

# HB 888, HB 1084, SB 375 & SB 377 Seek to Censor Classroom Conversations and Strip Funding from Georgia Students

**Summary:** [House Bill 888](#), [HB 1084](#), [Senate Bill 375](#), and [SB 377](#), Georgia’s four classroom censorship bills, claim to promote and protect intellectual freedom. But they do the opposite by silencing educators, mandating the adoption of inaccurate concepts and points of view, prohibiting truthful classroom conversations, and punishing those schools that allow students and educators to engage critically with the impact of systemic racism and marginalization in this country. Additionally, the bills threaten much-needed school resources and allows for up to a 20% state funding penalty for schools that are believed to have violated provisions of the bill. The chart below is an analysis of HB 888, HB 1084, SB 375, and SB 377 as of January 30, 2022.

What Could These Bills Do?				
What these bills could do Bill components with potential impacts	HB 888 Specific language from the bill	HB 1084 Specific language from the bill	SB 375 Specific language from the bill	SB 377 Specific language from the bill
<p><b>Codify legislative findings that deny the existence of systemic racism.</b></p> <p><b>Potential Impact</b> Makes future efforts to eliminate systemic racism more difficult by elevating an incorrect, incomplete, and harmful narrative that may be used as the foundation for future efforts to ignore and/or dismantle protections based on race.</p> <p>Uses the law to ignore and devalue the lived experiences of marginalized students and families who experience systemic racism and who live in a state and country where symbols of racism abound and where the impacts of systemic racism are constantly felt.</p>	<p><u>Section 1 (b)(1)</u> The General Assembly finds: Slavery, racial discrimination under the law and racism in general are so inconsistent with the founding principles of the United States that Americans fought a civil war to eliminate the first, waged long-standing political campaigns to eradicate the second, and rendered the third unacceptable in the court of public opinion, all of which dispels the idea that the United States and its institutions are systemically racist and confutes the notion that slavery, racial discrimination under the law, and racism should be at the center of public elementary, secondary, and postsecondary educational institutions.</p>	Does not contain this provision	Does not contain this provision	Does not contain this provision

	HB 888	HB 1084	SB 375	SB 377
<p><b>Introduces the concepts of race, ethnic and gender scapegoating.</b></p> <p><b>Potential Impact</b> Creates false terminology that would cover legitimate interpretations for how race, ethnicity, and sex may be discussed.</p>	Does not contain this provision	<p><u>Proposed 20-1-11(a)(2)</u> “Race scapegoating” means assigning fault, blame, or bias to a race, or to an individual of a particular race because of his or her race. Such term includes, but is not limited to, any claim that an individual of a particular race, consciously or subconsciously, and by virtue of his or her race, is inherently racist or is inherently inclined to oppress individuals of other races.</p>	<p><u>Proposed 20-1-11(a)(2)</u> “Race or sex scapegoating” means assigning fault, blame, or bias to a race or sex, or to an individual of a particular race or sex because of his or her race or sex. The term includes, but is not limited to, any claim that an individual of a particular race or sex, consciously or subconsciously, and by virtue of his or her race or sex, is inherently racist, inherently sexist, or is inherently inclined to oppress others.</p>	<p><u>Proposed 20-2-243.1 (a)(2)</u> “Race or ethnic scapegoating” means assigning fault, blame, or bias to a race or ethnicity or to an individual of a particular race or ethnicity because of his or her race or ethnicity. Such term includes, but is not limited to, any claim that an individual of a particular race or ethnicity, consciously or subconsciously, and by virtue of his or her race or ethnicity, is inherently racist or is inherently inclined to oppress others.</p>
	HB 888	HB 1084	SB 375	SB 377
<p><b>Establishes a set of prohibited or divisive concepts that may not be discussed in schools.</b></p> <p><b>Potential Impact</b> These concepts are likely to be covered in any comprehensive conversation about race, diversity, equity and inclusion and prohibiting their discussion will likely limit the ability of students and educators to have these conversations.</p>	<p><u>Proposed 20-1-11(b) 1-7:</u> <b>Prohibited Concepts</b> 1. That individuals of any race, ethnicity, religion, color, or national origin are inherently superior or inferior; 2. That individuals should be adversely or advantageously treated on the basis of their race, ethnicity, religion, color, or national origin; 3. That individuals, by virtue of their race, ethnicity, religion, color, or national origin bear collective guilt and are inherently responsible for actions committed in the past</p>	<p><u>Proposed 20-1-11(a)(1):</u> <b>“Divisive Concepts”</b> (A) One race is inherently superior to another race; (B) The United States of America is fundamentally racist; (C) An individual, by virtue of his or her race, is inherently racist or oppressive toward individuals of other races, whether consciously or subconsciously; (D) An individual should be discriminated against or receive adverse treatment</p>	<p><u>Proposed 20-1-11 (a)(1)</u> <b>“Divisive Concepts”</b> (A) One race or sex is inherently superior to another race or sex; (B) The United States of America is fundamentally racist or sexist; (C) An individual, by virtue of his or her race or sex, is inherently racist, sexist, or oppressive, whether consciously or subconsciously; (D) An individual should be discriminated against or receive adverse treatment</p>	<p><u>Proposed 20-2-243.1(a)(1)</u> <b>“Divisive Concepts”</b> (A) One race or ethnicity is inherently superior to another race or ethnicity; (B) The United States of America and the State of Georgia are fundamentally or systemically racist; (C) An individual, solely because of his or her race, skin color, or ethnicity, is inherently racist or oppressive, whether consciously or subconsciously;</p>

