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COUNCIL

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NOVEMBER 2022
UPDATE LETTER

Dear Friends,

In the summer of 2014, a 14-year-old girl was taken to the Economy Inn in Springdale, Arkansas. Over the next three years she was sexually assaulted, abused, and exposed to drug use as a victim of sex trafficking at the motel. According to court documents, the motel management knew she was being trafficked. If police came around the motel, management would advise the traffickers to move the girl to the Royal Inn down the street. The traffickers paid in cash, and the cleaning staff at the motel was not allowed in the girl's room. Her abusers often kept her there for weeks at a time while the motel simply looked the other way and allowed her to be sold over and over again until July of 2017.

The abuse she suffered was so horrible that experts estimate it may have shortened her life expectancy by more than a decade. After reviewing her case earlier this summer, a Benton County judge ordered the company that owned the motel at that time to pay her more than \$25.4 million as part of a lawsuit for negligently allowing her to be trafficked. This judgment was possible because Arkansas law lets judges and juries who live in the community decide the appropriate way to punish wrongdoing in these type of cases. **But if the nursing home industry and some Arkansas lawmakers had gotten their way a few years ago, that judgment against the motel's former owners could have been no more than \$2 million.**

In 2017 lawmakers voted to place an amendment on the ballot capping noneconomic and punitive damages in personal-injury lawsuits. Under that proposal, noneconomic damages could have been capped at \$500,000 for injury or death, and punitive damages would have been limited to three times the noneconomic damages.

All of the damages that the judge ordered the motel owners to pay in this sex trafficking case were noneconomic and punitive damages. Had Arkansas capped those damages, the most the judge could have awarded the sex trafficking victim in this case would have been \$500,000 for her pain and suffering and \$1.5 million in punitive damages. That's a total of \$2 million instead of \$25.4 million. Two million dollars might sound like a lot of money, but it is not much compensation for the destruction of a human life.

Fortunately, the Arkansas Supreme Court ruled that the legislature's 2017 amendment was overly broad and could not be brought before the people for a vote. If that hadn't happened, the motel owners that helped human traffickers in Northwest Arkansas might have gotten away with paying less than one-tenth as much money as the judge ordered them to pay earlier this summer.

Human traffickers should go to prison, and companies that aid or abet human trafficking should have to pay. It's hard to punish wrongdoing if our laws limit the amount of money a court can order someone to pay for injuring or killing another person. Family Council never has opposed responsible lawsuit reforms, but for nearly 20 years we have opposed measures that make it harder to make wrongdoers pay in court. This sex trafficking case out of Springdale highlights once again why Arkansas does not need to limit the ability of judges and juries to decide how much someone should have to pay for destroying a person's life.

And now let me tell you how we are standing up for human life and traditional family values in Arkansas—and how you can stand with us.



MY THOUGHTS: MARIJUANA AMENDMENT ISSUE 4 A RECIPE FOR DISASTER

There is so much wrong with marijuana Issue 4 that it's hard to know where to begin. Issue 4 would amend the Arkansas Constitution to legalize marijuana. It was crafted by marijuana industry insiders who want a monopoly in Arkansas. The marijuana industry did not write this amendment to help Arkansans. They wrote it to help themselves. If it passes, Arkansas arguably will have the most unregulated cannabis industry in America. That could bring serious crime and drug problems to Arkansas.

Issue 4 specifically prohibits the state from requiring criminal background checks for certain marijuana business owners. It legalizes any and all products, chemicals, and derivatives made from the cannabis plant. It blocks public officials from zoning marijuana businesses or restricting marijuana use. It says point blank that state and local government cannot raise taxes on marijuana. That means city councils and quorum courts will be powerless to regulate it, and state lawmakers won't be able to raise taxes on it.

Marijuana is a multi-billion dollar business. Drug cartels and shady corporations are cashing in on marijuana in states like Oregon and California. They clearly want to expand their market to Arkansas. That is a recipe for disaster.

Issue 3 Writes Clear Protections for Religious Liberty Into State Constitution

Issue 3, the Arkansas Religious Freedom Amendment, will appear on the ballot this November. Issue 3 guarantees that state and local laws will not infringe religious liberty. It would place protections for religious freedom in Arkansas' constitution, and it would outline exactly what people can do if the government infringes their religious freedoms. If passed, it might be the strongest religious freedom law in America.

Issue 3 also contains exceptions for rare situations in which the government may need to burden someone's religious liberty to protect a compelling governmental interest—such as public safety or child welfare. In those situations, the amendment says the government must use the least restrictive manner possible to burden a person's religious liberty. That means they have to give religious freedom as much leeway as possible, but the government will still be able to enforce criminal laws and protect Arkansans. Some people may be concerned that the measure would make it easier for the government to infringe religious liberty, but it contains language specifically saying that the amendment does not authorize the government to do that.

