%
Sen. Peter Riggs	F	4.5%

DISTRICT 4

Rep. Jim Addis	F	13.8%
Rep. Paul Amador	F	12.1%
Sen. Mary Souza	F	15.4%

DISTRICT 5

Rep. Brandon Mitchell	F	28.4%
Rep. Caroline Troy	F	4.3%
Sen. David Nelson	F	7.3%

DISTRICT 6

Rep. Mike Kingsley	B	84.5%
Rep. Lori McCann	F	10.3%
Sen. Robert Blair	F	16.4%

DISTRICT 7

Rep. Priscilla Giddings	A	94.0%
Rep. Charlie Shepherd	F	49.1%
Sen. Carl Crabtree	F	14.5%

DISTRICT 8

Rep. Dorothy Moon	A+	98.3%
Rep. Terry Gestrin	F	43.1%
Sen. Steven Thayn	F	20.9%

DISTRICT 9

Rep. Judy Boyle	D	65.5%
Rep. Ryan Kerby	F	4.3%
Sen. Abby Lee	F	10.9%

DISTRICT 10

Rep. Julie Yamamoto	F	14.7%
Rep. Gregory Chaney	F	12.9%
Sen. Jim Rice	F	40.0%

DISTRICT 11

Rep. Tammy Nichols	A+	98.3%
Rep. Scott Syme	F	5.2%
Sen. Patti Anne Lodge	F	7.3%

DISTRICT 12

Rep. Bruce Skaug	D+	68.1%
Rep. Rick Youngblood	F	3.5%
Sen. Todd Lakey	F	10.9%

DISTRICT 13

Rep. Brent Crane	C	74.1%
Rep. Ben Adams	C-	70.7%
Sen. Jeff Agenbroad	F	4.5%

DISTRICT 14

Rep. Gayann DeMordaunt	C	75.9%
Rep. Mike Moyle	F	50.0%
Sen. C. Scott Grow	F	10.9%

DISTRICT 15

Rep. Codi Galloway	F	40.5%
Rep. Steve Berch	F	8.6%
Sen. Fred Martin	F	10.9%

DISTRICT 16

Rep. John McCrostie	F	7.8%
Rep. Colin Nash	F	10.3%
Sen. Grant Burgoyne	F	9.1%

DISTRICT 17

Rep. John Gannon	F	14.7%
Rep. Susan Chew	F	6.9%
Sen. Carrie Semmelroth	F	5.5%

DISTRICT 18

Rep. Brooke Green	F	7.8%
Rep. Ilana Rubel	F	8.6%
Sen. Janie Ward-Engelking	F	5.5%

DISTRICT 19

Rep. Lauren Necochea	F	6.9%
Rep. Chris Mathias	F	7.8%
Sen. Melissa Wintrow	F	7.3%

DISTRICT 20

Rep. Joe Palmer	D	64.7%
Rep. James Holtzclaw	F	40.5%
Sen. Chuck Winder	F	5.5%

DISTRICT 21

Rep. Gregory Ferch	A+	100.0%
Rep. Steven Harris	C+	77.6%
Sen. Regina Bayer	B+	87.3%

DISTRICT 22

Rep. Jason Monks	F	43.1%
Rep. John Vander Woude	F	40.5%
Sen. Lori Den Hartog	F	34.5%

DISTRICT 23

Rep. Megan Blanksma	F	10.3%
Rep. Matthew Bundy	F	3.5%
Sen. Christy Zito	A	96.4%

DISTRICT 24

Rep. Lance Clow	F	15.5%
Rep. Linda Hartgen	F	3.5%
Sen. Lee Heider	F	3.6%

DISTRICT 25

Rep. Clark Kauffman	F	3.5%
Rep. Laurie Lickley	F	5.2%
Sen. Jim Patrick	F	6.4%

DISTRICT 26

Rep. Ned Burns	F	6.9%
Rep. Sally Toone	F	6.9%
Sen. Michelle Stennett	F	6.4%

DISTRICT 27

Rep. Scott Bedke	F	3.5%
Rep. Fred Wood	F	5.2%
Sen. Kelly Anthon	F	8.2%

DISTRICT 28

Rep. Kevin Andrus	C-	67.2%
Rep. Randy Armstrong	D+	72.4%
Sen. Jim Guthrie	F	7.3%

DISTRICT 29

Rep. Dustin Manwaring	F	6.0%
Rep. James Ruchti	F	6.9%
Sen. Mark Nye	F	3.6%

DISTRICT 30

Rep. Gary Marshall	F	12.1%
Rep. Wendy Horman	F	10.3%
Sen. Kevin Cook	F	9.1%

DISTRICT 31

Rep. Julianne Young	D-	62.9%
Rep. David Cannon	F	35.3%
Sen. Julie VanOrden	F	7.0%

DISTRICT 32

Rep. Chad Christensen	A	96.5%
Rep. Marc Gibbs	F	3.5%
Sen. Mark Harris	F	11.8%

DISTRICT 33

Rep. Barbara Ehardt	C	75.9%
Rep. Marco Erickson	F	7.8%
Sen. Dave Lent	F	9.1%

DISTRICT 34

Rep. Ronald Nate	A	96.5%
Rep. Jon Weber	F	10.3%
Sen. Doug Ricks	F	12.7%

DISTRICT 35

Rep. Karey Hanks	A+	98.3%
Rep. Rod Furniss	F	18.1%
Sen. Van Burtenshaw	F	3.6%

* Substituted for Sen. Dan Johnson the entirety of the 2022 session.

