

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED  
AN ACT

1 To amend Title 28 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, relating to the General  
2 Assembly, so as to create the Joint Committee on Repeals; to provide a short title; to provide  
3 legislative findings; to provide for membership; to provide for duties; to repeal conflicting  
4 laws; and for other purposes.

5 BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF GEORGIA:

6 **SECTION 1.**

7 Title 28 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, relating to the General Assembly, is  
8 amended by adding a new chapter to read as follows:

9 "CHAPTER 12

10 28-12-1.

11 This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the 'Life, Liberty, and Property  
12 Restoration Act.'

13 28-12-2.

14 The General Assembly finds that:

15 (1) Our forefathers, in the unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of  
16 America, stated: 'We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal,  
17 that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these  
18 are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. – That to secure these rights, Governments  
19 are instituted among Men...';

20 (2) In that charter they unanimously declared that:

21 (A) There is an almighty, everlasting, creator God, the God of the Bible, the only God  
22 there is, Who is active over the affairs of men and to Whom someday we shall all give  
23 an account;

24 (B) Our rights come from God and as such they are not privileges granted by the civil  
 25 government; and

26 (C) The sole purpose of the civil government is to secure, protect, and defend the  
 27 God-given rights to life, liberty, and property;

28 (3) God has instituted four, not one, spheres of government;

29 (4) The first and primary sphere of government is individual self-government where  
 30 everyone is to take personal responsibility for himself and his actions. The second sphere  
 31 of government is family government where children are trained by their parents or  
 32 guardians to be productive and responsible citizens. The third sphere of government is  
 33 church government where there is a more public form of discipline for the unrepentant.  
 34 The church is given the keys of the kingdom to help in the discipline of her members and  
 35 to punish sins. The fourth, and least, sphere of government is the civil government which  
 36 has been given the sword to punish those who infringe upon the life, liberty, or property  
 37 of others;

38 (5) Unfortunately, over time people have looked to the civil government to right all  
 39 wrongs and to even punish sins;

40 (6) When the proper governmental jurisdiction is perceived to not be doing its job, all  
 41 too often the civil government steps in and usurps a jurisdiction not granted to it by God  
 42 in order to meet that perceived need;

43 (7) An example of such usurpation can be found in the thirteenth chapter of the book of  
 44 First Samuel. There, King Saul was all dressed up for battle against the Philistines but  
 45 Samuel the prophet had not shown up to offer the required sacrifice. While waiting for  
 46 Samuel, the troops grew restless and some had even begun to desert and return to their  
 47 homes. Saul, perceiving the unmet need, offered the sacrifice himself, which was  
 48 something that God had not authorized the civil government to do. As a result of this  
 49 unauthorized, though needed, action, Saul lost his kingdom;

50 (8) Looking to the civil government to right a wrong in a way that God has not permitted  
 51 is in reality a form of idolatry because the civil government is looked to for salvation in  
 52 that particular area;

53 (9) Whenever the civil government assumes to itself an area that God has assigned to one  
 54 of the other governmental jurisdictions, it is blasphemously asserting itself to be God;

55 (10) The only legitimate functions of the civil government are the ones that pertain to the  
 56 punishment of those who infringe on the life, liberty, or property of others. All other  
 57 functions undertaken by the civil government are usurpation and a blasphemous attempt  
 58 to be God;

59 (11) Efforts to shift those illegitimate areas that have been blasphemously undertaken by  
 60 the civil government to private sector entities by means of a contract or a so-called

61 'public-private partnership' is a violation of Article III, Section VI, Paragraph V(c) of the  
 62 Constitution of Georgia, which states that 'The General Assembly shall not have the  
 63 power to authorize any contract or agreement which may have the effect of or which is  
 64 intended to have the effect of defeating or lessening competition, or encouraging a  
 65 monopoly, which are hereby declared to be unlawful and void';

66 (12) True privatization means that the civil government is no longer involved in a  
 67 particular area and that if a service which was formerly provided by the civil government  
 68 is truly needed, then the private sector, through one of the other God ordained  
 69 governmental jurisdictions, will step in to fill the void created by the departure of the civil  
 70 government from that function, all without tax dollars; and

71 (13) In order to 'perpetuate the principles of free government, insure justice to all,  
 72 preserve peace, promote the interest and happiness of the citizen and of the family, and  
 73 transmit to posterity the enjoyment of liberty,' as the people set forth in the Preamble of  
 74 the Constitution of Georgia, all laws, departments, agencies, authorities, boards, or  
 75 commissions that do not pertain to the legitimate jurisdiction of the civil government to  
 76 secure, protect, and defend the God-given rights to life, liberty, and property must be  
 77 repealed and abolished.

78 28-12-3.

79 (a) There is created in the General Assembly the Joint Committee on Repeals which shall  
 80 consist of six members, three of whom shall be members of the House of Representatives  
 81 appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and three of whom shall be  
 82 members of the Senate appointed by the President of the Senate. None of the members  
 83 shall have graduated from a law school accredited by the American Bar Association or  
 84 have ever been admitted to the practice of law in any state.

85 (b) A co-chairman shall be selected by the Speaker of the House of Representatives who  
 86 shall preside over the committee in odd-numbered years. A co-chairman shall be selected  
 87 by the President of the Senate who shall preside over the committee in even-numbered  
 88 years.

89 28-12-4.

90 (a) The committee shall meet subject to the call of the cochairman presiding that year for  
 91 the purpose of reviewing the entire Official Code of Georgia Annotated and all  
 92 departments, agencies, authorities, boards, and commissions to determine whether they  
 93 comply with the foundational principles of civil government articulated in the unanimous  
 94 Declaration of the thirteen united States of America and with the provisions of Code  
 95 Section 28-12-2.

96 (b) The committee shall recommend legislation to repeal every Code section and abolish  
97 every department, agency, authority, board, or commission that it finds fails to comply with  
98 the foundational principles of civil government articulated in the unanimous Declaration  
99 of the thirteen united States of America or the provisions of Code Section 28-12-2.

100 (c) The committee may consider such legislation duly assigned to it repealing Code  
101 sections or abolishing departments, agencies, authorities, boards, or commissions that fail  
102 to comply with the foundational principles of civil government articulated in the  
103 unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America or the provisions of Code  
104 Section 28-12-2."

105 **SECTION 2.**

106 All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act are repealed.