

beliefs. They claim that this violated federal law requiring, as a condition of federal funding for state child welfare plans, a state's "diligent recruitment of potential foster and adoptive families that reflect the ethnic and racial diversity of children in the State for whom foster and adoptive homes are needed." 42 U.S.C. § 622(b)(7). The plaintiffs also claim that the foster care placements violated their free exercise rights under the First Amendment to the Constitution. They further claim that, through the foster placements, the defendants violated other statutory requirements for "reasonable efforts" as a condition of federal funding for state foster programs, including "to preserve and reunify families," id. § 671(a)(15)(B), and "to place siblings removed from their home in the same foster care," id. § 671(a)(31)(A). Finally, the plaintiffs claim that the defendants negligently inflicted emotional distress on SK.

The defendants, who include the New Hampshire Department of Health and Human Services, its Division for Children, Youth and Families, one of its district offices, and a number of their employees, have moved to dismiss the plaintiffs' complaint for failure to state a claim.¹ See Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6). The

¹After the defendants filed their motion to dismiss, the plaintiffs filed a motion to amend their complaint, which the court granted. The defendants then filed an answer to the amended complaint and, the next month, the court granted the plaintiffs' motion to stay the action so that one of them could

defendants argue that the statutory funding requirements they are accused of violating do not confer any judicially enforceable rights on the plaintiffs, that the plaintiffs "allege no statutory vehicle for redress" of the claimed First Amendment violations, and that they do not allege sufficient facts to state a claim for negligent infliction of emotional distress.² This court has subject-matter jurisdiction under [28 U.S.C. §§ 1331](#) (federal question) and [1367](#) (supplemental jurisdiction).

Following oral argument, the defendants' motion is granted in part and denied in part. The defendants are correct that the statutory funding requirements invoked by the plaintiffs, which require state foster care plans to provide for "reasonable

find substitute counsel. During the stay, the court denied the defendants' motion to dismiss without prejudice to reinstatement following the stay; after the stay was lifted, the defendants reinstated their motion to dismiss. Accordingly, the court will treat the motion to dismiss the complaint as a motion for judgment on the pleadings, see [Rule 12\(c\)](#), directed at the amended complaint.

²In their original complaint, the plaintiffs had brought claims under the Religious Freedom Restoration Act, [42 U.S.C. § 2000bb](#) ("RFRA"), which the Supreme Court has held unconstitutional as applied to the states, [City of Boerne v. Flores](#), [521 U.S. 507](#) (1997). On that basis, the defendants have moved to dismiss those claims in their reinstated motion to dismiss. But the plaintiffs have excluded their RFRA claims from their amended complaint, and say in their reinstated objection to the motion to that they wish to "withdraw the claims without prejudice." Since the RFRA claims do not appear in the amended complaint, however, this court will not rule on either the defendants' motion to dismiss them nor the plaintiffs' request to "withdraw" them "without prejudice."

efforts” or “diligent recruitment,” are not the sort of clear congressional mandates that create privately enforceable rights and therefore cannot provide the basis for relief here. The defendants are also correct that the plaintiffs have failed to allege a claim for negligent infliction of emotional distress on behalf of SK, because they do not allege that any of the defendants owed her a duty. The defendants are incorrect, though, that the plaintiffs have failed to state a statutory basis for recovering for the defendants’ alleged violations of their First Amendment rights, because the amended complaint specifically cites just that vehicle, [42 U.S.C. § 1983](#).

I. Applicable legal standard

A motion for judgment on the pleadings under [Rule 12\(c\)](#) is evaluated under essentially the same standard as a [Rule 12\(b\)\(6\)](#) motion for failure to state a claim. See, e.g., [Simmons v. Galvin](#), 575 F.3d 24, 30 (1st Cir. 2009). To survive such a motion, the “complaint must contain factual allegations that ‘raise a right to relief above the speculative level, on the assumption that all the allegations in the complaint are true.’” Id. (quoting [Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly](#), 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007)). In determining whether the complaint meets that standard, the court must construe the complaint’s allegations in

the light most favorable to the plaintiff, drawing all reasonable inferences in the plaintiff's favor. [Id.](#); [see also Perez-Acevedo v. Rivero-Cubano](#), 520 F.3d 26, 29 (1st Cir. 2008). The following facts are set forth accordingly.

II. Background

BK and SK, who were born in India, "are firm believers of the Hindu faith and actively practice its teachings," including treating "the cow as sacred" and not "eating beef, eating from cookware or dishes used to serve or cook beef," or "residing in households in which beef is consumed." Their minor children, identified as "MG," "KK," and "B," have been "brought up in a home in which the cow was treated as a sacred animal and they have followed their belief throughout their lives."

