



**State Expenditures**

The bill has a minimal effect on the workload of the CCRD and trial courts in the Judicial Department.

**Assumptions.** Limiting the remedies available to the CCRD or a court does not reduce the number of complaints or the nature of investigations under the public accommodations law. The bill may encourage the assertion of First Amendment rights by respondents in the fraction of cases that proceed to a penalty phase.

**Department of Regulatory Agencies.** To the extent that the CCRD recommends and enforces actions that allegedly place a prior restraint on speech or the free exercise of religion, the disposition of CCRC cases may require additional effort to fashion appropriate remedies and resolve appeals. The number of cases that involve a contested remedy is limited, and the CCRC and CCRD will adopt policies to guide compliance with the bill and other relevant law. The increase in workload required for the DORA to implement the bill is minimal and will not require any change in its appropriations.

**Judicial Department.** The bill has no effect on judicial relief available under the public accommodation law, which is limited to a fine. Any increase in the workload of state courts under the bill is due to new appeals of final CCRC and CCRD actions under the Administrative Procedures Act. Courts may infrequently hear cases in which the legality of an administrative remedy under the public accommodation law is at issue due to restrictions imposed by the bill. This increase in workload is minimal and does not require any change in appropriations to the Judicial Department.

**Effective Date**

The bill was postponed indefinitely by the House State, Veterans, and Military Affairs Committee on March 9, 2015.

**State and Local Government Contacts**

Regulatory Agencies  
Personnel and Administration

Judicial Department  
Local Affairs

Law