	<p>by other members of the same race, ethnicity, religion, color, or national origin;</p> <p>4. That governing systems or programs which were designed to identify, select, or promote participants on the basis of merit or work ethic are discriminatory or were created by members of a particular race, ethnicity, religion, color, or national origin to oppress members of another race, ethnicity, religion, color, or national origin;</p> <p>5. That any individual should feel discomfort, guilt, anguish, or any other form of psychological distress on account of the individual's race, ethnicity, religion, color, or national origin;</p> <p>6. That an individual's moral character is necessarily determined by the individual's race, ethnicity, religion, color, or national origin; and</p> <p>7. That the United States is a systemically racist country.</p>	<p>solely or partly because of his or her race;</p> <p>(E) An individual's moral character is inherently determined by his or her race;</p> <p>(F) An individual, by virtue of his or her race, bears responsibility for actions committed in the past by other individuals of the same race;</p> <p>(G) An individual should feel discomfort, guilt, anguish, or any other form of psychological distress because of his or her race;</p> <p>(H) Meritocracy or traits such as a hard work ethic are racist or were created by individuals of a particular race to oppress individuals of another race; (I) Any other form of race scapegoating or race stereotyping.</p>	<p>solely or partly because of his or her race or sex;</p> <p>(E) Members of one race or sex cannot and should not attempt to treat others without respect to race or sex;</p> <p>(F) An individual's moral character is inherently determined by his or her race or sex;</p> <p>(G) An individual, by virtue of his or her race or sex, bears responsibility for actions committed in the past by other individuals of the same race or sex;</p> <p>(H) An individual should feel discomfort, guilt, anguish, or any other form of psychological distress because of his or her race or sex;</p> <p>(I) Meritocracy or traits such as a hard work ethic are racist or sexist or were created by individuals of a particular race to oppress individuals of another race; or</p> <p>(J) Any other form of race or sex scapegoating or race or sex stereotyping.</p>	<p>(D) An individual should be discriminated against or receive adverse treatment solely or partly because of his or her race, skin color, or ethnicity;</p> <p>(E) An individual's moral character is inherently determined by his or her race, skin color, or ethnicity;</p> <p>(F) An individual, because of his or her race, skin color, or ethnicity, bears responsibility for actions committed by other individuals of the same race, skin color, or ethnicity, whether past or present;</p> <p>(G) An individual should feel discomfort, guilt, anguish, or any other form of psychological distress because of his or her race, skin color, or ethnicity;</p> <p>(H) Meritocracy or traits such as a hard work ethic are racist or were created by individuals of a particular race to oppress individuals of another race; or</p> <p>(I) Any form of race or ethnic scapegoating or race or ethnic stereotyping.</p>
	<b>HB 888</b>	<b>HB 1084</b>	<b>SB 375</b>	<b>SB 377</b>
<p><b>Prevents education agencies, school boards, administrators, and teachers from discussing,</b></p>	<p><u>Proposed 20-1-11(c)(d)</u> No state agency, local board of education, or public elementary or secondary</p>	<p><u>Proposed 20-1-11(c)(2)</u> (2) Each local school system may provide curricula or training programs that foster</p>	<p><u>Proposed 20-1-11(c)(2)</u> (2) Each local board of education or local school superintendent may provide</p>	<p><u>Proposed 20-2-243.1(c)(2)</u> (2) Each local board of education and local school superintendent may provide</p>

