

Members of the Connecticut General Assembly:

The United States Constitution is the supreme Law of the Land per Article VI Clause 2. All Federal and State officials in all three branches of government took an oath, per Article VI Clause 3, to support the U.S. Constitution. The U.S. Constitution cites only four circumstances which either the Federal Government or a State Government can declare an emergency. They are:

Insurrection - Article I Section 8 Clause 15

Invasion - Article I Section 8 Clause 15, Article I Section 10 Clause 3 and Article IV Section 4

Imminent danger of invasion - Article I Section 10 Clause 3

Domestic Violence - Article IV Section 4.

There is no provision which empowers the Federal Government or any State Government to declare a health emergency. Consequently, a health emergency cannot be declared on those levels of government. To do so is unconstitutional and illegal. Such acts operate under the color of law. The reason there is no power delegated to any government to regulate healthcare is that it is and always has been an unalienable Right reserved by the People for the people per Amendment X in the Bill of Rights. Government cannot deny or disparage powers that are retained by the People per Amendment IX.

American Jurisprudence is considered the leading legal encyclopedia in the United States. It is a compendium of Federal and State court decisions compiled into fundamental principles. The second edition volume sixteen is Constitutional Law. It too recognizes the principles established in the United States Constitution are, by default, established in all State Constitutions. To quote:

"The provisions of the United States Constitution must be given full force and effect throughout the Union because it is the supreme Law of the Land. Thus the Federal Constitution is in reality part of every State Constitution and maybe so regarded in determining the validity of legislative acts."

The Connecticut Constitution comports with those principles established by the United States Constitution as it also does not provide any explicit power to the State regulating healthcare. Any such action by the State, be it the Legislative, Executive or the Judicial branches, must act within the confines

of their expressly limited powers in the United States Constitution and the Connecticut Constitution. No act from any of those branches can supersede either Constitution whether it passes as legislation, is issued as a mandate or ruled upon by the judiciary. The State's actions to regulate health of the people, including but not limited to wearing masks, has been operating under the color of law because they have violated both Constitutions. It is incumbent the General Assembly to comply with the U.S. Constitution and the Connecticut Constitution by ending any unconstitutional health related mandates.

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