* Substituted for Sen. Steve Bair the entirety of the 2022 session.

2022 IDAHO EDUCATION INDEX

DISTRICT 1

Rep. Heather Scott	A+	100.0%
Rep. Sage Dixon	B	86.4%
Sen. Jim Woodward	F	20.0%

DISTRICT 2

Rep. Vito Barbieri	A+	100.0%
Rep. Doug Okuniewicz	A+	100.0%
Sen. Steve Vick	F	43.3%

DISTRICT 3

Rep. Tony Wisniewski	A-	90.9%
Rep. Ron Mendive	A-	90.9%
Sen. Peter Riggs	F	16.7%

DISTRICT 4

Rep. Jim Addis	C+	77.3%
Rep. Paul Amador	C-	70.5%
Sen. Mary Souza	F	30.0%

DISTRICT 5

Rep. Brandon Mitchell	B-	81.8%
Rep. Caroline Troy	F	56.8%
Sen. David Nelson	F	13.3%

DISTRICT 6

Rep. Mike Kingsley	A-	93.2%
Rep. Lori McCann	F	54.5%
Sen. Robert Blair	F	20.0%

DISTRICT 7

Rep. Priscilla Giddings	A+	97.7%
Rep. Charlie Shepherd	D+	68.2%
Sen. Carl Crabtree	F	20.0%

DISTRICT 8

Rep. Dorothy Moon	A	95.5%
Rep. Terry Gestrin	D+	68.2%
Sen. Steven Thayn	F	20.0%

DISTRICT 9

Rep. Judy Boyle	C	75.0%
Rep. Ryan Kerby	F	59.1%
Sen. Abby Lee	F	20.0%

DISTRICT 10

Rep. Julie Yamamoto	F	54.5%
Rep. Gregory Chaney	F	40.9%
Sen. Jim Rice	F	30.0%

DISTRICT 11

Rep. Tammy Nichols	A+	100.0%
Rep. Scott Syme	F	54.5%
Sen. Patti Anne Lodge	F	20.0%

DISTRICT 12

Rep. Bruce Skaug	B	84.1%
Rep. Rick Youngblood	F	59.1%
Sen. Todd Lakey	F	33.3%

DISTRICT 13

Rep. Brent Crane	A-	90.9%
Rep. Ben Adams	A	95.5%
Sen. Jeff Agenbroad	F	20.0%

DISTRICT 14

Rep. Gayann DeMordaunt	B+	88.6%
Rep. Mike Moyle	A+	100.0%
Sen. C. Scott Grow	F	20.0%

DISTRICT 15

Rep. Codi Galloway	D	65.9%
Rep. Steve Berch	F	13.6%
Sen. Fred Martin	F	20.0%

DISTRICT 16

Rep. John McCrostie	F	40.9%
Rep. Colin Nash	F	38.6%
Sen. Grant Burgoyne	F	26.7%

DISTRICT 17

Rep. John Gannon	F	36.4%
Rep. Susan Chew	F	36.4%
Sen. Carrie Semmelroth	F	13.3%

DISTRICT 18

Rep. Brooke Green	F	43.2%
Rep. Ilana Rubel	F	29.5%
Sen. Janie Ward-Engelking	F	10.0%

DISTRICT 19

Rep. Lauren Necochea	F	36.4%
Rep. Chris Mathias	F	40.9%
Sen. Melissa Wintrow	F	6.7%

DISTRICT 20

Rep. Joe Palmer	A-	90.9%
Rep. James Holtzclaw	A-	90.9%
Sen. Chuck Winder	F	20.0%

DISTRICT 21

Rep. Gregory Ferch	A+	100.0%
Rep. Steven Harris	B	84.1%
Sen. Regina Bayer	A-	93.3%

DISTRICT 22

Rep. Jason Monks	A+	100.0%
Rep. John Vander Woude	D+	68.2%
Sen. Lori Den Hartog	F	33.3%

DISTRICT 23

Rep. Megan Blanksma	D+	68.2%
Rep. Matthew Bundy	D-	61.4%
Sen. Christy Zito	A-	93.3%

