



From the Desk of:
Jeff Barker
Representative
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The ACLU of Oregon and Center for Inquiry Urge a Yes Vote on HB 3483

"An accommodation cannot treat religions favorably when secular groups are identical with respect to the attribute selected for that accommodation.... The Supreme Court also has forbidden distinctions between religious and secular beliefs that hold the same place in adherents' lives."¹

ACLU of Oregon and Center for Inquiry strongly support HB 3483, which adds secular organizations, individuals authorized by secular organizations, and members of the Legislative Assembly to the list of person and entities authorized to solemnize marriages in Oregon.

Under current Oregon law, marriages may be solemnized by religious congregations or organizations, clergypersons authorized by religious congregations or organizations, a judicial officer, or a county clerk. For those Oregonians who are members of a church and want to have a religious wedding, the law creates no impediment to the wedding ceremony of their choice.

However, many Oregonians do not belong to a church and wish to be married by a mentor, someone who has provided particular support and guidance for their relationship, or another member of a secular organization to which the parties to the marriage belong (such as the Center for Inquiry). If that particular person is not a judicial officer, a county clerk, or a clergyperson, they must seek authority from a church in order to solemnize the marriage. This means that atheists, agnostics, and non-church-going individuals of various faiths must seek authority from a church that they do not belong to and whose beliefs they do not necessarily ascribe to in order to solemnize a wedding.

This differential treatment—of churches, church members and church officials, on the one hand, and secular organizations, atheists, agnostics, and non-church going individuals of various faiths, on the other—is inconsistent with Article I, sections 2, 3, and 20 of the Oregon Constitution.² In addition, the impediment placed between particular individuals and the marriage ceremony of their choice intrudes on individual autonomy and deeply personal decisions related to the fundamental right to marry. Denying nonreligious citizens the dignity of having full and equal access to the institutional of marriage also undermines our commitment to equality and tolerance.

Contact: Kimberly McCullough, ACLU of Oregon, kmccullough@aclu-or.org
Brian Harvey, Center for Inquiry Portland, bharvey@centerforinquiry.net

¹ *Ctr. for Inquiry, Inc. v. Marion Circuit Court Clerk*, 758 F.3d 869 (7th Cir. 2014).

² See, e.g., *Newport Church of Nazarene v. Hensley*, 335 Or 1, 56 P3d 386 (2002) (“[I]t is impermissible for a statute to draw a distinction between churches and nonchurch religious organizations.”).