

RELIGIOUS EXEMPTIONS TO MEDICAL TREATMENT OF CHILDREN IN STATE CIVIL CODES

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ALABAMA

When an investigation of child abuse or neglect by the Department of Human Resources determines that a parent or legal guardian legitimately practicing his religious beliefs has not provided specific medical treatment for a child, the parent or legal guardian shall not be considered a negligent parent or guardian for that reason alone.

Alabama Code, Section 26-14-7.2.

ALASKA

This section does not require a religious healing practitioner to report as neglect of a child the failure to provide medical attention to the child if the child is provided treatment solely by spiritual means through prayer in accordance with the tenets and practices of a recognized church or religious denomination by an accredited practitioner of the church or denomination.

Alaska Statutes, Section 47.17.020(d)

Medical treatment by religious means. In a case in which the minor's status as a child in need of aid is sought to be based on his need for medical care, the court may, upon consideration of the health of the minor and the fact, if it is a fact, that the minor is being provided treatment by spiritual means through prayer in accordance with the tenets and practices of a recognized church or religious denomination by an accredited practitioner of the church or denomination, dismiss the proceedings and thereby close the matter. This may be done, in the interests of justice and religious freedom, on the court's own motion or upon the application of a party to the proceedings, at any stage of the proceedings after information is given to the court under AS 47.10.020(a).

Alaska Statutes, Sec. 47.10.085

ARIZONA

13. "Dependent child":

(a) Means a child who is adjudicated to be:

(i) In need of proper and effective parental care and control and who has no parent or guardian, or one who has no parent or guardian willing to exercise or capable of exercising such care and control.

(ii) Destitute or who is not provided with the necessities of life, including adequate food, clothing, shelter or medical care, or whose home is unfit by reason of abuse, neglect, cruelty or depravity by a parent, a guardian, or any other person having custody or care of the child.

(b) Does not include a child who in good faith is being furnished Christian Science treatment by a duly accredited practitioner if none of the circumstances described in subdivision (a) of this paragraph exists.

Arizona Revised Statutes Ann. §8-201.13(b)

Prohibition: [N]o child who in good faith is being furnished Christian Science treatment by a duly accredited practitioner shall, for that reason alone, be considered to be an abused, neglected or dependent child.

Arizona Revised Statutes Ann. §8-201.01

[N]o child who in good faith is being furnished Christian Science treatment by a duly accredited practitioner shall, for that reason alone, be considered to be an abused, neglected or dependent child.

Arizona Revised Statutes, §8-531.01 (deals with termination of parental rights)

ARKANSAS

Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to mean a child is neglected or abused for the sole reason he or she is being provided treatment by spiritual means through prayer alone in accordance with the tenets and practices of a recognized church or religious denomination by a duly accredited practitioner thereof in lieu of medical or surgical treatment. . . .

Arkansas Statutes §9-30-103(5)B

Upon completion of its investigation, the Department of Human Services shall determine that the allegations of child maltreatment are: (1) Unsubstantiated [or] (2) True.

A determination of true shall not be entered when a parent practicing his religious beliefs does not, for that reason alone, provide medical treatment for a child, but in lieu of such treatment the child is being furnished with treatment by spiritual means alone, through prayer, in accordance with a recognized religious method of healing by an accredited practitioner.

Arkansas Statutes §12-12-512 (a)(2)C

CALIFORNIA

Whenever it is alleged that a child comes within the jurisdiction of the court on the basis of the parent's or guardian's willful failure to provide adequate medical treatment or specific decision to provide spiritual treatment through prayer, the court shall give deference to the parent's or guardian's medical treatment, nontreatment, or spiritual treatment through prayer alone in accordance with the tenets and practices of a recognized church or religious denomination, by an accredited practitioner thereof, and shall not assume jurisdiction unless necessary to protect the child from suffering serious physical harm or illness. In making its determination, the court shall consider (1) the nature of the treatment proposed by the parent or guardian, (2) the risks to the child posed by the course of treatment or nontreatment proposed by the parent or guardian, (3) the risk, if any, of the course of treatment being proposed by the petitioning agency, and (4) the likely success of the courses of treatment or nontreatment proposed by the parent or guardian and agency. The child shall continue to be a dependent child

pursuant to this subdivision only so long as is necessary to protect the child from risk of suffering serious physical harm or illness.

