

THE WYOMING LIBERTY AND ACCOUNTABILITY KEY

The legal basis for reclaiming freedom from all “lockdown” edicts and holding the perps accountable.

1. [The Wyoming Constitution](#) is the supreme law of the state, per the People's declaration of sovereignty in Section 4 of that Constitution, its Preamble, and the fundamental principles of law:

Sec. 1. Power inherent in the people. All power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness; for the advancement of these ends they have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish the government in such manner as they may think proper.

Preamble: We, the people of the State of Wyoming, grateful to God for our civil, political and religious liberties, and desiring to secure them to ourselves and perpetuate them to our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution.

2. Disharmony with the Constitution invalidates any purported act, pronouncement, edict, decree, order or law of any state officer(s) or agent(s):

The General rule is that an unconstitutional statute, though having the form and name of law is in reality no law, but is wholly void, and ineffective for any purpose; since unconstitutionality dates from the time of it's enactment and not merely from the date of the decision so branding it. An unconstitutional law, in legal contemplation, is as inoperative as if it had never been passed. Such a statute leaves the question that it purports to settle just as it would be had the statute not been enacted.

No repeal of an enactment is necessary, since an unconstitutional law is void. The general principles follow that it imposes no duties, confers no rights, creates no office, bestows no power or authority on anyone, affords no protection, and justifies no acts performed under it.

16 Am Jur 2d, Sec 256

3. Wyoming's Constitution vests law-making (legislative) power-- that is, the power to impose enforceable requirements or prohibitions-- exclusively in the legislature, in Article 3, Section 1:

Sec. 1. Composition and name of legislature. The legislative power shall be vested in a senate and house of representatives, which shall be designated “the legislature of the State of Wyoming.”

...and prohibits the exercise of that power by any other person or persons in Article 2, Section 1, except as expressly permitted in the Constitution (emphasis added):

Sec. 1. Powers of government divided into three departments. The powers of the government of this state are divided into three distinct departments: The legislative, executive and judicial, and **no person or collection of persons charged with the exercise of powers properly be-longing to one of these departments shall exercise any powers properly belonging to either of the others**, except as in this constitution expressly directed or permitted.

4. While the exercise of legislative power by the People through Initiative and Referendum is provided for in Article 3, Section 52, diligent search reveals no provision of the Wyoming Constitution expressly (or even implicitly) directing or permitting the exercise by the executive of what would normally be a power belonging to the legislature

5. Diligent search reveals that the only appearance of the term “emergency” in Wyoming's Constitution is as follows in Section 7 of Article 3:

The governor by proclamation may also, in times of war or grave emergency by law defined, temporarily convene the legislature at a place or places other than the seat of government.

No further special authorities or exceptions to the foregoing provisions, limitations and prohibitions can be found.

6. In law, "substance" always rules over "form". The devising and issuing of commands to the general public, disobedience of which can be punished by the state apparatus in any way whatsoever, is the making of laws, even if the products are called "executive orders". Executive branch officials are prohibited from such legislating, except as expressly authorized in the Constitutions to which they have sworn fidelity.

Any basis-- even an enactment of the legislature itself-- on which the governor (or any executive branch agency or official) claims the power to devise, issue and enforce commands directed at any or all of the general public-- whether such commands are labeled as "Executive Orders" or otherwise-- is manifestly unconstitutional and void, per the foregoing simple and straightforward legal facts. The governor and all other executive branch officials are prohibited from being given, having, or exercising any such power.

No commands so devised and issued can be lawfully enforced by anyone. No commands so devised and issued can be lawfully upheld by any court to which the foregoing points of law are presented.*

*NOTE: The author has carefully examined [the Wyoming Constitution](#) and made a serious effort to ensure accuracy in producing this document. Section language quoted above is taken verbatim from the Constitutional text at the preceding link.

However, the author leaves sole responsibility for acting in harmony with the reasoning and conclusions presented above to each person who chooses to so act. In other words, the conclusions on which you act must be your own.