

Libertarian Party of California



Platform

As amended in Convention May 16, 2021

With style corrections approved by the Executive Committee on June 26, 2021

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I. Statement of Principles of the Libertarian Party of California

We, the members of the Libertarian Party, hold that all individuals have the right to exercise sole dominion over their own lives, and have the right to live in whatever manner they choose, so long as they do not forcibly interfere with the equal rights of others to live in whatever manner they choose.

Governments throughout history have regularly operated on the opposite principle that the State has the right to dispose of the lives of individuals and the fruits of their labor. Even within the United States, all political parties other than our own grant the government the right to regulate the lives of individuals and seize the fruits of their labor without their consent.

We, on the contrary, deny the right of any government to do these things, and hold that, where governments exist, they must not violate the rights of any individual, namely:

- (1) the right to life – accordingly, we support the prohibition of the initiation of physical force against others;
- (2) the right to liberty of speech and action – accordingly, we oppose all attempts by governments to abridge the freedoms of speech and press, as well as government censorship in any form; and
- (3) the right to property – accordingly, we oppose all government interferences with private property, such as confiscation, nationalization, and eminent domain, and support the prohibition of robbery, trespass and fraud.

Since governments, when instituted, must not violate individual rights, we oppose all interference by government in the areas of voluntary and contractual relations among individuals. People should not be forced to sacrifice their lives and property for the benefit of others. They should be left free by government to deal with one another as free traders; and the resultant economic system, the only one compatible with the protection of individual rights, is the free market.

II. Individual Rights

Rights define the boundaries of legitimate human conduct. Such boundaries are necessary to clearly distinguish actions which may properly be opposed by force from actions which may properly be defended by force. Only to the extent that such boundaries are recognized and respected can conflict between people be avoided and a just civilization achieved.

Only individuals have rights. There are no group rights, community rights, or rights accruing to any government body. Individuals, whether acting alone or as part of a group or government, must not interfere with the exercise of rights by others.

Currently some people define “rights” as a requirement that they receive whatever they desire, no matter at whose expense. We hold that no one has an inherent right to anything which requires access to the life, property or labor of another person. Thus, there can be no right to health care, jobs, housing or other benefits. The recognition, respect, and protection by law of individual rights is necessary for the existence of a free society. We recognize the following rights:

Right to Life: People have the right to be free from those who would physically injure or kill them. No one has the right to take the life of an innocent person. The right to life does not preclude the right to self-defense or the defense of another under imminent attack.

Right to Liberty: People have the right to exercise sole dominion over their own lives, to pursue any lifestyle or course of action they wish, while taking responsibility for their actions and not violating the rights of others in the process.

Right to Property: “Property rights” are inseparable from “human rights.” To lose property is to lose that portion of life expended for that property. Property is an extension of self-ownership and comprises those goods, services, materials, products of labor, and real property which are acquired without the use of coercion, trespass or fraud. One has the right to use, maintain, improve, control, protect, consume, destroy, or dispose of one’s own property as one sees fit, recognizing that one may not violate the rights of others. The defense of property is a form of self-defense.

Members of the Libertarian Party do not necessarily advocate or condone any of the practices which our policies would make legal. Our exclusion of moral approval or disapproval is deliberate: people’s rights must be recognized; the wisdom of any course of peaceful action is a matter for the acting individual(s) to decide. Personal responsibility is discouraged by society’s routinely denying people the opportunity to exercise it. Libertarian policies will create a society where people are free to make and learn from their own decisions.

III. Implementation

Recalling the observation of abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison that “gradualism in theory is perpetuity in practice,” the actions called for in the planks that follow are to be taken as quickly and efficiently as possible without interruption or delay, unless otherwise stated.

IV. Individual Rights and Civil Order

No conflict exists between civil order and individual rights. Both concepts are based on the same fundamental principle that no individual, group, or government may initiate force against any other individual, group or government. Governments

must be unconditionally limited to prevent the infringement of individual rights.

1. Victimless “Crimes”

To commit a crime, one must infringe upon the rights of another. The only crimes we recognize are: 1) crimes of violence or threat of violence, 2) property loss, and 3) fraud. Victimless “crime” laws are a legislative attempt to forcibly limit the lifestyle choices of individuals. We therefore support the following:

- A. The repeal of all laws restricting the voluntary exchange of goods or services.
- B. The repeal of all laws restricting or controlling any form of gambling.
- C. The repeal of all laws which control or prohibit any consensual sexual activity, or soliciting such activity, including homosexuality and prostitution, among consenting adults.
- D. The repeal of all laws restricting or controlling the production, transportation, sale, possession, or use of any food, food supplement, or drug.
- E. The repeal of laws that create so-called crimes of intent, such as standing on a corner, driving by a location more than once, or other activities deemed “suspicious.”
- F. The end of court injunctions that criminalize otherwise legal acts such as wearing certain colors or using cellular phones or restricting the rights of individuals for actions that have not violated anyone’s rights.
- G. The immediate pardon and release, if incarcerated, of all persons convicted of any victimless “crime” not involving a violation of another’s rights. The expunging of all arrest and conviction records related to such victimless “crimes,” in addition to the nullification of the laws defining such acts as “crimes.”

2. Freedom of Expression

Individuals have the right to hold their own ideas and opinions, and to express and receive ideas, opinions, and information. Government should not – itself or in cooperation with private entities – compel, censor, or regulate expression, or any methods of communication, including in cases where the public may deem such expression as offensive or obscene.

Specifically, we support:

- A. Open debate or expression in a "marketplace of ideas".
- B. The ability of private individuals, groups, and companies to prohibit subjectively offensive material on their property, physical or virtual.
- C. The deregulation of television, radio, cable, the internet, blockchain, and all

other forms of communication.

- D. The right of suspects, defendants, and convicted criminals to open criminal proceedings and communication with the media.

In addition, we oppose:

- A. The use of political violence and vandalism, including at protests.
- B. Interference or intimidation by government in news media, such as by prosecuting whistleblowers, suing journalists, discrediting the media, or raiding newsrooms.
- C. Speech codes, dress codes, clothing mandates, and other policies that restrict discussion of ideas in public spaces or at public colleges and universities, or limit such expression to "free speech zones" or other designated areas.
- D. Restrictions of the right of adults to make, distribute, possess or view sexually explicit material.
- E. Bans on flag burning and mandates to salute a flag.
- F. Mandates to conceal beliefs or profess any religion.
- G. Requirements that property owners post material or allow others to use their property as a venue for expressing views.
- H. Regulations that limit the content or financial support of political campaigns.

3. Protection of Privacy

We oppose any government restriction, regulation, or censorship of speech, literature, or any other medium of expression. It is especially important in a free society that government be prevented from restricting what may be said about government itself. Specifically, we oppose any use of governmental law enforcement agencies to violate the privacy of, or interfere with, those engaged in peaceful political activities. We oppose government violation of the privacy of client-professional relationships.