<p><b>using course materials, creating trainings, or hiring speakers or trainers who address “divisive concepts” related to racism and its historical and current operation, particularly in the United States.</b></p> <p><b>Potential Impact</b>          Proscribes only one acceptable, erroneous interpretation of this country’s current and historical racial context, a process that disadvantages students by limiting their ability to be critical thinkers and participants in a diverse society.</p> <p>Contradicts discussion of the lived experiences of students and families from marginalized backgrounds regarding race, ethnicity, religion, color, or national origin.</p> <p>Contradicts many established best practices already employed by teachers to safely and thoughtfully facilitate students’ learning about topics and current events that directly impact their lives</p>	<p>school shall include, promote, or allow school administrators, teachers, or other school personnel to use any content standards, course, curriculum, or instructional plan, practice, program, or material that compels students to affirm, adopt, adhere to, profess, or promote any of the concepts provided for in paragraphs (1) through (7) of subsection (b) of this Code section.</p> <p>(d) No state agency, local board of education, or public elementary or secondary school shall require or facilitate professional development or training programs for school administrators, teachers, or other personnel which compel such individuals to affirm, adopt, adhere to, profess, or promote any of the concepts provided for in paragraphs (1) through (7) of subsection (b) of this Code section.</p>	<p>learning and workplace environments where all students, employees, and school community members are respected; provided, however, that any curriculum or mandatory training program, whether taught or facilitated by school personnel or a third party engaged by the local school system, may not act upon, promote, or encourage divisive concepts.</p>	<p>for curricula or training programs that foster learning and workplace environments where all students, employees, and school community members are respected and that promote diversity and inclusiveness; provided, however, that any curriculum or mandatory training program, whether taught or facilitated by school personnel or a third party engaged by the local school system, may not teach, act upon, promote, or encourage divisive concepts, race or sex scapegoating, or race or sex stereotyping; and provided, further, that this subsection shall not be construed to prohibit a school administrator, teacher, other school personnel, or an individual facilitating a training program from responding in an objective manner and without endorsement to questions regarding specific divisive concepts raised by students, school community members, or participants in a training program.</p>	<p>for curricula and training programs that foster learning and workplace environments where all students, employees, and school community members are respected and that promote diversity and inclusiveness; provided, however, that any curriculum or mandatory training program, whether taught or facilitated by school personnel or a third party engaged by a local board of education or a local school system, may not teach, act upon, promote, or encourage divisive concepts; and provided, further, that this subsection shall not be construed to prohibit a school administrator, teacher, other school personnel, or an individual facilitating a training program from responding in an objective manner and without endorsement to questions regarding specific divisive concepts raised by students, school community members, or participants in a training program.</p>
	<b>HB 888</b>	<b>HB 1084</b>	<b>SB 375</b>	<b>SB 377</b>
<p><b>Would place additional requirements and prohibitions for new or renewing contracts</b></p>	<p><u>Potential 20-1-11(g)</u>          (g) No state agency, local board of education, or public elementary or secondary</p>	<p>Does not contain this provision</p>	<p><u>Section 20-1-1 (d)(1)(2)</u>          (d)(1) Any contract for goods or services entered into or renewed by or on behalf of a</p>	<p>Does not contain this provision</p>

<p><b>for services for school boards or school systems such that they must be terminated if that contractor provided any trainings that touch on divisive concepts.</b></p> <p><b>Potential Impact</b>                  Could negatively impact current contractual obligations with schools working to provide diversity, equity and inclusion instruction for their staff or students.</p> <p>Would drastically limit the opportunities for students and staff to be trained by diverse organizations about diversity, equity and inclusion concepts.</p>	<p>school shall use public funds to contract with, hire, or otherwise engage speakers, consultants, trainers, and other persons:</p> <p>(1) To communicate with students, school administrators, teachers, or other personnel for the purpose of professing or promoting any of the concepts provided for in paragraphs (1) through (7) of subsection (b) of this Code section; or</p> <p>(2) To communicate with students, school administrators, teachers, or other personnel for the purpose of compelling or encouraging them to affirm, adopt, adhere to, profess, or promote any of the concepts provided for in paragraphs (1) through (7) of subsection (b) of this Code section.</p>		<p>local board of education or local school system on or after January 1, 2023, must contain a provision that allows for the termination of the contract at the option of the awarding entity if the contractor has during the previous year provided a workforce training program to its employees or subcontractors which acted upon, promoted, or encouraged divisive concepts, race or sex scapegoating, or race or sex stereotyping.</p> <p>(2) At the time a contractor submits a bid or proposal for a contract or before the contractor enters into or renews a contract for goods or services with a local board of education or local school system, the contractor must certify that the contractor will not provide workforce training programs that act upon, promote, or encourage divisive concepts, race or sex scapegoating, or race or sex stereotyping for the duration of the contract.</p>	
	<p><b>HB 888</b></p>	<p><b>HB 1084</b></p>	<p><b>SB 375</b></p>	<p><b>SB 377</b></p>

