Chapter 1152

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H.B. No. 3859

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AN ACT
relating to protection of the rights of conscience for child
welfare services providers.
BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:
SECTION 1. Subtitle D, Title 2, Human Resources Code, is
amended by adding Chapter 45 to read as follows:
CHAPTER 45. PROTECTION OF RIGHTS OF CONSCIENCE FOR
CHILD WELFARE SERVICES PROVIDERS
Sec. 45.001. LEGISLATIVE INTENT. It is the intent of the
legislature to maintain a diverse network of service providers that
offer a range of foster capacity options and that accommodate
children from various cultural backgrounds. To that end, the
legislature expects reasonable accommodations to be made by the
state to allow people of diverse backgrounds and beliefs to be a
part of meeting the needs of children in the child welfare system.
Decisions regarding the placement of children shall continue to be
made in the best interest of the child, including which person is
best able to provide for the child's physical, psychological, and
emotional needs and development.
Sec. 45.002. DEFINITIONS. In this chapter:
(1) "Adverse action" means any action that directly or
indirectly adversely affects the person against whom the adverse
action is taken, places the person in a worse position than the
person was in before the adverse action was taken, or is likely to

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1 deter a reasonable person from acting or refusing to act. An adverse 2 action includes: 3 (A) denying an application for, refusing to 4 renew, or canceling funding; 5 (B) declining to enter into, refusing to renew, 6 or canceling a contract; 7 (C) declining to issue, refusing to renew, or 8 canceling a license; 9 (D) terminating, suspending, demoting, or 10 reassigning a person; and 11 (E) limiting the ability of a person to engage in 12 child welfare services. 13 (2) "Catchment area" means a geographic service area 14 for providing child protective services or child welfare services. 15 (3) "Child welfare services" means social services 16 provided to or on behalf of children, including: 17 (A) assisting abused or neglected children; 18 (B) counseling children or parents; 19 (C) promoting foster parenting; (D) providing foster homes, general residential 20 operations, residential care, adoptive homes, group homes, or 21 temporary group shelters for children; 22 23 (E) recruiting foster parents; 24 (F) placing children in foster homes; 25 (G) licensing foster homes; (H) promoting adoption or recruiting adoptive 26 27 parents;

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1	(I) assisting adoptions or supporting adoptive
2	<pre>families;</pre>
3	(J) performing or assisting home studies;
4	(K) assisting kinship guardianships or kinship
5	caregivers;
6	(L) providing family preservation services;
7	(M) providing family support services;
8	(N) providing temporary family reunification
9	<u>services;</u>
10	(O) placing children in adoptive homes; and
11	(P) serving as a foster parent.
12	(4) "Child welfare services provider" means a person,
13	other than a governmental entity, that provides, seeks to provide,
14	or applies for or receives a contract, subcontract, grant,
15	subgrant, or cooperative agreement to provide child welfare
16	services. The person is not required to be engaged exclusively in
17	child welfare services to be a child welfare services provider.
18	(5) "Governmental entity" means:
19	(A) this state or a municipality or other
20	political subdivision of this state;
21	(B) any agency of this state or of a municipality
22	or other political subdivision of this state, including a
23	department, bureau, board, commission, office, agency, council,
24	and public institution of higher education; or
25	(C) a single source continuum contractor in this
26	state providing services identified under Section 264.126, Family
27	<u>Code</u> .

1 Sec. 45.003. APPLICABILITY. (a) This chapter applies to 2 any ordinance, rule, order, decision, practice, or other exercise 3 of governmental authority. 4 (b) This chapter applies to an act of a governmental entity, 5 in the exercise of governmental authority, granting or refusing to 6 grant a government benefit to a child welfare services provider. 7 Sec. 45.004. CHILD WELFARE SERVICES PROVIDERS PROTECTED. A 8 governmental entity or any person that contracts with this state or 9 operates under governmental authority to refer or place children 10 for child welfare services may not discriminate or take any adverse 11 action against a child welfare services provider on the basis, 12 wholly or partly, that the provider: 13 (1) has declined or will decline to provide, 14 facilitate, or refer a person for child welfare services that 15 conflict with, or under circumstances that conflict with, the 16 provider's sincerely held religious beliefs; 17 (2) provides or intends to provide children under the control, care, guardianship, or direction of the provider with a 18 religious education, including through placing the children in a 19 20 private or parochial school or otherwise providing a religious 21 education in accordance with the laws of this state; (3) has declined or will decline to provide, 22 facilitate, or refer a person for abortions, contraceptives, or 23 drugs, devices, or services that are potentially 24 25 abortion-inducing; or 26 (4) refuses to enter into a contract that is inconsistent with or would in any way interfere with or force a 27

