

119TH CONGRESS
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H. R. 6181

To prohibit discrimination on the basis of religion, sex (including sexual orientation and gender identity), and marital status in the administration and provision of child welfare services, to improve safety, well-being, and permanency for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer or questioning foster youth, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NOVEMBER 20, 2025

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois (for himself, Ms. CRAIG, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. CHU, Mr. AMO, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. BELL, Mr. BEYER, Mr. BISHOP, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. BROWN, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. CASTEN, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. CARSON, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. COSTA, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. DELUZIO, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. EVANS of Pennsylvania, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. LANDSMAN, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania, Mr. LYNCH, Mrs. McIVER, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PETERS, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. POCAN, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mrs. RAMIREZ, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. SIMON, Mr. SORENSEN, Mr. STANTON, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. THANEDAR, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. TOKUDA, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. WALKINSHAW, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. LIEU, Mr. GARCIA of California, and Mr. GOTTHEIMER) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, 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

A BILL

To prohibit discrimination on the basis of religion, sex (including sexual orientation and gender identity), and marital status in the administration and provision of child welfare services, to improve safety, well-being, and permanency for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer or questioning foster youth, and for other purposes.

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 “John Lewis Every
5 Child Deserves a Family Act”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.**

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

8 (1) Every child or youth unable to live with
9 their family of origin is entitled to a supportive and
10 affirming foster care placement. Federal law re-
11 quires, and child welfare experts recommend, that
12 children and youth be placed with a family or in the
13 most family-like setting available.

14 (2) Thousands of children and youth lack a sta-
15 ble, safe, and loving temporary or permanent home
16 and have been placed in a congregate care setting,
17 which is associated with more placements, poorer
18 educational outcomes, and greater risk of further

1 trauma. More homes are needed to accommodate the
2 close to 400,000 children and youth who are in fos-
3 ter care nationwide, as of the date of enactment of
4 this Act.

5 (3) Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42
6 U.S.C. 2000d et seq.) protects people from discrimi-
7 nation based on race, color, or national origin in
8 programs, activities, and services administered or
9 performed by child welfare agencies. Eliminating dis-
10 crimination in child welfare based on religion, sex
11 (including sexual orientation and gender identity),
12 and marital status would increase the number and
13 diversity of foster and adoptive homes able to meet
14 the individual needs of children and youth removed
15 from their homes.

16 (4) Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and
17 queer or questioning (referred to in this Act as
18 “LGBTQ”) youth are overrepresented in the foster
19 care system by at least a factor of 2, comprising at
20 least 30 percent of children and youth in foster care.
21 These numbers are higher for transgender and non-
22 binary youth compared to their cisgender LGBQ
23 counterparts.

24 (A) While some LGBTQ youth enter foster
25 care for similar reasons as non-LGBTQ youth,

1 the 2 most common reasons for LGBTQ youth
2 are high rates of physical abuse and conflict
3 with parents.

4 (B) LGBTQ foster youth report twice the
5 rate of poor treatment while in care experienced
6 by foster youth who do not identify as LGBTQ
7 and are more likely to experience discrimina-
8 tion, harassment, and violence in the child wel-
9 fare system than their LGBTQ peers not in the
10 child welfare system.

11 (C) Because of high levels of bias, LGBTQ
12 foster youth have a higher average number of
13 placements and higher likelihood of living in a
14 group home than their non-LGBTQ peers, neg-
15 atively affecting mental health outcomes and
16 long-term prospects.

17 (D) Approximately 28 percent of homeless
18 youth with histories of time in foster care iden-
19 tified as LGBTQ and were significantly more
20 likely to experience 7 of 8 adverse events, such
21 as being physically harmed, or being stig-
22 matized or discriminated against, compared to
23 their peers with no foster care history.

24 (E) LGBTQ youth in foster care had near-
25 ly 3 times greater odds of reporting a past-year

1 suicide attempt compared to LGBTQ youth
2 who were never in foster care (35 percent for
3 those youth in foster care as compared to 13
4 percent for those youth who were never in fos-
5 ter care). These numbers were even higher for
6 LGBTQ foster youth of color (38 percent) and
7 highest for transgender and nonbinary foster
8 youth (45 percent).