Calif. Welfare and Institutions Code § 300(b)

No child shall be found to be [suffering serious emotional damage or at substantial risk of suffering serious emotional damage as a result of the conduct of the parent or guardian] if the willful failure of the parent or guardian to provide adequate mental health treatment is based on a sincerely held religious belief and if a less intrusive judicial intervention is available.

Calif. Welfare and Institutions Code § 300(c)

In any case in which a child is alleged to come within the provisions of Section 300 on the basis that he or she is in need of medical care, the court, in making that finding, shall give consideration to any treatment being provided to the child by spiritual means through prayer alone in accordance with the tenets and practices of a recognized church or religious denomination by an accredited practitioner thereof.

Calif. Welfare and Institutions Code § 300.5

For the purposes of this chapter, a child receiving treatment by spiritual means as provided in Section 16508 of the Welfare and Institutions Code shall not for that reason alone be considered an abused or neglected child.

California Welfare and Institutions Code §18950.5

No child who in good faith is under treatment solely by spiritual means through prayer in accordance with the tenets and practices of a recognized church or religious denomination by a duly accredited practitioner thereof shall, for that reason alone, be considered to have been neglected within the purview of this chapter.

California Welfare and Institutions Code §16509.1

Cultural and religious child-rearing practices and beliefs which differ from general community standards shall not in themselves create a need for child welfare services unless the practices present a specific danger to the physical or emotional safety of the child.

California Welfare and Institutions Code §16509

COLORADO

No child who in lieu of medical treatment is under treatment solely by spiritual means through prayer in accordance with a recognized method of religious healing shall, for that reason alone, be considered to have been neglected or dependent within the purview of this article. However, the religious rights of a parent, guardian, or legal custodian shall not limit the access of a child to medical care in a life-threatening situation or when the condition will result in serious handicap or disability. In order to make a determination as to whether the child is in a life-threatening situation or that the child's condition will result in serious disability, the court may, as provided under section 19-1-104(3), order a medical evaluation of the child. If the court determines, on the basis of any relevant evidence before the court, including the medical evaluation

ordered pursuant to this section, that the child is in a life-threatening situation or that the child's condition will result in serious disability, the court may, as provided under section 19-1-104(3), order that medical treatment be provided for the child. A child whose parent, guardian, or legal custodian inhibits or interferes with the provision of medical treatment in accordance with a court order shall be considered to have been neglected or dependent for the purpose of this article and injured or endangered for the purposes of section 18-6-401, C.R.S.

(2) A method of religious healing shall be presumed to be a recognized method of religious healing if:

(a)(I) Fees and expenses incurred in connection with such treatment are permitted to be deducted from taxable income as "medical expenses" pursuant to regulations or rules promulgated by the United States Internal Revenue Service, and

(II) Fees and expenses incurred in connection with such treatment are generally recognized as reimbursable health care expenses under medical policies of insurance issued by insurers licensed by this state; or

(b) Such treatment provides a rate of success in maintaining health and treating disease or injury that is equivalent to that of medical treatment.

Colorado Revised Statutes §19-3-103

CONNECTICUT

For the purposes of this section, the treatment of any child or youth by an accredited Christian Science practitioner, in lieu of treatment by a licensed practitioner of the healing arts, shall not of itself constitute neglect or maltreatment.

Connecticut General Statutes Chap. 815t §46B-120(8)

For the purposes of sections 17a-101 to 17a-103, inclusive, and sections 46b-129a, the treatment of any child by a Christian Science practitioner in lieu of treatment by a licensed practitioner of the healing arts shall not of itself constitute maltreatment.