The individual's privacy, property, and right to speak or not to speak should not be infringed by the government. No congressional committee, government agency, or grand jury shall have the power to compel any person to appear or testify.

Government-mandated record-keeping by private parties is not only a violation of privacy, but also a form of involuntary servitude, and should be abolished.

Correspondence, bank, and other financial transactions and records, doctors' and lawyers' communications, employment and other voluntarily maintained records should not be open to review by government without the consent of all parties involved in these records, except through due process in criminal cases involving

violations of the rights of others.

We support policies that will leave the electronic transmission of data and information in the hands of the people. Therefore, we oppose government encryption policies that would guarantee that the government could conduct surveillance of electronic transmissions by mandating or encouraging government-readable methods of encryption. Such government-imposed standards will foster routine and regular surveillance of private communications by agents of the government.

We favor repeal of prohibitions on the export of any mathematics, including encryption. Government-imposed encryption standards, together with export restrictions, inhibit development of new privacy-enhancing products.

We also oppose any government policy on digital transmission of telephone messages that requires the installation of surveillance-facilitating software in telephone switching equipment in order to expose personal telephone-calling patterns and credit card purchases to the view of the government. Such information should be private.

So long as the national census and all federal, state, and other government agency compilations of data on an individual continue to exist, they should be compiled only with the consent of the persons from whom the data are sought.

We call for the repeal of the law requiring the Department of Motor Vehicles to collect an individual's social security number or thumb print for the purposes of obtaining a driver's license or registering a vehicle or vessel. We oppose any federal requirement that states adopt special driver's licenses with biometric indicators, social security number or other data which would allow driver's licenses to be used as national identification cards. Accordingly, we call for repeal of the federal Real ID Act, and for California's refusal to adopt that Act's requirements.

We oppose laws requiring parents to register the births of their children.

We believe airlines and airports should determine their own procedures to protect passengers. We oppose government-mandated security procedures at airports, and we call for a ban on any use by government agencies of any technology that can see under clothing, such as backscatter x-ray or millimeter wave devices.

4. Freedom to Think

The ability to think – including the abilities to reason, to hypothesize, to remember, and to imagine – is a fundamental characteristic of human beings, and the basis of individual, cultural, and economic progress. We oppose all efforts by government to interfere with thought, the ability of individuals to exercise their ability to think, and the use of technology to enhance their ability to think. We oppose any policies which would define certain ideas or ways of thinking to be "criminal", any attempts

by government to restrict who can use computer hardware or software, any restrictions on individuals incorporating such technology voluntarily into their own bodies to enhance their ability to think, any attempts to regulate or tax the processing or storage of information, and any government mandate that existing knowledge be destroyed or "forgotten".

5. Discrimination

No level of government should deny or abridge the rights of any individual on account of sex, race, color, creed, age, national origin, economic status, marital status, sexual preference, physical ability, mental ability, or place of employment. We affirm that government should not use quota systems based on any of the above criteria.

We oppose all governmental attempts to regulate private choice in association, including discrimination in employment, housing, and the use of privately-owned "public" accommodations. The right to trade includes the right not to trade – for any reason whatsoever. We also call for the repeal of the so-called Civil Rights Act of 1991 whose self-contradictory provisions force employers to use hiring quotas on the basis of race and sex in order to avoid "disparate impact" lawsuits, but whose provisions make it illegal to use such hiring quotas.

We call for the repeal of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), since it imposes mandates on employers to hire individuals they may not wish to hire, such as alcohol or drug abusers and people with personality disorders. Additionally, businesses are told what type of facilities to provide, which violates private property rights, and also discourages employers from hiring low-skilled or disabled people.

6. Immigration

We hold that all individuals have rights as human beings, not merely as citizens of a particular country. We defend the rights of citizens and noncitizens of the U.S. to seek work, trade, and live within this country and the right of employers to freely hire workers – individuals should not be constrained in the crossing of political boundaries, as the unrestricted movement of people and financial capital across national borders are important for economic freedom, political freedom, and a vibrant free-market economy.

Therefore, we support:

- A. The right of private property owners to restrict people from trespassing on their property and their right to provide sanctuary to persons who face arrest or deportation as immigrants.
- B. An end to mandatory reporting by employers of their employees' nationalities.

- C. An end to the practice of fining employers who hire undocumented immigrants and any requirement that those employers forfeit their assets to the government.
- D. An end to wholesale dragnets that round up undocumented immigrants or others from their homes or workplaces.

In addition, we oppose:

- A. Any government mandate that employees in California must carry identification cards or papers.
- B. The use of the California National Guard or the U.S. military to control California's border with Mexico.
- C. The construction of a fence or wall along the U.S. border.
- D. The payment of welfare benefits to noncitizens and citizens alike.

7. Official Language

We oppose the forced imposition or designation by any level of government of any particular language or languages as the official language of the society.

Where governments exist, we expect them to make use of the languages in common use by people living in their jurisdictions.. When persons wish translations of government documents, they should pay the full cost.

8. Judicial System

The purpose of the judicial process should be an earnest attempt to extract reasonable restitution from a person convicted of a crime and to convey that restitution to the victim, to imprison when necessary, and to fairly settle contract disputes. The failure of the government judicial system to apply these principles has led to the inability of its courts to administer justice and to the near collapse of public confidence in the American judicial system.

We advocate the repeal of:

- A. All civil asset forfeiture laws.
- B. All laws extending criminal or civil liability to producers or vendors whose products may be used by others in the commission of a crime or tort.
- C. All laws that allow the introduction of a person's personal views as evidence against them. An accused should not be punished for personal views and thoughts.
- D. The so-called legislative police power, where the government defines public necessity, policy, or interest.

- E. The defenses of insanity or diminished capacity, and the practice of pre-trial insanity hearings regarding capacity to stand trial.
- F. The practice of plea-bargaining without the consent of the victim.
- G. The use of administrative proceedings in lieu of criminal proceedings. The accused is entitled to the presumption of innocence and protection against arbitrary governmental searches and seizures.

9. Juries

The American criminal justice system currently allows for bench or jury trials. Currently, if a person does not respond to a jury summons, a person could be held in "contempt of court" and be fined and/or sent to jail.

We advocate the following:

- A. The abolition of the current practice of forced jury duty; we favor all-volunteer juries.
- B. All juries, in actions to which the government is a party, shall be instructed that they have the right to judge not only the facts of the case, but also the justice of the law.
- C. Juries may hold all laws invalid that are, according to their conscience, unjust, and find no violation of such laws.
- D. Jurors, rather than the judge, should set the sentence for a guilty offender up to the maximum allowed by law.
- E. All jury trial findings shall be by unanimous decision, except that the parties to an action or proceeding may consent to a verdict by a majority of the panel.

10. Due Process

All persons should be equal before the law and entitled to due process of law. Due process should determine innocence or guilt in a manner designed to protect the individual rights of all persons concerned, both the accused and the accuser. We hold that individuals may settle their differences outside the court, if both so agree.