<p><b>Provides disclaimers that provide contradictory interpretations of what the bill actually would do versus what the bill drafters say the bill would do.</b></p> <p><b>Potential Impact</b> Will undoubtedly lead to confusion as many of the interpretations listed are contradictory to the likely application of the bill.</p> <p>The divisive concepts listed make it near impossible to do the things allowable according to the bill. For example, addressing topics of slavery, racial or ethnic oppression without referencing systemic racial oppression.</p>	<p><u>Proposed 20-1-11 (l):</u> Nothing in this Code section shall be construed to prohibit any state agency, local board of education, or public elementary or secondary school from including or allowing school administrators, teachers, or other personnel to use, as part of any content standard, course, curriculum, or instructional program, instructional materials that include the following:</p> <p>A. The impartial and politically nonpartisan presentation of the research-based history of a particular race or ethnic group, as described in textbooks and instructional materials adopted in accordance with state law and local policies;</p> <p>B. The impartial and politically nonpartisan discussion of controversial aspects of history; and</p> <p>C. The impartial and politically nonpartisan instruction on the historical treatment of a particular group of people based on race, ethnicity, class, nationality, religion, or geographic region.”</p>	<p><u>Proposed 20-1-11(d)</u> (1) Inhibit or violate the rights protected by the Constitutions of the United States of America and Georgia or undermine intellectual freedom and free expression;</p> <p>(2) Infringe upon the intellectual vitality of students and employees of local boards of education and local school systems; (3) Prevent a local board of education or local school system from promoting diversity or inclusiveness; provided, however, that such efforts do not conflict with the requirements of this Code section and other applicable laws;</p> <p>(4) Prohibit the discussion of divisive concepts, as part of a larger course of instruction, in an objective manner and without endorsement;</p> <p>(5) Prohibit the use of curriculum that addresses topics of slavery, racial or ethnic oppression, racial or ethnic segregation, or racial or ethnic discrimination, including topics relating to the enactment and enforcement of laws resulting in such oppression, segregation, and discrimination;</p> <p>(6) Create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity</p>	<p><u>Proposed 2-1-11(e)</u> (e) Nothing in this Code section shall be construed to do any of the following: (1) Inhibit or violate the rights protected by the Constitutions of Georgia and the United States of America or undermine intellectual freedom and free expression;</p> <p>(2) Infringe upon the intellectual vitality of students and employees of local boards of education and local school systems; (3) Prevent a local board of education or local school system from promoting diversity or inclusiveness; provided, however, that such efforts do not conflict with the requirements of this Code section and other applicable laws;</p> <p>(4) Prohibit the discussion of divisive concepts, as part of a larger course of instruction, in an objective manner and without endorsement;</p> <p>(5) Prohibit the use of curriculum that addresses topics of sexism, slavery, racial oppression, racial segregation, or racial discrimination, including topics relating to the enactment and enforcement of laws resulting in such sexism, oppression,</p>	<p><u>Proposed 20-2-243.1(d)</u> (d) Nothing in this Code section shall be construed to do any of the following:</p> <p>(1) Inhibit or violate the rights protected by the Constitutions of the United States of America and Georgia or undermine intellectual freedom and free expression;</p> <p>(2) Infringe upon the intellectual vitality of students and employees of local boards of education and local school systems;</p> <p>(3) Prevent a local board of education or local school system from promoting diversity or inclusiveness; provided, however, that such efforts do not conflict with the requirements of this Code section and other applicable laws;</p> <p>(4) Prohibit the discussion of divisive concepts, as part of a larger course of instruction, in an objective manner and without endorsement; (5) Prohibit the use of curriculum that addresses topics of slavery, racial or ethnic oppression, racial or ethnic segregation, or racial or ethnic discrimination, including topics relating to the</p>
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		<p>by any party against a local board of education or a local school system, or its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person; or</p> <p>(7) Prohibit a state or federal court or agency of competent jurisdiction from ordering training or other remedial action that discusses divisive concepts due to a finding of discrimination, including discrimination based on race, skin color, or ethnicity.</p>	<p>segregation, and discrimination;</p> <p>(6) Create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against a local board of education or a local school system, or its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person; or</p> <p>(7) Prohibit a state or federal court or agency of competent jurisdiction from ordering training or other remedial action that discusses divisive concepts due to a finding of 108 discrimination, including discrimination based on race or sex.”</p>	<p>enactment and enforcement of laws resulting in such oppression, segregation, and discrimination;</p> <p>(6) Create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against a local board of education or a local school system, or its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person; or</p> <p>(7) Prohibit a state or federal court or agency of competent jurisdiction from ordering training or other remedial action that discusses divisive concepts due to a finding of discrimination, including discrimination based on race, skin color, or ethnicity.</p>
	<b>HB 888</b>	<b>HB 1084</b>	<b>SB 375</b>	<b>SB 377</b>
<p><b>Prohibits educators from requiring students to participate or observe discussions about public policy issues.</b></p> <p><b>Prohibits coursework or course credit for students’ participation or association with an organization that engages in lobbying, social or public policy advocacy, or partisan activities.</b></p>	<p><u>Proposed 2-2-11(e)(f)</u></p> <p>(e) No public elementary or secondary school administrator, teacher, or other personnel shall compel or attempt to compel any individual to engage in or observe a discussion of any public policy issue.</p> <p>(f): No state agency, local board of education, or public elementary or secondary</p>	<p>Does not contain this provision</p>	<p>Does not contain this provision</p>	<p>Does not contain this provision</p>