DISTRICT 24

Rep. Lance Clow	F	59.1%
Rep. Linda Hartgen	F	50.0%
Sen. Lee Heider	F	20.0%

DISTRICT 25

Rep. Clark Kauffman	F	54.5%
Rep. Laurie Lickley	F	54.5%
Sen. Jim Patrick	F	33.3%

DISTRICT 26

Rep. Ned Burns	F	36.4%
Rep. Sally Toone	F	36.4%
Sen. Michelle Stennett	F	20.0%

DISTRICT 27

Rep. Scott Bedke	D+	68.2%
Rep. Fred Wood	F	36.4%
Sen. Kelly Anthon	F	33.3%

DISTRICT 28

Rep. Kevin Andrus	B	86.4%
Rep. Randy Armstrong	C+	77.3%
Sen. Jim Guthrie	F	13.3%

DISTRICT 29

Rep. Dustin Manwaring	F	54.5%
Rep. James Ruchti	F	18.2%
Sen. Mark Nye	F	6.7%

DISTRICT 30

Rep. Gary Marshall	D+	68.2%
Rep. Wendy Horman	D	63.6%
Sen. Kevin Cook	F	40.0%

DISTRICT 31

Rep. Julianne Young	B+	88.6%
Rep. David Cannon	C-	72.7%
Sen. Julie VanOrden	F	16.7%

DISTRICT 32

Rep. Chad Christensen	A+	100.0%
Rep. Marc Gibbs	F	52.3%
Sen. Mark Harris	F	33.3%

DISTRICT 33

Rep. Barbara Ehardt	A-	90.9%
Rep. Marco Erickson	F	59.1%
Sen. Dave Lent	F	20.0%

DISTRICT 34

Rep. Ronald Nate	A+	100.0%
Rep. Jon Weber	D	63.6%
Sen. Doug Ricks	F	33.3%

DISTRICT 35

Rep. Karey Hanks	A+	100.0%
Rep. Rod Furniss	F	47.7%
Sen. Van Burtenshaw	F	13.3%

* Substituted for Sen. Dan Johnson the entirety of the 2022 session.

* Substituted for Sen. Steve Bair the entirety of the 2022 session.

FREEDOM INDEX RATING METRIC

1. **Does it create, expand, or enlarge any agency, board, program, function, or activity of government?**

Conversely, does it eliminate or curtail the size or scope of government?

2. **Does it transfer a function of the private sector to the government?**

Examples include government ownership or control of any providers of goods or services such as the Land Board's purchase of a self-storage facility, mandatory emissions testing, or pre-kindergarten. Conversely, does it eliminate a function of government or return a function of government to the private sector?

3. **Does it give government any new, additional, or expanded power to prohibit, restrict, or regulate activities in the free market?**

Conversely, does it eliminate or reduce government intervention in the market?

4. **Does it increase barriers to entry into the market?**

Examples include occupational licensure, the minimum wage, and restrictions on home businesses. Conversely, does it remove barriers to entry into the market?

5. **Does it directly or indirectly create or increase any taxes, fees, or other assessments?**

Conversely, does it eliminate or reduce any taxes, fees, or other assessments?

6. **Does it increase government redistribution of wealth?**

Examples include the use of tax policy or other incentives to reward specific interest groups, businesses, politicians, or government employees with special favors or perks; transfer payments; and hiring additional government employees. Conversely, does it decrease government redistribution of wealth?

7. **Does it increase government spending (for objectionable purposes) or debt?**

Conversely, does it decrease government spending or debt?

8. **Does it in any way restrict public access to information related to government activity or otherwise compromise government transparency, accountability, or election integrity?**

Conversely, does it increase public access to information related to government activity or increase government transparency, accountability, or election integrity?

9. Does it violate the principle of equal protection under the law?

Examples include laws which discriminate or differentiate based on age, gender, or religion or which apply laws, regulations, rules, or penalties differently based on such characteristics. Conversely, does it restore or protect the principle of equal protection under the law?

10. Does it directly or indirectly create or increase penalties for victimless crimes or non-restorative penalties for nonviolent crimes?

Conversely, does it eliminate or decrease penalties for victimless crimes or non-restorative penalties for non-violent crimes?

11. Does it violate the spirit or the letter of either the United States Constitution or the Idaho Constitution?

Examples include restrictions on speech, public assembly, the press, privacy, private property, or firearms. Conversely, does it restore or uphold the protections guaranteed in the US Constitution or the Idaho Constitution?

12. Does it violate the principles of federalism by increasing federal authority, yielding to federal blandishments, or incorporating changeable federal laws into Idaho statutes or rules?

Examples include citing federal code without noting as it is written on a certain date, using state resources to enforce federal law, and refusing to support and uphold the Tenth Amendment. Conversely, does it restore or uphold the principles of federalism?

EDUCATION INDEX RATING METRIC

K-12 Metrics

- 1. Does the bill expand the existing government monopoly on education and shrink family and student choice or agency? (-)**
Conversely, does the bill expand the ability for families and students to choose the educational options that best meet their needs free of government intervention or coercion? (+)
- 2. Does the bill finance education based on the student rather than the institution? (+)**
Conversely, does the bill finance education based on an institution or system? (-)
- 3. Does the bill allow schools to be more flexible, improve feedback mechanisms, and decentralize decisions to the family or individual level? (+)**
Conversely, does the bill add to the existing education bureaucracy? (-)
- 4. Does the bill decrease barriers to entry for teachers and other education professionals or services, thus incentivizing entrepreneurship and increasing the supply of options for education services in the marketplace? (+)**
Conversely, does the bill create barriers to entry into the education marketplace? (-)
- 5. Does the bill create more transparency or accountability in public education institutions? (+)**
Conversely, does the bill reduce transparency and accountability in such institutions? (-)
- 6. Does the bill reinforce the idea of equal treatment under the law, merit, individual responsibility, personal agency, and expectations of academic excellence? (+)**
Conversely, does the bill allow for any type of discrimination against, or grant preferential treatment to, any individual or group for any purpose on the basis of race, sex, color, economic class, ethnicity, national origin, geographic area, legacy status, or other identity group? (-)
- 7. Does the bill protect freedom of speech in teaching or learning? (+)**
Conversely, does the bill restrict freedom of speech in teaching or learning? (-)

