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1 EXERCISE OF RELIGION AMENDMENTS

2024 GENERAL SESSION STATE OF UTAH

Chief Sponsor: Todd D. Weiler

House Sponsor: Jordan D. Teuscher

LONG TITLE	
General Description:	
This bill provides legal protections related to the free exercise of religion.	
Highlighted Provisions:	
This bill:	
• defines terms;	
 recognizes the freedom of religion as a fundamental right; 	
 prohibits a government entity from substantially burdening a person's free exercise 	of
religion, unless the burden is essential to furthering a compelling governmental interest an	d is
the least restrictive means of furthering that interest;	
 addresses the assertion of claims or defenses under this bill; and 	
 provides that a person who prevails in an action to enforce the provisions of this bil 	11
against a government entity is entitled to recover attorney fees and costs.	
Money Appropriated in this Bill:	
None	
Other Special Clauses:	
None	
Uncodified Material Affected:	
ENACTS UNCODIFIED MATERIAL:	
Utah Code Sections Affected:	
ENACTS:	
63G-31-101 , as Utah Code Annotated 1953	
63G-31-201 as Utah Code Annotated 1953	

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28	Section 1. Uncodified language.
29	(1) (a) WHEREAS, Utah has long protected and prized the religious freedom of people
30	of all faiths in the Utah Constitution and the Utah Code;
31	(b) WHEREAS, the federal Religious Freedom Restoration Act has protected religious
32	freedom for three decades, but does not extend to state law;
33	(c) WHEREAS, thirty-five states have implemented legal protections for the free
34	exercise of religion that are similar to the protections provided in this bill;
35	(d) WHEREAS, Utah has enacted a number of laws that balance religious freedom with
36	other important civil rights; and
37	(e) WHEREAS, this part complements, rather than disrupts, the balance described in
38	Subsection (1)(d).
39	(2) NOW, THEREFORE, the Legislature of the state of Utah enacts this bill to protect the
40	free exercise of religion in Utah.
41	Section 2. Section 63G-31-101 is enacted to read:
42	<u>63G-31-101</u> . Definitions.
43	As used in this chapter:
44	(1) "Demonstrates" means to produce the evidence necessary to meet, and to meet, the
45	burden of persuasion.
46	(2) "Free exercise of religion" means the right to act or refuse to act in a manner
47	substantially motivated by a sincerely held religious belief, regardless of whether the
48	exercise is compulsory or central to a larger system of religious belief.
49	(3) "Government action" includes:
50	(a) a law, statute, ordinance, rule, policy, order, or other assertion of governmental
51	authority;
52	(b) the application of a law, statute, ordinance, rule, policy, order, or other assertion of
53	governmental authority;
54	(c) any action taken by, or on behalf of, a government entity;
55	(d) action taken by a person other than a government entity to:
56	(i) enforce a law, statute, ordinance, rule, policy, order, or other assertion of
57	governmental authority;
58	(ii) compel a government entity to act;
59	(iii) prohibit a government entity from acting; or
60	(iv) utilize an administrative or judicial proceeding of a government entity, or an
61	instrumentality or function of a government entity, to exert government power,