At some point (the amended complaint does not say when), the plaintiffs' children were removed from their home and each was placed with a different foster family. This was accomplished by the DCYF's Claremont District Office, through its director, Mary-Ann Babic-Keith, one of its assistant directors, Mark Rissala, and two of its social workers, Jeszadiah Eisenberg and Susan Holdsworth. The plaintiffs allege that, though their religious faith was well-known to Rissala, Eisenberg, and Holdsworth, the children were placed with foster families who

"did not recognize [their] beliefs and [who], in fact, violated them by cooking, consuming, and serving beef."

In response, SK "offered to cook and supply food for the children" to eat while in foster care, but, the plaintiffs say, Eisenberg "rejected that offer out of hand." The plaintiffs claim that SK eventually did give food she had prepared to B, who brought it to her foster home only to have her foster parents throw it away, and that those same foster parents sent B to school without lunch on at least one day, "informing her it was too hard to make her a lunch she could eat."

The plaintiffs further allege that "two of the children were placed in homes where they were taken to a Christian church almost weekly," including KK, who was placed in the home of "a minister, who had in the past tried to covert [sic]" BK. The plaintiffs say that, when they brought this, and their children's exposure to beef while in foster care, to Rissala's attention, he claimed there were no other foster homes available--which the plaintiffs find hard to believe because they "reside in an area of New Hampshire which has residents from a multitude of religions [sic], cultures and ethnicity [sic]."

Finally, the plaintiffs allege that SK, in particular, suffered severe emotional distress--requiring her hospitalization--not only over the removal of her children from

her home, but through the actions of certain defendants while the children were in their foster placements. In addition to the defendants' failure to intervene in the foster families' alleged violations of the childrens' religious beliefs, as just discussed, the plaintiffs claim that Eisenberg "interfere[d]" with the childrens' visits to SK in the hospital by interrupting their conversations.

The plaintiffs' amended complaint is in six separately numbered counts:

- violation of the First Amendment by placing the children in foster homes where beef was served (count 1);
- violation of the First Amendment by placing two of the children with foster families who took them to Christian religious services (count 2);
- violation of [42 U.S.C. § 1983](#) by placing the children in foster homes and with foster families who took them to Christian religious services (count 3);
- violation of [42 U.S.C. §§ 671\(a\)\(15\)\(B\)](#) and [671\(a\)\(31\)](#) by failing to make reasonable efforts (i) to preserve and reunify the plaintiffs' family and (ii) to place the children in the same foster home (count 4);
- violation of [42 U.S.C. § 622\(b\)\(7\)](#) by failing to provide for the diligent recruitment of foster families reflecting the ethnic and racial diversity of children in the state needing foster care (count 5); and
- "negligent and reckless infliction of emotional distress" under New Hampshire law (count 6).

The plaintiffs seek compensatory and punitive damages. They do not seek any prospective relief.

III. Analysis

As noted at the outset, the defendants move to dismiss the plaintiffs' complaint because (A) they allege "no statutory vehicle for redress" of their First Amendment claims, (B) they cannot bring claims under federal statutes that impose requirements on state foster programs receiving federal funding, because those statutes do not create any privately enforceable rights, and (C) they fail to state a claim for negligent infliction of emotional distress. As explained fully infra, the defendants' second and third arguments are correct, but their first argument is not.

A. The First Amendment claims

The defendants argue that counts 1 and 2, alleging violations of the plaintiffs' First Amendment rights, fail to state a claim for relief because "the U.S. Constitution does not provide a private right of action," and "the plaintiffs have not alleged a statutory vehicle for seeking redress." Of course, the "statutory vehicle for seeking redress" for "the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution" is [42 U.S.C. § 1983](#), which specifically provides in relevant part that "[e]very person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage, of any State

. . . subjects or causes to be subjected, any citizen of the United States" to such a deprivation "shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress."

The defendants' argument for dismissal, then, is obviously not that the plaintiffs cannot bring claims against the defendants under § 1983 for violations of the plaintiffs' First Amendment rights. So it must be that the plaintiffs have failed to cite § 1983. This was true of the plaintiffs' original complaint, which contained counts 1 and 2, but not count 3, which, as described supra, specifically makes a claim under § 1983 for the same actions that counts 1 and 2 allege to have violated the plaintiffs' First Amendment rights. Yet, despite the filing of the amended complaint, see note 1, supra, the defendants have reinstated their motion to dismiss in its entirety, including the argument that the plaintiffs have asserted no statutory vehicle for redress of the alleged First Amendment violations. They were not required to in the first place, see Morales-Vallellanes v. Potter, 339 F.3d 9, 14 (1st Cir. 2003) ("A complaint need not point to the appropriate statute or law in order to raise a claim for relief") (quotation

formatting omitted), but in any event they have now. The motion to dismiss counts 1 and 2 on this basis is denied.³

B. The statutory claims

The defendants seek to dismiss counts 4 and 5 of the amended complaint, asserting claims against them for violating federal statutes that impose requirements on state foster programs receiving federal funding, namely 42 U.S.C. §§ 671(a)(15)(B), 671(a)(31), and 622(b)(7), because those statutes do not create any privately enforceable rights. Because there is no express statutory authorization for private citizens to bring suit under any of these provisions, the plaintiffs may do so here only if the statutes imply a private right of action, or create a right enforceable under § 1983. See, e.g., Gonzaga Univ. v. Doe, 536 U.S. 273, 283-84 (2002). This court agrees with the defendants that none of the provisions in question here does either.