Higher Education Metrics

1. **Does the bill reduce or eliminate layers of bureaucracy, allowing universities to be more flexible, improve feedback mechanisms, and decentralize decisions to the individual level? (+)**

Conversely, does the bill create or increase layers of bureaucracy? (-)

2. **Does the bill protect free speech and academic freedom in research, teaching, and learning for the purpose of the advancement of truth and the pursuit of knowledge? (+)**

Conversely, does the bill restrict free speech or academic freedom? (-)

3. **Does the bill increase transparency or accountability in public education institutions? (+)**

Conversely, does the bill decrease transparency and accountability in public education institutions? (-)

4. **Does the bill reinforce the idea of equal treatment under the law, merit, individual responsibility, personal agency, and expectations of academic excellence? (+)**

Conversely, does the bill allow for any type of discrimination against, or grant preferential treatment to, any individual or group for any purpose on the basis of race, sex, color, economic class, ethnicity, national origin, geographic area, legacy status, or other identity group? (-)

5. **Does the bill remove barriers to entry, thus incentivizing entrepreneurship and increasing the supply side of education services in the marketplace? (+)**

Conversely, does the bill create or increase barriers to entry? (-)

SPENDING INDEX RATING METRIC

Among the issues we look at in drawing a conclusion about a budget:

- ▶ Does the agency requesting these funds serve a proper role of government?
- ▶ Has wasteful or duplicative spending been identified within the agency, and if so, has that spending been eliminated or corrected?
- ▶ Does the budget examine existing spending to look for opportunities to contain spending, e.g., through a base reduction?
- ▶ If there is a maintenance budget, is that maintenance budget appropriate?
- ▶ Are the line items appropriate in type and size, and are they absolutely necessary for serving the public?
- ▶ Does the budget contemplate the addition of new employees or programs?
- ▶ Does the appropriation increase dependency on the federal government?

IFF analyses are intended to provide lawmakers and constituents with a frame of reference for conservative budgeting by summarizing whether appropriation measures contain items that are sincerely objectionable or supportable.