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1	provider to surrender the rights created by this chapter.
2	Sec. 45.005. SECONDARY SERVICES PROVIDERS AND REFERRALS.
3	(a) A child welfare services provider may not be required to
4	provide any service that conflicts with the provider's sincerely
5	<u>held religious beliefs.</u>
6	(b) A governmental entity or any person that operates under
7	governmental authority to refer or place children for child welfare
8	services shall:
9	(1) ensure that a secondary child welfare services
10	provider is available in that catchment area to provide a service
11	described by Subsection (a) to a child; or
12	(2) if there is an insufficient number of secondary
13	services providers willing or available in that catchment area to
14	provide that service, provide for one or more secondary services
15	providers in a nearby catchment area.
16	(c) A child welfare services provider who declines to
17	provide a child welfare service as authorized by this section
18	shall:
19	(1) provide to the person seeking the service written
20	information directing the person to:
21	(A) the web page on the department's Internet
22	website that includes a list of other licensed child welfare
23	services providers; or
24	(B) other information sources that identify
25	other licensed child welfare services providers who provide the
26	service being denied;
27	(2) refer the applicant to another licensed child

welfare services provider who provides the service being denied; or 1 (3) refer the applicant to the department or to a 2 3 single source continuum contractor to identify and locate a licensed child welfare services provider who provides the service 4 5 being denied. 6 Sec. 45.006. PRIVATE RIGHT OF ACTION. A child welfare 7 services provider may assert an actual or threatened violation of 8 this chapter as a claim or defense in a judicial or administrative 9 proceeding and obtain the relief specified in Section 45.007. 10 Sec. 45.007. REMEDIES. (a) A child welfare services provider who successfully asserts a claim or defense under this 11 12 chapter is entitled to recover: (1) declaratory relief under Chapter 37, Civil 13 14 Practice and Remedies Code; or 15 (2) injunctive relief to prevent the threatened or 16 continued adverse action. 17 (b) A person may not bring an action for declaratory or injunctive relief against an individual, other than an action 18 19 brought against an individual acting in the individual's official 20 capacity. Sec. 45.008. IMMUNITY WAIVED. (a) Sovereign and 21 22 governmental immunity to suit are waived. (b) Notwithstanding Subsection (a), this chapter does not 23 24 waive or abolish sovereign immunity to suit under the Eleventh 25 Amendment to the United States Constitution. Sec. 45.009. EFFECT ON RIGHTS; CONSTRUCTION OF LAW. 26 (a) This chapter may not be construed to authorize a governmental

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1	entity to burden a person's free exercise of religion.
2	(b) The protections of religious freedom afforded by this
3	chapter are in addition to the protections provided under federal
4	or state law and the constitutions of this state and the United
5	<u>States.</u>
6	(c) This chapter may not be construed to supersede any law
, 7	of this state that is equally as protective of religious beliefs as,
8	or more protective of religious beliefs than, this chapter.
9	(d) This chapter may not be considered to narrow the meaning
10	or application of any other law protecting religious beliefs.
11	(e) This chapter may not be construed to prevent law
12	enforcement officers from exercising duties imposed on the officers
13	under the Family Code and the Penal Code.
14	(f) This chapter may not be construed to allow a child
15	welfare services provider to decline to provide, facilitate, or
16	refer a person for child welfare services on the basis of that
17	person's race, ethnicity, or national origin.
18	(g) This chapter may not be construed to allow a child
19	welfare services provider to deprive a minor of the rights,
20	including the right to medical care, provided by Chapters 32, 263,
21	and 266, Family Code.
22	(h) This chapter may not be construed to prohibit the
23	department from:
24	(1) exercising its duty as the child's managing
25	conservator to make decisions in the child's best interest; or
26	(2) obtaining necessary child welfare services from an
27	alternate child welfare services provider.

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1Sec. 45.010. INTERPRETATION. This chapter shall be2liberally construed to effectuate its remedial and deterrent3purposes.4SECTION 2. This Act takes effect immediately if it receives

5 a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, as 6 provided by Section 39, Article III, Texas Constitution. If this 7 Act does not receive the vote necessary for immediate effect, this 8 Act takes effect September 1, 2017.

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H.B. No. 3859 aus Speaker of the House

I certify that H.B. No. 3859 was passed by the House on May 10, 2017, by the following vote: Yeas 93, Nays 49, 3 present, not voting.

Chief Clerk of the House

I certify that H.B. No. 3859 was passed by the Senate on May 22, 2017, by the following vote: Yeas 21, Nays 10.