³The defendants have not challenged--nor has this court considered--whether counts 1 and 2 fail to state a claim for any other reason.

a. Section 671(a) (15) and (a) (31)

One of the statutes invoked by the plaintiffs, § 671(a), was initially enacted as part of the Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980, which amended certain provisions of the Social Security Act. See Pub. L. 96-272, Tit. 1, § 101(a) (1), 94 Stat. 500, 503 ("AACWA").⁴ The stated purpose of the AACWA was, through the appropriation of federal funds, "enabling each State to provide, in appropriate cases, foster care and adoption assistance for children who otherwise would be eligible for assistance" under certain federal Social Security programs. Id. (codified at 42 U.S.C. § 670). But § 671(a) states that "for a State to be eligible for payments under this part, it shall have a plan approved by the Secretary" of Health and Human Services which contains a number a specified provisions, set forth at §§ 671(a) (1)-(31). The plaintiffs assert violations of two of these provisions: §§ 671(a) (15) (B) and § 671(a) (31).

⁴This provision was later amended as part of the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997. See Pub. L. 105-89, tit. I, § 101, 111 Stat. 2115, 2116 (codified at 42 U.S.C. §§ 671(a) (15) (A)-(F)). This amendment added, to the text of § 671(a) (15) (B), a cross-reference to § 671(a) (15) (D), but otherwise left that provision unchanged. The provision was later amended again as part of the Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008, which, in relevant part, also added § 671(a) (31). See Pub. L. 110-351, tit. II, § 206, 122 Stat. 3949, 3962 (codified at 42 U.S.C. § 671(a) (31)).

The first of these provisions, § 671(a)(15)(B), requires a state plan to provide for “reasonable efforts shall be made to preserve and reunify families (i) prior to the placement of the child in foster care, to prevent or eliminate the need for removing the child from the child’s home; and (ii) to make it possible for a child to return safely to the child’s home.” As the defendants point out, the Supreme Court held in Suter v. Artist M., 503 U.S. 347, 364 (1992), that “42 U.S.C. § 671(a)(15) neither confers an enforceable private right on its beneficiaries nor creates an implied cause of action on their behalf” and therefore cannot serve as the basis for a private lawsuit.

That is not entirely the end of the story, however. Following the Suter decision, Congress enacted the Improving America’s Schools Act of 1994. See Pub. L. 103-382, 108 Stat. 3518. This act stated, in relevant part, that:

In an action brought to enforce a provision of the Social Security Act, such provision is not to be deemed unenforceable because of its conclusion in a section of the Act requiring a State plan or specifying the required contents of a State plan. This section is not intended to limit or expand the grounds for determining the availability of private actions to enforce State plan requirements other than by overturning any such grounds applied in Suter v. Artist M., 112 S. Ct. 1360 (1992), but not applied in prior Supreme Court decisions respecting such enforceability; provided, however, that this section is not intended to alter the holding in Suter v. Artist M. that section [671(a)(15)] of the Act is not enforceable in a private right of action.

Id. tit. V, part E, § 555(a), 108 Stat. at 4057-58 (codified at 42 U.S.C. § 1320a-2). As discussed infra, courts have differed on how to apply § 1320a-2 to various provisions of the Social Security Act. They have not differed, however, on how to apply the express statement that § 1320a-2 "is not intended to alter the holding of [Suter] that section [671(a)(15)] of the Act is not enforceable in a private right of action." See, e.g., Carson P. ex rel. Foreman v. Heineman, 240 F.R.D. 456, 539 (D. Neb. 2007); Jeanine B. ex rel. Blondis v. Thompson, 877 F. Supp. 1268, 1283 (E.D. Wis. 1995). That holding, then, is fatal to the plaintiffs' claim under § 671(a)(15)(B), notwithstanding § 1320a-2. The defendants' motion to dismiss count 4 insofar as it makes a claim under that section is granted.

The plaintiffs also seek relief under a different provision imposing requirements on state foster care plans as a condition of federal funding, § 671(a)(31). In relevant part, that subsection requires that such a plan:

provide[] that reasonable efforts shall be made--

(A) to place siblings removed from their home in the same foster care . . . unless the State documents that such a joint placement would be contrary to the safety or well-being of any of the siblings; and

(B) in the case of siblings removed from their home who are not so jointly placed, to provide for frequent visitation or other ongoing interaction between the siblings, unless the State documents that frequent visitation or other ongoing interaction would be

contrary to the safety or well-being of any of the siblings[.]