FREEDOM INDEX RATED LEGISLATION

BILL DESCRIPTION

RATING

House Bill 436 reduces Idaho's personal and corporate income tax rates and also provides for a one-time tax rebate check.	1
House Bill 439 makes the law uniform regarding when voters can change their affiliation status.	1
House Bill 441 authorizes county clerks to send authorized designees to help residents of nursing or assisted living facilities complete their absentee ballot.	-3
House Bill 442 prevents local governments from regulating deposits required or fees levied for leasing private residential property.	1
House Bill 443 sets up a fund to facilitate the state spending many millions of dollars to move government school employees onto the state insurance plan.	-3
House Bill 444 extends by one year the sunset date for the coronavirus immunity bill passed during the 2020 Special Legislative Session.	0
House Bill 446 would make it legal for a physician or other health professional to prescribe a nasal spray derived from marijuana, once it is approved by the FDA.	0
House Bill 450 extends the 2021 base tax rate for unemployment insurance for another two years.	1
House Bill 454 amends Idaho Code to incorporate federal statutes by reference, including future amendments to those statutes.	-1
House Bill 455 restructures and simplifies certain agricultural fees in a manner likely to reduce fees for affected industries.	1
House Bill 456 reduces some boating fees while increasing others.	1
House Bill 464 - Worker's Compensation for Injuries Related to Mandatory COVID-19 Vaccinations	0
House Bill 466 would set up a fund to make it possible for the state to give \$5 million to confined animal feeding operations in the name of encouraging them to implement environmental improvement programs.	-3
House Bill 468 would make a first violation of rules promulgated by the state board of land commissioners an infraction subject to fines.	-1
House Bill 471 expands the definition of what is considered a short-term rental in Idaho.	0
House Bill 474 would require county officials to secure voter approval if they wish to sign a lease for a courthouse or jail that exceeds five years.	1
House Bill 475 would repeal an unconstitutional statute that says it is illegal for a group to "parade in public with firearms in any city or town of this state."	1
House Bill 481 would increase the number of homes eligible for the circuit breaker program, which spends general fund dollars to reduce some homeowners' property taxes, by raising a statutory limit.	-1
House Bill 483 would define and ban "conversion therapy" for minors.	-2
House Bill 499 - Granting police officer membership to emergency communications officers for retirement purposes	-1
House Bill 500 - Elimination of fees for children involved in the juvenile justice system	0
House Bill 503 would exempt nonprofit organizations and their volunteers from electrical, plumbing, and HVAC licensure requirements when they construct single-family residences.	1
House Bill 504 would massively expand a redistributive program to reimburse government employees for educational expenses.	-5
House Bill 507 - To permit the use of lighted arrow nocks and mechanical broad heads when archery hunting	1
House Bill 509 would increase the grocery tax credit by \$20.	0
House Bill 510 would allow more taxpayers to take advantage of federal income tax deductions for state and local taxes paid by an "affected business entity."	1
House Bill 512 - To prevent bond elections from recurring within 11 months of their failure in the same taxing district	1
House Bill 513 would require businesses to accept cash as a method of payment for in-person retail transactions.	0
House Bill 514 would prevent the state or its local political subdivisions from mandating mask-wearing for health purposes.	4
House Bill 518 would remove the requirement that makes worker's compensation settlements first obtain the permission of the state the Industrial Commission. It would allow such a requirement to stay in place for settlements involving minors or legally incompetent persons.	1
House Bill 522 would allow the state to take money that is sitting idle in its treasury and invest it in physical gold and silver.	1
House Bill 526 would allow for the reinstatement of privileges, under certain circumstances, for commercial drivers with "lifetime disqualification" offenses, after 10 have elapsed.	1
House Bill 528 would reduce some restrictions on the size and use of personal delivery devices.	1
House Bill 531 would require the state or local governments to receive approval from the Idaho Historical Society before permanently removing or relocating historical monuments or memorials.	1
House Bill 535 would tell the state treasurer to provide "financial education" to increase "financial literacy and preparedness for individual retirement."	-1
House Bill 543 would increase the threshold for grand theft from \$1,000 to \$2,500.	-1
House Bill 546 - Establishing the Idaho Energy Conservation Code	1
House Bill 547 would make it a crime for someone other than election officials, mail carriers, nationwide parcel delivery businesses, family members, and household members to convey someone else's ballot.	0
House Bill 548 would create a statewide database of all homestead exemptions claimed in Idaho.	-2
House Bill 549 - Elector identification, residency, and citizenship verification	2
House Bill 557 would impose additional regulations on lenders.	-1
House Bill 559 would set up a fund through which the state will spend taxpayer dollars to subsidize or encourage confined animal feeding operations to implement environmental improvement programs.	-3
House Bill 561 would expand the scope of the state's Emergency Medical Fund III.	-1
House Bill 564 would facilitate the use of a new statewide database to track the homestead exemptions claimed by Idahoans.	-1
House Bill 568 increases registration fees for boaters, snowmobilers, winter recreationalists, and off-highway vehicle drivers.	-4
House Bill 572 would increase direct financial support for the Idaho wing of civil air patrol by \$50,000.	-1
House Bill 575 would require county officials to secure voter approval if they wish to sign a lease for a courthouse or jail that exceeds five years.	1
House Bill 577 would increase the legal hurdle an employer must overcome if it wants to require its workers to obtain a coronavirus vaccine.	1
House Bill 578 would hold employers liable for injuries or damages when it requires an employee to receive a vaccine, it denies the employee's request for an exemption, and the employee then suffers injury or harm from the vaccine.	1
House Bill 579 would protect an employee's personal medical information in some circumstances, while creating numerous exceptions.	1
House Bill 581 would prevent, with some exceptions, employers from requiring employees to provide proof of vaccination or to reveal their vaccination status.	1
House Bill 582 would exempt nonprofit organizations and their volunteers from electrical, plumbing, and HVAC licensure requirements when they construct single-family residences.	1
House Bill 585 would increase fees on all recreational motorized vessels not titled in Idaho by a projected \$1 million annually.	-1
House Bill 586 would decrease some violations of fish and game rules from a misdemeanor to an infraction.	1
House Bill 587 would change the qualifications expected of division administrators within the Idaho Department of Lands and direct the governor to appoint an ombudsman who would be granted significant power.	-1
House Bill 588 would authorize differential hazard pay of up to 25% of normal pay for wildland firefighters.	-1
House Bill 589 - Granting rule of 80 PERSI eligibility for juvenile corrections staff	-1
House Bill 590 would remove the requirement that all worker's compensation settlements first obtain the permission of the Idaho Industrial Commission. Such a requirement would stay in place for certain settlements.	1
House Bill 591 would reduce the governor's role in appointing the attorney who serves on the Industrial Commission by giving the Judicial Council a major role.	-1
House Bill 592 would grow government by creating an Idaho Workforce Housing Advisory Commission and establishing an Idaho Workforce Housing Fund.	-5

