SENATE BILL NO. 272-SENATOR HARDY

MARCH 13, 2015

JOINT SPONSOR: ASSEMBLYMAN NELSON

Referred to Committee on Judiciary

SUMMARY—Prohibits state action from substantially burdening a person's exercise of religion under certain circumstances. (BDR 3-735)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: No.

Effect on the State: No.

EXPLANATION - Matter in **bolded italics** is new; matter between brackets formitted material; is material to be omitted.

AN ACT relating to religious freedom; enacting the Nevada Protection of Religious Freedom Act; prohibiting state action from substantially burdening a person's exercise of religion under certain circumstances; requiring strict scrutiny to be applied in all cases where state action substantially burdens a person's exercise of religion; providing a claim or defense in judicial and administrative proceedings to protect a person's exercise of religion; providing certain exceptions; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Legislative Counsel's Digest:

The Free Exercise Clause of the First Amendment to the United States Constitution protects the free exercise of religion. In its interpretations of the Free Exercise Clause, the United States Supreme Court has determined that laws of general applicability which are neutral on their face but which impose incidental burdens on the free exercise of religion may constitutionally burden a person's exercise of religion without being supported by a compelling governmental interest. (Employment Div. v. Smith, 494 U.S. 872, 878-82 (1990); Burwell v. Hobby Lobby Stores, 134 S. Ct. 2751, 2760-61 (2014))

To provide broader protections to a person's exercise of religion than are available under the Supreme Court's interpretations of the Free Exercise Clause, Congress enacted federal laws creating statutory rights that extend broader protections to a person's exercise of religion under the Religious Freedom Restoration Act of 1993 and the Religious Land Use and Institutionalized Persons



Act of 2000. (42 U.S.C. §§ 2000bb et seq. and §§ 2000cc et seq.; *Holt v. Hobbs*, 135 S. Ct. 853, 859-60 (2015)) However, the Supreme Court has determined that the Religious Freedom Restoration Act cannot be applied constitutionally to state and local governments because the federal law exceeds Congress's enforcement power under the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. (*City of Boerne v. Flores*, 521 U.S. 507, 532-36 (1997))

By contrast, the Supreme Court and lower federal courts have determined that the more limited provisions of the Religious Land Use and Institutionalized Persons Act may be applied constitutionally to state and local governments in the two areas of governmental regulation targeted by the federal law: (1) land-use regulation; and (2) restrictions on the exercise of religion by institutionalized persons. (*Cutter v. Wilkinson*, 544 U.S. 709, 713-25 (2005); *Sossamon v. Texas*, 131 S. Ct. 1651, 1656 (2011); *Westchester Day Sch. v. Vill. of Mamaroneck*, 504 F.3d 338, 353-55 (2d Cir. 2007)) In those two areas, state and local governments may not substantially burden a person's exercise of religion, even if the burden results from a law of general applicability, unless the government demonstrates that imposition of the burden on that person is: (1) in furtherance of a compelling governmental interest; and (2) the least restrictive means of furthering that compelling governmental interest. (42 U.S.C. §§ 2000cc et seq.)

Like the United States Constitution, the Nevada Constitution contains a Free Exercise Clause that protects the free exercise of religion. (Nev. Const. Art. 1, § 4) The Nevada Supreme Court has not interpreted Nevada's Free Exercise Clause to provide Nevada's citizens with any broader protections than are available under the United States Supreme Court's interpretations of the federal Free Exercise Clause. (Blandino v. State, 112 Nev. 352, 355 (1996); Flynn v. Flynn, 120 Nev. 436, 444 (2004)) To provide broader protections to Nevada's citizens, this bill enacts the Nevada Protection of Religious Freedom Act which grants statutory rights that extend broader protections to a person's exercise of religion than are available under court interpretations of the federal and state Free Exercise Clauses.

Section 15 of this bill provides that a person's exercise of religion shall not be substantially burdened by state action, whether or not the burden is the result of a rule of general applicability, unless the party seeking to apply the burden demonstrates that application of the burden to the person's exercise of religion in that particular instance is: (1) essential to further a compelling governmental interest; and (2) the least restrictive means of furthering that compelling governmental interest.

Section 16 of this bill allows a person whose exercise of religion is substantially burdened by state action to bring or assert a claim or defense in any judicial or administrative proceeding to protect the person's exercise of religion from the burden and to seek redress for any harm or injuries to the person, whether or not a governmental entity is a party to the proceeding. Because some state laws protecting religious freedom are applicable only when a governmental entity is a party, those religious freedom laws do not apply to a proceeding between private parties. (*Elane Photography, LLC v. Willock*, 309 P.3d 53, 76-77 (N.M. 2013)) By contrast, because this bill does not require a governmental entity to be a party, this bill applies to a proceeding between private parties in which one of the parties is seeking to enforce a state or local law, regulation or rule that substantially burdens another party's exercise of religion.