Sarah Sanders, Chris Jones, Other Leaders Weigh In On Marijuana Issue 4

In October, GOP gubernatorial candidate Sarah Huckabee Sanders announced she opposes Issue 4—the amendment to legalize marijuana in Arkansas. Democratic gubernatorial candidate Chris Jones previously made statements supporting the measure.

Concerning Issue 4, Sarah Sanders said, "I don't think that with the drug epidemic that we have across this state, frankly across the country, that adding and giving more access to that does anything to benefit Arkansas, so I certainly wouldn't be supportive of that." In August, Chris Jones told the *Arkansas Democrat-Gazette*, "I support the thoughtful decriminalization and legalization of marijuana, and I support the Arkansas Marijuana Legalization Initiative on the ballot this November 8."

Arkansas Governor Asa Hutchinson, former Governor Mike Huckabee, Lt. Governor Tim Griffin, Congressman French Hill, Congressman Bruce Westerman, U.S. Senator John Boozman, and U.S. Senator Tom Cotton have issued statements opposing Issue 4. Sen. Cotton and Congressman Westerman issued statements noting that Issue 4 would lead to more crime, more addiction, and more traffic fatalities. Gov. Mike Huckabee highlighted the dangers that so-called "recreational marijuana" would bring to Arkansas. Gov. Asa Hutchinson pointed out that legalizing marijuana leads to increased use among minors. Lt. Gov. Griffin's and Congressman Hill's statements touched on the ways marijuana affects the workforce and jobs.



In October, Melissa Fults, a firm supporter of recreational marijuana, held a press conference opposing marijuana Issue 4. Family Council Action Committee participated in this bipartisan effort against the marijuana amendment.

Why Are Drug Cartels and Illegal Marijuana Farms Rampant in States that Legalized Marijuana?

In September NBC News reported that California has been plagued by black market marijuana farms owned and operated by drug cartels. Law enforcement in Oregon has faced the same issue as well. In fact, the sheriff's office in Josephine County, Oregon, has seized several tons of illicit marijuana this year—in that one county. These illegal marijuana grow sites are industrial-size operations with large budgets. They are tied to organized crime, human trafficking, theft, and violence. In August, authorities who raided one illegal site in California estimated the growers used 25,000 gallons of water every day to irrigate their marijuana plants.

All of this raises a question: If marijuana is legal in states like California and Oregon, why are there still so many growers and sellers operating on the black market? There are a couple of theories.

First, illicit marijuana may be more profitable than legal marijuana. Growers and sellers can operate without paying taxes or license fees, and they can sell it illegally to minors or to people who live in other states. Drug cartels can use lucrative, illegal marijuana cultivation facilities to fuel their activities elsewhere.

Second, legalization makes it harder to tell legal marijuana from illegal marijuana. Many of the large-scale marijuana farms that Oregon raided last year operated openly in communities—sometimes just a few hundred yards from schools, neighborhoods, or businesses. It's difficult for people to tell a legal marijuana farm from an illegal one. That makes it easier to run an illegal marijuana operation without raising questions.

Instead of weakening the cartels, marijuana legalization seems to be empowering them. Legalizing marijuana does not decrease drug-related crime, and it does not alleviate drug problems. If anything, it seems to make those problems worse.



Here Is What States Face After Legalizing Marijuana

Marijuana legalization and use are tied to a whole host of problems related to law enforcement, public safety, mental health, and other topics. Here are a few examples of what some states have faced after legalizing marijuana.

Danger on the Road

- In Colorado traffic fatalities where the driver tested positive for marijuana have increased 138% since the state legalized marijuana in 2013.
- The AAA Foundation for Traffic Safety estimates that the number of drivers involved in fatal crashes in Washington doubled after the state legalized marijuana.

Harmful for Mothers and Children

- In 2021 a study published in *Addiction* found infants were 35% more likely to be born preterm, have a low birth weight, and be small for their gestational age, and they were more likely to die within a year of birth if their mother used marijuana heavily during pregnancy.
- A 2022 study published in *JAMA Pediatrics* found children and adolescents face an increased risk of mental disorder if their mothers used marijuana during pregnancy.

Marijuana may be many things, but “harmless” simply is not one of them.

Accidental Exposure and Secondhand Smoke

- Since its legalization in Colorado, ER visits and poison control calls have increased as a result of children accidentally eating food laced with marijuana.
- According to the CDC, secondhand marijuana smoke contains THC and can be harmful to infants, children, and others exposed to it.