BILL DESCRIPTION

RATING

House Bill 595 would allow the state to issue employees larger bonuses and make it easier to increase employee compensation.	-1
House Bill 597 would allow the state to revoke a driver's license over an unpaid traffic infraction fine.	-1
House Bill 599 would effectively suspend the principle of "innocent until proven guilty" in an attempt to deter suspected child abductors.	-3
House Bill 600 would make some records related to the selection of judicial appointments public and would lessen the possibility of "stacking" the list of nominees by the Judicial Council.	1
House Bill 601 would require residential care and assisted living facilities to allow their residents to receive in-person visits.	1
House Bill 604 would prevent, with some exceptions, the government from requiring that a person submit proof of vaccination to receive government services, enter a government venue, or be employed by government.	1
House Bill 605 would add additional regulations to the existing requirement for vehicle dealers to receive "continuing education."	-1
House Bill 607 would allow the Idaho lottery to participate in international lottery games, including those involving the U.K. and Australia.	-1
House Bill 612 would allow a state licensing authority to consider and grant a request for expunging disciplinary actions previously imposed on someone's occupational license.	1
House Bill 613 would protect medical professionals from being denied a license simply because of their coronavirus vaccination status or what treatments they recommend for a coronavirus.	2
House Bill 616 would prevent a government agency from imposing any filing or reporting requirements on a private foundation beyond the requirements of Idaho code.	1
House Bill 617 would impose a host of new regulations on property owners who seek renters.	-3
House Bill 622 would allow a judge in a divorce case to approve an unequal distribution of assets based on unproven accusations.	-2
House Bill 623 would make it legal for a process server to trespass on private property.	-1
House Bill 624 would double the advanced warning a property owner is required to provide a renter about a forthcoming rent increase.	-1
House Bill 625 would criminalize sending "unsolicited sexual material" to another adult.	-2
House Bill 629 establishes the Office of Administrative Hearings to oversee disputes involving state regulations.	-1
House Bill 631 would prevent the state or its local political subdivisions from mandating mask-wearing for health purposes.	4
House Bill 632 would prevent medical providers from discriminating against people who have refused a coronavirus vaccine or meet one of several other specified conditions.	1
House Bill 636 gives property owners the right to have accessory dwelling units ("granny flats" or "in-law apartments") on their property and voids any local regulations and ordinances that ban them.	1
House Bill 639 would qualify parents and legal guardians to provide Class D driver's education to their children.	2
House Bill 640 would involve the Idaho Transportation Department in the business of installing broadband infrastructure.	-1
House Bill 641 allows chiropractic veterinary allied health professionals to market their services, and repeals restrictions on how they provide services at the direction of a veterinarian.	1
House Bill 643 exempts landowners from county and local regulations that restrict their ability to divide their land under certain circumstances.	1
House Bill 646 would allow individuals to produce mead, cider, or other fermented beverages for their own use, without fear of legal penalties.	1
House Bill 647 would clarify that personhood and the rights it entails are reserved exclusively to human beings. House Bill 647 would clarify that personhood and the rights it entails are reserved exclusively to human beings.	1
House Bill 648 would require local taxing districts to dedicate 50% of any new year-over-year increase they receive in revenue sharing from the sales tax to property tax relief.	1
House Bill 658 would conceal the identities of individuals and companies involved in executions and prevent licensing boards from disciplining licensees involved in executions.	-1
House Bill 659 would make the State Board of Health and Welfare's list of deceased Idahoans public so it can be checked against the voter rolls.	1
House Bill 662 would require businesses to accept cash as a method of payment for most in-person retail transactions.	0
House Bill 663 would allow counties to create special property tax carve outs for housing developers. House Bill 663 would allow counties to create special property tax carve outs for housing developers.	-1
House Bill 664 would impose fingerprint-based background checks on audiologists and speech-language pathologists. The bill would also implement the "Audiology and Speech-language Pathology Interstate Compact."	-2
