

114TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1299

To ensure that organizations with religious or moral convictions are allowed to continue to provide services for children.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 4, 2015

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. JOLLY, Mr. LATTA, Mr. PITTENGER, Mr. HUELSKAMP, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. ROTHFUS, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. GARRETT, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. HULTGREN, Mr. PITTS, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. JONES, Mr. MESSER, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. MARINO, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. RENACCI, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. MULVANEY, Mr. CLAWSON of Florida, Mr. FORBES, Mr. POMPEO, Mr. ROUZER, and Mr. SALMON) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

A BILL

To ensure that organizations with religious or moral convictions are allowed to continue to provide services for children.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Child Welfare Provider
5 Inclusion Act of 2015”.

1 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.**

2 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

3 (1) Child welfare service providers, both individ-
4 uals and organizations, have the inherent, funda-
5 mental, and inalienable right to free exercise of reli-
6 gion protected by the United States Constitution.

7 (2) The right to free exercise of religion for
8 child welfare service providers includes the freedom
9 to refrain from conduct that conflicts with their sin-
10 cerely held religious beliefs.

11 (3) Most States provide government-funded
12 child welfare services through various charitable, re-
13 ligious, and private organizations.

14 (4) Religious organizations, in particular, have
15 a lengthy and distinguished history of providing
16 child welfare services that predates government in-
17 volvement.

18 (5) Religious organizations have long been and
19 should continue contracting with and receiving
20 grants from governmental entities to provide child
21 welfare services.

22 (6) Religious organizations cannot provide cer-
23 tain child welfare services, such as foster-care or
24 adoption placements, without receiving a government
25 contract, grant or license.

1 (7) Religious organizations display particular
2 excellence when providing child welfare services.

3 (8) Children and families benefit greatly from
4 the child welfare services provided by religious orga-
5 nizations.

6 (9) Governmental entities and officials admin-
7 istering federally funded child welfare services in
8 some States, including Massachusetts, California, Il-
9 linois, and the District of Columbia, have refused to
10 contract with religious organizations that are unable,
11 due to sincerely held religious beliefs or moral con-
12 victions, to provide a child welfare service that con-
13 flicts, or under circumstances that conflict, with
14 those beliefs or convictions; and that refusal has
15 forced many religious organizations to end their long
16 and distinguished history of excellence in the provi-
17 sion of child welfare services.

18 (10) Ensuring that religious organizations can
19 continue to provide child welfare services will benefit
20 the children and families that receive those federally
21 funded services.

22 (11) States also provide government-funded
23 child welfare services through individual child wel-
24 fare service providers with varying religious and
25 moral convictions.

1 (12) Many individual child welfare service pro-
2 viders maintain sincerely held religious beliefs or
3 moral convictions that relate to their work and
4 should not be forced to choose between their liveli-
5 hood and adherence to those beliefs or convictions.

6 (13) Because governmental entities provide
7 child welfare services through many charitable, reli-
8 gious, and private organizations, each with varying
9 religious beliefs or moral convictions, and through
10 diverse individuals with varying religious beliefs or
11 moral convictions, the religiously impelled inability
12 of some religious organizations or individuals to pro-
13 vide certain services will not have a material effect
14 on a person's ability to access federally funded child
15 welfare services.

16 (14) The activities of funding and admin-
17 istering these child welfare services substantially af-
18 fect interstate commerce.

19 (15) Taking adverse actions against child wel-
20 fare service providers that are unable, due to their
21 sincerely held religious beliefs or moral convictions,
22 to provide certain services (or provide services under
23 certain circumstances) substantially affects inter-
24 state commerce.

1 (16) The provisions of this Act are remedial
2 measures that are congruent and proportional to
3 protecting the constitutional rights of child welfare
4 service providers guaranteed under the Fourteenth
5 Amendment to the United States Constitution.

6 (17) Congress has the authority to pass this
7 Act pursuant to its spending clause power, com-
8 merce clause power, and enforcement power under
9 section 5 of the Fourteenth Amendment to the
10 United States Constitution.

11 (b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are as fol-
12 lows:

13 (1) To prohibit governmental entities from dis-
14 criminating or taking an adverse action against a
15 child welfare service provider on the basis that the
16 provider declines to provide a child welfare service
17 that conflicts, or under circumstances that conflict,
18 with the sincerely held religious beliefs or moral con-
19 victions of the provider.

20 (2) To protect child welfare service providers’
21 exercise of religion and to ensure that governmental
22 entities will not be able to force those providers, ei-
23 ther directly or indirectly, to discontinue all or some
24 of their child welfare services because they decline to
25 provide a child welfare service that conflicts, or

1 under circumstances that conflict, with their sin-
2 cerely held religious beliefs or moral convictions.

3 (3) To provide relief to child welfare service
4 providers whose rights have been violated.