If any party prevails on a claim or defense under this bill, **section 16** permits the court or agency to award the prevailing party appropriate relief against any other party, including a governmental entity if it is a party to the proceeding. **Section 5** of this bill states that appropriate relief may include declaratory and injunctive relief, compensatory damages and costs and attorney's fees. However, **sections 5 and 16** also state that an award of appropriate relief is subject to any specific statutes prescribing requirements, restrictions or limitations on the subject



matter jurisdiction of the proceeding or on the award of legal or equitable remedies or relief in such a proceeding. In addition, **section 14** of this bill states that the provisions of this bill do not waive or affect the State's immunity from suit conferred by the Eleventh Amendment to the United States Constitution or any other immunity recognized by federal or state law for any state or local entity.

Section 17 of this bill provides that if the court or agency determines that a party's claim or defense under this bill is frivolous or vexatious, the court or agency may: (1) declare the party to be a frivolous or vexatious litigant and deny standing to the party to bring or assert further claims or defenses under this bill; and (2) impose any other penalties, sanctions or restrictions authorized by law for bringing or asserting a frivolous or vexatious claim or defense.

Section 18 of this bill provides that no prisoner in any state or local detention or correctional facility may bring or assert a claim or defense under this bill that relates to the conditions of confinement of the prisoner. However, this bill does not affect any right of a prisoner to bring or assert a claim or defense under the federal Religious Land Use and Institutionalized Persons Act or any other federal law.

Finally, **section 19** of this bill states that the provisions of this bill apply prospectively only to a claim or defense arising on or after July 1, 2015, which is the effective date of this bill.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

- **Section 1.** Title 3 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new chapter to consist of the provisions set forth as sections 2 to 18, inclusive, of this act.
- Sec. 2. This chapter may be cited as the Nevada Protection of Religious Freedom Act.
 - Sec. 3. The Legislature hereby finds and declares that:
- 1. The purpose of this chapter is to protect a person's exercise of religion by granting statutory rights which extend broader protections to a person's exercise of religion that are intended to be more expansive than the constitutional rights protecting the free exercise of religion under the Free Exercise Clauses of the First Amendment to the United States Constitution and Section 4 of Article 1 of the Nevada Constitution.
- 2. To effectuate the protective purpose of this chapter, the provisions of this chapter must be interpreted liberally in favor of broader protections to a person's exercise of religion, including, without limitation:
- (a) Ensuring that the standard of strict scrutiny required by this chapter is applied in all cases where state action substantially burdens a person's exercise of religion; and
- (b) Providing a person with a claim or defense pursuant to this chapter in all cases where state action substantially burdens a person's exercise of religion.
- Sec. 4. As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, the words and terms defined in sections 5 to 13,



inclusive, of this act have the meanings ascribed to them in those sections.

- Sec. 5. 1. "Appropriate relief" means any appropriate legal or equitable remedies or relief that a court or agency is authorized to award in a judicial or administrative proceeding subject to any specific statute prescribing requirements, restrictions or limitations on the subject matter jurisdiction of the proceeding or on the award of legal or equitable remedies or relief in such a proceeding.
 - 2. The term includes, without limitation:
 - (a) Declaratory and injunctive relief.
 - (b) Compensatory damages.

- (c) Costs and attorney's fees.
- Sec. 6. 1. "Burden" means any state action that directly or indirectly constrains, inhibits, curtails or denies the exercise of religion by a person or compels a person to act contrary to the person's exercise of religion.
 - 2. The term includes, without limitation, any state action:
 - (a) Withholding benefits from a person.
- (b) Assessing criminal, civil or administrative penalties against a person.
- (c) Excluding a person from participation in governmental programs or having access to governmental facilities.
- Sec. 7. "Compelling governmental interest" means a governmental interest of the highest magnitude that cannot otherwise be achieved without substantially burdening a person's exercise of religion.
- Sec. 8. 1. "Exercise of religion" means the sincere practice or observance of religion.
- 2. The term includes, without limitation, the ability to act or to refuse to act in a manner substantially motivated by a person's sincerely held religious belief, whether or not the exercise is compulsory or central to a larger system of religious belief.
 - Sec. 9. "Party" means any person or any state or local entity.
 - Sec. 10. 1. "Person" means:
 - (a) A natural person; or
- (b) Any form of business or social organization or other nongovernmental legal entity, whether or not the organization or legal entity is created, organized or operated for profit.
- 2. The term includes, without limitation, any corporation, unincorporated organization, partnership, association, trust, estate, foundation, church or religious society, denomination or institution.
 - 3. The term does not include any state or local entity.
 - Sec. 11. "State action" means:



- 1. The execution, administration, implementation or application of any state or local law, regulation or rule or any state or local policy, whether or not the policy is codified in any state or local law, regulation or rule; or
- 2. Any other legislative, executive or administrative action taken by a state or local entity.
- Sec. 12. 1. "State or local entity" means any state, regional, municipal or local governmental officer, body, agency or other entity exercising any legislative, executive or administrative duties, powers or functions.
 - 2. The term includes, without limitation:

