

110TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1921

To affirm the religious freedom of taxpayers who are conscientiously opposed to participation in war, to provide that the income, estate, or gift tax payments of such taxpayers be used for nonmilitary purposes, to create the Religious Freedom Peace Tax Fund to receive such tax payments, to improve revenue collection, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 18, 2007

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia (for himself, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. FARR, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. PAUL, Ms. CARSON, Mr. CLAY, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. FATAH, Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. KUCINICH, Ms. NORTON, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. SERRANO, and Ms. WOOLSEY) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

A BILL

To affirm the religious freedom of taxpayers who are conscientiously opposed to participation in war, to provide that the income, estate, or gift tax payments of such taxpayers be used for nonmilitary purposes, to create the Religious Freedom Peace Tax Fund to receive such tax payments, to improve revenue collection, 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,*

1 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

2 This Act may be cited as the “Religious Freedom
3 Peace Tax Fund Act”.

4 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

5 Congress finds the following:

6 (1) The free exercise of religion is an inalien-
7 able right, protected by the First Amendment of the
8 United States Constitution.

9 (2) Congress reaffirmed this right in the Reli-
10 gious Freedom Restoration Act of 1993, as amended
11 in 1998, which prohibits the Federal Government
12 from imposing a substantial burden on the free exer-
13 cise of religion unless it demonstrates that a compel-
14 ling government interest is achieved by the least re-
15 strictive means.

16 (3) Many people immigrated to America (in-
17 cluding members of the Quaker, Mennonite, and
18 Church of the Brethren faiths) to escape persecution
19 for their refusal to participate in warfare, yet during
20 the First World War hundreds of conscientious ob-
21 jectors were imprisoned in America for their beliefs.
22 Some died while incarcerated as a result of mistreat-
23 ment.

24 (4) During the Second World War, “alternative
25 civilian service” was established in lieu of military
26 service, by the Selective Training and Service Act of

1 1940, to accommodate a wide spectrum of religious
2 beliefs and practices. Subsequent case law also has
3 expanded these exemptions, and has described this
4 policy as one of "... long standing tradition in this
5 country ...” affording “the important value of rec-
6 onciling individuality of belief with practical exigen-
7 cies whenever possible. It dates back to colonial
8 times and has been perpetuated in state and federal
9 conscription statutes,” and “has roots deeply embed-
10 ded in history.” (Welsh v. United States, 1970, Jus-
11 tice Harlan concurring). During and since the Sec-
12 ond World War thousands of conscientious objectors
13 provided essential staff for mental hospitals and vol-
14 unteered as human test subjects for arduous medical
15 experiments, and provided other service for the na-
16 tional health, safety and interest.

17 (5) Conscientious objectors have sought alter-
18 native service for their tax payments since that time.
19 They request legal relief from government seizure of
20 their homes, livestock, automobiles, and other prop-
21 erty; and from having bank accounts attached,
22 wages garnished, fines imposed, and imprisonment
23 threatened, to compel them to violate their personal
24 and religious convictions.

1 (6) Conscientious objection to participation in
2 war in any form based upon moral, ethical, or reli-
3 gious beliefs is recognized in Federal law, with provi-
4 sion for alternative service; but no such provision ex-
5 ists for taxpayers who are conscientious objectors
6 and who are compelled to participate in war through
7 the payment of taxes to support military activities.

8 (7) The Joint Committee on Taxation has cer-
9 tified that a tax trust fund, providing for conscien-
10 tious objector taxpayers to pay their full taxes for
11 non-military purposes, would increase Federal reve-
12 nues.

13 **SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.**

14 (a) DESIGNATED CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR.—For
15 purposes of this Act, the term “designated conscientious
16 objector” means a taxpayer who is opposed to partici-
17 pation in war in any form based upon the taxpayer’s sin-
18 cerely held moral, ethical, or religious beliefs or training
19 (within the meaning of the Military Selective Service Act
20 (50 U.S.C. App. 456(j)), and who has certified these be-
21 liefs in writing to the Secretary of the Treasury in such
22 form and manner as the Secretary provides.

23 (b) MILITARY PURPOSE.—For purposes of this Act,
24 the term “military purpose” means any activity or pro-
25 gram which any agency of the Government conducts, ad-

1 ministers, or sponsors and which effects an augmentation
2 of military forces or of defensive and offensive intelligence
3 activities, or enhances the capability of any person or na-
4 tion to wage war, including the appropriation of funds by
5 the United States for—

6 (1) the Department of Defense;

7 (2) the intelligence community (as defined in
8 section 3(4) of the National Security Act of 1947
9 (50 U.S.C. 104a(4)));

10 (3) the Selective Service System;

11 (4) activities of the Department of Energy that
12 have a military purpose;

13 (5) activities of the National Aeronautics and
14 Space Administration that have a military purpose;

15 (6) foreign military aid; and

16 (7) the training, supplying, or maintaining of
17 military personnel, or the manufacture, construction,
18 maintenance, or development of military weapons,
19 installations, or strategies.

20 **SEC. 4. RELIGIOUS FREEDOM PEACE TAX FUND.**

21 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of the Treas-
22 ury shall establish an account in the Treasury of the
23 United States to be known as the “Religious Freedom
24 Peace Tax Fund”, for the deposit of income, gift, and es-
25 tate taxes paid by or on behalf of taxpayers who are des-

1 igned conscientious objectors. The method of deposit
2 shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury in
3 a manner that minimizes the cost to the Treasury and
4 does not impose an undue burden on such taxpayers.

5 (b) USE OF RELIGIOUS FREEDOM PEACE TAX
6 FUND.—Monies deposited in the Religious Freedom Peace
7 Tax Fund shall be allocated annually to any appropriation
8 not for a military purpose.

9 (c) REPORT.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall re-
10 port to the Committees on Appropriations of the House
11 of Representatives and the Senate each year on the total
12 amount transferred into the Religious Freedom Peace Tax
13 Fund during the preceding fiscal year and the purposes
14 for which such amount was allocated in such preceding
15 fiscal year. Such report shall be printed in the Congres-
16 sional Record upon receipt by the Committees. The pri-
17 vacy of individuals using the Fund shall be protected.

18 (d) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
19 gress that any increase in revenue to the Treasury result-
20 ing from the creation of the Religious Freedom Peace Tax
21 Fund shall be allocated in a manner consistent with the
22 purposes of the Fund.

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