<p><b>Potential Impact</b> Prevents students from understanding and analyzing current public policy issues that impact their lives and communities.</p> <p>Actively impedes students' ability to understand civic participation, a vital skill necessary for well-rounded citizens in a democracy.</p> <p>Limits the ability of students to access civics-focused internships and experiences, placing Georgia's students at a national disadvantage when competing for college admissions and job placement.</p>	<p>school shall require the following of any student in order for such student to receive course credit or to successfully complete a course assignment:</p> <p>A. Participation or association with the activities of any organization engaged in lobbying efforts relating to federal, state, or local legislation;</p> <p>B. Participation or association with the activities of any organization engaged in social or public policy advocacy;</p> <p>C. Participation or association with any activity that involves lobbying efforts relating to federal, state, or local legislation; and</p> <p>D. Participation or association with any partisan activity relating to social or public policy advocacy.</p>			
	<b>HB 888</b>	<b>HB 1084</b>	<b>SB 375</b>	<b>SB 377</b>
<p><b>Creates a new requirement that schools list all instructional materials on their websites and make these materials available to parents upon request.</b></p> <p><b>Potential Impact</b> This creates an added bureaucratic burden for educators at a time when resources and staff are</p>	<p><u>Proposed section 20-1-11 (h)</u> (h)(1) Each public elementary and secondary school shall include and maintain on the homepage of its website a link that provides a detailed list of primary instructional materials used in all courses available at the school.</p>	Does not contain this provision	Does not contain this provision	Does not contain this provision

<p>already stretched thin due to a global pandemic and educators leaving the profession.</p> <p>Forces teachers to choose between actual teaching and administrative compliance, which threatens the integrity and quality of education for students.</p> <p>Negatively impacts small and/or rural schools that may not have resources or staff to coordinate these burdensome requirements.</p>	<p>(2) Each public elementary and secondary school shall review primary instructional materials of each course and update the online list of primary instructional materials on a semi-annual basis or more frequently as determined necessary by the local school system or school administration; provided, however, that before a new course may be made available to students, the online list of primary instructional materials shall be updated to include the primary instructional materials for the new course.</p> <p>(3) Each public elementary and secondary school shall make all primary instructional materials and supplementary or ancillary materials used or proposed for use by such school available for review on site upon request by any parent or guardian of a student who is or will be enrolled in such school or to a student who has reached the age of majority or is a lawfully emancipated minor and who is enrolled at such school.</p>			
	<b>HB 888</b>	<b>HB 1084</b>	<b>SB 375</b>	<b>SB 377</b>
<p><b>Establishes a new complaint procedure for parents, students, school employees, district</b></p>	<p><u>Proposed 20-2-11(i)</u> (i)(1) No later than August 1, 2022, each local board of</p>	<p><u>Proposed 20-2-11(e)</u> (e)(1) No later than August 1, 2022, each local board of</p>	<p>Does not contain this provision.</p>	<p><u>Proposed 20-2-243.1(e)</u> (e)(1) No later than August 1, 2022, each local board of</p>