Conn. Gen. Stat. Chap. 319A §17a-104 [on reporting obligations]

For purposes of said sections, the treatment of any person with intellectual disability or any individual who receives services from the Department of Developmental Services' Division of Autism Spectrum Disorder Services by a Christian Science practitioner, in lieu of treatment by a licensed practitioner of the healing arts, shall not of itself constitute grounds for the implementation of protective services.

Conn. Gen. Stat., Chap. 813 §46a-11b(f)

DELAWARE

No child who in good faith is under treatment solely by spiritual means through prayer in accordance with the tenets and practices of a recognized church or religious denomination by a duly accredited practitioner thereof shall for that reason alone be considered a neglected child for purposes of this chapter.

Delaware Code §16-913 [on reporting obligations]

Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to authorize any court to terminate the rights of a parent to a child, solely because the parent, in good faith, provides for his or her child, in lieu of medical treatment, treatment by spiritual means alone through prayer in accordance with the tenets and practice of a recognized church or religious denomination.

Delaware Code §13-1103(c)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

No child who in good faith is under treatment solely by spiritual means through prayer in accordance with the tenets and practices of a recognized church or religious denomination by a duly accredited practitioner thereof shall for that reason alone be considered to have been neglected for the purposes of this subchapter.

D. C. Code Annotated §16-2301(9)(B)

FLORIDA

A parent or legal custodian who, by reason of the legitimate practice of religious beliefs, does not provide specified medical treatment for a child, may not be considered abusive or neglectful for that reason alone, but such an exception does not:

1. Eliminate the requirement that such a case be reported to the department;
2. Prevent the department from investigating such a case; or
3. Preclude a court from ordering, when the health of the child requires it, the provision of medical services by a physician, as defined in this section, or treatment by a duly accredited practitioner who relies solely on spiritual means for healing in accordance with the tenets and practices of a well-recognized church or religious denomination.

Florida Statutes 39.01(32)(a)(f)

A parent or guardian legitimately practicing his religious beliefs in accordance with a recognized church or religious organization who thereby does not provide specific medical treatment for a child shall not, for that reason alone, be considered a negligent parent or guardian; however such an exception does not preclude a court from ordering the following services to be provided, when the health of the child so requires:

- (a) Medical services from a licensed physician, dentist, optometrist, podiatric physician, or other qualified health care provider; or
- (b) Treatment by a duly accredited practitioner who relies solely on spiritual means for healing in accordance with the tenets and practices of a well-recognized church or religious denomination.

Florida Statutes 984.03(37)

A court shall not be precluded from ordering services or treatment to be provided to the child by a duly accredited practitioner who relies solely on spiritual means for healing in accordance with the tenets and practices of a church or religious organization, when required by the child's health and when requested by the child.

Florida Statutes 984.19(8) on shelter care and 39.407(9) on out-of-home placement

Except as provided in this section, nothing in this section shall be deemed to preclude a court from ordering services or treatment to be provided to a child by a duly accredited practitioner who relies solely on spiritual means for healing in accordance with the tenets and practices of a church or religious organization, when requested by the child.

Florida Statutes 985.224(8) on delinquent children

GEORGIA

No child who in good faith is being treated solely by spiritual means through prayer in accordance with the tenets and practices of a recognized church or religious denomination by a duly accredited practitioner thereof shall, for that reason alone, be considered to be a "deprived child."

Georgia Code, Section 15-11-2(8)

No child who in good faith is being treated solely by spiritual means through prayer in accordance with the tenets and practices of a recognized church or religious denomination by a duly accredited practitioner thereof shall, for that reason alone, be considered to be an "abused" child.