9 (F) LGBTQ youth who had been in foster
10 care had over 3 times greater odds of being
11 kicked out, abandoned, or running away due to
12 treatment based on their LGBTQ identity com-
13 pared to those who were never in foster care
14 (27 percent for those youth who had been in
15 foster care as compared to 8 percent for those
16 youth who had never been in foster care). These
17 numbers were higher for LGBTQ foster youth
18 of color (30 percent) and transgender and non-
19 binary foster youth (40 percent).

20 (5) “Conversion therapy” is a form of discrimi-
21 nation that harms LGBTQ people. It undermines an
22 individual’s sense of self-worth, increases suicide ide-
23 ation and substance abuse, exacerbates family con-
24 flict, and contributes to second-class status. No sci-
25 entifically valid evidence supports this discredited

1 practice, which is prohibited by many States and
2 foreign nations. Approximately 350,000 LGBTQ
3 adults were subjected to so-called “conversion ther-
4 apy” as adolescents, and an estimated 16,000
5 LGBTQ youth ages 13 to 17 will be subjected to it
6 by a licensed health care professional before age 18.

7 (6) Many youth, especially LGBTQ youth, in-
8 volved with child welfare services identify with a
9 cross-section of marginalized communities. Youth of
10 color are overrepresented in the foster care system,
11 and the majority of LGBTQ foster youth are youth
12 of color. Children and youth with multiple margina-
13 lized identities often experience more stress and
14 trauma than other youth, compounding the negative
15 effects of discrimination and increasing the likeli-
16 hood of negative outcomes.

17 (7) Prospective parents who experience the
18 heartbreak and dignitary harm of discrimination
19 based on religion, sex (including sexual orientation
20 and gender identity), or marital status may not be
21 able or willing to apply at another agency, resulting
22 in fewer available homes, and knowing that discrimi-
23 nation exists may deter them from even attempting
24 to foster or adopt.

1 (8) Professional organizations that serve chil-
2 dren in the fields of medicine, psychology, law, and
3 child welfare oppose discrimination against prospec-
4 tive parents in adoption and foster care.

5 (9) Religious organizations play a critical role
6 in providing child welfare services. Most welcome all
7 children, youth, and families and affirm a diversity
8 of religions and faiths. State assessments, planning,
9 and counseling should connect children and youth
10 for whom spirituality and religion are important
11 with affirming, faith-based resources consistent with
12 the faith of the child or youth.

13 (10) Child welfare agencies that refuse to serve
14 same-sex couples and LGBTQ individuals reduce the
15 pool of qualified and available homes for children
16 and youth who need placement on a temporary or
17 permanent basis.

18 (A) Same-sex couples are 7 times more
19 likely to foster and adopt than their different-
20 sex counterparts.

21 (B) Same-sex couples raising adopted chil-
22 dren tend to be older than, just as educated as,
23 and have access to the same economic resources
24 as other adoptive parents.

1 (C) Research shows that sexual orientation
2 is a nondeterminative factor in parental success
3 and that children with same-sex parents have
4 the same advantages and expectations for
5 health, social, and psychological development as
6 children whose parents are different-sex.

7 (D) Discrimination against qualified pro-
8 spective foster and adoptive parents for non-
9 merit related reasons denies religious minority,
10 LGBTQ, and unmarried relatives the oppor-
11 tunity to become foster and adoptive parents
12 for their own kin in care, including grand-
13 children.

14 (11) LGBTQ families of origin are at risk for
15 discrimination in child welfare referrals, investiga-
16 tions, removals, reunification, kinship placements,
17 and other case management services. A study of low-
18 income African-American mothers showed that those
19 who identified as lesbian or bisexual were 4 times
20 more likely than their non-LGBTQ counterparts to
21 lose custody of their children in child welfare pro-
22 ceedings. LGBTQ-positive services are necessary to
23 shield families and protect parents' rights to reunifi-
24 cation.

1 (12) Single people are more likely than couples
2 to experience challenges in adopting due to biases
3 that persist against single-parent adoption. During
4 fiscal year 2022, 29 percent of adoptions from foster
5 care were completed by unmarried single people, in-
6 cluding adoptions by some 2,000 single men and
7 more than 13,000 single women. Studies show that
8 the outcomes for children adopted and raised by sin-
9 gle parents are just as good as, if not better than,
10 outcomes for children adopted by couples.

