

1 State of Arkansas *As Engrossed: H2/11/15 S2/26/15 S3/16/15*

2 90th General Assembly

A Bill

3 Regular Session, 2015

HOUSE BILL 1228

4

5 By: Representatives Ballinger, Beck, Bentley, House, Speaks, Harris, Rushing, Womack, Vaught,
6 Gonzales, Tosh, Copeland, C. Fite, Gates, Lundstrum, Payton, B. Smith, Brown, Cozart, Farrer, Lowery,
7 Sullivan, Richmond, J. Mayberry, Dotson, M. Gray, D. Meeks, Miller, Drown
8 By: Senator Hester

9

10 For An Act To Be Entitled

11 *AN ACT TO ENACT THE RELIGIOUS FREEDOM RESTORATION ACT*
12 *TO BE KNOWN AS MARY'S LAW; TO PROVIDE PROTECTION FOR*
13 *RELIGIOUS PRACTICE AND TO PROVIDE REMEDIES AND*
14 *PENALTIES FOR VIOLATING OR ABUSING RELIGIOUS*
15 *PROTECTIONS; TO DECLARE AN EMERGENCY; AND FOR OTHER*
16 *PURPOSES.*

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Subtitle

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TO ENACT THE RELIGIOUS FREEDOM
RESTORATION ACT; AND TO DECLARE AN
EMERGENCY.

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BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS:

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SECTION 1. Arkansas Code Title 16, Chapter 123, is amended to add an
28 additional subchapter to read as follows:

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Subchapter 4 – Religious Freedom Restoration Act

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16-123-401. Title.

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This subchapter shall be known and may be cited as the "Religious
34 Freedom Restoration Act".

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16-123-402. Legislative intent.

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It is the intent of the General Assembly to:



1 (1) Ensure that in all cases in which state action *substantially*
2 *burdens* the exercise of religion strict scrutiny is applied;

3 (2) Provide a claim or defense to a person whose exercise of
4 *religion is substantially burdened* by state action; and

5 (3) Implement Article 2, § 24, of the Arkansas Constitution,
6 which states that "[N]o human authority can, in any case or manner
7 whatsoever, control or interfere with the right of conscience".

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9 16-123-403. Legislative findings.

10 The General Assembly finds that:

11 (1) The Arkansas Constitution recognizes the free exercise of
12 *religion;*

13 (2) Laws neutral toward religion have the same potential to
14 *burden religious exercise as laws purposely intended to interfere with*
15 *religious exercise;*

16 (3) Governments should not substantially burden the free
17 *exercise of religion without compelling justification;*

18 (4) In *Employment Division v. Smith*, 494 U.S. 872 (1990), the
19 *United States Supreme Court virtually eliminated the requirement that the*
20 *government justify burdens on religious exercise imposed by laws neutral*
21 *toward religion;*

22 (5) In response, Congress passed the Religious Freedom
23 *Restoration Act of 1993, 42 U.S.C., § 2000bb, to restore the compelling*
24 *interest test set forth in the federal cases of *Wisconsin v. Yoder*, 406 U.S.*
25 *205 (1972), and *Sherbert v. Verner*, 374 U.S. 398 (1963);*

26 (6) The compelling interest test is a workable test for striking
27 *sensible balances between religious liberty and competing government*
28 *interests;*

29 (7) In *City of Boerne v. Flores*, 521 U.S. 507 (1997), the
30 *United States Supreme Court held that the protections of religious exercise*
31 *afforded by the Religious Freedom Restoration Act of 1993, 42 U.S.C. §*
32 *2000bb, only applied to religious exercise burdened by federal law or*
33 *agencies and provided no protection from burdens on religious exercise from*
34 *state or local law or governments;*

35 (8) To provide the same level of protection from burdens on
36 *religious exercise from state or local governments, a state must enact an*

1 equivalent to the Religious Freedom Restoration Act of 1993, 42 U.S.C. §
2 2000bb, that was passed by Congress; and

3 (9) Since the 1997 Supreme Court decision in City of Boerne v.
4 Flores, many states have enacted statutes similar to the Religious Freedom
5 Restoration Act of 1993, 42 U.S.C. § 2000bb, including: Alabama, Arizona,
6 Connecticut, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana,
7 Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island,
8 South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

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10 16-123-404. Definitions.