- (a) The Legislative Department and the Executive Department of the State Government.
- (b) Any county, city, town or other regional, municipal or local government or political subdivision.
- (c) Any governmental officer, body, agency, office, department, division, bureau, unit, board, commission, authority, institution, committee, subcommittee or other similar entity, including, without limitation, any entity created by an interstate, cooperative, joint or interlocal agreement or compact.
 - Sec. 13. "State or local law, regulation or rule" means:
- 1. Any statutory law, code, charter, ordinance, resolution, initiative, referendum or other legislative measure or action made, taken, enacted, adopted or approved by a state or local entity or by the voters in a manner authorized by the Nevada Constitution or statutory law of this State; or
- 2. Any regulation, rule, standard, directive, interpretation, guideline, order, decision, opinion, ruling or other executive or administrative measure or action made, taken, enacted, adopted or approved by a state or local entity.
- Sec. 14. The provisions of this chapter do not waive, alter, abrogate or affect:
- 1. The State of Nevada's immunity from suit conferred by the Eleventh Amendment to the United States Constitution; or
- 2. Any other immunity recognized by federal or state law for any state or local entity.
- Sec. 15. 1. A person's exercise of religion shall not be substantially burdened by state action, whether or not the burden is the result of a rule of general applicability, unless the party who is seeking to apply the burden demonstrates that application of the burden to the person's exercise of religion in that particular instance is:
- (a) Essential to further a compelling governmental interest; and



(b) The least restrictive means of furthering that compelling

governmental interest.

2. In any judicial or administrative proceeding, the party who is seeking to apply the burden to a person's exercise of religion bears the burden of production of the evidence and the burden of persuasion to satisfy the standard of strict scrutiny required by subsection 1.

- Sec. 16. 1. Subject to any specific statute prescribing requirements, restrictions or limitations on the subject matter jurisdiction of a judicial or administrative proceeding or on the award of legal or equitable remedies or relief in such a proceeding:
- (a) If a person's exercise of religion is substantially burdened by state action or if the application of such a burden to the person's exercise of religion is reasonably probable and imminent, the person may bring a claim in a court of competent jurisdiction or may assert a claim or defense in a judicial or administrative proceeding to protect the person's exercise of religion from the burden and to seek redress for any harm or injuries to the person, whether or not any state or local entity is a party to the proceeding; and
- (b) If any party to the proceeding prevails on such a claim or defense, the court or agency may award the prevailing party appropriate relief against any other party, including, without limitation, any state or local entity.
- 2. If, at the time that a party brings or asserts a claim or defense pursuant to this chapter in a judicial or administrative proceeding, no party to the proceeding is a state or local entity, the party bringing or asserting the claim or defense shall serve a copy of all pleadings and other documents on the Office of the Attorney General in Carson City, and the Attorney General is entitled to be heard or to intervene in the proceeding when, in the opinion of the Attorney General, it is necessary to protect and secure the interest of the State.
- Sec. 17. 1. If a party who brings or asserts a claim or defense pursuant to this chapter in a judicial or administrative proceeding does not prevail on the claim or defense, the court or agency may, upon its own initiative or upon the request of any other party, determine whether the claim or defense was frivolous or vexatious.
- 2. If the court or agency determines that the claim or defense was frivolous or vexatious, the court or agency may:
- (a) Declare the party to be a frivolous or vexatious litigant and deny standing to the party to bring or assert further claims or



defenses pursuant to this chapter in any proceeding within the subject matter jurisdiction of the court or agency; and

- (b) Impose against the party any other penalties, sanctions or restrictions authorized by law for bringing or asserting a frivolous or vexatious claim or defense.
- 3. For the purposes of this section, a frivolous or vexatious claim or defense includes, without limitation, any claim or defense that:
 - (a) Is without reasonable ground in law or fact to support it;
 - (b) Is intended to improperly harass or annoy another party;
- (c) Is intended to improperly delay, hinder or obstruct the proceeding; or
- (d) Is intended to needlessly increase the costs of the proceeding or another party.
- Sec. 18. 1. The provisions of this chapter do not apply to any state action that relates to the conditions of confinement of a prisoner in any state or local detention or correctional facility, and no prisoner may bring or assert a claim or defense pursuant to the provisions of this chapter that relates to the conditions of confinement of a prisoner.
- 2. The provisions of this section must not be interpreted to limit, impair or affect any right of a prisoner to bring or assert a claim or defense as a matter of federal law pursuant to the provisions of the Religious Land Use and Institutionalized Persons Act of 2000, 42 U.S.C. §§ 2000cc et seq., as amended, or any other federal law.
- 3. As used in this section, "conditions of confinement" includes, without limitation, the restrictions imposed on a prisoner, the access of a prisoner to the resources of a facility, the privileges of a prisoner, the type of meals provided to a prisoner, the place of confinement of a prisoner or the provision of medical care to a prisoner.
- **Sec. 19.** The provisions of this act apply prospectively only to a claim or defense arising on or after July 1, 2015.

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Sec. 20. This act becomes effective on July 1, 2015.

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