GEORGIA INSIGHT.ORG
Home of the Georgia Insight Newsletter

Sue Ella Deadwyler
"She hath done what she could." Mark 14:8a

Illegal Aliens Demand Privileges Reserved for U.S. Citizens

There were 15,359 foreign students enrolled in Georgia colleges and universities for the 2010-2011 school year. That was a 4.4 percent increase over the previous year.
– The Macon Telegraph

Since it's a well-known fact that illegal aliens are displacing eligible students, a bill was introduced February 22, 2011 to collect and maintain citizenship data on K – 12 students and publish the results on the state board's Web site no later than January 1st of each year. It was to include the number of illegal alien students in elementary and secondary education, the number of students unable to show proof of citizenship, and each school district's total expenditures for illegal aliens. The same data would have been required of the number of illegal aliens receiving medical treatment. That bill was H.B. 296, which is still in committee and will die this session! Clearly, that has emboldened illegal aliens and those who support open borders to keep pushing.

Only in America could undocumented intruders have the audacity to march on a State Capitol, publicly announce their foreign identity and intentions as illegal aliens, then demand permission to enroll and attend Georgia colleges and universities. That happened in Atlanta yesterday.

The Georgia Undocumented Youth Alliance, Freedom University, ACLU, USG Students and Educators, Georgia Public K – 12 Students and Educators, Legislators and allies were invited to a rally/press conference at the Capitol February 28th, from 10:00 'til 11:00 to protest S.B. 458.

S.B. 458 is, simply, a logical way to (a) clarify state law aimed at illegal immigration, a method to (b) streamline the eligibility process for public benefits, especially college and university enrollment, as well as (c) increase national and state security to combat the wrongful issuance of foreign passports. In addition, it would reinforce 2006 laws written to (d) protect our publicly funded college and Tech School classroom seats for *real* immigrants and U.S. citizens.

The rally call reminded the illegal aliens that S.B. 458 (e) would remove the authority of the chancellor and Board of Regents to make student acceptance policy and (e) prohibit students from entering college if they cannot produce legal status documents. Then, reminded them that (f) illegal aliens currently enrolled and paying out-of-state tuition could not re-enroll.

The rally/press invitation directed them to www.acluga.org for the ACLU analysis of S.B. 458 and http://www.usg.edu/chancellor/speeches for "the excellent opposition comments of the University System Chancellor."

Questions: Do illegal alien students now attending college plan to return to their native country when they graduate or do they plan to stay in the U. S. illegally?
Note: Someone should tell them that a college diploma will *not* change their citizenship status.

ACTION – Ask your senator to vote YES on S.B. 458. It's on the floor Monday, March 5th.

February 29, 2012

Smart Meter Bill Passes Committee February 27th

S.B. 459 authorizes PSC to allow consumers to opt-out of smart meters that are provided by investor-owned utilities. Currently, Georgia Power forces consumers to use smart meters, although the federal Department of Energy regulations stipulate that they are *not* mandatory.

S.B. 459 unanimously passed the Senate Regulated Industries and Utilities Committee Monday, February 27th and is in the Senate Rules Committee, where it must pass, immediately. If the full Senate does not vote by the end of March 7th and get it to the House, it can't pass this session. Therefore, it's imperative that you act now. The following are brief facts about smart meters, the lack of authority for their installation in Georgia and some of the health hazards they pose. These facts could encourage the Rules Committee and your own senator to vote yes on S.B.459.

Facts to Share with Legislators

1. The U.S. Energy Policy Act of 2005, Sec. 1252 authorizes utilities to *offer* consumers time-based rates and install a smart meter *after* a consumer *requests* time-based billing.

2. **The National Conference of State Legislatures** reported that, of the 26 states with smart meter laws or pending smart meter legislation, four states – Alabama, Florida, *Georgia* and Indiana – had no clear authority to install smart meters. The PSC did not authorize smart meter installation. That was clarified by a Georgia Power attorney months ago during a PSC meeting.