There does not appear to be any case law discussing whether this provision (which is relatively new, having been enacted in 2008, see note 4, supra) implies a private right of action or a right enforceable under § 1983. The defendants argue that § 671(a)(31) does neither. The court agrees.

The Supreme Court has explained that “[a] court’s role in discerning whether personal rights exist in the § 1983 context should . . . not differ from its role in discerning whether personal rights exist in the implied right of action context.” Gonzaga, 536 U.S. at 285. Thus, “where the text and structure of a statute provide no indication that Congress intends to create new individual rights, there is no basis for a private suit, whether under § 1983 or under an implied right of action.” Id. at 286. Moreover, “if Congress wishes to create new rights enforceable under § 1983, it must do so in clear and unambiguous terms--no less and no more than what is required for Congress to create rights enforceable under an implied private right of action.” Id. at 290.

As already noted, the Supreme Court held in Suter that “Congress did not intend to create a private remedy for enforcement of the ‘reasonable efforts’ clause” of § 671(a)(15), which “neither confers an enforceable private right on its

beneficiaries nor creates an implied cause of action on their behalf.” 503 U.S. at 364. In reaching this conclusion, the Court relied on the fact that, aside from the text of the provision itself,

[n]o further statutory guidance is found as to how ‘reasonable efforts’ are to be measured. This directive is the only one which Congress has given to the States, and it is a directive whose meaning will obviously vary with the circumstances of each individual case. How the State was left to comply with this directive, and with the other provisions of the Act, was, within broad limits, left up to the State.

Id. at 360. The Court observed that § 671(a)(15)’s “‘reasonable efforts’ clause is not similarly worded” to other provisions in the AACWA that “impose precise requirements on the States.” Id. at 361 n.12 (citing, as an example, 42 U.S.C. § 672(e), which disallows federal payments for a child voluntarily placed in foster care for more than 180 days absent a judicial determination that it is in the child’s best interests).

The Court explained that, while it is “well established that Congress has the power to fix the terms under which it disburses federal money to the States” under the Spending Clause of the Constitution, Congress “must do so unambiguously.” Id. at 356. Thus, the Court noted, it had previously held that a federal statute, setting conditions on the receipt of federal funds, that “did not provide such unambiguous notice to the States” did not, for that reason, “confer an implied cause of action.” Id.

(discussing [Pennhurst State Sch. & Hosp. v. Halderman](#), 451 U.S. 1, 24 (1981)).⁵

The [Suter](#) Court also noted that other sections of the ACCWA “provide enforcement mechanisms for the ‘reasonable efforts’ clause of 42 U.S.C. § 671(a)(15),” including a provision authorizing the Secretary of Health and Human Services “to reduce or eliminate payments to a State on finding that the State’s plan no longer complies with § 671(a) or that ‘there is a substantial failure’ in the administration of a plan such that the State is not complying with its own plan.” [Id.](#) at 360 (citing the former version of 42 U.S.C. § 671(b)). The Court reasoned that, “[w]hile these statutory provisions may not provide a comprehensive enforcement mechanism so as to manifest Congress’s intent to foreclose remedies under § 1983, they do show that the absence of a remedy to private plaintiffs under § 1983 does not

⁵The Court also distinguished § 671(a)(15) from the statute at issue in [Wilder v. Virginia Hospital Ass’n](#), 496 U.S. 498 (1990), which, at the time, “required that Medicaid providers be reimbursed according to rates that the State finds, and makes assurances satisfactory to the Secretary [of Health and Human Services] are reasonable and adequate to meet the costs of efficiently and economically operated facilities.” [Id.](#) at 357 (quotation marks omitted). In [Suter](#), the Court explained that, in ruling in [Wilder](#) that this statutory requirement “created an enforceable right, on the part of providers seeking reimbursement, to challenge the rates set by the State,” [id.](#), it had “relied in part on the fact that the statute and [its implementing] regulations set forth in some detail the factors to be considered in determining the methods for calculating rates,” in contrast to the ACCWA. [Id.](#) at 359.

make the 'reasonable efforts' clause a dead letter." Id.

(footnotes omitted).

These observations as to the "reasonable efforts" clause of § 671(a)(15) apply with equal force to the "reasonable efforts" clause of § 671(a)(31). As in the case of § 671(a)(15), the ACCWA provides no guidance apart from the subsection itself on what those "reasonable efforts" entail and, indeed, § 671(a)(31) contains other "directive[s] whose meaning will obviously vary with the circumstances of each individual case," including an exception for joint sibling placements when they "would be contrary to the safety or well-being of any of the siblings," and a provision for "frequent visitation or other ongoing interaction between the siblings" if they are not jointly placed. Like § 671(a)(15), then, § 671(a)(31) is in contrast to other provisions of the ACCWA--including other provisions of § 671(a) itself--that impose more precise requirements on states as a condition of federal funding.⁶

⁶Significantly, where courts have recognized privately enforceable rights under particular sections of § 671(a), those sections set forth more specific requirements. These include § 671(a)(1), which requires a state plan to "provide[] for foster care maintenance payments in accordance with [§ 672] and for adoption assistance in accordance with [§ 673]" and § 671(a)(16), which requires a state plan to "provide[] for the development of a case plan (as defined in [§ 675(1)]) for each child receiving foster care maintenance payments under the State plan and provide[] for a case review system which meets the requirements described in [§ 675(5)(B)] with respect to each such child."