Secretary of the Senate

14-APPROVED:

Date

Governor

FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE <u>3 Pm</u>O'CLOCK JUN 15201Z

Secretary of State

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LEGISLATIVE BUDGET BOARD Austin, Texas

FISCAL NOTE, 85TH LEGISLATIVE REGULAR SESSION

May 16, 2017

TO: Honorable Charles Schwertner, Chair, Senate Committee on Health & Human Services

FROM: Ursula Parks, Director, Legislative Budget Board

IN RE: HB3859 by Frank (Relating to protection of the rights of conscience for child welfare services providers.), **As Engrossed**

The fiscal implications of the bill cannot be determined at this time as it is unknown how many child welfare service providers will decline to provide services to individuals under the circumstances described in the bill and then use the cause action in response to adverse action by the Department of Family and Protective Services (DFPS).

The bill would add Chapter 45 to Title 2 of the Human Resources Code which would create a cause of action for child welfare services provider against a state agency if that state agency were to discriminate or take any adverse action against the provider on the basis that the provider declined to provide services to an individual on the basis of the provider's sincerely held religious beliefs, provides or intends to provide religious education, declined to provide health care or referrals that is related to certain contraceptive services, or refused to enter into a contract inconsistent with their rights under that chapter. The bill would also create a private cause of action for any provider suffering a violation or threatened violation, waiving sovereign immunity from suit with regard to the extent of liability created by the proposed chapter.

A significant portion of child care services providers are faith-based organizations, making the pool of potential litigants large. In cases where DFPS purchases services from the child welfare services provider, such protected action described in the bill could give rise to contractual issues. In addition, if a Single Source Continuum Contractors (SSCC) in a Foster Care Redesign catchment exercises the newly created accommodations for sincerely held religious beliefs, the agency would be required to create and maintain a duplicative legacy system in the region to provide services for any child not receiving services through the SSCC. Due to these reasons, DFPS cannot determine the fiscal implications of this bill.

The Office of Court Administration anticipates no significant fiscal impact resulting from this bill.

The bill would take effect immediately if it receives a vote of two-thirds of all members elected to each house. Otherwise, the bill would take effect on September 1, 2017.

Local Government Impact

According to the Texas Municipal League, the fiscal impact to municipalities cannot be determined due to the indeterminate potential liability municipalities may incur.

Source Agencies:212 Office of Court Administration, Texas Judicial Council, 530 Family
and Protective Services, Department ofLBB Staff:UP, KCA, EP, JLi, AG, JGA, MH, CG, KVe

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LEGISLATIVE BUDGET BOARD Austin, Texas

FISCAL NOTE, 85TH LEGISLATIVE REGULAR SESSION

April 23, 2017

TO: Honorable Byron Cook, Chair, House Committee on State Affairs

FROM: Ursula Parks, Director, Legislative Budget Board

IN RE: HB3859 by Frank (Relating to protection of the rights of conscience for child welfare services providers.), **Committee Report 1st House, Substituted**

The fiscal implications of the bill cannot be determined at this time as it is unknown how many child welfare service providers will decline to provide services to individuals under the circumstances described in the bill and then use the cause action in response to adverse action by the Department of Family and Protective Services (DFPS).

The bill would add Chapter 45 to Title 2 of the Human Resources Code which would create a cause of action for child welfare services provider against a state agency if that state agency were to discriminate or take any adverse action against the provider on the basis that the provider declined to provide services to an individual on the basis of the provider's sincerely held religious beliefs, provides or intends to provide religious education, declined to provide health care or referrals that is related to certain contraceptive services, or refused to enter into a contract inconsistent with their rights under that chapter. The bill would also create a private cause of action for any provider suffering a violation or threatened violation, waiving sovereign immunity from suit with regard to the extent of liability created by the proposed chapter.

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LEGISLATIVE BUDGET BOARD Austin, Texas

FISCAL NOTE, 85TH LEGISLATIVE REGULAR SESSION

March 28, 2017

TO: Honorable Byron Cook, Chair, House Committee on State Affairs

FROM: Ursula Parks, Director, Legislative Budget Board

IN RE: HB3859 by Frank (Relating to the conscience rights of certain religious organizations and individuals.), **As Introduced**

The fiscal implications of the bill cannot be determined at this time as it is unknown how many child welfare service providers will decline to provide services to individuals under the circumstances described in the bill and then use the cause action in response to adverse action by the Department of Family and Protective Services (DFPS).

The bill would add Chapter 45 to Title 2 of the Family Code which would create a cause of action for child welfare services provider against a state agency if that state agency were to discriminate or take any adverse action against the provider on the basis that the provider declined to provide services to an individual on the basis of the provider's sincerely held religious beliefs, provides or intends to provide religious education, declined to provide health care or referrals that is related to certain contraceptive services, or refused to enter into a contract inconsistent with their rights under that chapter. The bill would also create a private cause of action for any provider suffering a violation or threatened violation, waiving sovereign immunity from suit with regard to the extent of liability created by the proposed chapter.

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