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**EXERCISE OF RELIGION AMENDMENTS** 

2024 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

**Chief Sponsor: Todd D. Weiler** 



**Utah Code Sections Affected:** 

26	ENACTS:
27	<b>63G-31-101</b> , Utah Code Annotated 1953
28	63G-31-201, Utah Code Annotated 1953
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30	Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:
31	Section 1. Uncodified language.
32	(1) (a) WHEREAS, Utah has long protected and prized the religious freedom of people
33	of all faiths in the Utah Constitution and the Utah Code;
34	(b) WHEREAS, the federal Religious Freedom Restoration Act has protected religious
35	freedom for three decades, but does not extend to state law;
36	(c) WHEREAS, thirty-five states have implemented legal protections for the free
37	exercise of religion that are similar to the protections provided in this bill;
38	(d) WHEREAS, Utah has enacted a number of laws that balance religious freedom
39	with other important civil rights; and
40	(e) WHEREAS, this part complements, rather than disrupts, the balance described in
41	Subsection (1)(d).
42	(2) NOW, THEREFORE, the Legislature of the state of Utah enacts this bill to protect
43	the free exercise of religion in Utah.
44	Section 2. Section 63G-31-101 is enacted to read:
45	<u>63G-31-101.</u> Definitions.
46	As used in this chapter:
47	(1) "Demonstrates" means to produce the evidence necessary to meet, and to meet, the
48	burden of persuasion.
49	(2) "Free exercise of religion" means the right to act or refuse to act in a manner
50	substantially motivated by a sincerely held religious belief, regardless of whether the exercise is
51	compulsory or central to a larger system of religious belief.
52	(3) "Government action" includes:
53	(a) a law, statute, ordinance, rule, policy, order, or other assertion of governmental
54	authority;
55	(b) the application of a law, statute, ordinance, rule, policy, order, or other assertion of

30	governmentar authority,
57	(c) any action taken by, or on behalf of, a government entity;
58	(d) action taken by a person other than a government entity to:
59	(i) enforce a law, statute, ordinance, rule, policy, order, or other assertion of
60	governmental authority;
61	(ii) compel a government entity to act;
62	(iii) prohibit a government entity from acting; or
63	(iv) utilize an administrative or judicial proceeding of a government entity, or an
64	instrumentality or function of a government entity, to exert government power, authority, or
65	influence.
66	(4) (a) "Government entity" means:
67	(i) the state;
68	(ii) a court;
69	(iii) a county, city, town, metro township, school district, special district, special
70	service district, or other political subdivision of the state;
71	(iv) an independent entity;
72	(v) any person, when acting under color of state law; or
73	(vi) an employee or agent of an entity described in Subsections (4)(a)(i) through (v) or
74	Subsection (4)(b) who is acting in the capacity of an employee or agent of the entity.
75	(b) "Government entity" includes an agency, bureau, office, department, division,
76	board, commission, institution, laboratory, or other instrumentality of a person described in
77	Subsection (4)(a).
78	(5) "Independent entity" means the same as that term is defined in Section 63E-1-102.
79	(6) (a) "Substantially burden" means that government action, directly or indirectly:
80	(i) constrains, limits, or denies the free exercise of religion by a person; or
81	(ii) compels a person to act, or fail to act, in a manner that is contrary to the person's
82	free exercise of religion.
83	(b) "Substantially burden" includes:
84	(i) any of the following in response to, or as a consequence of, the person's free
85	exercise of religion:
86	(A) withholding a government benefit;

87	(B) assessing criminal, civil, or administrative penalties or damages; or
88	(C) excluding a person from a government program or from access to a government
89	facility or service; and
90	(ii) a burden described in Subsections (6)(a) and (b)(i), regardless of whether the
91	burden is:
92	(A) imposed by:
93	(I) law, statute, ordinance, rule, policy, order, or other assertion of governmental
94	authority;
95	(II) the application of law, statute, rule, policy, order, or other assertion of
96	governmental authority; or
97	(III) any other means;
98	(B) applied or enforced by, or on behalf of, a government entity; or
99	(C) applied or enforced by, or on behalf of, a person other than a government entity to
100	(I) enforce a law, statute, ordinance, rule, policy, order, or other assertion of
101	governmental authority;
102	(II) compel a government entity to act;
103	(III) prohibit a government entity from acting; or
104	(IV) utilize an administrative or judicial proceeding of a government entity, or an
105	instrumentality or function of a government entity, to exert government power, authority, or
106	influence.
107	Section 3. Section <b>63G-31-201</b> is enacted to read:
108	63G-31-201. Free exercise of religion Limitations on burdens imposed by
109	government Claims or defenses Attorney fees and costs.
110	(1) The free exercise of religion is a fundamental right and applies to all government
111	action, including action that is facially neutral.
112	(2) Except as provided in Subsection (3):
113	(a) a government entity may not substantially burden the free exercise of religion of a
114	person, regardless of whether the burden results from a rule of general applicability; and
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 of
117	religion of the other person, regardless of whether the burden results from a rule of general

118	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 is:
122	(a) essential to furthering a compelling governmental interest; and
123	(b) the least restrictive means of furthering the compelling governmental interest.
124	(4) A person whose free exercise of religion is burdened in violation of this section:
125	(a) may assert the violation as a claim or defense in a judicial or administrative
126	proceeding to obtain relief, regardless of whether a government entity is a party to the
127	proceeding; and
128	(b) is not required to exhaust administrative remedies before bringing a claim, or
129	raising a defense, described in this Subsection (4).
130	(5) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (5)(b), a person may not bring an action under
131	this section against a government entity described in Subsections 63G-31-101(4)(a)(i) through
132	(iii) unless, at least 60 days before the day on which the person brings the action, the person
133	provides written notice to the government entity, in accordance with Subsections
134	63G-7-401(3)(b) through (d), that:
135	(i) states that the person intends to bring an action against the entity for a violation of
136	this section;
137	(ii) describes the government action that has burdened or will burden the person's free
138	exercise of religion; and
139	(iii) describes the manner in which the government action burdens or will burden the
140	person's free exercise of religion.
141	(b) Subsection (5)(a) does not apply if the government action alleged in the action:
142	(i) is ongoing, and complying with Subsection (5)(a) will place an undue hardship on
143	the person or increase the harm suffered by the person; or
144	(ii) is likely to occur or reoccur before the end of the 60-day period described in
145	Subsection (5)(a).
146	(6) A person who prevails in an action to enforce the provisions of this section against
147	a government entity is entitled to recover reasonable attorney fees and costs.
148	Section 4. Section 5. Effective date.

This bill takes effect on May 1, 2024.