Furthermore, while the provisions of § 671(b) relied on by the Suter Court as vesting enforcement authority in the Secretary of Health and Human Services have since been deleted, they were replaced by a provision to essentially the same effect. Social Security Act Amendments of 1994, Pub. L. 103-342, tit. II, § 203(b), 108 Stat. 4398, 4454-55 (codified as amended at 42 U.S.C. § 1320a-2a). That statute directs the Secretary, "in consultation with the State agencies administering the State programs under parts B and E of subchapter IV of this chapter" to "promulgate regulations for the review of such programs to determine whether such programs are in substantial conformity with State plan requirements under such Parts B and E."⁷ 42 U.S.C. § 1320a-2a(a) (formatting altered). The statute further directs that these rules "specify the method to determine the amount of any federal matching funds to be withheld due to the

See, e.g., Lynch v. Dukakis, 719 F.2d 504, 512 (1st Cir. 1983) (ruling, pre-Suter, that § 671(a)(16) conveys privately enforceable rights); Sam M. ex rel. Elliot v. Chafee, ___ F. Supp. 2d ___, No. 07-241, 2011 WL 2899213, at *19-*20 (D.R.I. July 20, 2011) (ruling that §§ 671(a)(1) and 671(a)(16) establish privately enforceable rights to a case plan and foster care maintenance payments); Connor B. ex rel. Vigurs v. Patrick, 771 F. Supp. 2d 142, 170 nn. 13-14 (D. Mass. 2011) (observing that a majority of courts have so concluded). Naturally, this court need not--and does not--decide here whether other provisions of § 671(a) create privately enforceable rights.

⁷The state plan requirements of § 671(a) are included within Part E of subchapter IV of the Social Security Act. See ACCWA, Pub. L. 96-272, tit. I, § 101(a)(1), 94 Stat. 500.

State program's failure to so conform." [Id.](#) § 1320a-2a(b)(3). The Secretary has promulgated such regulations. [See](#) 45 C.F.R. §§ 1355.33, 1355.56. Just as in [Suter](#), then, the existence of other enforcement mechanisms for § 671(a)(31), authorizing the Secretary to withhold federal payments to a state for failing to substantially conform to its own plan, suggests that the provision was not intended to create any private rights.

Of course, reasoning by analogy to [Suter](#) is less than straightforward because of § 1320a-2, the Congressional response to the decision. As one court has observed, "courts have not uniformly interpreted the meaning of § 1320a-2": some have read it "as requiring lower courts to apply pre-[Suter](#) case law," while others have rejected that approach. [Carson P.](#), 240 F.R.D. at 538 (citing cases). Our court of appeals does not appear to have decided the issue: in a decision in the wake of the statute, the court "assume[d] that Congress intended that § 1320a-2 serve to resurrect the [Wilder](#) test, with no [Suter](#) overlay," but did not discuss the issue further. [Visiting Nurse Ass'n of N. Shore, Inc. v. Bullen](#), 93 F.3d 997, 1003 n.5 (1st Cir. 1996).⁸ The court later cited the statute for the more modest proposition

⁸Our court of appeals later overruled the holding in [Visiting Nurse Ass'n](#) as having been abrogated by the Supreme Court's subsequent decision in [Gonzaga](#). [See Long Term Care Pharmacy Alliance v. Ferguson](#), 362 F.3d 50, 59 (1st Cir. 2004).

that “[t]he mere fact that . . . laws are embedded within the requirements for a state plan does not, by itself, make all of the . . . provisions into ones stating a mere institutional policy or practice rather than creating an individual right.”

[Rio Grande Cmty. Health Ctr. v. Rullan](#), 397 F.3d 56, 74 (1st Cir. 2005). As another district court in this circuit recently observed, this reflects the majority view. See [Sam M.](#), 2011 WL 2899213, at *18 (citing [Carson P.](#), 240 F.R.D. at 538).