We support the following:

- A. Full protection of the rights of the accused, including complete access to all available records, information, or evidence (held by the courts or voluntarily submitted) to be used in the prosecution of the case. This includes providing access for those who choose to represent themselves, whether in custody or out of custody.
- B. The right of any person convicted of a crime to seek restitution, in a separate

legal action, for any violation of his or her rights. Full restitution should be given to the accused if loss is incurred in the course of criminal proceedings against them which does not result in a conviction.

- C. No person should be denied the freedom of movement without formal charges being filed immediately following arrest.
- D. The right of private parties to conduct, at their own expense, prosecutions against those they allege have victimized them.
- E. The right of defendants and their counsel to inform jurors of the jury's power to nullify any law, and of the possible sentences for each offense charged.
- F. No persons, other than government employees involved in the case at hand, should be compelled to appear or testify before a grand jury, nor be denied legal counsel during a grand jury proceeding.
- G. In private lawsuits, the loser should pay the costs and litigation expenses of the prevailing party, at the discretion of the court.

11. Crime and Punishment

Libertarians believe that our current justice system has many punishments that far outweigh the crimes committed. We believe that punishments should be proportional to the crime committed and should be fair and humane.

We advocate the following:

- A. The abolition of special penalties imposed for crimes committed against police officers or government employees.
- B. The abolition of the current practice of courts receiving a percentage of fines imposed.
- C. Prison sentences should be served in their entirety.
- D. The removal of the Three Strikes law and other de facto life sentences.
- E. The abolition of capital punishment.

12 Juvenile Justice

We support the trying of juveniles under the same procedures as adults, with the same rights and privileges as adults, including the right of a trial by jury. Currently minors are only afforded a trial by jury after a court transfers the matter to adult court, where the minor is treated as an adult.

We support the repeal of all laws establishing any category of crime applicable to a particular age group, including laws setting drinking ages, curfews and truancy, and an end to the practice of incarcerating children accused of no crime.

13. Policing

The government monopoly on policing grants special privileges and the power of violence to a few appointed individuals – this can lead to abuses of power and violations of individual rights. We believe that when people or governments seek to maintain law and order, individual rights must be protected; no person or government is entitled to special privileges or immunities when they violate people's rights; decentralization, privatization, and voluntary association are preferable to centralized, government policing; and the proper role of law enforcement in a free society is to help protect people from violence, property crimes, and fraud.

Therefore, we support:

- A. Clear and strict standards, and training, on the use of force by police and consequences when excessive force or instant punishment is used.
- B. Policies that reduce confrontations and minimize the need of the public to have formal interactions with police.
- C. Full accountability and transparency for misconduct and wrongdoings committed by police officers and other government agents.
- D. The repeal of all civil asset forfeiture laws.
- E. Ending the legal doctrine of qualified immunity.
- F. The decentralization of police protection to the neighborhood level whenever full privatization is not possible.

In addition, we oppose:

- A. The use of "no-knock" warrants, which often result in tragic encounters with police.
- B. The transfer and use of military equipment and tactics by local law enforcement.
- C. The use of tax dollars to satisfy judgments against police officers.
- D. The expansion of federal police forces into California.

14. Emergency Powers

It is basic to the idea of an "emergency" that special action is required for a limited time. A problem can certainly be serious even if it isn't an "emergency". But it is an abuse of any "emergency power" to apply it to issues of an ongoing nature.

The fact that the people of California have been willing in the past to tolerate some violations of their rights for a limited time in cases of actual emergencies, e.g., earthquakes or floods, cannot be accepted as legitimizing similar violations of

rights as a way of dealing with changes of a permanent nature, such as the existence of a new disease, or that are expected to take place over decades or centuries, such as rising sea levels.

The best solutions to serious new problems of an ongoing nature are the same as for serious old problems of an ongoing nature – ones based on the consistent application of individual rights and mechanisms for voluntary trade and assistance. The best way for government to help when an emergency becomes an ongoing problem is to get out of the way as soon as possible and allow the market to function.

Therefore we:

- A. Support the inclusion of strict time limits in legislation that authorizes any "emergency powers".
- B. Oppose any "emergency" policies which allow the Governor or mayors to exercise legislative functions beyond the time that the respective legislative bodies can resume operation, or which allow police, military, or administrative officials to exercise judicial functions beyond the time that regular courts can resume operation.
- C. Oppose use of "declarations of emergency" as an excuse to impose regulations or taxes that do not relate directly to addressing the actual emergency.

15. Sovereign Immunity

We favor an end to the doctrine of “sovereign immunity,” which implies that the State, and its agents, can do no wrong, and holds that the State, contrary to the tradition of redress of grievances, may not be sued without its permission nor be held accountable for its actions under civil law.

In judicial proceedings, all government agents must accept liability, both civil and criminal, for their actions, negating the cloak of “official duty” as an excuse. Neither government agencies nor their representatives shall be exempted from laws, statutes and regulations applicable to the citizenry.

We oppose payment of government (tax) dollars to satisfy judgments against agents of the State.

16. Health Care

The health and physical well-being of individuals is a matter of personal choice and responsibility. We recognize the right of individuals to make decisions about all aspects of their medical care including insurance coverage, health providers, medicines, treatments, and end-of-life decisions. We favor free-market health care solutions and believe the government should not be involved in regulating, funding,

or subsidizing medical care or the delivery of health care – we advocate for the removal of government mandates and interference with competition, price transparency, and consumer choice in healthcare markets.

Therefore, we support:

- A. An end to government licensing and certification requirements for the practice of medicine and advocate private certifications, which will increase competition and promote patient education and safety.
- B. An end to all government restrictions – by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration or state and local agencies – on the use of medicines or medical treatments, the selection and practice of unorthodox medical procedures, the practice of lay midwifery and planned out-of-hospital births, or the availability of sterile needles.
- C. The repeal of regulations that discourage the development of privately-funded medical facilities, such as women's health clinics and free-standing birth centers.
- D. The repeal of laws that force doctors and other health care professionals to report the affairs or medical records of their patients to the government.
- E. An end to government subsidies to, and regulation of, all schools of medicine, nursing, and the allied health care professions.
- F. Tax breaks not only for employer-provided health plans – whose value is not currently taxed as income – but also individual tax credits so that families and individuals can choose their own health plans.

In addition, we oppose:

- A. Government-forced or mandated medication and medical procedures, such as fluoridation of water, compulsory vaccination, involuntary sterilization, compulsory hospitalization, or any non-consensual relationship between a health care provider and patient.
- B. All attempts to abridge the individual rights of persons with AIDS.
- C. Any government mandates requiring businesses to provide health insurance to employees, requiring individuals to purchase insurance or taxing them for not doing so, and requiring insurance companies to insure persons or conditions they choose not to insure.
- D. All government-funded medical programs such as Medi-Cal or any type of government-run healthcare system; tax-supported abortion services, neo-natal care, and research facilities; grants and subsidies to members of the medical profession; and the use of tax funds to extend health insurance to the uninsured.