<p><b>attorneys or the attorney general to report alleged violations of these rules.</b></p> <p><b>Potential Impact</b> Creates significant burdens for teachers and administrators due to the ambiguity and subjectivity of these guidelines.</p> <p>May further exacerbate increasing rates of teacher attrition, particularly for teachers of color.</p> <p>Allows political actors with no relationship to schools to bring complaints against school districts (Attorney General, House Education Committee, Senate Committee on Education and Youth).</p>	<p>education shall adopt a complaint resolution policy for its local school system to address complaints alleging violations of any provision of subsections (b) through (h) of this Code section at a school in such school system. The complaint resolution policy shall provide that:</p> <p>(A) A school or local school system shall not be required to respond to a complaint made pursuant to this subsection unless it is made by: (i) The parent of a student enrolled at the school where the alleged violation occurred; (ii) A student who has reached the age of majority or is a lawfully emancipated minor and who is enrolled at the school where the alleged violation occurred; (iii) An individual employed as a school administrator, teacher, or other school personnel at the school where the alleged violation occurred; (iv) The district attorney for the county where the alleged violation occurred; or (v) The Attorney General;</p> <p>(B) The complaint shall first be submitted in writing to the principal of the school where the alleged violation occurred;</p>	<p>education shall adopt a complaint resolution policy for its local school system to address complaints alleging violations of any provision of subsections (b) through (d) of this Code section at a school in such school system. The complaint resolution policy shall provide that:</p> <p>(A) A school or local school system shall not be required to respond to a complaint made pursuant to this subsection unless it is made by: (i) The parent of a student enrolled at the school where the alleged violation occurred; (ii) A student who has reached the age of majority or is a lawfully emancipated minor and who is enrolled at the school where the alleged violation occurred; (iii) An individual employed as a school administrator, teacher, or other school personnel at the school where the alleged violation occurred; or (iv) The district attorney for the county where the alleged violation occurred;</p> <p>(B) The complaint shall first be submitted in writing to the principal of the school where the alleged violation occurred;</p> <p>(C) The complaint shall provide a reasonably detailed</p>	<p style="background-color: #cccccc;"></p>	<p>education shall adopt a complaint resolution policy for its local school system to address complaints alleging violations of any provision of subsections (b) through (d) of this Code section at a school in such school system. The complaint resolution policy shall provide that:</p> <p>(A) A school or local school system shall not be required to respond to a complaint made pursuant to this subsection unless it is made by: (i) The parent of a student enrolled at the school where the alleged violation 98 occurred; (ii) A student who has reached the age of majority or is a lawfully emancipated minor and who is enrolled at the school where the alleged violation occurred; (iii) An individual employed as a school administrator, teacher, or other school personnel at the school where the alleged violation occurred; (iv) The district attorney for the county where the alleged violation occurred; (v) The Attorney General; (vi) The House Education Committee; or (vii) The Senate Committee on Education and Youth.</p>
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	<p>(C) The complaint shall provide a reasonably detailed description of the alleged violation;</p> <p>(D) Within three school days of receiving such written complaint, the school principal or his or her designee shall review the complaint and take reasonable steps to investigate the allegations in the complaint;</p> <p>(E) The school principal shall determine whether the alleged violation occurred, in whole or in part;</p> <p>(F) Within five school days of receiving the complaint, unless another schedule is mutually agreed to by the complainant and the school principal, the school principal shall confer with the complainant and inform the complainant whether a violation occurred, in whole or in part, and, if such a violation was found to have occurred, what remedial steps will be taken; provided, however, that the confidentiality of student or personnel information will not be violated;</p> <p>(G) The school principal's determinations provided for in subparagraphs (E) and (F) of this paragraph shall be</p>	<p>description of the alleged violation;</p> <p>(D) Within three school days of receiving such written complaint, the school principal or his or her designee shall review the complaint and take reasonable steps to investigate the allegations in the complaint. The school principal shall determine whether the alleged violation occurred, in whole or in part. Within five school days of receiving the complaint, unless another schedule is mutually agreed to by the complainant and the school principal, the school principal shall confer with the complainant and inform the complainant whether a violation occurred, in whole or in part, and, if such a violation was found to have occurred, what remedial steps will be taken; provided, however, that the confidentiality of student or personnel information shall not be violated;</p> <p>(E) The school principal's determinations provided for in subparagraph;</p> <p>(D) of this paragraph shall be reviewed by the local school superintendent or his or her designee within 14 days of receiving a written request for such review by the complainant addressed to the</p>		<p>(B) The complaint shall first be submitted in writing to the principal of the school where the alleged violation occurred;</p> <p>(C) The complaint shall provide a reasonably detailed description of the alleged violation;</p> <p>(D) Within three school days of receiving such written complaint, the school principal or his or her designee shall review the complaint and take reasonable steps to investigate the allegations in the complaint;</p> <p>(E) The school principal shall determine whether the alleged violation occurred, in whole or in part;</p> <p>(F) Within five school days of receiving the complaint, unless another schedule is mutually agreed to by the complainant and the school principal, the school principal shall confer with the complainant and inform the complainant whether a violation occurred, in whole or in part, and, if such a violation was found to have occurred, what remedial steps will be taken; provided, however, that the confidentiality of student or</p>
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	<p>subject to timely administrative review by the local school superintendent or his or her designee upon a written request by the complainant to the local school superintendent; and</p> <p>(H) The local school superintendent's decision following the administrative review provided for in subparagraph;</p> <p>(G) of this paragraph shall be subject to review by the local board of education pursuant to Code Section 20-2-1160.</p>	<p>local school superintendent; and</p> <p>(F) The local school superintendent's decision following the administrative review provided for in subparagraph (E) of this paragraph shall be subject to review by the local board of education as provided in Code Section 20-2-1160. (2) Following a decision by a local board of education regarding a complaint made pursuant to paragraph (1) of this subsection, any party aggrieved by the decision of the local board of education shall have the right to appeal such decision to the State Board of Education for a hearing as provided in Code Section 20-2-1160.</p>		<p>personnel information will not be violated;</p> <p>(G) The school principal's determinations provided for in subparagraphs (E) and (F) of this paragraph shall be subject to timely administrative review by the local school superintendent or his or her designee upon a written request by the complainant to the local school superintendent; and 126</p> <p>(H) The local school superintendent's decision following the administrative review provided for in subparagraph (G) of this paragraph shall be subject to review by the local board of education pursuant to Code Section 20-2-1160.</p>
	<b>HB 888</b>	<b>HB 1084</b>	<b>SB 375</b>	<b>SB 377</b>
<p><b>Establishes penalties for violating these rules including a 10% to 20% funding penalty or suspension of waivers granted to the school system.</b></p> <p><b>Potential Impact</b> Jeopardizes a collective \$1.74 billion in funding available to Georgia's schools and would create huge financial deficits in affected districts and impacts budgets even for compliant schools.</p>	<p><u>Proposed 20-1-11(k)(1)(A)</u> (A)The State Board of Education shall withhold 20% of the state contributed Quality Basic Education Program funds allotted to the local school system or public elementary or secondary school.</p> <p>A local school system or public elementary or secondary school whose allotment of state contributed Quality Basic Education Program funds</p>	<p><u>Proposed 20-1-11(e)(3)</u> (A)(i) In cases where the local school system at issue has been granted one or more waivers as provided in Article 4 of Chapter 2 of this title, Code Section 20-2-244, or Code Section 20-2-2065, shall order the immediate suspension of one or more waivers included in the local school system's contract with the State Board of Education providing for such waivers. 132 (ii) The State Board shall</p>	<p>Does not contain this provision</p>	<p><u>Proposed 20-2-243.1(e)(3)</u> (3) The State Board of Education may, after hearing an appeal brought pursuant to paragraph (2) of this subsection, withhold up to 10% of the state contributed Quality Basic Education Program funds allotted to the local school system or public elementary or secondary school in accordance with the provisions of Code Section 20-2-243; provided,</p>