3. The International Association of Firefighters opposed smart meter RF and microwave radiation, citing this: *Single- and Double-Strand DNA Breaks in Rat Brain Cells After Acute Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Radiation.* ("Health and Safety Fact Sheets – the AIFF")

4. Smart meter radiation is a cause of Class 2B cancer. Unfortunately, neither government nor manufacturers tested smart meters long enough to prove consumer safety. World Health documentation is accessible at http://stopsmartmeters.org/. No one knows the dangers of such systems to communities and neighborhoods that are already saturated with RF radiation daily.

5. A January 19, 2012 letter by American Academy of Environmental Medicine in Wichita explained health issues associated with smart meters, especially their effects on minors. Page 2 of the letter states, "Existing safety limits for pulsed RF were 'not protective of public health.'"

6. U.S. Department of Energy Press Officer Tom Welch explained on February 1, 2011, that (a) smart meters are *not* mandatory and (b) DOE had no role in their regulation or installation.

7. Smart Meters are Being Removed in Two States

On May 27, 2011 the Maine Public Utility Company voted to require Central Maine Power to offer an opt-out program for consumers who choose not to have a smart meter installed. On November 1, 2011, California's biggest utility company, Investor Owned Utilities, changed its policy and began replacing smart meters with old analog meters.

8. 100 petitioners in Texas asked the state to permanently prohibit smart meters, citing symptoms of insomnia, headaches, dizziness, nausea. etc., as well as privacy and cost issues. Utilities in Texas admit the smart meters will allow them to communicate with "smart" appliances – air conditioners, dryers and water heaters – and turn them off at will.

ACTION – Support. Ask the Senate Rules Committee to pass S.B. 459 by day's end March 7, "cross-over day." Call Rules Committee Senators Balfour, Ch., 404 656-0095; Hamrick, V-Ch., 656-0036; Mullis, Sec., 656-0057; Cowsert, Ex-Officio, 463-1383; Hill, 656-5038; Rogers, 463-1378; Williams, 656-0089; Tolleson, 656-0081; Staton, Ex-Officio, 656-5039; Goggans, Ex-Officio, 463-5263; Bulloch, 656-0040; Shafer, 656-0048; Hooks, 656-0065; Henson, 656-0085; Butler, 656-0075; and Unterman, 463-1368

H.B. 630 Civil Rights Status for Sexual Orientation & Gender ID

Provisions of H.B. 630 are contrary to the Republican Party Platform.

Little Known Fact: There is no legal definition of "sexual orientation" or "gender identity" in Georgia law, and, based on data acquired from the Equal Opportunity Commission Web site, those terms are not defined in federal law, either. The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) enforces the Civil Rights Act of 1964 which lists the original five protected Civil Rights categories – race, color, religion, sex, and national origin. In 1967 age was added to that list, as was disability in 1973.

Since the all-inclusive term "sex" applies to everyone, the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 (CSRA) deals with sexual orientation complaints as "conduct," through the Office of Personnel Management (OPM), but there's no mention of gender identity in the current data.

From this, we learn that sexual orientation and gender identity are not considered categories, but present as various subdivisions of sexual conduct. Conduct associated with gender identity often presents as cross-dressing or transvestitism and, perhaps, ultimately, surgical sex change.

Definitions of sexual orientation differ, depending on the source of the information, but 30 abnormal sexual orientations are listed as "Paraphilias" (formerly called sexual deviations) in the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition, Text Revision (Washington: American Psychiatric Association, 2000)*. Among the 30 orientations on that list are pedophilia, necrophilia, incest and zoophilia/bestiality. The most well-known divisions of sexual orientation are lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT), with an "I" for "intersex" added at times, with no explanation of the conduct that defines "intersex."

Another little-known fact: The words "sex" and "gender" are not interchangeable, although strategies are in place to insinuate that they are synonyms. "Sex" identifies males and females. "Gender identity" implies rejection of and deviation from natural sexual identity.

The above-mentioned Manual explained Gender Identity Disorder on pages 532-533 as follows: "A strong and persistent cross-gender identification, which is the desire to be, or the insistence that one is, of the other sex," along with "persistent discomfort about one's assigned sex or a sense of the inappropriateness in the gender role of that sex," *i.e. g*ender identity is a mind-set.

States with laws providing protection for *variant gender identity conduct* allow anyone claiming transgender status to *use any public rest room or other public facility anywhere*, including *churches and religious establishments*, unless local law allows religious exemptions.