House Bill 666 would prohibit schools, colleges, universities, museums, and public libraries from disseminating potentially offensive material to minors.	0
House Bill 668 would help protect the rights of residential care and assisted living facility residents to receive in-person visits.	1
House Bill 670 would increase legislative oversight over federal unemployment insurance programs.	1
House Bill 672 would decrease some violations of fish and game rules from a misdemeanor to an infraction.	1
House Bill 674 would require that the relevant state or county office reimburse the legal expenses incurred by anyone who is prosecuted for homicide when a judge or jury determines that the person acted in self-defense and is therefore not guilty.	2
House Bill 675 would protect children from unnecessary, life-altering medical procedures by prohibiting medical providers from performing sex reassignment surgery on minors or prescribing puberty blockers to them.	2
House Bill 676 would clarify and strengthen Idaho's preemption law on firearms, which prohibits most local regulations.	2
House Bill 677 would clarify that it is unconstitutional for a state other than Idaho to tax an Idaho business for conducting sales or other business within the state of Idaho, with a nonresident customer who is physically present within Idaho.	1
House Bill 678 would create a special tax carve out for companies that expand semiconductor production in Idaho.	-2
House Bill 683 would qualify parents and legal guardians to provide Class D driver's education to their children.	2
House Bill 690 would use general fund dollars to offset property taxes without any corresponding cuts in local spending.	-1
House Bill 692 - Elector identification, residency, and citizenship verification	2
House Bill 693 would prohibit the use of drop-off boxes or similar drop-off locations to collect absentee ballots.	1
House Bill 694 would make some elements of the State Board of Health and Welfare's list of deceased Idahoans public so it can be checked against the voter rolls.	1
House Bill 698 declares that employees required to take the COVID-19 vaccine by their employer may claim compensation for any injuries they sustain from it.	0
House Bill 701 would grow government by creating an Idaho Workforce Housing Fund.	-5
House Bill 704 would provide notification to certain government officials regarding refugee resettlement.	1
House Bill 705 would clarify that firearm rights may not be abridged during declared extreme emergencies.	1
House Bill 706 amends Idaho Code to allow consumers to opt out of using smart meters to measure their utility usage.	0
House Bill 708 would place some limits on when the state government can require proof of a coronavirus vaccination.	0
House Bill 709 would direct that 5.75% of the sales tax collected on online purchases from out-of-state businesses be used for property tax relief.	1
House Bill 713 would allow more taxpayers to take advantage of federal income tax deductions for state and local taxes paid by an "affected business entity."	1
House Bill 719 would increase the legal hurdle an employer must overcome if it wants to require its workers to obtain a coronavirus vaccine.	1
House Bill 720 would clarify that personhood and the rights it entails are reserved exclusively to human beings.	1
House Bill 727 would establish a federalism procedure through which the Idaho Legislature could determine the constitutionality of federal actions.	1
House Bill 730 would impose new regulations on property owners who are seeking renters.	-3
House Bill 735 would move the responsibility for indigent public defense from the county to the state and reduce property taxes accordingly.	0
House Bill 740 would provide notification to certain government officials regarding refugee resettlement.	1
House Bill 745 requires electors to present valid identification and proof of United States citizenship when voting at the polls; it also establishes the election integrity fund.	2
House Bill 756 creates a new chapter, chapter 17, under Title 56 of Idaho Code to preserve patient rights and grant mitigation authority to the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare during crisis standards of care.	-1
House Bill 760 would allow and regulate interstate mental and behavioral telehealth services.	1
House Bill 761 requires electors to present valid identification and proof of United States citizenship when voting at the polls; it also establishes the election integrity fund.	2
House Bill 762 would define "natural hair braiding" and exempt those who offer this service from the requirement to obtain a cosmetology license.	1
House Bill 775 would provide generalized notifications, after the fact, to certain government officials about refugee resettlement.	1
House Bill 778 would make changes and clarifications to the "Idaho patient act" (House Bill 515, 2020). House Bill 778 would make changes and clarifications to the "Idaho patient act" (House Bill 515, 2020).	-1

