

Why do these votes matter?

1. Medicaid Expansion

HB4 adds birthing-center services to the list of medical services covered under Wyoming Medicaid.

The Wyoming State House of Representatives passed HB4 on February 13, 2026 by a vote of 58 to 3. We have assigned pluses to the nays because neither healthcare nor social welfare is the legitimate object of government. Medicaid, as with many other "entitlement programs," discriminatorily and unjustly provides "eligible" low-income persons, who have little or no tax liability, with government funds at the expense of other hard-working citizens. Wyoming must reject the use of taxpayer dollars for this ever-expanding and unsustainable federal-state program that is not authorized under Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

2. State Sovereignty From National Guard

SF67 allows the governor to organize and maintain a Wyoming State Guard without first requiring the Wyoming National Guard to be called into federal service. It removes federal involvement from the State Guard's structure, places it more fully under the governor's authority, and allows the guard to be used for state defense, public peace, enforcing state law, responding to emergencies, suppressing riots or invasions, and other duties required by the governor.

The Wyoming State House of Representatives passed SF67 on March 2, 2026 by a vote of 54 to 6. We have assigned pluses to the ayes because a state defense force protects state sovereignty and helps Wyoming defend its citizens, enforce its laws, and respond to emergencies without depending on federally controlled forces. By placing the State Guard under state authority and removing federal involvement from its structure, the bill upholds Article I, Section 8, Clauses 15 and 16 of the U.S. Constitution and the 10th Amendment, and provides an important safeguard against unconstitutional federal overreach involving the National Guard.

3. 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 House of Representatives rejected SJ5 on March 3, 2026 by a vote of 21 to 28. 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.

4. University Research Funding

SF104 would have provided state funding for specified University of Wyoming research projects. It would have created a special account, required private matching funds, allowed fundraising, set conditions on how the money could be used, and directed how revenue from the research would be allocated.

The Wyoming State House of Representatives rejected SF104 on March 3, 2026 by a vote of 25 to 30. We have assigned pluses to the nays because education and research are not the proper role of government, and taxpayers should not be forced to fund university research projects they may not support. Such bills as this expand government spending, interfere with the free market, and shift costs that should be borne by private individuals, institutions, or voluntary donors onto taxpayers.

5. Protecting Pregnancy Centers

HB3 protects pro-life pregnancy centers from being singled out by state or local government entities because of their opposition to abortion. The bill prohibits Wyoming or its political subdivisions from adopting laws, rules, or policies that target these centers (e.g., via special oversight, regulation, or penalties) based on their pro-life viewpoint or services.

The Wyoming State House of Representatives passed HB3 on March 4, 2026 by a vote of 52 to 7. We have assigned pluses to the ayes because pro-life pregnancy centers help defend the God-given, unalienable right to life by offering alternatives to abortion, and state or local governments should not be allowed to target them for special regulation or penalties because of their pro-life viewpoint.

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 House of Representatives passed SF101 on March 5, 2026 by a vote of 40 to 21. 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.