Georgia Code, Section 49-5-180(5), 49-5-40(a), and 19-7-5(b) (The latter is in the laws governing reporting of child abuse and neglect

IDAHO

[N]o child whose parent or guardian chooses for such child treatment by prayers through spiritual means alone in lieu of medical treatment, shall be deemed for that reason alone to be neglected or lack parental care necessary for his health and well being. . . .

Idaho Code, Section 16-1602(28)(a)

In making its order under subsection (a) of this section, the court shall take into consideration any treatment being given the child by prayer through spiritual means alone, if the child or his parent, guardian or legal custodian are adherents of a bona fide religious denomination that relies exclusively on this form of treatment in lieu of medical treatment.

Idaho Code, Section 16-1627(3) in Authorization of emergency medical treatment

ILLINOIS

A child shall not be considered neglected for the sole reason that the child's parent or other person responsible for his or her welfare depends upon spiritual means through prayer alone for the treatment or cure of disease or remedial care as provided under Section 4 of this Act.

Illinois Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 325, Section 5/3, in definitions

A child whose parent, guardian or custodian in good faith selects and depends upon spiritual means through prayer alone for the treatment or cure of disease or remedial care may be considered neglected or abused, but not for the sole reason that his parent, guardian or custodian accepts and practices such beliefs.

Illinois Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 325, Section 5/4, in reporting law

INDIANA

When a parent, guardian, or custodian fails to provide specific medical treatment for a child because of the legitimate and genuine practice of his religious beliefs, a rebuttable presumption arises that the child is not a child in need of services because of such failure. . . . This presumption does not apply to situations in which the life or health of a child is in serious danger.

Indiana Code 31-34-1-14

In addition, nothing in this chapter limits the lawful practice or teaching of religious beliefs.

Indiana Code 31-34-1-15

IOWA

[A] parent or guardian legitimately practicing religious beliefs who does not provide specified medical treatment for a child for that reason alone shall not be considered abusing the child. . . .

Iowa Code, Section 232.68(d)

On handicapped children in the schools.

No provision of this chapter shall be construed to require or compel any person who is a member of a well-recognized church or religious denomination and whose religious convictions, in accordance with the tenets or principles of the person's church or religious denomination, are opposed to medical or surgical treatment for disease to take or follow a course of physical therapy, or submit to medical treatment, nor shall any parent or guardian who is a member of such church or religious denomination and who has such religious convictions be required to enroll a child in any course or instruction which utilizes medical or surgical treatment for disease.

Iowa Code Section 256B.8 third unnumbered paragraph (The term "person" includes children of any age enrolled in the school system.)

KANSAS

A parent legitimately practicing religious beliefs who does not provide specified medical treatment for a child because of religious beliefs shall not for that reason be considered a negligent parent....

Kansas Statutes Annotated 38-1502(b)

A child, or parent of any child, who is opposed to certain medical procedures authorized by this subsection, may request an opportunity for a hearing thereon before the court. Subsequent to the hearing, the court may limit the performance of matters provided for in this subsection or may authorize the performance of those matters subject to terms and conditions the court considers proper.

Kansas Statutes Annotated 38-1513(a)(2)

KENTUCKY

A parent or other person exercising custodial control or supervision of the child legitimately practicing the person's religious beliefs shall not be considered a negligent parent solely because he fails to provide specified medical treatment for a child for that reason alone.

Kentucky Revised Statutes, Section 600.020(1)(a)8

The court may order or consent to necessary medical treatment. . . after a hearing conducted to determine the necessity of such treatment or procedure. In making the order, the court may take into consideration the religious beliefs and practices of the child and his parents or guardian.

Kentucky Revised Statutes, Section 610.310(2)

LOUISIANA

Whenever, in lieu of medical care, a child is being provided treatment in accordance with the tenets of a well-recognized religious method of healing which has a reasonable, proven record of success, the child shall not, for that reason alone, be considered to be neglected or maltreated.