17. Pandemics

Pandemics present serious problems for individuals and for society which must be addressed, but as with all other challenges they must be addressed while respecting individual rights, and they can best be addressed through the mechanisms of voluntary action and the market. Experience has shown that failure to adhere to these principles has led to widespread violations of rights, loss of life that could have been avoided, poor allocation of resources in addressing the problem, and severe damage to the economy and society as a whole.

We oppose actions by any level of government that:

- A. "Lock down" or otherwise generally limit the freedom of movement in a geographic area.
- B. Quarantine any individuals absent specific evidence that they are contagious.
- C. Force businesses, churches, or other organizations to stop operating or limit their hours.
- D. Prevent individuals from acquiring and using medicines, vaccines, masks, or any other product that they believe may be helpful to them.
- E. Ration access to such products by age, occupation, or other personal characteristic.
- F. Require any individuals to make use of any such products or other preventive measures.
- G. Prevent private businesses and property owners from requiring protective measures they judge necessary for the protection of themselves and their employees, customers, or guests.
- H. Discriminate against certain businesses or industries by declaring them "non-essential".
- I. Require use of a government-issued internal passport or require businesses to make use of any privately-issued equivalent.

18. Reproductive Rights

The State of California should not regulate, prohibit, subsidize or encourage any reproductive choice. We defend the right of all persons to privacy in and control over every aspect of their biological nature, such as contraception, termination of pregnancy, surrogate motherhood, artificial insemination, cloning and free choice in all consensual sexual relations.

19. Military

We oppose the deployment of the California National Guard and California Air

National Guard beyond the borders of the United States, absent a formal declaration of war by the Congress.

We oppose the draft, registration for the draft, and any form of compulsory service as slavery, the most fundamental violation of individual rights and also unnecessary for the maintenance of a strong national defense.

We support the creation of volunteer militias, independent of the National Guard.

20. Marriage

We regard marriage as a private relationship, and as such it should not be defined or regulated by the state. Those who want to formally define their relationship should do so by contract – either one of their own devising or, if they prefer some "traditional" arrangement, by making use of a standard contract offered by an institution of their choice. With respect to control and disposition of financial assets, married people can also make use of the same kinds of shared ownership options used by unmarried people.

To implement these principles, we advocate:

- A. Recognition in law of marriage contracts.
- B. Repeal of all other marriage and marriage dissolution laws.
- C. Elimination of marriage licenses.
- D. Removal of provisions that make "community property" the default.
- E. Repeal of all alimony laws.
- F. The right of all consenting adults to form marriages without regard to gender, sexual preference, degree of consanguinity, or number of parties.
- G. Pending implementation of the above, issuing marriage licenses to any adults without regard to gender.

21. Family Life

Governments at all levels are intruding on the integrity of families and households. We support the rights of families and households as contractual institutions to be free of government interference. Such governmental interference has undermined the value of families and households as cultural institutions of love, nurture, companionship, kinship, and personal development by forcing families and households to conform to rigid, inflexible design. Moreover, we condemn the usurpation by government of activities long carried on by families and households. This usurpation is accomplished through "morals laws," youth curfews, government welfare programs, child protection services, and public schools. We further accuse government of designing educational programs that place civic and moral education under the control of politicians, and of designing welfare laws that

destroy families and households.

We call for the repeal of all family leave laws, since they interfere with the rights of employers and employees to enter into voluntary employment contracts.

22. The Right to Keep and Bear Arms

Because the right to life, liberty, and property implies a right of defense of self and property, and a right to acquire and maintain the tools to exercise such self-defense, and because an armed citizenry is the final defense against government tyranny, we support:

- A. The repeal of laws regulating the ownership and bearing of arms, including automatic or so-called assault weapons.
- B. The elimination of registration and all other government records pertaining to ownership of arms.
- C. The repeal of laws requiring permission from any government agency for any purpose relating to arms and ammunition.
- D. The right of airlines and other common carriers to decide their own weapons policies.

Further, we oppose extension of liability to the manufacturers or vendors of arms for crimes committed by the users of such arms.

23. Freedom of Religion

We defend the rights of individuals to engage or not engage in any religious activities which do not violate the rights of others. In order to defend religious freedoms, we advocate a strict separation of church and state. We oppose government actions which define, aid or attack any religion or define religious membership. We oppose taxation of church property for the same reason we oppose all taxation.

Legislative, regulatory, or judicial decisions about what is a crime must not discriminate on the basis of religious belief or membership; no religious test should ever be required to assert the right to act in a way that does not violate the rights of others, and similarly there must be no religious exemption from responsibility for actions which do violate the rights of others.

24. Involuntary Commitment

We oppose the involuntary commitment of any person to a mental institution. The power of the State of California to institutionalize an individual who has not been convicted of a crime is a violation of the individual's rights.

We further advocate:

- A. The repeal of all laws permitting involuntary psychiatric treatment, or forbidding voluntary termination of treatment.
- B. The discontinuation of all government or government-sponsored programs for observational study, experimentation, or treatment.
- C. An end to all involuntary treatment by such means as electro-shock, psycho-surgery, drug therapy, and aversion therapy.
- D. The privatization of all state-financed mental institutions.

25. Alcohol and Tobacco

We oppose the regulation of alcoholic beverages by the State of California. Specifically, we oppose setting a drinking age or using zoning or land use laws to restrict the placement of bars or liquor stores. We also oppose road blocks that stop and detain sober motorists on public roads. Private road owners should be free to exclude alcohol abusers or others from their roads for safety or other reasons.

We oppose the efforts of the State of California trying to discourage tobacco use, that use being an individual right. And further we oppose any further state litigation against tobacco companies, support the repeal of all tobacco taxes and the end of all state-funded advertising to convince people to adopt non-smoking lifestyles. Instead, private groups and individuals are welcome to promote their viewpoints. We support the right of employers and business owners to decide rules for smoking at their businesses and properties, without government involvement.

We oppose current attempts to ban e-cigarettes or vaping, as well as any attempts to raise the smoking age to 21.

26. Drug War and Recreational Drugs

We applaud and encourage the growing state trends toward legalization and/or decriminalization of marijuana, as well as other recreational drugs. The war on drugs not only significantly undermines true civil liberty, it likewise erroneously harms communities by disproportionately increasing violent criminal activity. Furthermore, it is unsustainably expensive and, as history has shown, wildly ineffective. This is why we also vehemently oppose any increase in new laws, regulations, or taxation which seem to accompany the aforementioned trends, given that such measures are clearly intended to discreetly continue prohibition. As such, we support our state's exercise of nullification, in enacting laws removing ourselves from participation in the federal government's drug war, and recognize any attempt of a federal agent to circumvent these laws as an act of aggression to be handled by state authorities.

27. Political Campaigns

We oppose any limitation on the amount of money an individual, group, or corporation can spend supporting any candidate or ballot issue on the federal, state, or local level. We also oppose the public financing of election campaigns and the mandatory reporting of campaign donations and expenditures.