H.B. 630 was heard February 21st in Representative Lane's Judiciary subcommittee and stayed alive, though it was tabled. If passed, "sexual orientation" and "gender identity" would receive Civil Rights status and nine Georgia laws would be changed to prohibit the use of lifestyle to screen applicants for state and local government jobs – teachers, counselors, daycare, etc. Some sex crime laws could not be enforced, if offenders blame their conduct on sexual proclivities.

While it remained tabled in the Lane subcommittee, H.B. 630 was sent to Representative Jacob's subcommittee that heard it February 27th, but failed to vote on it. H.B. 630 remains alive in that subcommittee, but if it is not handled further, it will die at the end of this session.

ACTION – OPPOSE. Ask the following representatives to vote NO on H.B. 630. Representatives Jacobs, Ch., 404 656-0152; Bruce, 656-0314; Dobbs, 656-7859; Evans, 656-6372; Lindsey, 656-5024; O'Neal, 656-5052; J. Powell, 656-7856; Welch, 656-0109; Weldon, 656-0152; Ex-Officio: Willard, 656-5125; Roger Lane, 656-5087.

High Drama Surrounds Charter School Legislation

H.R. 1162 that passed the House February 22nd with three votes to spare, took a beating in the Senate on Leap Day, February 29th. After hours of debate, it was tabled for lack of votes.

H.B. 797 is an interesting side bar. It's the so-called "enabling legislation" to implement H.R. 1162. Its subject is "start-up" charter schools, as opposed to "existing" schools that apply for "conversion" charters. In an obvious attempt to pacify local school boards, H.B. 797 carefully explains that other school systems would be informed of any potential loss of students.

Also tucked away in that phrase is the Charter Committee of the State Board of Education that would be informed of expected enrollment changes, as well. But note the phrase, "the Charter Committee of the State Board of Education," because it continues the former problem.

Since the governor appoints members of the State Board of Education (SBOE) and members of the Charter Committee will be or have been appointed by the governor or SBOE, *management and control of start-up schools would be far away* from parents and local school boards.

A clue to duties of a Charter Committee is found in the Georgia Charter Schools Commission (GCSC) which was ruled unconstitutional by the Georgia Supreme Court last May. The Web site of GCSC explains that as "a state-level, independent charter school authorizing entity [GCSC] has the power to approve or deny petitions for commission charter schools." In addition to authorizing schools to be chartered, GCSC was actively "assisting in the establishment of commission charter schools throughout Georgia," and therein is the problem.

The defunct GCSC would be reincarnated in H.B. 797 that would resume the "establishment of commission charter schools throughout Georgia." The authorization to *establish start-up* charter schools has allowed businesses, organizations and foreign interests to create public charter schools using tax-payer money. While that might sound like a reasonable arrangement, public schools should not be a *commodity* that's for sale, so to speak, to individuals, corporations, tax-exempt foundations, or foreign interests that decide to go into the business of educating Georgia's children. If they want to create a school, they should fund it themselves, maintain and staff it themselves, and correctly identify it as a privately funded, private school.

Another observation about H.B. 797: It was introduced January 25th and assigned to the House Education Committee, which heard it, briefly, explained at the first H.R. 1162 hearing. However, it has not been handled, remains in committee and will die when this session ends.

Questions: If H.B. 797 is the "enabling legislation" for H.R. 1162, shouldn't it be passed *before* final passage of H.R. 1162? If it does *not* pass and H.R. 1162 passes the Senate and receives a majority vote in the November Election, couldn't H.B. 797 be scrapped? If so, couldn't Representative Jones start with a "clean slate for funding charter schools," as she stated, without adhering to the provisions of H.B. 797? Since taxes fund charter schools, don't tax-payers have a proprietary right to see the writing on her clean slate *before* H.R. 1162 passes?

These questions and more should be satisfactorily answered *before* H.R. 1162 passes. H.R. 1162 gives state appointed officials power they unconstitutionally and knowingly assumed for at least a decade. Only the Georgia Supreme Court could stop it and that happened last May.

ACTION – Oppose. Ask your senator to vote NO when H.R. 1162 is taken off the table for a Senate vote. If you don't know your senator's number, call the Secretary of the Senate at 404 656-5040 and ask to be connected.
