

114TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 2802

To prevent discriminatory treatment of any person on the basis of views held with respect to marriage.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 17, 2015

Mr. LABRADOR (for himself, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. JONES, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. SANFORD, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. ROTHFUS, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. POMPEO, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. PITTENGER, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. JODY B. HICE of Georgia, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. PALMER, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. HUELSKAMP, Mr. PITTS, Mr. GRAVES of Georgia, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. GARRETT, Mr. FINCHER, Mr. SALMON, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. HARRIS, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. BABIN, Mr. YOHO, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Mr. ROUZER, Mrs. BLACK, Mr. BRAT, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mrs. LOVE, Mr. GOWDY, Mr. ADERHOLT, and Mr. STEWART) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

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## A BILL

To prevent discriminatory treatment of any person on the basis of views held with respect to marriage.

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 “First Amendment De-  
5 fense Act”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7        Congress finds the following:

8            (1) Leading legal scholars concur that conflicts  
9            between same-sex marriage and religious liberty are  
10           real and should be legislatively addressed.

11           (2) As the President stated in response to the  
12           decision of the Supreme Court on the Defense of  
13           Marriage Act in 2013, “Americans hold a wide  
14           range of views” on the issue of same-sex marriage,  
15           and “maintaining our Nation’s commitment to reli-  
16           gious freedom” is “vital”.

17           (3) Nevertheless, in 2015, when asked whether  
18           a religious school could lose its tax-exempt status for  
19           opposing same-sex marriage, the Solicitor General of  
20           the United States represented to the United States  
21           Supreme Court that “[i]t’s certainly going to be an  
22           issue”.

23           (4) Protecting religious freedom from Govern-  
24           ment intrusion is a Government interest of the high-  
25           est order. Legislatively enacted measures advance

1       this interest by remedying, deterring, and preventing  
2       Government interference with religious exercise in a  
3       way that complements the protections mandated by  
4       the First Amendment to the Constitution of the  
5       United States.

6           (5) Laws that protect the free exercise of reli-  
7       gious beliefs and moral convictions about marriage  
8       will encourage private citizens and institutions to  
9       demonstrate tolerance for those beliefs and convic-  
10      tions and therefore contribute to a more respectful,  
11      diverse, and peaceful society.

12 **SEC. 3. PROTECTION OF THE FREE EXERCISE OF RELI-**  
13 **GIUS BELIEFS AND MORAL CONVICTIONS.**

14       (a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provi-  
15      sion of law, the Federal Government shall not take any  
16      discriminatory action against a person, wholly or partially  
17      on the basis that such person believes or acts in accord-  
18      ance with a religious belief or moral conviction that mar-  
19      riage is or should be recognized as the union of one man  
20      and one woman, or that sexual relations are properly re-  
21      served to such a marriage.

22       (b) DISCRIMINATORY ACTION DEFINED.—As used in  
23      subsection (a), a discriminatory action means any action  
24      taken by the Federal Government to—

1           (1) alter in any way the Federal tax treatment  
2 of, or cause any tax, penalty, or payment to be as-  
3 sessed against, or deny, delay, or revoke an exemp-  
4 tion from taxation under section 501(a) of the Inter-  
5 nal Revenue Code of 1986 of, any person referred to  
6 in subsection (a);

7           (2) disallow a deduction for Federal tax pur-  
8 poses of any charitable contribution made to or by  
9 such person;

10          (3) withhold, reduce, exclude, terminate, or oth-  
11 erwise deny any Federal grant, contract, sub-  
12 contract, cooperative agreement, loan, license, cer-  
13 tification, accreditation, employment, or other simi-  
14 lar position or status from or to such person;

15          (4) withhold, reduce, exclude, terminate, or oth-  
16 erwise deny any benefit under a Federal benefit pro-  
17 gram from or to such person; or

18          (5) otherwise discriminate against such person.