We further oppose all proposals to regulate the broadcasting of election results, and all laws governing the broadcast coverage of campaigns, including the fairness doctrine, the equal time rule, and the reasonable access provision.

28. Candidates and Parties

The selection of a candidate by a political party is a matter in which the State has no legitimate interest. We therefore oppose the system of tax-financed primary elections and call for the nomination of all candidates without governmental supervision or intervention, as a private matter involving only the members of the party concerned.

We support the right of any political party to nominate or endorse the candidates of its choosing for public office, even when those candidates are the nominees or endorsees of another political party or parties. We also oppose laws which forbid partisan political designations in local elections and, at the state level, for the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction.

We call for the abolition of the State Constitutional Office of Lieutenant Governor, which has no real purpose.

29. Voting Systems

Voting systems should be designed to represent as well as possible the actual preferences of the electorate and to provide confidence that votes are being accurately counted. Current systems are failing us in both respects.

Many alternative systems exist which could allow voters to better express their preferences, avoiding issues like "wasted votes", and even potentially lower the cost of holding elections. Ranked choice and approval voting are well known examples. We urge the legislature and local jurisdictions to give these systems serious consideration. The current Top Two primary system is inferior to any of these and disenfranchises voters who support alternative parties, so we call for its repeal.

Current approaches to promoting "diversity" in city councils and similar multi-member bodies often make things worse. Electing members by geographic district doesn't ensure diversity along any dimension, and may actually make it harder for some kinds of minorities to be elected. We urge consideration of proportional representation systems such as "single transferable vote", to give all segments of the population, whether considered in terms of race, economics, or ideology, more

opportunity to be represented on such bodies.

Voters frequently have no positive feelings toward any candidate, but rather distinctly negative feelings toward all of them. Therefore we propose placing on all ballots, for each elective office, the option "none of the above is acceptable" which, if it receives a plurality of the votes, would result in the office remaining vacant until a subsequent election.

We support voting systems that are open, transparent, and auditable. To avoid fraud and manipulation, we oppose systems which do not allow voters to confirm that their votes have been recorded and for the public to be able to verify that the totals are correct. Modern cryptographic technology opens up the possibility of secure and auditable electronic voting, and we urge adoption of such systems as soon as possible. In the meantime, we oppose electronic voting systems that do not have these properties, unless they incorporate a voter-verified paper ballot as the ballot of count, recount, audit, and record. If no electronic system is available that meets these transparency and audit criteria, simple paper ballots with counting by hand open to observation would be the better choice.

30. Legislature

The legislature should have a real and effective connection with the people, so that citizens can develop and maintain healthy relationships with those who represent them. California has only 40 Senators and 80 Assembly members to represent a population of almost 40 million. The number of districts should be increased, thereby decreasing the number of citizens within each district, and the number of districts should increase as the population grows. This would also reduce the need for officeholders to waste their time as perpetual fundraisers, and would reduce their power to unethically benefit from their positions.

Additionally, we oppose a full-time legislature in California and support efforts to make the job of legislator at most a part-time one with drastically reduced salaries, staff, and expenses.

31. Secession

We recognize the right to political secession. This includes the right of secession by political entities, private groups, or individuals. Exercise of this right, like the exercise of all rights, does not remove legal and moral obligations not to violate the rights of others. Those who wish to secede should not have to obtain permission of those from whom they wish to secede.

V. Individual Rights and the Economy

Each person has the right to offer goods and services to others. Government interference can only harm such free activity. Thus we oppose all government

intervention in the economy. Any law enforcement in economic matters must be limited to protecting property rights, adjudicating disputes, enforcing voluntary contracts, and providing a framework in which voluntary trade is protected. All efforts by the State of California to redistribute wealth or to control or manage trade are inconsistent with a free society.

1. Taxation

Taxation is government's confiscation of property of its citizens. Because of its non-voluntary nature, it cannot be justified, regardless of the purpose for which the proceeds are to be used. Therefore, we oppose taxation of any kind. To that end, we support any and all initiatives to cut or abolish any tax, and oppose any initiatives to increase taxes or add new ones. We call for:

- A. The repeal of all income taxes.
- B. The repeal of all sales and use taxes, including special taxes on so-called sinful activities.
- C. The repeal of all corporate and business taxes and fees, including special burdens on business inventories and out-of-state business firms.
- D. The repeal of all gift and inheritance taxes.
- E. The repeal of all property taxes.
- F. The abolition of all tax-collecting agencies, including the Franchise Tax Board and Board of Equalization.
- G. The rejection of any national sales tax or value added tax (VAT).

We oppose all suggestions to split the owners' property tax rolls in order to increase the burden on business property, and to increase revenues.

We oppose all efforts to repeal or undermine existing laws requiring greater than a simple majority vote to raise taxes.

We further oppose any compulsory withholding of any taxes or fees from the paychecks of California workers.

We advocate that so-called "public services" be funded in the same manner as private organizations – through voluntary contributions and charges for services for which the user has voluntarily contracted.

2. Government Fiscal Responsibility

We believe the State of California should only adopt balanced budgets and eliminate its debt and unfunded obligations.

3. Land Use and Public Property

We recognize the right of property owners to control, use, transfer or dispose of their property in any manner that does not violate the rights of others. We believe that rights to land and any related water, oil or mineral rights are entitled to the same respect and protection. We reject any governmental assertion of “police powers” to regulate private property under the guise of “furthering the public health, safety, morals, or general welfare.” Therefore, we advocate the following:

- A. The abolition of zoning laws and building codes, which may be replaced by restrictive covenants, among other voluntary means.
- B. The abolition of all rent control laws, regulations, boards, mandatory low-income housing quotas in new developments, and all condominium conversion restrictions.
- C. The abolition of the Department of Real Estate whose regulations restrict and delay urban condominium developments and rural residential subdivisions and commercial land developments and whose licensing procedures for real estate brokers limit occupational mobility and competition in the market for the sale of real property.
- D. The repeal of eminent domain and all forms of condemnation of property.
- E. The privatization of government-held lands, including parks and beaches, and the abolition of the California Coastal Commission and all other regional land use agencies.
- F. The adoption of private remedies, including civil legal action, for redress of property rights violations.
- G. The abolition of any restrictions on a landlord’s right to maintain “adults only” rental units.
- H. The end to government-mandated privileges for the handicapped, such as reserved parking spaces, special access ramps and special rest rooms on private property. We are confident that private property owners, either through their search for a broader market for their services, or out of admirable charitable inclinations, will provide an ample supply of such facilities.

4. Education

We reject the idea that the financing and control of education is a proper function of government, and call for the privatization of public education in California. Therefore, we advocate the following:

- A. An end to compulsory busing.