The plaintiffs themselves seem to endorse the majority interpretation of § 1320a-2.⁹ And this court finds that interpretation of § 1320a-2 persuasive because, if for no other reason, it hews most closely to the language of the statute, which is the beginning--and often the ending--point for interpretive analysis. See, e.g., [Ruiz v. Bally Total Fitness Holding Corp.](#), 496 F.3d 1, 8 (1st Cir. 2007) (citing [United States v. Ron Pair Enters.](#), 489 U.S. 235, 241 (1989)). Again,

⁹In their objection the plaintiffs quote a case--without disagreeing with it--that “the purpose of [§ 1320a-2] was simply to clarify ‘that the mere fact that an obligation is couched in a requirement that the State file a plan is not itself sufficient grounds for finding the obligation unenforceable under § 1983’” (quoting [Harris v. James](#), 127 F.3d 993, 1003 (11th Cir. 1997)). They do cite another opinion that they say “appears to apply the [Wilder](#) analysis,” but that case expressly did not reach the question of whether the statute there implied a private right of action, and did not even mention § 1320a-2. See [Rodriguez ex rel. Rodriguez v. DeBuono](#), 162 F.3d 56, 61-62 (2d Cir. 1998), amended and superseded, 175 F.3d 227 (2d Cir. 1999).

the first sentence of § 1320a-2 states simply that a provision of the Social Security Act “is not to be deemed unenforceable because of its inclusion in a section of the Act requiring a State plan or specifying the required contents of a State plan.” The only other effect the statute purports to have on judicial decisions as to the private enforceability of Social Security Act requirements is to “overturn[] any such grounds applied in [Suter], but not applied in prior Supreme Court decisions respecting such enforceability.”

This clause does not, by its terms, require a return to “pre-Suter case law.” To the contrary, it allows courts to follow Suter except insofar as it applied “grounds for determining the availability of private actions to enforce State plan requirements” not applied in the Court’s prior decisions.¹⁰ See Harris, 127 F.3d at 1002 (“Section 1320a-2 does not purport to reject any and all grounds relied upon in Suter; it purports only to overrule certain grounds.”) And the only such “grounds” the statute itself identifies are the placement of the provision in question in “a section of the [Social Security] Act requiring

¹⁰Nor does § 1320a-2 state that there even were any such grounds--and, indeed, two circuit courts interpreting § 1320a-2 have suggested that there were not. See White v. Chambliss, 112 F.3d 731, 739 n.4 (4th Cir. 1997); LaShawn A. v. Barry, 69 F.3d 556, 570 (D.C. Cir. 1995), vacated and superseded on unrelated grounds, 87 F.3d 1389 (D.C. Cir. 1996) (en banc).

a State plan or specifying the required contents of a State plan.” So, as one court has observed, “most courts hold that if § 1320a-2 effectively overruled anything in Suter, it overruled only that portion of the opinion identifying and allowing a court to rely exclusively on the ‘state plan’ criteria in determining the existence of a federal right” enforceable through private action. Carson P., 240 F.R.D. at 538-39 (citing cases from five different federal courts of appeals, including Rio Grande).

Under this majority interpretation of § 1320a-2, the statute does not prevent this court from concluding, based on the aspects of Suter just discussed at length, that § 671(a)(31) creates no privately enforceable rights. Those aspects of Suter--that the absence of a clear standard and the presence of other enforcement mechanisms in a federal statute indicate that Congress did not intend it to bestow such a right--were left unscathed by § 1320(a)(2), at least under the majority view.

Furthermore, even if § 1320(a)(2) does, as a minority of courts have ruled, require them to “rewind the clock and look to cases prior to Suter to determine the enforceability of other provisions under the [AACWA],” Jeanine B., 877 F. Supp. at 1283, even those Supreme Court cases foreclose the conclusion that § 671(a)(31) creates a privately enforceable right. That much is clear from the Supreme Court’s more recent decision in Blessing

v. Freestone, 520 U.S. 329, 340-41 (1997), which set forth factors to which the Court has “traditionally looked . . . when determining whether a particular statutory provision gives rise to a federal right”—and did so, coincidentally or not, with reference solely to pre-Suter case law. Of particular relevance here, the Court held that “the plaintiff must demonstrate that the right assertedly protected by the statute is not so ‘vague and amorphous’ that its enforcement would strain judicial competence,” id. (quoting Wright v. City of Roanoke Redev. & Hous. Auth., 479 U.S. 418, 431-32 (1987)), and that “the provision giving rise to the right must be couched in mandatory, rather than precatory terms,” id. at 341 (citing Wilder, 496 U.S. at 510-11 and Pennhurst, 451 U.S. at 17).

For the reasons already discussed, § 671(a)(31) flunks these tests. First, trying to enforce the right for which the plaintiffs invoke it—“reasonable efforts . . . to place siblings removed from their home in the same foster care unless the State documents that such a joint placement would be contrary to the safety or well-being of any of the siblings”—would “strain judicial competence,” because the right would be “vague and amorphous.” Second, while the plaintiffs emphasize the mandatory language of § 671(a)(31)—“that reasonable efforts shall be made”—that provision cannot be read in isolation. The section

of the Social Security Act empowering the Secretary to enact regulations to review state foster care programs, as discussed supra, allows those regulations to provide for the withholding of funds only if "the program fails substantially to . . . conform" with, among other requirements, those of § 671(a). 42 U.S.C. § 1320a-2a(b)(3)(A) (emphasis added).¹¹ The Supreme Court held in Gonzaga that the similar structure of another federal statute, under which recipients can "avoid termination of funding so long as they comply substantially" with listed criteria, also failed to "make out the requisite congressional intent to confer individual rights enforceable by § 1983." 536 U.S. at 288 (quotation marks omitted).

