Passed by the Republican State Central Committee on May 4, 2019

WYOMING RESOLUTIONS CALLING UPON THE REPUBLIC TO AUDIT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE U. S. CONSTITUTION

WHEREAS, the Wyoming Constitution unequivocally asserts in Article 1, Section 1, “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.” Furthermore, Article 1, Section 37 of the Wyoming Constitution recognizes the United States Constitution as the supreme law of the land; moreover, the Constitution for the United States is a compact and the States are the principle stakeholders in this compact; consequently, ALL public servants of Wyoming who have taken the Oath of Office to “support, protect, and obey” the Constitution are responsible for maintaining the general government within its respective limits.  The State Legislators, as the legal sovereigns of the State as well as sovereigns over all things not delegated in the Constitution, are duty bound to interpose when the Constitution is being violated.

WHEREAS, the United States Constitution is an enumerated Constitution and not a general Constitution where the former delegates limited and defined roles, responsibilities and powers for the general government and the latter would have delegated unlimited and ambiguous powers.  None of the States in the Republic, especially Wyoming and the original thirteen, acquiesced to an unlimited general government; and

WHEREAS, during the Virginia Ratification Debates on the Constitution James Madison provided clear and succinct testimony on the 6th of June 1788, affirming and defining the limits of the general government jurisdiction as: “the powers of the federal government are enumerated; it can only operate in certain cases; it has legislative powers on defined and limited objects, beyond which it cannot extend its jurisdiction” and in the same debates, on the 20th of June 1788, John Marshall testified and defined the jurisdiction of the Federal court and Supreme Court as: “If they were to make a law not warranted by any of the powers enumerated, it would be considered by the judges as an infringement of the Constitution which they are to guard. They would not consider such a law as coming under their jurisdiction. They would declare it void.” Consequently, the general government and the federal courts jurisdiction are constrained to only the specific enumerated powers delegated; that if any new role, responsibility, or power to extend jurisdiction for the general government is to be created then that role, responsibility or power must be preceded by the Article V amendment process as agreed to in the ratification debates. This is the only agreed upon methodology and was adhered to by all parties for the first three decades; therefore, all jurisdictions must be challenged and proven within the Constitution of the United States to rectify all usurpations by any means and branches of the general government.   All powers and matters that are not delegated to the general government in congruence to the Ninth and Tenth Amendments are reserved to the people and the States independently and collectively.

WHEREAS, the Constitution being a compact among the States in the Union all the testimonies that clarified, explained, and defined the meaning of the Constitution during each States’ Ratification Debates of the U. S. Constitution are legally binding definitions of the Constitution for the United States as an inherent condition of contract law; and,

WHEREAS, each State acceded to the compact titled “The Constitution for the united States of America” as a State, and is an integral party, its co-States forming, as to itself, the other party and that in congruence with Article IV, Section 3 that “New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.”  These new States were expected to enter the Union with equal powers, equal footing, and equal sovereignty. To date there has been no amendment to alter the admission standards for new States joining the union, which degrades a new States’ sovereignty, nor was there any testimony or evidence provided in any of the State’s Ratification Debates of the Constitution that indicated any allowance for any new State to enter into the Union on any other footing than as equal independent sovereigns; and,

WHEREAS, that the State of Wyoming and many other States who entered into the Union on unequal footing because of unconstitutional laws, regulations and statues established by the general government creating federally managed land areas for any purpose that is not enumerated within the Constitution; thus, these lands must be immediately restored as State property and that all unconstitutional deeds, rights, and treaties entered into by the general government are void and of no force; and,

WHEREAS, Congress attempted three times to create the foundation for a Department of Transportation and that James Madison on March 3rd 1817 vetoed the “Internal Improvements Bill,” James Monroe on May 4th 1822 vetoed the “act for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road,” and Andrew Jackson on May 27th 1830 vetoed “Funding of Infrastructure Development;” that all three Presidents asserted that if Congress wished to create a new role, responsibility or power to create a foundation for the Department of Transportation that they would have to amend the Constitution first; consequently, the scope of the general government is strictly limited to enumerated roles, responsibilities and powers within the U. S. Constitution, and constitutionally ratified treaties, and amendments; however, the following Executive Departments are exercising roles, responsibilities, and powers that have not been formally delegated to the general government by the States via an Article V Amendment:  Interior, Justice, Agriculture, Commerce, Labor, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, Transportation, Energy, Education, and Homeland Security, along with a plethora of agencies and offices; and,

WHEREAS, no allowance or admission of case law and precedence were provided during the disparate Ratification Debates of the Constitution and that each and all of these debates were harmonious in defining the Constitution’s meaning and intent, that no contrary evidence was provided from all parties that testified in favor of the ratification of the Constitution; consequently, each description, elucidation, and definition provided during these debates are legally binding appendages to the Constitution; therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED that the State of Wyoming lead the Republic in establishing an audit of the general government based upon the Constitution for the United States; and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Legislators of the State of Wyoming review all roles, responsibilities and powers being exercised by the general government within the State of Wyoming to confirm that they were properly delegated to the general government by the States through the Constitutional Compact or by adhering to the Article Five process; (See the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions of 1798) and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the State of Wyoming call upon all States in the Republic to participate in the audit process as The Constitutional Republic to enforce the Constitution and to restore the Constitutional Republic; and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that once a sufficient number of States have called for Republic Review and the roles, responsibilities and powers have been reviewed and those which do not pass the test of the Constitution have been identified, the States call for Congress in Directive Resolutions to Dismantle or schedule the Decommissioning of these roles, responsibilities and powers or go through the Article V amendment process to have them properly presented to the States for their ratification or dismissal; and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Legislators of the State of Wyoming must also audit all assertions and assumptions beyond the establishment of the general government whether by ruling, act, law, regulation, statue, or order that is contrary to these descriptions, elucidations, and definitions and that they be identified as strict violations to the compact and that these rulings, acts, laws, regulations, statues, or orders be reversed or nullified and of no force.