- B. An end to compulsory school attendance.
- C. An end to interference with home schooling, in particular, an end to the policy in some counties of not allowing home schooling parents to file private school affidavits, and an end to the effort by local truant officers and social workers to control who can teach and what they can teach.
- D. Repeal of the Proposition 98 funding guarantee for K-14 public education.
- E. Unlimited tax credit, equal to the amount of the assistance, for any individual or business sponsoring a person in an educational institution.
- F. An end to licensing and regulation of private and parochial schools.
- G. Allowing students to attend any school regardless of district boundaries.
- H. Resisting the introduction of federally mandated or encouraged national education standards, such as common core.
- I. An end to government or tax-funded pre-school programs.
- J. A replacement of tax funding of government schools, at all levels, with tuition or other voluntary means.
- K. An end to government subsidy of private education and an end to all government subsidies to students, such as Pell Grants and the federal student loan program.
- L. An end to tax-financed research (such as research in military hardware and techniques, farming techniques and applications of high technology) in California educational institutions.
- M. Retention of tax-exempt status for all private schools, including religiously-affiliated schools.
- N. Abolition of California's monopoly lottery system for finance of education.

5. Arts and Society

Artistic expression and its development should not be a concern of the State. Such a concern is an attempt to mandate aesthetic judgment and taste.

There should be no involvement of the State in the arts, neither a supportive nor negative role. As we oppose censorship, so we oppose government subsidies, grants and commissions to both individual artists and organizations such as tax-supported museums.

Taxation of any individual to support another – an artist or not – is a form of theft. Taxation of an artist to support another artist is a form of censorship.

Therefore, we oppose all government programs concerning the arts, such as the California Arts Council, and urge their prompt dissolution.

6. Welfare

Government welfare programs violate the individual rights of two groups: those who have their property coercively taken and redistributed to others, and those who receive this stolen property and whose economic lives are controlled by the State. The need of one person does not lay claim to the property of another, and we therefore urge an end to government welfare programs.

The least oppressive solution to ending poverty is through voluntary means. The current burden of taxation and government provision of welfare impairs the ability of people to make donations to meet the needs of those who cannot support themselves. We advocate the development of private voluntary programs to aid the dependent and oppressed to become truly independent, self-supporting, productive individuals.

We believe that individuals know what is best for themselves. The government cannot fully understand the needs of the individual. In the process of attempting to address the needs of the poor, the government creates additional problems such as welfare dependency, loss of jobs through minimum wage and licensing laws, and increased rent prices through zoning and land use regulations. Ending government interference in the economy will greatly decrease the need for welfare.

We therefore call for:

- A. The privatization of government-funded services, such as hospitals, health services, job training and retraining, employment development programs, and childcare.
- B. The end of State aid to families with dependent children, State aid to the disabled, and general relief programs.
- C. An end to participation by the State of California in the Food Stamp, school lunch, and Medi-Cal programs.
- D. The non-adoption by the State of California of welfare programs terminated by the federal government.

We oppose any government-funded "universal basic income" schemes and government sponsorship of any privately-funded programs that would implement such schemes; we recognize the right of private individuals to provide financial assistance, without government involvement, to anyone they deem deserving.

7. Disaster Relief

When fires, floods, earthquakes and storms bring disaster, Californians should look to self-help, mutual aid, charity and voluntarily purchased private insurance for relief. To seek relief through government subsidies is to impose a further disaster on taxpayers and on the economy as a whole. Such government subsidies also

encourage people to live and work in disaster-prone areas (at the expense of others who are more prudent). Those who choose to dwell in or start businesses in risky areas should, when disaster comes, assume the responsibility for their choices. They should not count on coercing others to bail them out.

When disaster strikes imposing price controls or rationing is counterproductive. It deprives property owners of their right to dispose of goods at a voluntarily agreed-upon price, and it leads to artificial, government-imposed shortages of goods that are in great demand.

8. Money and Banking

Because money is so important and the government has a historical tendency to abuse it, we call for ending government definition of and control over money. Individuals and businesses should be free to use gold, cryptocurrencies, or any other medium of exchange, store of value, or unit of account as they choose, without being subject to additional taxation or reporting requirements.

We favor deregulation of the financial industry by ending the following:

- A. Restrictions on banks providing other services or on other entities providing services traditionally provided by banks, or government definition and chartering of different classes of banks.
- B. Requirements that transactions be reported to the government.
- C. Regulation or manipulation of interest rates.
- D. Policies that require lenders to meet quotas for making loans to demographic groups or geographic areas, or to make loans to borrowers who do not meet their standards of creditworthiness.
- E. Laws and regulations controlling or prohibiting the raising of funds or the sale of securities, or "protecting" ordinary people from buying them.

9. Tort Law Reform

Fundamental principles of justice require that persons be held accountable for the harm they cause others. We therefore call for individuals to be liable for damages intentionally or negligently (and proximately) caused by themselves or their property. Employers may be liable for injuries to their employees caused by the employer's property in the course of employment; but employees may voluntarily consent to assume the risk of any occupational hazards of which they have reasonable notice.

We hold that fault and causation should be the basis of liability in tort. We therefore oppose all governmental no-fault programs. We further oppose government-imposed rules that would base tort liability on any sort of cost-benefit analysis.

We oppose the legal doctrine that it is a tort to induce a party to breach a contract. Liability should attach only under the laws of contracts to the party who is in breach – never to a third party for mere advice or persuasion.

We call for the abolition of the legal doctrine of strict liability. No action should lie against a manufacturer, distributor, or builder for harm resultant from use of his or her product without proof of fault. This is not intended to preclude any action where a consumer alleges breach of a sales contract or express warranty.

We call for applying joint-and-several liability solely to cases in which the defendants actually acted in concert or agreed by contract to be bound jointly and severally. We condemn the common practice of applying this doctrine to independent actors in an attempt to steal from “deep pockets.”

We call for the abolition of “class action” suits by classes that are involuntarily created but we uphold the right of consenting plaintiffs to voluntarily join their suits together.

We oppose all government-imposed ceilings on damage awards as unjust denials of the principle of responsibility for one’s deeds and as denials of just redress of harm. In addition, we oppose proposals to limit attorneys’ prices or fees, contingent or otherwise.

We call for repeal of the Unfair Competition Act (UCA). No attorney, public or private, should be allowed to bring suit against a company for marketing practices, without representing a named plaintiff. No such action should succeed, absent proof that a real consumer has actually been harmed or misled.

We call for repeal of the Medical Injury Compensation Reform Act of 1975 (MICRA). Artificially imposed limitations on recovery for actual and proven wrongs are inappropriate mechanisms to lower medical malpractice insurance premiums.

10. Bankruptcy

We hold that individuals and business firms that declare bankruptcy are not fulfilling their contractual obligations to their creditors. The government should cease providing an avenue through bankruptcy laws for violation of the rights of those creditors who have provided goods or performed services and are entitled to payment under the terms of the contract.

In the case of insolvency of a business enterprise, we recognize the need for legal means by which assets may be liquidated and debts discharged, especially where initiated by creditors. Though we believe that each individual should bear the risk and cost of failure, it is a legitimate function of the law to prescribe means to preserve assets and protect the security interests of claimants from fraudulent or preferential conveyances. The current state of the law, however, serves more to create excessive exemptions by which the bankrupt debtor may retain substantial

assets while escaping responsibility for legitimate obligations.