Taken separately, then, the inspecific standard of § 671(a)(31) and the "substantial conformity" test used by the Secretary in enforcing it both contraindicate any congressional intent that the provision create privately enforceable rights. Taken together, though, they make that conclusion even stronger. As our court of appeals has observed, finding no privately enforceable right in a Medicaid Act requirement that a state plan "provide such methods and procedures . . . to assure that

¹¹Even in the case of a lack of substantial compliance, the Secretary is empowered to revoke federal funding only after he "afford[s] the State an opportunity to adopt and implement a corrective action plan, approved by the Secretary, designed to end the failure to so conform." 42 U.S.C. § 1320a-2a(b)(4)(A).

payments are consistent with efficiency, economy, and quality of care,” 42 U.S.C. § 1396a(a)(A)(30), “the generality of the goals and the structure for implementing them suggests [sic] that plan review by the Secretary is the central means of enforcement intended by Congress.” [Long Term Care](#), 362 F.3d at 58 (citing [Gonzaga](#), 536 U.S. at 292 (Breyer, J., concurring)). Justice Breyer explained in his [Gonzaga](#) concurrence that such a scheme expresses a preference for “the expertise, uniformity, widespread consultation, and resulting administrative guidance that can accompany agency decisionmaking” over “the comparative risk of inconsistent interpretations and misincentives that can arise out of an occasional inappropriate application of the statute in a private action.” 536 U.S. at 292.

Importantly, this reasoning is unaffected by § 1320a-2, even under the minority view that it restricts courts to pre-[Suter](#) case law in analyzing Social Security Act provisions for privately enforceable rights. Again, [Blessing](#) set forth the relevant requirements for finding such a right--that it be set forth in unambiguous and mandatory terms--solely by reference to the Court’s pre-[Suter](#) case law. [Long Term Care](#) applied these requirements in ruling that a provision of the Medicaid Act (which, as the case recognizes, is part of the Social Security

Act, see 362 F.3d at 51) did not create privately enforceable rights, albeit without specifically discussing § 1320a-2.

Other courts of appeals have followed suit. The court in Watson v. Weeks, 436 F.3d 1152, 1162-63 (9th Cir. 2006), held, while acknowledging § 1320a-2, that another provision of the Medicaid Act (requiring that "a state plan for medical assistance must include reasonable standards for determining eligibility" (parenthetical omitted)) did not create a privately enforceable right because "it is too vague and amorphous for judicial enforcement."¹² The court in 31 Foster Children v. Bush, 329 F.3d 1255, 1272 (11th Cir. 2003), also while acknowledging § 1320a-2, held that other provisions of § 671(a) itself did not create privately enforceable rights because of the "substantial conformity" standards of § 1320a-2a.

So, even if § 1320a-2 does require courts to apply only the Supreme Court's pre-Suter case law in deciding whether provisions of the Social Security Act create privately enforceable rights, that case law compels the conclusion that § 671(a)(31) does not

¹²Watson also distinguished Wilder on the ground that the term "reasonable and adequate," as the statutory requirement for the states' rates of reimbursement to Medicaid providers, was "objective and thus judicially manageable because the statute tied it to a benchmark of the 'efficiently and economically operated facility.'" 436 F.3d at 1163. The statute at issue in Watson, like § 671(a)(31), contained no similar benchmark. Thus, even without regard to Suter, Wilder does not support the plaintiffs' position here.

do so. The provision's text and surrounding structure simply "provide no indication that Congress intend[ed] to create new individual rights." [Gonzaga](#), 536 U.S. at 286. The defendants' motion to dismiss count 4 insofar as it asserts a claim under that provision is granted.

b. Section 622(b) (7)

For nearly identical reasons, the third section of the Social Security Act invoked by the plaintiffs, [42 U.S.C. § 622\(b\) \(7\)](#), also does not create any privately enforceable rights.¹³ That provision appears in a list of requirements that a state's "plan for child welfare services" must have "[i]n order to be eligible for payment under this subpart," [id.](#) § 622(a), which makes allotments for public welfare programs, [id.](#) § 623(a). Section [622\(b\) \(7\)](#) provides that such a plan shall "provide for the diligent recruitment of potential foster and adoptive families that reflect the ethnic and racial diversity of children in the state for whom foster and adoptive homes are needed."