5 **SEC. 3. DISCRIMINATION AND ADVERSE ACTIONS PROHIB-**
6 **ITED.**

7 (a) The Federal Government, and any State that re-
8 ceives Federal funding for any program that provides child
9 welfare services under part B or part E of title IV of the
10 Social Security Act (and any subdivision, office or depart-
11 ment of such State) shall not discriminate or take an ad-
12 verse action against a child welfare service provider on the
13 basis that the provider has declined or will decline to pro-
14 vide, facilitate, or refer for a child welfare service that con-
15 flicts with, or under circumstances that conflict with, the
16 provider's sincerely held religious beliefs or moral convic-
17 tions.

18 (b) Subsection (a) does not apply to conduct forbid-
19 den by paragraph (18) of section 471(a) of such Act.

20 **SEC. 4. FUNDS WITHHELD FOR VIOLATION.**

21 The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall
22 withhold from a State 15 percent of the Federal funds
23 the State receives for a program that provides child wel-
24 fare services under part B or part E of title IV of the

1 Social Security Act if the State violates section 3 when
2 administering or disbursing funds under such program.

3 **SEC. 5. PRIVATE RIGHT OF ACTION.**

4 (a) A child welfare service provider aggrieved by a
5 violation of section 3 may assert that violation as a claim
6 or defense in a judicial proceeding and obtain all appro-
7 priate relief, including declaratory relief, injunctive relief,
8 and compensatory damages, with respect to that violation.

9 (b) A child welfare service provider that prevails in
10 an action by establishing a violation of section 3 is entitled
11 to recover reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

12 (c) By accepting or expending Federal funds in con-
13 nection with a program that provides child welfare services
14 under part B or part E of title IV of the Social Security
15 Act, a State waives its sovereign immunity for any claim
16 or defense that is raised under this section.

17 **SEC. 6. SEVERABILITY.**

18 If any provision of this Act, or any application of such
19 provision to any person or circumstance, is held to be un-
20 constitutional, the remainder of this Act and the applica-
21 tion of the provision to any other person or circumstance
22 shall not be affected.

23 **SEC. 7. EFFECTIVE DATE.**

24 (a) The amendments made by this Act shall take ef-
25 fect on the 1st day of the 1st fiscal year beginning on

1 or after the date of the enactment of this Act, and the
2 withholding of funds authorized by section 4 shall apply
3 to payments under parts B and E of such Act for calendar
4 quarters beginning on or after such date.

5 (b) If legislation (other than legislation appropriating
6 funds) is required for a governmental entity to bring itself
7 into compliance with this Act, the governmental entity
8 shall not be regarded as violating this Act before the 1st
9 day of the 1st calendar quarter beginning after the first
10 regular session of the legislative body that begins after the
11 date of the enactment of this Act. For purposes of the
12 preceding sentence, if the governmental entity has a 2-
13 year legislative session, each year of the session is deemed
14 to be a separate regular session.

15 **SEC. 8. DEFINITIONS.**

16 The following definitions apply throughout this Act:

17 (1) The term “child welfare service provider”
18 includes organizations, corporations, groups, entities,
19 or individuals that provide or seek to provide, or
20 that apply for or receive a contract, subcontract,
21 grant, or subgrant for the provision of, child welfare
22 services. The provider need not be engaged exclu-
23 sively in child welfare services to be considered a
24 child welfare service provider.

1 (2) The term “child welfare services” means so-
2 cial services provided to or on behalf of children, in-
3 cluding assisting abused, neglected, or troubled chil-
4 dren, counseling children or parents, promoting fos-
5 ter parenting, providing foster homes or temporary
6 group shelters for children, recruiting foster parents,
7 placing children in foster homes, licensing foster
8 homes, promoting adoption, recruiting adoptive par-
9 ents, assisting adoptions, supporting adoptive fami-
10 lies, assisting kinship guardianships, assisting kin-
11 ship caregivers, providing family preservation serv-
12 ices, providing family support services, and providing
13 time-limited family reunification services.

14 (3) The term “State” includes any of the sev-
15 eral States, the District of Columbia, any common-
16 wealth, territory or possession of the United States,
17 and any political subdivision thereof.

18 (4) The terms “funding”, “funded”, or “funds”
19 include money paid pursuant to a contract, grant,
20 voucher, or similar means.

21 (5) The term “adverse action” includes, but is
22 not limited to, denying a child welfare service pro-
23 vider’s application for funding, refusing to renew the
24 provider’s funding, canceling the provider’s funding,
25 declining to enter into a contract with the provider,

1 refusing to renew a contract with the provider, can-
2 celing a contract with the provider, declining to issue
3 a license to the provider, refusing to renew the pro-
4 vider's license, canceling the provider's license, ter-
5 minating the provider's employment, or any other
6 adverse action that materially alters the terms or
7 conditions of the provider's employment, funding,
8 contract, or license.

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