

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

90th General Assembly

# A Bill

Regular Session, 2015

HOUSE BILL 1228

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

## For An Act To Be Entitled

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

## Subtitle

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

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

*SECTION 1. DO NOT CODIFY. Legislative findings.  
The General Assembly finds that it is a compelling governmental  
interest to comply with federal civil rights laws.*

*SECTION 2. Arkansas Code Title 16, Chapter 123, is amended to add an  
additional subchapter to read as follows:*

*Subchapter 4 – Religious Freedom Restoration Act*

*16-123-401. Title.*



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

3 16-123-402. Legislative intent.

4 It is the intent of the General Assembly to:

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

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

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

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13 16-123-403. Legislative findings.

14 The General Assembly finds that:

15 (1) The Arkansas Constitution recognizes the free exercise of  
16 religion;

17 (2) Laws neutral toward religion have the same potential to  
18 burden religious exercise as laws purposely intended to interfere with  
19 religious exercise;

20 (3) Governments should not substantially burden the free  
21 exercise of religion without compelling justification;

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

26 (5) In response, Congress passed the Religious Freedom  
27 Restoration Act of 1993, 42 U.S.C., § 2000bb, to restore the compelling  
28 interest test set forth in the federal cases of Wisconsin v. Yoder, 406 U.S.  
29 205 (1972), and Sherbert v. Verner, 374 U.S. 398 (1963);

30 (6) The compelling interest test is a workable test for striking  
31 sensible balances between religious liberty and competing government  
32 interests;

33 (7) In City of Boerne v. Flores, 521 U.S. 507 (1997), the  
34 United States Supreme Court held that the protections of religious exercise  
35 afforded by the Religious Freedom Restoration Act of 1993, 42 U.S.C. §  
36 2000bb, only applied to religious exercise burdened by federal law or

1 agencies and provided no protection from burdens on religious exercise from  
2 state or local law or governments;

3 (8) To provide the same level of protection from burdens on  
4 religious exercise from state or local governments, a state must enact an  
5 equivalent to the Religious Freedom Restoration Act of 1993, 42 U.S.C. §  
6 2000bb, that was passed by Congress; and

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

13  
14 16-123-404. Definitions.

15 As used in this subchapter:

16 (1) "Compelling governmental interest" means a governmental  
17 interest of the highest magnitude that cannot otherwise be achieved without  
18 burdening the exercise of religion;

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

24 (3) "Government entity" means:

25 (A) A branch, department, agency, board, commission, or  
26 other instrumentality of:

27 (i) State government; or

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

30 (B) An official or other person acting under color of  
31 state law;

32 (4) "Person" means an individual, association, partnership,  
33 corporation, church, religious institution, estate, trust, foundation, or  
34 other legal entity;

35 (5) "Prevails" means to obtain prevailing party status as  
36 defined by courts construing the federal Civil Rights Attorney's Fees Awards

1 Act of 1976, 42 U.S.C. § 1988;

2 (6) "State action" means the implementation or application of  
3 any law, including without limitation state and local laws, ordinances,  
4 rules, regulations, and policies, whether statutory or otherwise, or other  
5 action by the state or any political subdivision thereof and any local  
6 government, municipality, instrumentality, or public official authorized by  
7 law in the state; and

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

11 (B) "Substantial burden" includes without limitation  
12 withholding benefits, assessing penalties, or an exclusion from programs or  
13 access to facilities.

14  
15 16-123-405. Religious freedom preserved.

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

21 (1) Is essential to further a compelling governmental interest;  
22 and

23 (2) Is the least restrictive means of furthering that compelling  
24 governmental interest.

25  
26 16-123-406. Construction and applicability.

27 This subchapter does not:

28 (1) Authorize a government entity to substantially burden a  
29 religious belief;

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

34 (3) Prohibit a grant of government funds, benefits, or  
35 exemptions to the extent permissible under those portions of this subchapter,  
36 Article 2, §§ 24-26, of the Arkansas Constitution, or the First Amendment to

1 the United States Constitution that prohibit laws respecting the  
2 establishment of religion; or

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

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6 16-123-407. Remedies and penalties.

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

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

16 (2) Appropriate relief under this subsection includes without  
17 limitation:

18 (A) Injunctive relief;

19 (B) Declaratory relief;

20 (C) Compensatory damages; and

21 (D) Costs and attorney's fees.

22  
23 16-123-408. Exemptions.

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

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27 SECTION 3. EMERGENCY CLAUSE. It is found and determined by the  
28 General Assembly of the State of Arkansas that there is not a higher  
29 protection offered by the state than the protection of a person's right to  
30 religious freedom; and that this act is immediately necessary because every  
31 day that a person's right to religious freedom is threatened is a day that  
32 the First Amendment to the United States Constitution is compromised.  
33 Therefore, an emergency is declared to exist, and this act being immediately  
34 necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health, and safety shall  
35 become effective on:

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

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

4                   (3) If the bill is vetoed by the Governor and the veto is  
5 overridden, the date the last house overrides the veto.

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7                                   */s/Ballinger*  
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