<p>Exacerbates funding concerns in Georgia schools that have collectively been underfunded by nearly \$10 billion over the past 20 years.</p>	<p>has been withheld as provided for in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) of this subsection shall have such allotment fully restored within 45 days of demonstrating to the satisfaction of the State Board of Education substantial compliance with the corrective action plan.</p>	<p>exercise discretion in determining which waivers shall be subject to such order of suspension and shall, as may be reasonable and practicable, narrowly tailor such order to address specific violations of provisions of subsections (b) through (d) of this Code section. (iii) An order suspending a local school system’s waivers pursuant to division (i) of this subparagraph shall be in effect for no less than 12 months from the date of such order and, if the remainder of the current term of such local school system’s contract with the State Board of Education providing for waivers is greater than 12 months, then no longer than such remainder; and</p> <p>(B) In cases where the local school system at issue has not been granted a waiver as provided in Article 4 of Chapter 2 of this title, Code Section 20-2-244, or Code Section 143 20-2-2065, shall refer the matter to the State School Superintendent to determine whether to exercise his or her suspension authority as provided in Code Section 145 20-2-34.</p>		<p>however, that upon such withholding, the Department of Education shall develop and provide a corrective action plan to the local school system or public elementary or secondary school to remediate each violation found to have occurred by the State Board of Education; and provided, further, that a local school system or public elementary or secondary school whose allotment of state contributed Quality Basic Education Program funds has been withheld pursuant to this paragraph shall have such allotment restored within 45 days of demonstrating to the satisfaction of the State School Superintendent substantial compliance with the corrective action plan provided for in this paragraph.</p> <p><u>Proposed 20-3-65.1(f)</u></p> <p>(f) Any entity, organization, or postsecondary institution that violates any provision of subsections (b) through (e) of this Code section shall be subject to the withholding of state funding or state administered federal funding. Such withholding of state funding</p>
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				<p>may include funds provided to one or more postsecondary institutions directly, as well as funding for scholarships, loans, and grants pursuant to this chapter for students of such postsecondary institutions.</p> <p><u>Proposed Section 50-1-11(c)(3)</u>                  (3) Take appropriate disciplinary action against any agency employee or contractor engaged by the agency who authorizes or approves a training program that acts upon, promotes, or encourages divisive concepts.</p>
	<b>HB 888</b>	<b>HB 1084</b>	<b>SB 375</b>	<b>SB 377</b>
<p><b>Creates new rules applying to public higher education in Georgia that would allow individuals students, faculty, and other school personnel to take individual positions on any public policy issue but prohibit these institutions from weighing in on any public policy issues not related to education.</b></p> <p><b>Potential Impact</b>                  Diminishes the ability for public colleges and universities to leverage their extensive expertise to inform public dialogue on important public policy issues.</p>	<p><u>Proposed New Code Section 20-1-12 (lines 264-276)</u>                  Individual students, faculty, and other personnel of the public postsecondary educational institutions of this state shall be free to take individual positions on public policy issues and that such students, faculty, or other personnel shall not face discipline, sanction, or other adverse action of any kind by a postsecondary educational institution of this state solely for taking an individual position on any public policy issue. It is further the intent of the</p>	Does not contain this provision	Does not contain this provision	Does not contain this provision

