

GEORGIA ADVOCACY OFFICE, ET AL V. STATE OF GEORGIA ET AL
WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

WHAT: Class action lawsuit filed against the State of Georgia for discriminating against thousands of public school students with disabilities by providing them with a separate and unequal education via the State's Georgia Network for Educational and Therapeutic Supports Program (GNETS).

WHERE: United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia (Atlanta Division)

WHEN: Filed on October 11, 2017

WHO: The **plaintiffs** are parents of children with disabilities in or at risk of entering GNETS and a class of similar students, the Georgia Advocacy Office, and The Arc. The **defendants** are the State of Georgia and Governor Nathan Deal, the Georgia Board of Education, the Georgia Department of Education and Superintendent Richard Woods, the Georgia Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Disabilities and Commissioner Judy Fitzgerald, and the Georgia Department of Community Health and Commissioner Frank Berry. The **attorneys** who filed the lawsuit come from the [Georgia Advocacy Office](#), the [Center for Public Representation](#), the [Judge David L. Bazelon Center for Mental Health Law](#), [The Arc](#), the [Goodmark Law Firm](#), and [DLA Piper LLP](#).

WHY: Because separate is not equal. The prevailing paradigm of segregation, exclusion, and low expectations for students with disability-related behavioral needs in Georgia must end.

OVERVIEW OF THE LAWSUIT

What is the GNETS system?

The State of Georgia is unique in operating a state-wide segregated educational program—GNETS—only for students with disability-related behavioral needs for more than 40 years, including students with mental health needs and intellectual and/or developmental disabilities (such as autism). Over 5,000 students with disabilities, the majority of whom are students of color, have been sent to the GNETS system. Most GNETS are housed in completely separate schools (including some that were formerly schools for African-American students in the Jim Crow days). Other GNETS locations are inside regular schools but housed in locked wings or have separate entrances.

GNETS students are not only segregated from their non-disabled peers but also receive an inferior education. Many GNETS students are not taught by certified teachers and instead are primarily taught through computers. GNETS students cannot access the basic credits they need to earn a diploma, resulting in a high school graduation rate of only 10% (compared to a statewide rate of 80%). Many GNETS centers do not provide access to basic school experiences like gyms, playgrounds, eating in a lunch room, libraries, or science labs. In addition, GNETS students are denied co-curricular opportunities that other students enjoy, such as playing sports or participating in the school play. Parents and students have described the GNETS system as similar to a prison, with no way out.

What is this lawsuit about?

By maintaining and funding GNETS separate and apart from local school districts, the State has created a system in which a GNETS referral is the most convenient, and, in many school districts, the only option for students with disability-related behavioral needs. The State does not provide local school districts necessary funding to provide needed disability-related behavioral services in zoned schools, so local school districts have little incentive and few resources to provide the services necessary to educate children with disability-related behavioral needs in their zoned schools. This lawsuit contends that the State is discriminating against thousands of public school students with disability-related behavioral needs by providing them with a separate and unequal education via GNETS in violation of two federal statutes and the United States Constitution:

- **Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA):** This law provides a clear and comprehensive mandate for the elimination of discrimination against people with disabilities. Title II of the ADA specifically prohibits state and local government entities from discriminating on the basis of disability and applies to all services, programs, and activities of such entities, including the provision of education. The U.S. Supreme Court has held that Title II prohibits the needless isolation or segregation of people with disabilities. Title II also requires that state or local governments provide equal opportunities—here, equal educational opportunities—to people with disabilities.
- **Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (Section 504):** This law prohibits entities that are receiving federal financial assistance from discriminating against people with disabilities in their programs and activities.
- **Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution:** The Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment requires each state to provide equal protection under the law to all people within its jurisdiction. The U.S. Supreme Court has held that “separate educational facilities are inherently unequal” and students subject to segregation are “deprived of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment.”

Who brought this lawsuit?

The plaintiffs include three parents with children who have been, or are at risk of being, placed in GNETS and two disability advocacy organizations, the Georgia Advocacy Office (GAO) and The Arc. GAO is the statewide protection and advocacy system (“P&A”) for Georgia, serving individuals in Georgia with disabilities. The Arc is a national non-profit organization that seeks to promote and protect the human rights of people with intellectual and developmental disabilities throughout the State via its Georgia state office.

The individual plaintiffs are not alone. Their experiences in GNETS are similar to thousands of students who also have disability-related behavioral needs, including students with mental health needs and intellectual and/or developmental disabilities (such as autism). Because of this, the plaintiffs are bringing this lawsuit on their own behalf and on behalf of a class of all students. The class is defined as students who are now or in the future will be in GNETS or at serious risk of being placed in GNETS. The purpose of a class action lawsuit is to allow the claims of a large

group of people to be resolved in one lawsuit through the efforts of the representative plaintiffs and their lawyers.

What are the plaintiffs asking the court to do?

The plaintiffs are asking the Judge to:

- (1) Rule that the State's operation of GNETS violates the ADA, Section 504, and the Fourteenth Amendment;
- (2) Order the State to desegregate GNETS by ensuring that students in or at serious risk of placement in GNETS have access to the services they need to be educated in their neighborhood schools in classrooms with their non-disabled peers; and
- (3) Certify the lawsuit as a class action so that the needs of the entire class of students can be addressed.

U.S. Department of Justice investigation & the Georgia Coalition for Equity in Education

In 2015, the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) investigated GNETS and [found](#) that it violates Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act by unnecessarily segregating students with disabilities from their peers and providing opportunities to GNETS students that are unequal to those provided to other students.

Following the investigation, a group of advocacy organizations formed the Georgia Coalition for Equity in Education (GCEE) to urge the State to work with stakeholders in the disability community in responding to DOJ's findings and recommendations. After one year of failed negotiations and the State's complete lack of engagement with the GCEE or any other stakeholders in the disability community, DOJ filed a [lawsuit against the State](#) in 2016. This lawsuit has been put on hold pending a decision from the 11th Circuit Court of Appeals regarding DOJ's authority to sue. Throughout, the State has continued to defend the program.

What Can I Do?

You can:

- (1) Contact GAO (404-885-1234; 1-800-537-2329; info@thegao.org) if you or someone you know is impacted by the GNETS system or want to be involved in the work of the Georgia Coalition for Equity in Education (GCEE);
- (2) Spread the word about the lawsuit to interested stakeholders; and
- (3) Follow our [case page](https://centerforpublicrep.org/court_case/gao-v-georgia/) (https://centerforpublicrep.org/court_case/gao-v-georgia/) for updates on the lawsuit and what you can do to help.