11 (13) More nationwide data about the experi-
12 ences of LGBTQ children and youth involved with
13 child welfare services is needed to understand fully
14 the extent and impact of discrimination and ensure
15 accountability. States must report and researchers
16 must collect this sensitive data in an ethical, affirm-
17 ing, and non-intrusive manner, with appropriate
18 safeguards to protect respondents.

19 (b) PURPOSE.—The purposes of this Act are—

20 (1) to prohibit discrimination on the basis of re-
21 ligion, sex (including sexual orientation and gender
22 identity), and marital status in the administration
23 and provision of child welfare services that receive
24 Federal funds; and

1 (2) to improve safety, well-being, and perma-
2 nency for LGBTQ children and youth involved with
3 child welfare services.

4 **SEC. 3. EVERY CHILD DESERVES A FAMILY.**

5 (a) PROHIBITION.—No child or youth involved with
6 child welfare services, family, or individual shall, on the
7 grounds of religion, sex (including sexual orientation and
8 gender identity), or marital status, be excluded from par-
9 ticipation in, denied the benefits of, or be subjected to dis-
10 crimination in the administration or provision of child wel-
11 fare programs and services by a covered entity.

12 (b) PRIVATE RIGHT OF ACTION.—Any individual who
13 is aggrieved by a violation of this Act may bring a civil
14 action seeking relief in an appropriate United States dis-
15 trict court. The court shall award a plaintiff prevailing in
16 such an action all appropriate relief, including injunctive,
17 declaratory, and other equitable relief necessary to carry
18 out this Act, attorneys' fees, and such other relief as the
19 court determines appropriate.

20 (c) FEDERAL GUIDANCE.—Not later than 6 months
21 after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary
22 shall publish and disseminate guidance with respect to
23 compliance with this Act.

24 (d) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—In order to ensure
25 compliance with and understanding of the legal, practice,

1 and cultural changes required by this Act, the Secretary
2 shall provide technical assistance to all covered entities,
3 including—

4 (1) identifying State laws and regulations in-
5 consistent with this Act, and providing guidance and
6 training to ensure the State laws and regulations are
7 brought into compliance with this Act by the appli-
8 cable compliance deadline in effect under subsection
9 (h);

10 (2) identifying casework practices and proce-
11 dures inconsistent with this Act and providing guid-
12 ance and training to ensure the practices and proce-
13 dures are brought into compliance with this Act by
14 the applicable compliance deadline;

15 (3) providing guidance in expansion of recruit-
16 ment efforts to ensure consideration of all prospec-
17 tive adoptive and foster parents regardless of the re-
18 ligion, sex (including sexual orientation and gender
19 identity), or marital status of the prospective parent;

20 (4) creating comprehensive cultural competency
21 training for covered entities and prospective adoptive
22 and foster parents; and

23 (5) training judges and attorneys involved in
24 foster care, guardianship, and adoption cases on the
25 findings and purposes of this Act.

1 (e) SERVICE DELIVERY AND TRAINING.—

2 (1) IN GENERAL.—A covered entity shall pro-
3 vide service delivery to children and youth involved
4 with child welfare services, families, and adults, and
5 staff training, that—

6 (A) comprehensively addresses the indi-
7 vidual strengths and needs of children and
8 youth involved with child welfare services; and

9 (B) is language-appropriate, gender-appro-
10 priate, and culturally sensitive and respectful of
11 the complex social identities of the children and
12 youth, families, and adults currently or prospec-
13 tively participating in or receiving child welfare
14 services.

15 (2) SOCIAL IDENTITY.—In this subsection, the
16 term “social identity” includes an individual’s race,
17 ethnicity, nationality, age, religion (including spiritu-
18 ality), sex (including gender identity and sexual ori-
19 entation), socioeconomic status, physical or cognitive
20 ability, language, beliefs, values, behavior patterns,
21 and customs.

22 (f) DATA COLLECTION.—Using developmentally ap-
23 propriate best practices, the Secretary shall collect data
24 through the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Re-
25 porting System on—

1 (1) the sexual orientation and gender identity of
2 children and youth involved with child welfare serv-
3 ices and foster and adoptive parents; and

4 (2) whether family conflict related to the sexual
5 orientation or gender identity of a child or youth
6 was a factor in the removal of the child or youth
7 from the family.