	<p>General Assembly that postsecondary educational institutions of this state should strive to maintain a neutral institutional position on any public policy issue that is not directly related to the operation of such institutions and should not directly or indirectly compel students, faculty, or other personnel to publicly express a particular position on a public policy issue.</p>			
	<b>HB 888</b>	<b>HB 1084</b>	<b>SB 375</b>	<b>SB 377</b>
<p><b>Prevents training programs for educators from including divisive concepts.</b></p> <p><b>Potential Impact</b> Would leave potential educators without the tools they need to help them create culturally sustaining school classrooms.</p>	<p>Does not contain this provision</p>	<p><u>Proposed amendment to 20-2-984 (a)</u> ...provided, however, that such standards and procedures shall not require an individual to participate in or complete any training program in which divisive concepts, as such term is defined in Code Section 20-1-11, are acted upon, promoted, or encouraged; provided, further, that such standards shall include...</p> <p><u>Proposed amendment to 20-2-984.1(a)</u> The standards of performance and code of ethics adopted by the commission shall not require an individual to participate in or complete any training program in which divisive concepts, as such term is defined in Code</p>	<p>Does not contain this provision</p>	<p>Does not contain this provision</p>

Georgia Coalition Against Classroom Censorship

		Section 20-1-11, are acted upon, promoted, or encouraged.		
	HB 888	HB 1084	SB 375	SB 377
<p><b>Creates rules regarding “divisive concepts” for postsecondary, vocational, technical and adult education, and state government.</b></p> <p><b>Potential Impact</b> Higher education, vocational, technical and adult educational settings will not be able to address important issues related to race and gender.</p> <p>State government and the many consultants who work with them will be limited in their ability to address and remediate issues related to racism and sexism.</p>	Does not contain this provision	Does not contain this provision	<p><u>Proposed 36-60-30</u> Same provisions as above but applied to county and municipal corporations.</p> <p><u>Proposed 50-1-11</u> Same provisions as above but applied to all state agencies.</p>	<p><u>Proposed 20-3-65.1</u> Same provisions as above but applied to the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia.</p> <p><u>Proposed 20-4-16.1</u> Same provisions as above but applied to the State Board of the Technical College System of Georgia.</p> <p><u>Proposed 50-1-11</u> Same provisions as above but applied to all state agencies.</p>
	HB 888	HB 1084	SB 375	SB 377
<p><b>Prohibits teaching divisive concepts in several different areas of the education standards.</b></p> <p><b>Potential Impact</b> Enshrines the flawed thinking and approaches to talking about racism into several different areas of core curriculum and other elective courses.</p>	<p><u>Proposed amendment to 20-2-142</u> Relates to competencies and core curriculum under quality basic education.</p> <p><u>Proposed amendment to 20-2-142.1</u> Relates to coursework in the founding philosophy and principles of the United States.</p>	Does not contain this provision	Does not contain this provision	Does not contain this provision

	<p><u>Proposed amendment to 20-2-145</u> Relates to comprehensive character education programs.</p> <p><u>Proposed amendment to 20-2-148</u> Relates to elective course in history and literature of the old and New Testaments and religious neutrality.</p>			
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