Louisiana Children's Code Article 603(18)

[W]hen a priest, rabbi, duly ordained minister, or Christian Science practitioner has acquired knowledge of abuse or neglect from a person during a confession or other sacred communication, he shall encourage that person to report but shall not be a mandatory reporter of that information given in confession or sacred communication.

Louisiana Children's Code Article 603(13)(b)

"Member of the clergy" is any priest, rabbi, duly ordained clerical deacon or minister, Christian Science practitioner, or other similarly situated functionary of a religious organization, except that he is not required to report a confidential communication, as defined in Code of Evidence Article 511, from a person to a member of the clergy who, in the course of the discipline or practice of that church, denomination, or organization, is authorized or accustomed to hearing confidential communications, and under the discipline or tenets of the church, denomination, or organization has a duty to keep such communications confidential. In that instance, he shall encourage that person to report the allegations to the appropriate authorities in accordance with Article 610.

Louisiana Children's Code Article 603(17)(c)

Whenever, in lieu of medical care, a child is being provided treatment in accordance with the tenets of a well-recognized religious method of healing which has a reasonable, proven record of success, the child shall not, for that reason alone, be considered to be neglected or abused.

Disagreement by the parent regarding the need for medical care shall not, by itself, be grounds for termination of parental rights.

Louisiana Children's Code Article 1003(10)

MAINE

1. Treatment not considered abuse or neglect. Under subchapters I to VII, a child shall not be considered to be abused or neglected, in jeopardy of health or welfare or in danger of serious harm solely because treatment is by spiritual means by an accredited practitioner of a recognized religious organization.

2. Treatment to be considered if requested. When medical treatment is authorized under this chapter, treatment by spiritual means by an accredited practitioner of a recognized religious organization may also be considered if requested by the child or his parent.

Maine Revised Stat. Annotated, Title 22, Ch. 1071, Subchap. 1 § Section 4010

MICHIGAN

A parent or guardian legitimately practicing his religious beliefs who thereby does not provide specified medical treatment for a child, for that reason alone shall not be considered a negligent parent or guardian. This section shall not preclude a court from ordering the provision of medical services or nonmedical remedial services recognized by state law to a child where the child's health requires it nor does it abrogate the responsibility of a person required to report child abuse or neglect.

Michigan Compiled Laws, Section 722.634(14)

MINNESOTA

[N]othing in this section shall be construed to (1) mean that a child is neglected solely because the child's parent, guardian or other person responsible for his care in good faith selects and depends upon spiritual means or prayer for treatment or care of disease or remedial care of the child in lieu of medical care; except that a parent, guardian, or caretaker or a person mandated to report pursuant to subdivision 3 has a duty to report if a lack of medical care may cause serious danger to the child's health.

Minnesota Statutes, Section 626.556(2)(f)(5)

Failure to report. A person responsible for the child's care who knows or reasonably should know that the child's health is in serious danger and who fails to report as required by subdivision 2, paragraph (c), is guilty of a gross misdemeanor if the child suffered substantial or great bodily harm, or a two-year felony if the child died because of the lack of medical care.

Minnesota Statutes, Section 626.556(6)

MISSISSIPPI

A parent who withholds medical treatment from any child who is under treatment by spiritual means alone through prayer in accordance with the tenets and practices of a recognized church or religious denomination by a duly accredited practitioner thereof shall not, for that reason alone, be considered to be neglectful under any provision of this chapter. . . .

Mississippi Code Section 43-21-105(l)(i)

MISSOURI

Notwithstanding any other provision of sections 210.109 to 210.183 [which define medical neglect], any child who does not receive specified medical treatment by reason of the legitimate practice of the religious belief of the child's parents, guardian, or others legally responsible for the child, for that reason alone, shall not be found to be an abused or neglected child, and said parents, guardian or other persons legally responsible for the child shall not be entered into the central registry. However, the division may accept reports concerning such a child and may subsequently investigate or conduct a family assessment as a result of that report. Such an exception shall not limit the administrative or judicial authority of the state to ensure that medical services are provided to the child when the child's health requires it.