19          (c) ACCREDITATION; LICENSURE; CERTIFICATION.—  
20 The Federal Government shall consider accredited, li-  
21 censed, or certified for purposes of Federal law any person  
22 that would be accredited, licensed, or certified, respec-  
23 tively, for such purposes but for a determination against  
24 such person wholly or partially on the basis that the per-  
25 son believes or acts in accordance with a religious belief

1 or moral conviction that marriage is or should be recog-  
2 nized as the union of one man and one woman, or that  
3 sexual relations are properly reserved to such a marriage.

4 **SEC. 4. JUDICIAL RELIEF.**

5 (a) CAUSE OF ACTION.—A person may assert an ac-  
6 tual or threatened violation of this Act as a claim or de-  
7 fense in a judicial or administrative proceeding and obtain  
8 compensatory damages, injunctive relief, declaratory re-  
9 lief, or any other appropriate relief against the Federal  
10 Government. Standing to assert a claim or defense under  
11 this section shall be governed by the general rules of  
12 standing under Article III of the Constitution.

13 (b) ADMINISTRATIVE REMEDIES NOT REQUIRED.—  
14 Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an action  
15 under this section may be commenced, and relief may be  
16 granted, in a United States district court without regard  
17 to whether the person commencing the action has sought  
18 or exhausted available administrative remedies.

19 (c) ATTORNEYS' FEES.—Section 722(b) of the Re-  
20 vised Statutes (42 U.S.C. 1988(b)) is amended by insert-  
21 ing “the First Amendment Defense Act,” after “the Reli-  
22 gious Land Use and Institutionalized Persons Act of  
23 2000,”.

24 (d) AUTHORITY OF UNITED STATES TO ENFORCE  
25 THIS ACT.—The Attorney General may bring an action

1 for injunctive or declaratory relief against an independent  
2 establishment described in section 104(1) of title 5, United  
3 States Code, or an officer or employee of that independent  
4 establishment, to enforce compliance with this Act. Noth-  
5 ing in this subsection shall be construed to deny, impair,  
6 or otherwise affect any right or authority of the Attorney  
7 General, the United States, or any agency, officer, or em-  
8 ployee of the United States, acting under any law other  
9 than this subsection, to institute or intervene in any pro-  
10 ceeding.

11 **SEC. 5. RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.**

12 (a) BROAD CONSTRUCTION.—This Act shall be con-  
13 strued in favor of a broad protection of free exercise of  
14 religious beliefs and moral convictions, to the maximum  
15 extent permitted by the terms of this Act and the Con-  
16 stitution.

17 (b) NO PREEMPTION, REPEAL, OR NARROW CON-  
18 STRUCTION.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to  
19 preempt State law, or repeal Federal law, that is equally  
20 or more protective of free exercise of religious beliefs and  
21 moral convictions. Nothing in this Act shall be construed  
22 to narrow the meaning or application of any State or Fed-  
23 eral law protecting free exercise of religious beliefs and  
24 moral convictions. Nothing in this Act shall be construed  
25 to prevent the Federal Government from providing, either

1 directly or through a person not seeking protection under  
2 this Act, any benefit or service authorized under Federal  
3 law.

4 (c) SEVERABILITY.—If any provision of this Act or  
5 any application of such provision to any person or cir-  
6 cumstance is held to be unconstitutional, the remainder  
7 of this Act and the application of the provision to any  
8 other person or circumstance shall not be affected.

9 **SEC. 6. DEFINITIONS.**

10 In this Act:

11 (1) FEDERAL BENEFIT PROGRAM.—The term  
12 “Federal benefit program” has the meaning given  
13 that term in section 552a of title 5, United States  
14 Code.

15 (2) FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.—The term “Fed-  
16 eral Government” includes each authority of any  
17 branch of the Government of the United States.

18 (3) PERSON.—The term “person” means a per-  
19 son as defined in section 1 of title 1, United States  
20 Code, and includes any such person regardless of re-  
21 ligious affiliation or lack thereof, and regardless of  
22 for-profit or nonprofit status.

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