Accordingly we call for reform of existing bankruptcy law to severely restrict the extent and nature of assets that may be exempted from distribution to creditors. We encourage and applaud the use of private mediators to assist debtors to work out solutions that are acceptable to both debtors and creditors.

11. Transportation and Mass Transit

We recognize that transit service has become a major problem in many areas. This problem can be solved properly only through voluntary action in the free market. Governmental interference in transit services has been characterized by monopolistic restrictions and gross inefficiency. We therefore advocate the following:

- A. The repeal of all laws restricting transit competition, such as the granting of taxicab and bus monopolies and the prohibition of ridesharing or private jitney services.
- B. The repeal of the blanket restrictions on the use of bicycles, skateboards, inline skates, roller skates, motorized scooters, and similar non- or minimally-polluting transportation alternatives on public streets and thoroughfares.
- C. The repeal of Clean Air Act rules that require auto trip reduction. These rules fine employers who do not force their employees to participate in car pools, take mass transit, bicycle, walk, work four-day weeks, or telecommute.
- D. The privatization of all public roads, freeways, waterways, and publicly-owned transit systems, and until such time as the roadways are privatized, the contracting out to private enterprise of the functions of the Department of Motor Vehicles, Caltrans and other transportation agencies.
- E. An end to government financing of mass transit projects.
- F. An end to government regulation of private transit organizations and to government favors, including subsidies and access to powers of eminent domain.
- G. The transfer to private ownership of airports and air traffic control.
- H. Allowing foreign transportation service companies to offer commercial service in the United States.
- I. The privatization of Amtrak and the end of government regulation of and subsidies to railroads.
- J. The abolition of state and local agencies such as the California Public Utilities Commission, the California High Speed Rail Authority, the Metropolitan Transportation Commission, the California Department of Transportation,

the Bay Area Rapid Transit District, the Metropolitan Transit Authority, and various other local and regional transit authorities.

- K. The repeal of laws mandating that manufacturers or vehicle owners install seat belts, air bags, or other restraints. We also oppose laws requiring the use of such devices.
- L. The repeal of laws mandating motorcycle, bicycle, or all-terrain-vehicle helmet use.

12. Subsidies

In order to achieve a free economy in which government victimizes no one for the benefit of anyone else, we oppose all government subsidies. Relief from taxation is not a subsidy. The promotion and development of private business should be in the hands of marketplace entrepreneurs. We therefore call for the abolition of all agencies that distribute special privileges and subsidies to business and farming concerns.

In particular, we call for the elimination of the state government's principal dispenser of welfare to business, the Department of Commerce, and with its demise, the elimination of the Office of Business Development, the Office of Small Business with its government loan programs, the Office of Local Development, the Office of Foreign Investment, the Office of Competitive Technology, the California Film Commission, and the Office of Tourism.

We oppose subsidies to military industries even when they are attempting to convert to civilian activities. Such subsidies prolong dependence on government funds and divert companies from seeking to discover what consumers (rather than politicians) want. We likewise oppose subsidies to communities adjacent to military bases that the U.S. Department of Defense has closed down, and we oppose their transformation into Project Areas under California Redevelopment laws. Only complete privatization of the sites can provide a sound and enduring basis for restoring economic prosperity to such communities.

13. Licensing Laws

We advocate the repeal of all licensing laws, whether for the purpose of raising revenue or for the purpose of controlling any profession, trade, or activity. No individual should be legally penalized for not possessing certification, including laws requiring persons holding elected public offices, such as judge or Attorney General to be lawyers, sheriffs to be law enforcement officers, or county treasurers to be certified public accountants. No consumer should be legally restrained from hiring non-certified individuals.

Certification of competency can best, and should only, be provided by the free market. Examples of free-market certification are adherence to voluntary

professional standards, and bonding by those organizations or individuals who would accept financial responsibility for the actions of the bonded party. In their own best interest, indemnitors would determine the competence of a particular professional before certification, bonding or insuring against malpractice.

We oppose issuance of state driver's licenses and the requirement that individuals must obtain a license to drive on public roadways. Private certificates of competency could be issued by insurance companies as a means of loss control. Any driver, whether certified or not, would still bear financial responsibility for any damages caused while driving.

14. Consumer Protection

We advocate the use of private civil litigation, as opposed to regulation by government agencies, to combat product mislabeling, misrepresentation, and default of contract. The right to produce and purchase products and services must not be restricted by law.

Regulations intended to protect consumers have often had the opposite effect, since government rarely knows as much about consumers' needs as they do. So-called consumer protection laws are often used by established businesses to stifle innovative rivals. In addition, such laws have caused considerable harm by lulling consumers into assuming that government would protect them from bad products and services. In the free market, consumers would be protected because:

- A. A good name is an asset to a business and it can best be maintained by fair and honest dealing.
- B. The use of certificates, guarantees, and warranties issued by manufacturers and suppliers of goods and services is a protection to the consumer.
- C. Both professional and non-professional people can voluntarily form associations for the specific purpose of maintaining high standards both in work and behavior.
- D. Privately-owned consumer protection organizations producing journals and magazines would proliferate in a free market.

We therefore endorse and advocate the following:

- A. The elimination of all government consumer affairs bureaus or departments.
- B. The repeal of all laws regulating the production, transportation, sale, possession, advertising, quality, safety, or use of any product or service.

15. Labor Relations

As we support the right of all individuals to enter into contracts, so we oppose all government interference in employer-employee relationships. Therefore, we

oppose government-mandated “right of access” to private property for purposes of union organizing, government-sponsored elections on establishing unions, and government-defined collective bargaining units. We support an employer’s and labor union’s unrestricted right to exercise freedom of speech, consistent with private property rights, during a labor-organizing campaign.

We support the right of persons to voluntarily establish, associate with, or not associate with labor unions. An employer has the right to recognize, or refuse to recognize, a union as the collective bargaining agent of some or all employees. Therefore, we oppose “right to work” laws because they prohibit employers from making voluntary contracts with unions. Likewise, unions have the right to organize secondary boycotts, if in so doing they do not violate individual rights or existing contractual agreements. We do not countenance individuals or associations, whether management or labor, making efforts to coerce collective-bargaining agreements.

We oppose government interference in contract negotiations, such as compulsory arbitration or imposing an obligation to negotiate. We call for the repeal of all government laws and regulations interfering with employer-employee relationships such as the wage and hour laws, the Wagner Act, the Taft-Hartley Act, the California Occupational Safety and Health Act, and the California Farm Labor Act. We oppose increases in the minimum wage under existing laws or the creation of new minimum wage requirements by any level of government.

We favor replacement of the current workers compensation system with a voluntary system where employers and employees can negotiate a variety of health and disability benefits, or even to forego a no-fault system and place workplace injuries into the tort legal system.