11 As used in this subchapter:

12 (1) "Compelling governmental interest" means a governmental
13 interest of the highest magnitude that cannot otherwise be achieved without
14 burdening the exercise of religion;

15 (2) "Exercise of religion" means the practice or observance of
16 religion including without limitation the ability to act or refuse to act in
17 a manner substantially motivated by a person's sincerely held religious
18 beliefs, whether or not the exercise is compulsory or central to a larger
19 system of religious belief;

20 (3) "Government entity" means:

21 (A) A branch, department, agency, board, commission, or
22 other instrumentality of:

23 (i) State government; or

24 (ii) A political subdivision of the state, including
25 without limitation a city or county; or

26 (B) An official or other person acting under color of
27 state law;

28 (4) "Person" means an individual, association, partnership,
29 corporation, church, religious institution, estate, trust, foundation, or
30 other legal entity;

31 (5) "Prevails" means to obtain prevailing party status as
32 defined by courts construing the federal Civil Rights Attorney's Fees Awards
33 Act of 1976, 42 U.S.C. § 1988;

34 (6) "State action" means the implementation or application of
35 any law, including without limitation state and local laws, ordinances,
36 rules, regulations, and policies, whether statutory or otherwise, or other

1 action by the state or any political subdivision thereof and any local
2 government, municipality, instrumentality, or public official authorized by
3 law in the state; and

4 (7)(A) "Substantial burden" means to prevent, inhibit, or
5 curtail religiously-motivated practice consistent with a sincerely held
6 religious belief.

7 (B) "Substantial burden" includes an indirect burden,
8 including without limitation withholding benefits, assessing penalties, or an
9 exclusion from programs or access to facilities.

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11 16-123-405. Religious freedom preserved.

12 A state action shall not substantially burden a person's right to
13 exercise of religion, even if the substantial burden results from a rule of
14 general applicability, unless it is demonstrated that applying the
15 substantial burden to the person's exercise of religion in this particular
16 instance:

17 (1) Is essential to further a compelling governmental interest;
18 and

19 (2) Is the least restrictive means of furthering that compelling
20 governmental interest.

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22 16-123-406. Construction and applicability.

23 This subchapter does not:

24 (1) Authorize a government entity to substantially burden a
25 religious belief;

26 (2) Affect, interpret, or in any way address those portions of
27 this subchapter, Article 2, §§ 24-26, of the Arkansas Constitution, or the
28 First Amendment to the United States Constitution that prohibit laws
29 respecting the establishment of religion;

30 (3) Prohibit a grant of government funds, benefits, or
31 exemptions to the extent permissible under those portions of this subchapter,
32 Article 2, §§ 24-26, of the Arkansas Constitution, or the First Amendment to
33 the United States Constitution that prohibit laws respecting the
34 establishment of religion; or

35 (4) Create a right or cause of action with respect to an
36 employee against an employer if the employer is not a government entity.

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2 16-123-407. Remedies and penalties.

3 (a) Regardless of whether the state or one of its political
4 subdivisions is a party to the proceeding, a person whose exercise of
5 religion has been substantially burdened, or is likely to be substantially
6 burdened, in violation of § 16-123-405, may assert the violation or impending
7 violation as a claim or defense in a judicial or administrative proceeding.

8 (b)(1) A person asserting a claim or defense under this subchapter may
9 obtain appropriate relief, including relief against the state or a political
10 subdivision of the state when the state or the political subdivision of the
11 state is a party to the proceedings.

12 (2) Appropriate relief under this subsection includes without
13 limitation:

14 (A) Injunctive relief;

15 (B) Declaratory relief;

16 (C) Compensatory damages; and

17 (D) Costs and attorney's fees.

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19 16-123-408. Exemptions.

20 The Department of Correction, the Department of Community Correction, a
21 county jail, and a detention facility are exempt from this subchapter.

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23 SECTION 2. EMERGENCY CLAUSE. It is found and determined by the
24 General Assembly of the State of Arkansas that there is not a higher
25 protection offered by the state than the protection of a person's right to
26 religious freedom; and that this act is immediately necessary because every
27 day that a person's right to religious freedom is threatened is a day that
28 the First Amendment to the United States Constitution is compromised.
29 Therefore, an emergency is declared to exist, and this act being immediately
30 necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health, and safety shall
31 become effective on:

32 (1) The date of its approval by the Governor;

33 (2) If the bill is neither approved nor vetoed by the Governor,
34 the expiration of the period of time during which the Governor may veto the
35 bill; or

36 (3) If the bill is vetoed by the Governor and the veto is

1 overridden, the date the last house overrides the veto.

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/s/Ballinger

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