**Libertarian Party of Georgia**

**Executive Committee Meeting – February 13, 2023**

**Present:** Chair Zach Varnell, Vice Chair Nick Ciesielski, Secretary Zane Placie, Treasurer Gerred Bell, Jack Aiken, Brian Allen, David Barker, Wil Bell, Jeremiah Cantrell, Maxine Cox, Warren Cunningham, Danny Dolan, Alan Hill, Amber Howell, Justin Jones, Ted Metz, Mark Mosley, Jim Sheehan, Jeffery Shull.

**Absent:** Andrew Brasuell, Matt Panetta, Erica White.

The regular monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Libertarian Party of Georgia was held virtually over 8x8 on Monday, February 13, 2023, at 7:00 PM.

Since the previous meeting, Zane Placie was elected Secretary via Ranked Choice ballot on OpaVote.

Nick Ciesielski moved to adopt the agenda. The motion was adopted.

Martin Cowen gave a report about the activities of the Libertarian National Committee.

Zach Varnell gave a report on the status of 8x8.

Mark Mosley gave a report on ballot access issues.

Zach Varnell moved to open nominations for the vacant seat on the Executive Committee. The motion was adopted.

Zach Varnell nominated Ryan Graham, Lawrence Harmon III, Walker Klovstad, David Gregors, Johnathon Harris, Jordan Tippett, Colin McKinney, and Victoria Salvia.

Ted Metz moved to close nominations. The motion was adopted.

Nick Ciesielski moved to vote via Ranked Choice ballot on OpaVote after the meeting. The motion was adopted.

The candidates spoke on behalf of their nominations.

Nick Ciesielski moved that the Executive Committee adopt “A Resolution to Oppose Digital Surveillance.” The motion was adopted as amended.

Reports were given by Chair Zach Varnell, Vice Chair Nick Ciesielski, Secretary Zane Placie, Executive Director Elizabeth Melton, and Treasurer Gerred Bell.

The meeting was adjourned at 8:34 PM.

**A Resolution to Oppose Digital Surveillance**

**Whereas** The Supreme Court of Georgia has determined in Pavesich v. New England Life Insurance Co. that the right of privacy is derived from natural law and embraced within the absolute rights of personal security and personal liberty;

**Whereas** The Supreme Court of Georgia has determined in Pavesich v. New England Life Insurance Co. that Personal liberty is not only freedom from physical restraint but also includes “the right to be let alone,” determining whether one’s life is a life of publicity or privacy;

**Whereas** The Supreme Court of Georgia has determined in Pavesich v. New England Life Insurance Co. that one exception to this right is the privacy of those who seek public office, declaring that public officials waive their right to privacy, subjecting themselves at all times to closest scrutiny so that it may be determined whether the rights of the public are safe in their hands;

**Whereas** Stalking is, by definition, surveillance of individuals in order to establish a record of their comings and goings, extrapolating personal habits and generalizations, and it is deemed to be a violation of privacy and law;

**Whereas** The establishment of digital surveillance and “smart city” technology in cities, counties, and throughout the state, including but not limited to, surveillance cameras, facial recognition, license plate scanners, and heat sensors, meets the definition of stalking and violates Supreme Court ruling in Pavesich v. New England Life Insurance Co.;

***Resolved,* that the Libertarian Party of Georgia**:

1.    condemns any and all government use of technology with capabilities that personally identify individuals; and

2.    demands that each government body utilizing such technologies provide a public list of all officials, employees, and vendors with access to data generated from such technologies; and

3.    demands public disclosure of the data of public officials generated from such technologies; and

4.    requests public disclosure of all information regarding these technologies including capabilities, associated corporations, data retention standards, and rules limiting data usage on easily accessible pages of official government websites for all local government bodies employing these technologies; and

5.    requests public disclosure of computer code that drives algorithms of said technologies.