We repudiate the notion that the government should decree wages in accordance with its arbitrary political notions of comparable worth, and oppose all laws based on this concept.

16. Conservation

We support the right of private citizens and organizations to rightfully acquire natural resources for the purpose of conservation. However, the desire to conserve natural resources is not a valid excuse for the violation of individual rights, and we therefore oppose such violations.

We oppose government-mandated conservation. Conservation should be the choice of the owners of private property. We therefore advocate:

- A. That methods be devised for the transference to private ownership of all currently unowned and government-held property, including waterways and airspace.

- B. That conservationists buy areas or resources they wish to conserve.
- C. The repeal of laws mandating the recycling of waste products and laws offering government loans to finance recycling plants.
- D. That laws providing for governmental protection of endangered species be repealed, allowing private wildlife groups and private conservancy funds to assume responsibility for such efforts.
- E. That all conservation laws controlling or regulating the use, development, sale, or production of resources – e.g., land, minerals and woodlands – be repealed.
- F. That private deed restrictions be the method of choice to conserve natural resources for future generations.

17. Water

The history of government water projects in the State of California has been one of increased taxes to finance dams, canals, and pipelines. The state government has supplied subsidized water to growers who in turn produce federally subsidized crops, especially rice and cotton. Government-run water rationing has channeled water to political favorites and burdened the public with arbitrary cutbacks. Government-aided insurance programs have subsidized those living or doing business in flood-prone areas, and created regional antagonism between beneficiaries and victims of water policy.

We advocate basing water rights on principles of appropriation and transferability.

We also advocate the transfer of all water works to private ownership. We oppose the tax financing and eminent domain land acquisitions for all projects and facilities in the state water plan, including the Peripheral Canal. We favor repeal of all government drought and flood emergency powers and all government ability to impose water rationing. We propose elimination of all government flood insurance programs. We favor an end to all government weather-modification programs, and we favor holding private weather-modifying firms liable for damages they may cause. We call for the elimination of the current doctrine of “use it or lose it” that automatically transfers unused privately-owned water to governments or other claimants. Under the current doctrine of prior appropriation, recreational use is not considered a beneficial use. We hold that owners of land adjacent to bodies of water should be able to establish riparian property rights through “first regular use” of the water for recreational purposes.

18. Agriculture

California’s farmers, the people who feed much of America and the world, have been plowed under by government intervention. Federal government subsidies to

producers, state and federal regulation, and state and federal taxes have distorted the market in the agricultural business.

The agricultural problems facing Californians today are not insoluble, however. Government policies can and must be reversed. Farmers and consumers alike should be free from the meddling and counter-productive measures of the state and federal governments – free to grow, sell, and buy what they want, in the quantity they want, when they want. Five steps can be taken immediately at the state level:

- A. Abolition of the state Department of Agriculture.
- B. Repeal of all state marketing orders so that producers may voluntarily establish their own promotion programs.
- C. Repeal of all state programs that promote exports and subsidize the marketing of exports.
- D. Privatization of agricultural research and the ending of agricultural research programs of state colleges and universities and state agencies.
- E. Ending of governmental involvement in agricultural pest control. A policy of pest control should be implemented whereby private individuals or corporations bear full responsibility for damages they inflict on their neighbors.

19. Pollution

Pollution of air, water and land violates the rights of individuals to their lives and property. Physical harm to health or property by pollution is as real as harm due to assault or theft, and must be dealt with through objective legal procedures. In order to handle the problems of air, water, soil, radiation, and noise pollution, we call for an extension of the laws governing such torts as trespass and nuisance to cover persons who cause substantial damage by intruding on the persons or property of others. Current government measures concerned with pollution often bypass court proceedings, without concern for restitution to the victims of pollution or the rights of the accused. Governments, being major contributors to pollution, must be held legally responsible for their waste products.

We oppose all anti-litter tax laws and all mandatory bottle-deposit laws.

We call for the repeal of the Clean Air Act and call for the abolition of the federal and state Environmental Protection Agencies and the return, to the jurisdiction of the courts, of all questions of violations of the rights to life and property.

We support holding property owners fully liable for damages done by their toxic waste. We oppose the creation of governmental funds, backed by the taxing power, to finance toxic waste clean-up.

20. Energy

California's energy crises are caused by the state's interference in energy markets. We support:

- A. The creation of free markets for all energy types through the repeal of all government controls over energy prices to consumers and costs to distributors.
- B. The right of persons to build, own or use refineries, pipelines, power-generation units, or any other asset, as long as they don't violate the rights of others.
- C. The abolition of the federal Department of Energy and the California Public Utilities Commission and their component agencies, without the transfer of their powers elsewhere in government.
- D. Privatizing all government-owned energy assets such as the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, the power marketing agencies, and mineral-bearing on-shore and off-shore lands.

We oppose:

- A. The refusal of government agencies to permit the development of energy sources located on government-held land.
- B. Any government requirements intended solely to conserve energy, such as artificially-low speed limits, subsidies for insulation, and preferential treatment for users of "alternative" energy sources.
- C. Any taxes on energy producers.
- D. Implementation by California of federal programs for coercive government control of energy production, distribution or use.

21. Government Monopolies

Government-operated or supported monopolies abridge individual rights to free trade and should be abolished. We call for the repeal of all laws which establish or support monopolies. Specifically, we call for privatization of water supply, garbage collection, transit systems, and telecommunications. Further, we support the right of any person or group to conduct a lottery.

We call for repeal of any law which prohibits competition with government monopolies. Therefore, we condemn the government-enforced monopolistic practices of the medical, legal, and other trade and professional associations or to open a casino.

22. Insurance

We call for complete deregulation of the insurance industry, including abolition of the Department of Insurance and the office of Insurance Commissioner.

Government has no right to set or approve insurance rates, force insurance companies to write any particular lines of insurance, or regulate who may sell insurance or found an insurance company.

We oppose government-mandated insurance, including automobile liability insurance. Failure to obtain insurance, however, does not relieve drivers from responsibility to pay restitution to the victims of their actions. We oppose no-fault insurance laws, which represent an attempt to relieve people of responsibility for their own actions.

We oppose regulations that would force insurance companies to adopt “community rating” and raise prices for low-risk customers in order to artificially subsidize high-risk customers.

We advocate the freedom of all individuals to engage in voluntary informed consent agreements which do not violate the rights of third parties. We therefore oppose any government-imposed standards which require or restrict the right of insurance companies or employers who contract them to use genetic or other screening and/or testing methods.

We also oppose state unemployment insurance, workers’ compensation insurance, and state disability insurance, which are hidden taxes and grossly inequitable. If these benefits are part of an employment agreement, they must be voluntary between employer and employee, and be purchased through the free market.

VI. Omissions

Our silence about any other particular law, regulation, ordinance, directive, edict, control, agency, activity, condition, or machination of government should not be construed to imply our approval of such. Nor does our advocacy of the right to perform certain activities imply an endorsement of the activities themselves.