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62	authority, or influence.
63	(4) (a) "Government entity" means:
64	(i) the state;
65	(ii) a court;
66	(iii) a county, city, town, metro township, school district, special district, special
67	service district, or other political subdivision of the state;
68	(iv) an independent entity;
69	(v) any person, when acting under color of state law; or
70	(vi) an employee or agent of an entity described in Subsections (4)(a)(i) through (v)
71	or Subsection (4)(b) who is acting in the capacity of an employee or agent of the
72	entity.
73	(b) "Government entity" includes an agency, bureau, office, department, division, board,
74	commission, institution, laboratory, or other instrumentality of a person described in
75	Subsection (4)(a).
76	(5) "Independent entity" means the same as that term is defined in Section 63E-1-102.
77	(6) (a) "Substantially burden" means that government action, directly or indirectly:
78	(i) constrains, limits, or denies the free exercise of religion by a person; or
79	(ii) compels a person to act, or fail to act, in a manner that is contrary to the person's
80	free exercise of religion.
81	(b) "Substantially burden" includes:
82	(i) any of the following in response to, or as a consequence of, the person's free
83	exercise of religion:
84	(A) withholding a government benefit;
85	(B) assessing criminal, civil, or administrative penalties or damages; or
86	(C) excluding a person from a government program or from access to a
87	government facility or service; and
88	(ii) a burden described in Subsections (6)(a) and (b)(i), regardless of whether the
89	burden is:
90	(A) imposed by:
91	(I) law, statute, ordinance, rule, policy, order, or other assertion of
92	governmental authority;
93	(II) the application of law, statute, rule, policy, order, or other assertion of
94	governmental authority; or
95	(III) any other means:

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96	(B) applied or enforced by, or on behalf of, a government entity; or
97	(C) applied or enforced by, or on behalf of, a person other than a government
98	entity to:
99	(I) enforce a law, statute, ordinance, rule, policy, order, or other assertion of
100	governmental authority;
101	(II) compel a government entity to act;
102	(III) prohibit a government entity from acting; or
103	(IV) utilize an administrative or judicial proceeding of a government entity, o
104	an instrumentality or function of a government entity, to exert government
105	power, authority, or influence.
106	Section 3. Section 63G-31-201 is enacted to read:
107	63G-31-201 . Free exercise of religion Limitations on burdens imposed by
108	government Claims or defenses Attorney fees and costs.
109	(1) The free exercise of religion is a fundamental right and applies to all government action,
110	including action that is facially neutral.
111	(2) Except as provided in Subsection (3):
112	(a) a government entity may not substantially burden the free exercise of religion of a
113	person, regardless of whether the burden results from a rule of general applicability;
114	<u>and</u>
115	(b) a person other than a government entity may not seek to apply or enforce
116	government action against another person that substantially burdens the free exercise
117	of religion of the other person, regardless of whether the burden results from a rule of
118	general applicability.
119	(3) A government entity or government action may substantially burden a person's free
120	exercise of religion only if the government entity, or any other person seeking to enforce
121	government action, demonstrates that the burden on the person's free exercise of religion
122	<u>is:</u>
123	(a) essential to furthering a compelling governmental interest; and
124	(b) the least restrictive means of furthering the compelling governmental interest.
125	(4) A person whose free exercise of religion is burdened in violation of this section:
126	(a) may assert the violation as a claim or defense in a judicial or administrative
127	proceeding to obtain relief, regardless of whether a government entity is a party to the
128	proceeding; and
129	(b) is not required to exhaust administrative remedies before bringing a claim, or raising

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130	a defense, described in this Subsection (4).
131	(5) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (5)(b), a person may not bring an action under
132	this section against a government entity described in Subsections 63G-31-101(4)(a)(i)
133	through (iii) unless, at least 60 days before the day on which the person brings the
134	action, the person provides written notice to the government entity, in accordance
135	with Subsections 63G-7-401(3)(b) through (d), that:
136	(i) states that the person intends to bring an action against the entity for a violation of
137	this section;
138	(ii) describes the government action that has burdened or will burden the person's free
139	exercise of religion; and
140	(iii) describes the manner in which the government action burdens or will burden the
141	person's free exercise of religion.
142	(b) Subsection (5)(a) does not apply if the government action alleged in the action:
143	(i) is ongoing, and complying with Subsection (5)(a) will place an undue hardship on
144	the person or increase the harm suffered by the person; or
145	(ii) is likely to occur or reoccur before the end of the 60-day period described in
146	Subsection $(5)(a)$.
147	(6) A person who prevails in an action to enforce the provisions of this section against a
148	government entity is entitled to recover reasonable attorney fees and costs.
149	Section 4. Effective date.
150	This bill takes effect on May 1, 2024.