Missouri Revised Statutes, Section 210.115(3).

Except as otherwise provided herein, the juvenile court shall have exclusive original jurisdiction in proceedings: (1) Involving any child who may be a resident of or found within the county and who is alleged to be in need of care and treatment because: (a) The parents or other persons legally responsible for the care and support of the child neglect or refuse to provide proper support, education which is required by law, medical, surgical or other care necessary for his well-being; except that reliance by a parent,

guardian or custodian upon remedial treatment other than medical or surgical treatment for a child shall not be construed as neglect when the treatment is recognized or permitted under the laws of this state. . . .

Missouri Revised Statutes, Sec. 211.031

The juvenile court may cause the child to be examined and treated by a physician, psychiatrist or psychologist except that, nothing contained herein authorizes any form of compulsory medical, surgical, or psychiatric treatment of a child whose parents or guardian in good faith are providing other remedial treatment recognized or permitted under the laws of this state.

Missouri Revised Statutes, Sec. 211.181

MONTANA

Nothing in this chapter may be construed to require or justify a finding of child abuse or neglect for the sole reason that a parent, due to religious beliefs, does not provide adequate health care for a child. However, nothing in this chapter may be construed to limit the administrative or judicial authority of the state to ensure that medical care is provided to the child when there is imminent substantial risk of serious harm to the child.

Montana Code, Section 41-3-102(3)(b).

NEVADA

A child is not abused or neglected, nor is his or her health or welfare harmed or threatened for the sole reason that his or her parent or guardian, in good faith, selects and depends upon nonmedical remedial treatment for such child, if such treatment is recognized and permitted under the laws of this state in lieu of medical treatment.

Nevada Revised Statutes, Section 432B.020(2)

A person who, legitimately practicing his or her religious beliefs, does not provide specified medical treatment for a child is not for that reason alone a negligent parent.

Nevada Revised Statutes § 128.106(e)

A child's health or welfare is not considered injured solely because his or her parent or guardian, in the practice of his or her religious beliefs, selects and depends upon nonmedical remedial treatment for the child, if such treatment is recognized and permitted under the laws of this state.

Nevada Revised Statutes, Section 128.013(2) (on termination of parental rights)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

[N]o child who is, in good faith, under treatment solely by spiritual means through prayer in accordance with the tenets and practices of a recognized church or religious denomination by a duly accredited practitioner thereof shall, for that reason alone, be considered to be a neglected child under this chapter.

New Hampshire Revised Statutes, Sec. 169-C:3(XIX)(c).

NEW JERSEY

[N]o child who in good faith is under treatment by spiritual means alone through prayer in accordance with the tenets and practices of a recognized church or religious denomination by a duly accredited practitioner thereof, shall for this reason alone be considered to be abused or neglected.

New Jersey Revised Statutes Ann. tit. 9:6-8.21(1)(c)

The article to which this act is a supplement shall not be construed to deny the right of a parent, guardian or person having the care, custody and control of any child to treat or provide treatment for an ill child in accordance with the religious tenets of any church as authorized by other statutes of this State; *provided*, that the laws, rules, and regulations relating to communicable diseases and sanitary matters are not violated.

New Jersey Statutes Annotated 9:6-1.1

NEW MEXICO

[N]othing in the Children's Code shall be construed to imply that a child who is being provided with treatment by spiritual means alone through prayer, in accordance with the tenets and practices of a recognized church or religious denomination, by a duly accredited practitioner thereof, is for that reason alone a neglected child within the Children's Code; and further provided that no child shall be denied the protection afforded to all children under the Children's Code.

New Mexico Statutes, Section 32A-4-2(C)(5)

NORTH DAKOTA

A decision that services are required may not be made when the suspected child abuse or neglect arises solely out of conduct involving the legitimate practice of religious beliefs by a parent or guardian.

