

**MASKS ARE NOT REQUIRED BY LAW AND GOVERNOR GREG ABBOT IS GUILTY OF TCCP ART. 304 OFFICIAL MISCONDUCT AND TEX. PEN. CODE 37.02 PERJURY OF HIS ART 1, SECTION 16 OATH OF OFFICE FOR FRAUDULENTLY ISSUING AN EXECUTIVE ORDER THAT EVERYONE IS REQUIRED TO WEAR A MASK IN VIOLATION OF THE SEPARATION OF POWERS DOCTRINE; TEXAS STATE CONSTITUTION, ARTICLE 2, SECTION 1; ARTICLE 3, SECTION 1, ARTICLE 4, SECTION 1; ARTICLE 5, SECTION 1.**

It is undisputed pursuant to Tex. Civ. Proc. Rule 92, that the Texas State Legislature has NEVER passed any laws requiring anyone to wear “**face masks**” in public and it is also undisputed that Governor Greg Abbot has no authority to make any “**Face Mask Wearing Laws**” on his own authority and therefore, Governor Greg Abbot is guilty of Tex. Crim. Proc. Art. 3.04 Official Misconduct, Tex. Penal Code § 32.21 Forgery, and Tex. Penal Code § 37.02 Perjury of his Oath of Office at article 1, section 16 of the Texas Constitution, for fraudulently issuing a Tex. Gov. Code § 418.012 Executive Order requiring everyone to wear a Face Mask in violation of the “**Separation of Powers Doctrine**”, Texas State Constitution, article 2, section 1; article 3, section 1; article 4, section 1; State v. Osloond, 60 Wash. App. 584, at 587, 805 P(2d) 263 (1991); State v. Blilie, 132 Wash.2d 484, 489, 939 P.2d 691 (1997); Carrick v. Locke, 125 Wash.2d 129, 134-35, 882 P.2d 173 (1994); State v. Moreno, 147 Wn.2d 500, 505, 58 P.3d 265 (2002); People v. The Municipal Court for the Ventura Judicial District, 27 Cal. App. 3d 193, 103 Cal. Rptr. 645 (1972); People v. Smith, 53 Cal.App.3d 655 at 660; 126 Cal.Rptr. 195 (1975); In re Petition of Padget, 678 P.2d 870 (Wyo. 1984); Myers v. United States, 272 U.S. 52, 47 S.Ct. 21, 71 L.Ed. 160 (1926).

The constitutional structure of the United States, as well as the State of Texas, requires a tripartite form of government. This form maintains the independence between the legislative, the executive, and the judicial branch. “**If there is a principle in our Constitution, indeed in any free Constitution, it is that which separates the Legislature, Executive, and Judicial powers.**”

Myers v. United States, 272 U.S. 52, 47 S.Ct. 21, 71 L.Ed. 160 (1926). This separation of powers and independence of all branches is a “**security for the people**” in the preservation of liberty. Myers, 272 U.S. at 116. **Rule of law is preserved under this system by requiring that the people who make the law differ from those who execute and apply the law. Myers, 272 U.S. at 123.**

Governor Greg Abbot’s fraudulent Order also violates Matthew 9:12; Mark 2:17; Luke 5:31, article 1, section 6 of the Texas Constitution and the 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.

“Now when Jesus heard it, he said it unto them, The whole need not the Physician, but they that are sick. **Matthew 9:12; Mark 2:17, and Luke 5:31.** See also **42 U.S.C. § 1396f**

“**Sec. 6. FREEDOM OF WORSHIP.** All men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences. No man shall be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent. No human authority ought, in any case whatever, to control or interfere with the rights of conscience in matters of religion, and no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious society or mode of worship. But it shall be the duty of the Legislature to pass such laws as may be necessary to protect equally every religious denomination in the peaceable enjoyment of its own mode of public worship.” **Article 1, Section 6 of the Texas State Constitution.** See also Tex. Edu. Code Ann. § 38.001(1)(B).

“Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.” **Amendment 1, U.S. Constitution.**

“Religious beliefs need not be acceptable, logical, consistent, or comprehensible to others in order to merit First Amendment protection. Thomas v. Review Bd., 450 U.S. 707, 714, 67 L. Ed. 2d 624, 101 S. Ct. 1425 (1981). Courts “have nothing to do with determining the reasonableness of the belief.” State ex rel. Bolling v. Superior Court, 16 Wn.2d 373, 384, 133 P.2d 803 (1943) (quoting Barnette v. West Va. Bd. Of Educ., 47 F. Supp. 251, 253 (S.D. W. Va. 1942), aff’d, 319 U.S. 624, 147 A.L.R. 674 (1943)). The trial court held that Dr. Backlund’s beliefs are sincere. Dr. Backlund’s beliefs, being sincere, warrant First Amendment protection.” Backlund v. Board of Commissioners, 106 Wn.2d 632, at 640, 724 P.2d 981 (Sept. 1986); Malyon v. Pierce County, 131 Wn.2d 779, at 784-785, 935 P.2d 1272 (April 1997); Perry v. School Dist. No. 81, 54 Wn. (2d) 886, at 897-898 (October 8, 1959); Southcenter Joint Venture v. NDPC, 113 Wn.2d 413, at 438-439, 780 P.2d 1282 (Oct. 1989). Free exercise clause forbids government from adopting laws designed to suppress religious belief or practice. American Life League, Inc. v. Reno, 47 F3d 642 (4th Cir. 1995); Protection of free exercise clause extends to all sincere religious beliefs; courts may not evaluate religious truth. Ferguson v. C.I.R., 921 F2d 588 (5th Cir. 1991).

If Texas Governor Greg Abbot entered or filed any False Proclamation containing any materially false statements in the Office of the Secretary of State as required by Texas Gov. Code Sec. 418.014, he could be charged with Tampering With Governmental Record in violation of Texas Penal Code § 37.10. Call Luis Ewing at 1 - (360) 335-1322 or <[rcwcodebuster@gmail.com](mailto:rcwcodebuster@gmail.com)>