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in connection therewith, on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, disability, familial status, and sex (42 U.S.C. §3601);

- The Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, or sex in the delivery of services and employment practices (34 U.S.C. §10228(c), see also 34 U.S.C. §11182(b)), and the DOJ implementing regulations at 28 C.F.R. Part 42, Subpart D;
- The DOJ regulations on the Equal Treatment for Faith-Based Organizations, which prohibit discrimination on the basis of religion in the delivery of services and prohibit organizations from using DOJ funding on inherently religious activities (28 C.F.R. Part 38);
- The Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) of 1984, which prohibits discrimination based on race, color, religion, national origin, handicap, or sex (34 U.S.C. §20110(e));
- The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) of 2013, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of actual or perceived race, color, religion, national origin, sex, gender identity, sexual orientation, or disability (34 U.S.C. §12291(b)(13));
- The DHS regulation, which prohibits discrimination based on religion in social service programs (6 C.F.R. Part 19);
- Executive Order 13166, “Improving Access To Services For Persons With Limited English Proficiency”, which requires Federal agencies to develop and implement a plan to provide services to those persons with limited English proficiency (LEP) to ensure meaningful access to programs and activities conducted by those agencies;
- Georgia’s Fair Employment Practices Act of 1978, found at O.C.G.A. § 45-19-29, et seq., which prohibits public employers with 15 or more employees from engaging in discrimination on account of an individual's race, color, religion, sex, age, national origin, or disability;
- Georgia’s Sex Discrimination in Employment Act of 1966, found at O.C.G.A. § 34-5-1, et seq., which mimics the Equal Pay Act of 1963, in that it prohibits discrimination between employees in the same establishment, on the basis of sex, in their compensation for comparable work;
- Georgia’s General Age Discrimination Law of 1971, found at O.C.G.A. § 34-1-2, which makes it a criminal misdemeanor to discriminate against any person between the ages of 40 and 70 years, solely upon the ground of age, when the reasonable demands of the position do not require such an age distinction. The individual must be qualified physically, mentally, and by training and experience to perform satisfactorily the labor assigned to him or her for which he or she applies;