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U.S. National Debt Per Household as of July 16, 2026

Why do these votes matter?

1. Wyoming-Ireland Trade Commission

SF126 would have created a Wyoming-Ireland Trade Commission to promote business, trade, investment, academic exchanges, infrastructure investment, and other economic activities. The commission would have had nine members, including state legislators and representatives from Wyoming business, education, economic-development, or Irish-American groups.

The Wyoming State Senate passed SF126 on February 20, 2026 by a vote of 24 to 7. We have assigned pluses to the nays because this trade commission between Wyoming and Ireland undermines sovereignty. This serves as a sub-federal forum for globalists to push for a supra-national "free trade" agreement between the United States and the European Union. "Free trade" necessitates "open borders," which is why Article I of the U.S. Constitution gives Congress the power to "regulate Commerce with foreign Nations" and specifies that "No State shall, without the Consent of Congress ... enter into any Agreement or Compact with ... a foreign Power."

2. Con-Con

SJ5 would apply to Congress under Article V of the U.S. Constitution to call a convention for proposing constitutional amendments. It claims to seek amendments that would "impose fiscal restraints on the federal government, limit the power and jurisdiction of the federal government and limit the terms of office for federal officials and members of Congress."

The Wyoming State Senate passed SJ5 on February 24, 2026 by a vote of 19 to 12. We have assigned pluses to the nays because efforts to call an Article V "convention of the states" must be resisted. A constitutional convention (Con-Con) would have the power to make major changes to the U.S. Constitution, or even completely rewrite it. Instead of failing to uphold their oath of office and risking the danger of a "runaway convention," which could act as a "trojan horse" to destroy many of the Constitution's limitations on government power, state legislators should act to immediately nullify all unconstitutional federal laws. Whenever the federal government assumes undelegated powers, in blatant violation of the 10th Amendment, nullification of such lawless acts is the proper remedy.

3. School-building Funding

HB105 provides major state funding for K-12 public-school buildings and facilities. The bill appropriates money for school construction, major maintenance, charter-school leases, school design projects, demolition projects, unexpected project costs, and school safety and security improvements such as security vestibules and vehicle barricades.

The Wyoming State Senate passed HB105 on February 26, 2026 by a vote of 25 to 4. We have assigned pluses to the nays because taxpayers should not be forced to fund costly school-construction, maintenance, and security projects for Wyoming's government-run education system. Such spending expands state control over education, increases the burden on taxpayers, and further entrenches a public-school monopoly that crowds out private and family-directed alternatives.

4. Human Heartbeat Act

HB126 prohibits abortions once a preborn child has a detectable fetal heartbeat, except in cases of medical emergency and other specified exceptions. It requires a heartbeat determination before an abortion, creates felony penalties for intentional violations, and requires professional-license revocation for convicted medical providers or pharmacists.

The Wyoming State Senate passed HB126 on March 4, 2026 by a vote of 27 to 4. We have assigned pluses to the ayes because Wyoming should continue to act to prohibit the practice of abortion entirely and secure the right to life for all persons. The right to life is the most fundamental, God-given, and unalienable right asserted in the Declaration of Independence and guaranteed by the 5th and 14th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution.

5. Public Unions

HB178 would prohibit public employers from using payroll deductions to collect union dues, fees, assessments, fines, contributions, or political payments on behalf of public-employee labor organizations or related political entities. It would also require public-employee unions to provide annual reports to members and the public showing membership numbers, revenues, spending, and political or lobbying expenditures.

The Wyoming State Senate passed HB178 on March 5, 2026 by a vote of 21 to 10. We have assigned pluses to the ayes because taxpayers should not be forced to subsidize the collection of union dues or political payments through government payroll systems. By ending taxpayer-administered payroll deductions for public-employee labor organizations and requiring greater financial transparency, this bill promotes accountability, protects workers from government-facilitated union influence, and helps ensure that public resources are not used to advance private or political interests.

6. Second Amendment Protection Act

SF101 would strengthen Wyoming's existing Second Amendment Protection Act by prohibiting state and local officials from enforcing certain federal gun-control laws, rules, or executive orders that violate the right to keep and bear arms. The bill would create civil and criminal penalties for officials who knowingly enforce those prohibited federal actions, while also adding certain exceptions.

The Wyoming State Senate failed to override the governor's veto of SF101 on March 11, 2026 by a vote of 12 to 18. We have assigned pluses to the ayes because the Second Amendment of the U.S. Constitution guarantees that the right of the American people "to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed." Whenever the federal government imposes unconstitutional acts, nullification of such acts, as reserved to the states under Article VI and the 10th Amendment, is the proper remedy.