North Dakota Century Code, Section 50-25.1-05.1(2). [enacted in 1995]

OKLAHOMA

Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to mean a child is abused or neglected for the sole reason the parent, guardian or person having custody or control of a child, in good faith, selects and depends upon spiritual means alone through prayer, in accordance with the tenets and practice of a recognized church or religious denomination, for the treatment or cure of disease or remedial care of such child. Nothing contained in this paragraph shall prevent a court from immediately assuming custody of a child. . . and ordering whatever action may be necessary, including medical treatment, to protect the child's health or welfare.

Oklahoma Statutes 10A-1-1-105(46)

Nothing in the Oklahoma Children's Code shall be construed to mean a child is deprived for the sole reason the parent, guardian or person having custody or control of a child, in good faith, selects and depends upon spiritual means alone through prayer, in accordance with the tenets and practice of a recognized church or religious denomination, for the treatment or cure of disease or remedial care of such child.

Oklahoma Statutes 10A-1-1-105(20)

Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to exempt or prohibit any person from reporting any suspected child abuse or neglect pursuant to subsection B of this section.

Oklahoma Statutes 10A-1-2-101(E)

PENNSYLVANIA

If, upon investigation, the county agency determines that a child has not been provided needed medical or surgical care because of sincerely held religious beliefs of the child's parents or relative within the third degree of consanguinity and with whom the child resides, which beliefs are consistent with those of a bona fide religion, the child shall not be deemed to be physically or mentally abused. In such cases the following shall apply:

- (1) The county agency shall closely monitor the child and shall seek court-ordered medical intervention when the lack of medical or surgical care threatens the child's life or long-term health.
 - (2) All correspondence with a subject of the report and the records of the Department of Public Welfare and the county agency shall not reference child abuse and shall acknowledge the religious basis for the child's condition.
 - (3) The family shall be referred for general protective services, if appropriate.
 - (4) This subsection shall not apply if the failure to provide needed medical or surgical care causes the death of the child.
 - (5) This subsection shall not apply to any child-care service as defined in this chapter, excluding an adoptive parent.
- Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, Title 23, Section 6303(b)(3)

RHODE ISLAND

A parent or guardian practicing his religious beliefs which differ from general community standards who does not provide specified medical treatment for a child shall not, for that reason alone, be considered a negligent parent or guardian. However, nothing in this section shall: (1) prevent the child from being considered abused or neglected if the child is harmed or threatened with harm as described in section 40-11-2; or (2) preclude the court from ordering medical services or nonmedical services recognized by the laws of this state to be provided to the child where his or her health requires it.

Rhode Island General Laws, Section 40-11-15.

SOUTH CAROLINA

For the purpose of this chapter "adequate health care" includes any medical or non-medical remedial health care permitted or authorized under state law.

South Carolina Code, Section 63-7-20(4)c.

Withholding health care.

(A) Upon receipt of a report that a parent or other person responsible for the welfare of a child will not consent to health care needed by the child, the department shall investigate pursuant to Section 63-7-920. Upon a determination by a preponderance of evidence that adequate health care was withheld for religious reasons or other reasons reflecting an exercise of judgment by the parent or guardian as to the best interest of the child, the department may enter a finding that the child is in need of medical care and that the parent or other person responsible does not consent to medical care for religious reasons or other reasons reflecting an exercise of judgment as to the best interests of the child. The department may not enter a finding by a preponderance of evidence that the parent or other person responsible for the child has abused or neglected the child because of the withholding of medical treatment for religious reasons or for other reasons reflecting an exercise of judgment as to the best interests of the child. However, the department may petition the family court for an order finding that medical care is necessary to prevent death or permanent harm to the child. Upon a determination that a preponderance of evidence shows that the child might die or suffer permanent harm, the court may issue its order authorizing medical treatment without the consent of the parent or other person responsible for the welfare of the child. The department may move for emergency relief pursuant to family court rules when necessary for the health of the child.