8 (g) NATIONAL RESOURCE CENTER ON SAFETY,
9 WELL-BEING, PLACEMENT STABILITY, AND PERMA-
10 NENCY FOR LGBTQ CHILDREN AND YOUTH INVOLVED
11 WITH CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.—

12 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish
13 and maintain the National Resource Center on Safe-
14 ty, Well-Being, Placement Stability, and Perma-
15 nency for LGBTQ Children and Youth Involved with
16 Child Welfare Services (referred to in this Act as the
17 “National Resource Center”) that will promote well-
18 being, safety, permanency, stability, and family
19 placement for LGBTQ children and youth involved
20 with child welfare services, through training, tech-
21 nical assistance, actions, and guidance that—

22 (A) increase LGBTQ cultural competency
23 among the staff of covered entities, and foster,
24 adoptive, and relative parents, guardians, and
25 caregivers;

1 (B) promote the provision of child welfare
2 services that address the specific needs of
3 LGBTQ children and youth involved with child
4 welfare services and their families;

5 (C) promote effective and responsible col-
6 lection and management of data on the sexual
7 orientation and gender identity of children and
8 youth in the child welfare system, with appro-
9 priate safeguards to protect the data;

10 (D) identify and promote promising prac-
11 tices and evidence-based models of engagement
12 and appropriate collective and individual serv-
13 ices and interventions that can be linked to im-
14 proved outcomes for LGBTQ children and
15 youth in the child welfare system;

16 (E) endorse best practices for human re-
17 source activities of covered entities, including in
18 hiring, staff development, and implementing a
19 system of accountability to carry out those best
20 practices; and

21 (F) initiate other actions that improve
22 safety, well-being, placement stability, and per-
23 manency outcomes for LGBTQ children and
24 youth involved with child welfare services at the
25 State and local level.

1 (2) ACTIVITIES.—The Secretary shall carry out
2 the collection and analysis of data and the dissemi-
3 nation of research to carry out this subsection.

4 (3) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—
5 There are authorized to be appropriated to the Sec-
6 retary such sums as may be necessary to establish
7 and maintain the National Resource Center and
8 carry out the activities described in this subsection.

9 (h) DEADLINE FOR COMPLIANCE.—

10 (1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in para-
11 graph (2), a covered entity shall comply with this
12 section not later than 6 months after publication of
13 the guidance referred to in subsection (c), or 1 year
14 after the date of the enactment of this Act, which-
15 ever occurs first.

16 (2) AUTHORITY TO EXTEND DEADLINE.—If a
17 State demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Sec-
18 retary that it is necessary to amend State law in
19 order to change a particular practice that is incon-
20 sistent with this Act, the Secretary may extend the
21 compliance date for the State and any covered enti-
22 ties in the State a reasonable number of days after
23 the close of the first State legislative session begin-
24 ning after the date the guidance referred to in sub-
25 section (c) is published.

1 (3) AUTHORITY TO WITHHOLD FUNDS.—If the
2 Secretary finds that a covered entity has failed to
3 comply with this Act, the Secretary may withhold
4 payment to the State of amounts otherwise payable
5 to the State under part B or E of title IV of the
6 Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 621 et seq.; 42
7 U.S.C. 670 et seq.), to the extent determined by the
8 Secretary.

9 (i) GAO STUDY.—

10 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after
11 the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller
12 General of the United States shall conduct a study
13 to determine whether the States have substantially
14 complied with this Act, including specifically whether
15 the States have—

16 (A) eliminated all policies, practices, or
17 laws that permit a covered entity to violate sub-
18 section (a);

19 (B) provided necessary training and tech-
20 nical support to covered entities to ensure all
21 services to children and youth involved with
22 child welfare services are carried out in a non-
23 discriminatory, affirming, safe, and culturally
24 competent manner;

1 (C) collected data necessary to accom-
2 plishing the purposes of this Act, and ensured
3 that the data is appropriately safeguarded, in-
4 cluding data related to—

5 (i) the sexual orientation and gender
6 identity of children and youth involved
7 with child welfare services;

8 (ii) the permanency and placement
9 outcomes and rates for those children and
10 youth, as compared to their non-LGBTQ
11 peers;

12 (iii) the rates at which those children
13 and youth are placed in family homes as
14 compared to congregate or group homes;
15 and

16 (iv) the sexual orientation, gender
17 identity, and marital status of foster and
18 adoptive parents, as well as the placement
19 rates and wait periods for those foster and
20 adoptive parents; and

21 (D) ensured that covered entities—

22 (i) are in compliance with this Act;
23 and

24 (ii) have implemented procedures for
25 children and youth involved with child wel-

1 fare services, or individuals or families par-
2 ticipating in, or seeking to participate in,
3 child welfare services, to report violations
4 of this Act.