The term "diligent recruitment" provides no more guidance or notice to states on what is required of them than the term "reasonable efforts" in [§§ 671\(a\) \(15\) and \(31\)](#). Furthermore,

¹³This provision was enacted as part of the [Howard M. Metzenbaum Multiethnic Placement Act of 1994](#), Pub. L. 103-382, tit. V, part E, § 554, 108 Stat. 4056, 4057.

like § 671(a)(31), § 622(b)(7) contains other phrases (“potential foster and adoptive families,” “the ethnic and racial diversity of children in the state”) that defy ready definition, or judicial application, but are left undefined by the statute. Also like §§ 631(a)(15) and (31), § 622(b)(7) is contained within a part of the Social Security Act (part E of subchapter 4, see note 13, supra) that is enforceable by the Secretary under § 1320a-2a--which, again, limits his ability to withhold funds to cases where “substantial conformity” with federally mandated state plan requirements is lacking, see 42 U.S.C. §§ 1320a-2(a)(1), (b)(3)(A). Accordingly, § 622(b)(7) fails to create any privately enforceable rights for the same reason that § 631(a)(31) fails to do so--and, as in the case of § 631(a)(31), this conclusion holds whether or not § 1320a-2 is read to restrict the analysis to pre-Suter case law. See Charlie H. v. Whitman, 83 F. Supp. 2d 476, 494 n.6 (D.N.J. 2000) (observing that a claim under § 622(b)(7) “would be too vague and amorphous to lend itself to proper judicial administration”).¹⁴

¹⁴While the plaintiffs do not provide any authority that § 622(b)(7) creates privately enforceable rights, this court’s research revealed one case coming to that conclusion. See Marisol A. ex rel. Forbes v. Giuliani, 929 F. Supp. 662, 683 (S.D.N.Y. 1996). In ruling that § 622(b)(7), as well as provisions of § 671(a) not at issue here, had that effect, the Marisol A. court found that “the language of these provisions is mandatory and sets forth the requirements that the state must meet to be eligible for funding” and that “[n]one of these

The defendants' motion to dismiss count 5, which asserts their violation of § 622(b)(7), is granted.

C. The claim for "negligent and reckless infliction of emotional distress"

Finally, the defendants have moved to dismiss the plaintiffs' claim for "negligent and reckless infliction of emotional distress." As described in Part II, supra, SK claims that the defendants caused her emotional distress, not only by removing her children from her home, but also by failing to intervene in the foster families' violations of the children's religious beliefs, and also by interfering in the children's visits to her in the hospital. The defendants argue that the plaintiffs have not stated a claim for negligent infliction of emotional distress because, among other things, they have failed to establish that the defendants owed a duty to SK.

The defendants are correct on that point. There is no question that a claim for negligent infliction of emotional distress, like any other negligence claim, demands the existence

provisions is so vague and amorphous as to be beyond the competence of this court to enforce." For the reasons just discussed at length, however, this court disagrees with those findings, at least as they respect § 622(b)(7). It is also worth noting that Marisol A. was decided prior to Gonzaga which, as the court of appeals has pointed out, marked at least "a shift in emphasis" in analyzing statutes for privately enforceable rights. Long Term Care, 362 F.3d at 59.

of a duty from the defendant to the plaintiff. See Corso v. Merrill, 119 N.H. 647, 651-54 (1979). As this court has previously observed, public agencies and their employees do not acquire a duty to a parent by taking custody of his or her child; they acquire a duty to the child.¹⁵ See Brodeur v. Claremont Sch. Dist., 626 F. Supp. 2d 195, 226 n.32 (D.N.H. 2009). Aside from the defendants' responsibility for the children (and, it should be noted, even the extent of that is unclear from the amended complaint), the plaintiffs suggest no basis for any duty between SK and any of the defendants that could support a negligent infliction of emotional distress claim.¹⁶ The defendants' motion to dismiss count 6 is granted.

¹⁵The amended complaint does not assert the "negligent or reckless infliction of emotional distress claim" on behalf of any plaintiff but SK (there is a statement to the effect that it "was upsetting" to one of the children, B, when her foster parents declined SK's advice on how to care for B when she was sick, but none of the defendants is alleged to have participated in that exchange, and the foster parents are not named as defendants).

¹⁶The allegation that the defendants were "reckless" in inflicting emotional distress does not substitute for an allegation of any duty to SK. In their objection to the motion to dismiss, the plaintiffs suggest that the defendants' infliction of emotional distress was "intentional," but that is not the claim pled in the amended complaint.

IV. Conclusion

For the foregoing reasons, the defendants' reinstated motion to dismiss (document no. 43) is GRANTED as to counts 4-6 of the amended complaint, but DENIED as to counts 1-3. Because the defendants have already answered the amended complaint, see note 1, supra, the parties shall confer and submit a joint discovery plan as required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(f) and L.R. 26.1 by **October 14, 2011**. The court will not hold a preliminary pretrial conference.

SO ORDERED.



Joseph N. Laplante
United States District Judge

Dated: September 30, 2011

cc: Nancy Sue Tierney, Esq.
B.K., pro se
Karen A. Schlitzer, Esq.