South Carolina Code 63-7-950

TEXAS

Texas has a religious exemption in administrative regulations, as guidance for child protection service workers, but not in its civil statutes.

UTAH

A parent or guardian legitimately practicing religious beliefs and who, for that reason, does not provide specified medical treatment for a child, is not guilty of neglect.

Utah Code 62A-4A-101(18)(c)

[A] parent, who, legitimately practicing religious beliefs, does not provide specified medical treatment for a child is not for that reason alone a negligent or unfit parent.

Utah Code 78-3A-408(2)d on termination of parental rights

VERMONT

Harm to a child's health or welfare can occur when the parent or other person responsible for his welfare: (C) Fails to supply the child with adequate food, clothing, shelter or health care. For the purposes of this subchapter, "adequate health care" includes any medical or nonmedical remedial health care permitted or authorized under state law. Notwithstanding that a child might be found to be without proper parental care under chapter 55 of Title 33, a parent or other person responsible for a child's care legitimately practicing his religious beliefs who thereby does not provide specified medical treatment for a child shall not be considered neglectful for that reason alone.

Vermont Stat., Title 33, Section 4912(3)(C)

VIRGINIA

[N]o child who in good faith is under treatment solely by spiritual means through prayer in accordance with the tenets and practices of a recognized church or religious denomination shall for that reason alone be considered to be an abused or neglected child.

Virginia Code 16.1-228(2).

[N]o child who in good faith is under treatment solely by spiritual means through prayer in accordance with the tenets and practices of a recognized church or religious denomination shall for that reason alone be considered to be a child in need of services.

Virginia Code 16.1-228

[N]o child who in good faith is under treatment solely by spiritual means through prayer in accordance with the tenets and practices of a recognized church or religious denomination shall for that reason alone be considered to be an abused or neglected child.

Virginia Code 63.1-248.2 [on reporting obligations]

WASHINGTON

[A] person who is being furnished Christian Science treatment by a duly accredited Christian Science practitioner shall not be considered, for that reason alone, a neglected person for the purposes of this chapter.

Revised Code of Washington, Section 26.44.020(18) [on reporting obligations]

[A child who] is abused or neglected as defined in chapter 26.44 RCW by a person legally responsible for the care of the child [may be adjudicated as dependent].

Revised Code of Washington, Section 13.34.030(5)(b)

26.44 RCW contains a religious exemption.

Nothing in RCW 62.05.010 through 72.05.210 shall be construed as limiting the right of a parent, guardian or person standing in loco parentis in providing any medical or other remedial treatment recognized or permitted under the laws of this state.

Revised Code of Washington, Section 72.05.200 (deals with institutionalized children)

WISCONSIN

[A] determination that abuse or neglect has occurred may not be based solely on the fact that the child's parent, guardian or legal custodian in good faith selects and relies on prayer or other religious means for treatment of disease or for remedial care of the child.

Wisconsin Statutes, Section 48.981(3)(c)(4).

WYOMING

Treatment given in good faith by spiritual means alone, through prayer, by a duly accredited practitioner in accordance with the tenets and practices of a recognized church or religious denomination is not child neglect for that reason alone.

Wyoming Statutes, Section 14-3-202(a)(vii) [in definitions]

COMMENT

Statutes of several states, such as Connecticut, Delaware, Louisiana, Virginia, Washington, and Wyoming, plus the District of Columbia, have religious exemptions in their chapters on the duty to report suspected child abuse and neglect to state child protection services. Several other state codes imply that there is no duty to report cases of religion-based medical neglect by including a religious exemption within their definitions of child abuse and neglect.

Twelve states have no exemptions either for religion or nonmedical remedial treatment in their civil codes. They are: Hawaii, Massachusetts, Maryland, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, and West Virginia. Texas, however, does have a religious exemption in its administrative regulations as guidance for child protection workers.