5 (2) REPORT TO THE CONGRESS.—Not later
6 than 6 months after completing the study required
7 by paragraph (1), the Comptroller General shall sub-
8 mit to the Committee on Ways and Means of the
9 House of Representatives and the Committee on Fi-
10 nance of the Senate a written report that contains
11 the results of the study.

12 (j) RELATION TO OTHER LAWS.—

13 (1) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this
14 Act shall be construed to invalidate or limit rights,
15 remedies, or legal standards under title VI of the
16 Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d et seq.).

17 (2) CERTAIN CLAIMS.—The Religious Freedom
18 Restoration Act of 1993 (42 U.S.C. 2000bb et seq.)
19 shall not provide a claim concerning, or a defense to
20 a claim under, this Act, or provide a basis for chal-
21 lenging the application or enforcement of this Act.

22 (k) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

23 (1) CHILD OR YOUTH INVOLVED WITH CHILD
24 WELFARE SERVICES.—The term “child or youth in-
25 volved with child welfare services” means an indi-

vidual, aged 23 or younger, who participates in child welfare programs or services that receive Federal financial assistance under part A, B, or E of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.; 42 U.S.C. 621 et seq.; 42 U.S.C. 670 et seq.), title XIX of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq.), or title XX of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1397 et seq.).

(2) CONVERSION THERAPY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “conversion therapy” means a form of discrimination that includes any practice or treatment which seeks to change the sexual orientation or gender identity of an individual, including efforts to change behaviors or gender expressions or to eliminate or reduce sexual or romantic attractions or feelings toward individuals of the same gender.

(B) EXCLUSIONS.—The term “conversion therapy” does not include counseling that provides assistance to an individual undergoing gender transition, or counseling that provides acceptance, support, and understanding of an individual or facilitates an individual with coping, social support, and identity exploration and development, including sexual orientation-neu-

1 tral interventions to prevent or address unlaw-
2 ful conduct or unsafe sexual practices.

3 (3) COVERED ENTITY.—The term “covered en-
4 tity” means an entity that—

5 (A) receives Federal financial assistance
6 under part A, B, or E of title IV of the Social
7 Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.; 42 U.S.C.
8 621 et seq.; 42 U.S.C. 670 et seq.), title XIX
9 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396 et
10 seq.), or title XX of the Social Security Act (42
11 U.S.C. 1397 et seq.); and

12 (B) is involved in the administration or
13 provision of child welfare programs or services.

14 (4) GENDER IDENTITY.—The term “gender
15 identity” means the gender-related identity, appear-
16 ance, mannerisms, or other gender-related character-
17 istics of an individual, regardless of the designated
18 sex of the individual at birth.

19 (5) RELIGION; SEX (INCLUDING SEXUAL ORI-
20 ENTATION AND GENDER IDENTITY), OR MARITAL
21 STATUS.—The term “religion, sex (including sexual
22 orientation and gender identity), or marital status”,
23 used with respect to an individual, includes—

24 (A) the religion, sex (including sexual ori-
25 entation and gender identity), or marital status,

1 respectively, of another person with whom the
2 individual is or has been associated; and

3 (B) a perception or belief, even if inac-
4 curate, concerning the religion, sex (including
5 sexual orientation and gender identity), or mar-
6 ital status, respectively, of the individual.

7 (6) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means
8 the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

9 (7) SEX.—The term “sex” includes—

10 (A) a sex stereotype;

11 (B) pregnancy, childbirth, or a related
12 medical condition;

13 (C) sexual orientation or gender identity;
14 and

15 (D) sex characteristics, including intersex
16 traits.

17 (8) SEXUAL ORIENTATION.—The term “sexual
18 orientation” means homosexuality, heterosexuality,
19 or bisexuality.

20 (9) STATE.—The term “State” means each of
21 the 50 States of the United States, the District of
22 Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the
23 United States Virgin Islands, Guam, the Common-

- 1 wealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and Amer-
- 2 ican Samoa.