BILL DESCRIPTION

RATING

House Bill 780 adds regulations necessitating permits for psychological service extenders and repeals language limiting regulations on residents in psychology.	-2
House Bill 782 would make public some records related to selecting judges and would lessen the possibility of "stacking" the list of nominees by the Judicial Council. House Bill 782 would make public some records related to selecting judges and would lessen the possibility of "stacking" the list of nominees by the Judicial Council.	2
House Concurrent Resolution 29 would instruct government entities to accept a series of claims regarding psychological issues and to implement related "interventions and practices" in Idaho.	-1
House Concurrent Resolution 40 formally ends the Governor's COVID-19 emergency order first implemented on March 13, 2020.	3
Senate Bill 1233 would make it easier for the Division of Occupational and Professional Licenses and other boards and commissions to share information with each other. This would compromise the privacy of license holders and applicants.	0
Senate Bill 1239 would require the Legislature to adjourn by the last Friday in March; it provides for certain exceptions.	-1
Senate Bill 1241 would increase the number of homes eligible for the circuit breaker program, which spends general fund dollars to reduce some homeowners' property taxes, by raising a statutory limit.	-1
Senate Bill 1250 – To designate custodians for the management of public records requests	-1
Senate Bill 1251 would preserve the property rights of people or businesses that hold permits or private rights on federal land should the state land board acquire the land upon which they hold those permits or rights.	1
Senate Bill 1252 would ensure that under Idaho law, individuals or businesses could seek compensation if someone violates their grazing preference rights.	1
Senate Bill 1254 would remove the requirement for vehicle emissions testing in the Treasure Valley and remove statutory language regarding the Treasure Valley Air Quality Council.	2
Senate Bill 1257 would change the designation of the Southwest Idaho Treatment Center in order to make it easier for it to receive federal money.	-1
Senate Bill 1259 would increase the number of homeowners eligible for the circuit breaker program, which spends general fund dollars to reduce some homeowners' property taxes.	-1
Senate Bill 1260 would require health benefit plans to pay for a 6-month supply of contraceptives at one time.	-2
Senate Bill 1261 would force internet-device manufacturers to include and automatically activate content filters, limiting access to adult content.	-5
Senate Bill 1262 would clarify that firearm rights may not be abridged during declared disaster emergencies.	1
Senate Bill 1263 would, under certain circumstances, allow homeowners associations to impose fines on homeowners without first having to give them notice.	-1
Senate Bill 1264 would vastly expand the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality's Voluntary Cleanup Program to remediate hazardous or contaminated property.	-3
Senate Bill 1267 would clarify that privately owned, noncommercial vehicles do not have to stop at ports of entry or checking stations.	1
Senate Bill 1268 – To provide no-fee identification cards to the homeless	-1
Senate Bill 1269 would impose new regulations on vehicle insurance providers regarding "underinsured motor vehicle coverage."	-2
Senate Bill 1274 would direct the Secretary of State to order a postelection audit of certain election results after a general or primary election.	2
Senate Bill 1279 would allow county sheriffs to hire temporary employees and private security services to guard county jails, transport inmates, and guard prisoners in hospitals and other medical facilities.	1
Senate Bill 1281 would impose new regulations on vehicle insurance providers for a type of insurance known as "underinsured motor vehicle coverage."	-1
Senate Bill 1283 – Ongoing supplemental Medicaid reimbursement for ambulance services	-1
Senate Bill 1284 would prohibit adults aged 18-20 from purchasing and using tobacco products.	-4
Senate Bill 1285 would prevent local governments from imposing regulations or taxes on the sale of tobacco products or vaping supplies.	1
Senate Bill 1286 – Regulations for psychological service extenders	-2
Senate Bill 1287 would force taxpayers to subsidize the educational expenses of nurses who work in specific rural areas.	-3
Senate Bill 1293 would impose new regulations on companies that provide credit and debit card processing services.	-1
Senate Bill 1294 would impose new regulations on companies that provide sick leave to their employees.	-1
Senate Bill 1297 would make it easier for the Division of Occupational and Professional Licenses and other boards and commissions to share personal information about applicants among themselves.	0
Senate Bill 1298 would impose new regulations on sellers who provide subscription goods or services to consumers.	-1
Senate Bill 1300 would make it illegal to offer or sell "temporary health care services" during declared emergencies at prices arbitrarily determined by government to be "exorbitant or excessive."	-1
Currently, an urban renewal district receives 100% of the revenue generated by the incremental increase of the assessed value of property within the district. Senate Bill 1303 would reduce that number to 95% for newly created urban renewal districts.	1
Senate Bill 1306 would allow certain specially trained chiropractors to return an athlete in youth sports to play after recovering from a concussion.	1
Senate Bill 1307 would remove the requirement for front license plates for most vehicles in Idaho.	2
Senate Bill 1308 would change the minimum age for employees who may serve alcohol on the job by lowering it from 19 to 17.	1
Senate Bill 1312 would make it illegal to have a barbed wire fence in disrepair, and it would revise penalties for related offenses.	-2
Senate Bill 1321 would add to the list of individuals against whom an assault or battery carries an enhanced penalty.	-1
Senate Bill 1330 creates a new Title 54, Chapter 59, Idaho Code to regulate the licensure and registration of naturopathic physicians.	-1
Senate Bill 1336 would allow hospitals and other health care facilities to deny patients access to visitors except for a single designated "essential caregiver."	-1
Senate Bill 1339 amends language from the Public Records Act to designate the Legislative Services Office as the custodian of public records requests for the Idaho Legislature.	-1
Senate Bill 1344 would force taxpayers to subsidize the educational expenses of veterinarians who work in specific rural areas.	-3
Senate Bill 1345 makes it illegal to have a barbed wire fence in disrepair and revises penalties for related offenses.	-2
Senate Bill 1346 imposes limits on the fees medical providers may charge patients who request their medical records.	-1
Senate Bill 1350 would increase assessments on private hospitals, in order to further subsidize Medicaid.	-1
Senate Bill 1353 would allow hospitals and other health care facilities to deny patients access to visitors except for a single designated "essential caregiver."	0
Senate Bill 1362 would reduce the interest rate counties could charge property owners who pay their taxes late.	1
Senate Bill 1367 would impose more onerous and frequent reporting requirements on political candidates and other entities who communicate on political issues.	-4
Senate Bill 1368 would remove subjective standards for occupational licensing relating to an applicant's moral character.	1
Senate Bill 1375 makes several changes to Section 34 of Idaho Code about verifying voters, their residence and their citizenship, all in the interest of election integrity.	3
Senate Bill 1376 would criminalize ballot harvesting in a manner that may well have unintended repercussions.	0
Senate Bill 1378 would create a statewide alert system known as the "Endangered Missing Person Alert" that will cost more than \$1.3 million.	-2
Senate Bill 1379 would allow political subdivisions of the state to spend more money on property or services without going through the normal procurement process.	-1
Senate Bill 1380 would force taxpayers to subsidize the educational expenses of veterinarians who work in specific rural areas.	-3
Senate Bill 1381 would prohibit public and private entities from imposing coronavirus vaccine mandates in some situations while giving the federal government unlimited authority to override the prohibitions.	0
Senate Bill 1382 would make some records in the judicial appointment process public but make others confidential; it would also lessen the possibility of "stacking" the list of nominees by the Judicial Council.	-1
Senate Bill 1383 would create new city- and county-level bureaucracy to sell highly restricted liquor licenses.	-5
Senate Bill 1397 would limit the use of temporary administrative rules that bypass the normal requirements for public input and reduce legislative oversight.	1
Senate Bill 1405 would instruct public entities engaging in investment activities to act as prudent investors, and not to prioritize "environmental, social, or governance" characteristics.	0

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