

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA  
SESSION 2001**

H

1

**HOUSE BILL 646**

Short Title: Religious Freedom Restoration Act. (Public)

Sponsors: Representatives Capps; Blust, Carpenter, Davis, Decker, Hilton, Johnson, Morris, Sexton, and Shubert.

Referred to: Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House.

March 15, 2001

1 A BILL TO BE ENTITLED  
2 AN ACT TO ENACT THE NORTH CAROLINA RELIGIOUS FREEDOM  
3 RESTORATION ACT.

4 The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

5 **SECTION 1.** The North Carolina General Statutes are amended by adding a  
6 new Chapter to read:

"Chapter 143C.

"Religious Freedom Restoration Act.

9 **"§ 143C-1. The following definitions apply in this Chapter:**

- 10 (1) 'Demonstrates' means meets the burdens of going forward with the  
11 evidence and of persuasion.  
12 (2) 'Exercise of religion' means an act or refusal to act that is substantially  
13 motivated by religious belief, whether or not the religious exercise is  
14 compulsory or central to a larger system of religious belief.  
15 (3) 'Government' includes a branch, department, agency, instrumentality,  
16 and official (or other person acting under color of law) of the State of  
17 North Carolina or a political subdivision of the State.

18 **"§ 143C-2. Findings and purposes.**

19 (a) The General Assembly finds the following:

- 20 (1) The free exercise of religion is an inherent, fundamental, and  
21 inalienable right secured by Article I, Section 13 of the North Carolina  
22 Constitution.  
23 (2) Laws 'neutral' toward religion, as well as laws intended to interfere  
24 with the exercise of religion, may burden the exercise of religion.  
25 (3) Government should not substantially burden the exercise of religion  
26 without compelling justification.

1           (4) In Employment Division v. Smith, 494 U.S. 872 (1990), the Supreme  
2 Court virtually eliminated the requirement under the First Amendment  
3 to the United States Constitution that government justify burdens on  
4 the exercise of religion imposed by laws neutral toward religion.

5           (5) In City of Boerne v. P. F. Flores, 521 U.S. 507 (1997), the Supreme  
6 Court held that an Act passed by Congress to address the matter of  
7 burdens placed on the exercise of religion infringed on the legislative  
8 powers reserved to the states under the United States Constitution.

9           (6) The compelling interest test, as set forth in Wisconsin v. Yoder, 406  
10 U.S. 205 (1972), and Sherbert v. Verner, 374 U.S. 398 (1963), is a  
11 workable test for striking sensible balances between religious liberty  
12 and competing governmental interests.

13       (b) The purposes of this Chapter are as follows:

14           (1) To restore the compelling interest test as set forth in Wisconsin v.  
15 Yoder, 406 U.S. 205 (1972), and, Sherbert v. Verner 374 U.S. 398  
16 (1963), and to guarantee that a test of compelling governmental  
17 interest will be imposed on all State and local laws, ordinances,  
18 policies, procedures, practices, and governmental actions in all cases in  
19 which the free exercise of religion is substantially burdened.

20           (2) To provide a claim or defense to persons whose exercise of religion is  
21 substantially burdened by government.

22 **"§ 143C-3. Free exercise of religion protected.**

23 Government may not substantially burden a person's exercise of religion, even if the  
24 burden results from a rule of general applicability, unless it demonstrates that  
25 application of the burden to the person (i) is in furtherance of a compelling  
26 governmental interest and (ii) is the least restrictive means of furthering that compelling  
27 governmental interest.

28 **"§ 143C-4. Judicial belief.**

29 If a person's exercise of religion has been burdened in violation of this Chapter, that  
30 person may assert that violation as a claim or defense in a judicial proceeding and may  
31 obtain appropriate relief against a government. A party who prevails in an action to  
32 enforce this Chapter against a government is entitled to recover attorneys' fees and costs  
33 incurred in maintaining the claim or defense.

34 **"§ 143C-5. Application of Chapter.**

35       (a) This Chapter applies to all State and local laws, ordinances, policies,  
36 procedures, practices, and governmental actions and their implementation, whether  
37 statutory or otherwise and whether adopted before or after the effective date of this  
38 Chapter.

39       (b) Nothing in this Chapter shall be construed to authorize a government to  
40 burden any religious belief.

41       (c) Nothing in this Chapter shall be construed to affect, interpret, or in any way  
42 address any of the following: (i) that portion of the First Amendment of the United  
43 States Constitution prohibiting laws respecting the establishment of religion, or (ii)  
44 Article I, Section 13 of the North Carolina Constitution, or (iii) the second sentence of

1 Article I, Section 19 of the North Carolina Constitution. Granting government funding,  
2 benefits, or exemptions, to the extent permissible under the three constitutional  
3 provisions described in items (i), (ii) and (iii) does not constitute a violation of this  
4 Chapter. In this subsection, 'granting', used with respect to government funding,  
5 benefits, or exemptions, does not include the denial of government funding, benefits, or  
6 exemptions.

7 (d) The governing body of a municipality or other unit of local government may  
8 enact ordinances, standards, rules, or regulations that protect the free exercise of  
9 religion in a manner or to an extent equal to or greater than the protection provided in  
10 this Chapter. If an ordinance, standard, rule, or regulation enacted under the authority of  
11 this section or under the authority of the unit of local government prohibits, restricts,  
12 narrows, or burdens a person's exercise of religion or permits the prohibitions,  
13 restriction, narrowing, or burdening of a person's exercise of religion, that ordinance,  
14 standard, rule, or regulation is void and unenforceable as to that person if it (i) is not in  
15 furtherance of a compelling governmental interest and (ii) is not the least restrictive  
16 means of furthering that governmental interest."

17 **SECTION 2.** This act becomes effective July 1, 2001.