Worsening the Mental Health Crisis

- In a 2022 study published in *The Lancet*, researchers determined that using marijuana with high levels of THC was linked to increased risk of psychosis.
- A 2021 report published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* found self-harm rates rose 46% among men ages 21 to 39 in states where commercial marijuana sales were legalized.

All of this underscores what we have said for years: Marijuana may be many things, but “harmless” simply is not one of them.

Last year authorities in California raided this illegal marijuana farm, seizing thousands of plants. Despite legalization of marijuana, drug cartels have expanded the scope of their marijuana farms that operate illegally without state approval.

Pro-Marijuana Group Refuses to Stop Using Ads Featuring LRPD Officers Despite Letter From City Attorney

Responsible Growth Arkansas—the group behind marijuana Issue 4—has refused to stop using ads that feature footage of Little Rock Police Department officers despite a cease-

and-desist letter from the LRPD. In October, Little Rock City Attorney Tom Carpenter sent Responsible Growth Arkansas a cease-and-desist letter asking the group to stop using the ads, noting that the LRPD had not endorsed Issue 4, and the ads included footage of LRPD officers without the department's knowledge or consent. The footage reportedly was taken from recruitment videos that the LRPD posted on its YouTube channel. In response, an attorney for Responsible Growth Arkansas told the city "we see no legal basis for the demand that RGA [Responsible Growth Arkansas] cease and desist from further use of this video."



A screenshot of a pro-Issue 4 advertisement. According to a cease-and-desist letter from the Little Rock City Attorney's Office, the ad inappropriately used video footage of LRPD officers.

Craighead County to Vote on Reducing Millage for Library that Features Sexually Explicit Children's Books

In a few days voters in Craighead County will decide whether to reduce the millage for the public library in Jonesboro. The Jonesboro public library has been at the center of multiple controversies for nearly a year and a half—such as inappropriately hosting an LGBT Pride display in its children's library, placing books with sexually-explicit images in its children's section, and failing to adopt a policy that separates sexual material from children's content.

Some of these books—such as *Gender Queer* and *I8r, g8r*—contain explicit images or descriptions of teens engaged in sexual acts. In response, library officials have stood by their decision to share sexual material with children. The library even posted on Facebook that it isn't the library's responsibility to protect kids from obscenity.

The Jonesboro Sun reports that this November voters in Craighead County will decide whether or not to reduce the library's millage from two mills to one mill. Under the Arkansas Constitution, voters can circulate petitions to place a measure on the local ballot assessing a form of property tax—or "millage"—to provide funding for city and county libraries. In Jonesboro's case, property taxes for the library are currently two mills—or 0.002%. The ballot proposal would reduce the rate to one mill—or 0.001%.

Library officials in Jonesboro have said the tax cut would "devastate" the library, but news reports indicate the library has enjoyed a budget surplus of more than a million dol-

lars for the past three years, and budget documents from the Craighead County Clerk's Office show the millage tax provided more than \$3.1 million in revenue for the library last year. That means even if the library were not spending public tax dollars on obscene children's books, reducing the millage in Craighead County arguably would help balance the library's budget and provide relief for taxpayers.

It's ridiculous to think that a library isn't to blame if a child finds pornographic or obscene material in the library's children's section. Public libraries are supposed to be for everyone. Families should be able to take their children to the library without worrying what their children might see. Taxpayers should not be forced to subsidize graphic novels that depict explicit images of minors engaged in sexual acts. Unfortunately, many libraries in Arkansas don't seem to understand that.



In September Family Council staff members David Cox and Luke McCoy hosted a luncheon in Rogers and met with different leaders from Northwest Arkansas. In nearly every conversation, the same question came up: What can we do about obscene children's books in public libraries? Family Council is working on legislation to address this serious problem.

Public Libraries in Rogers, Bentonville, Elsewhere Host Sexual Material for Children

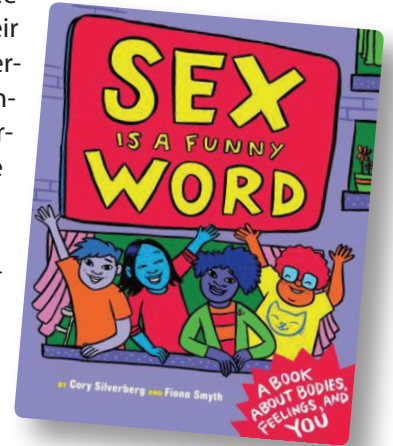
After reviewing Arkansas' statewide library catalog, Family Council has determined several libraries around the state include sexual material and pro-LGBT books in their children's sections. For example, Family Council found *Gender Queer* listed in the catalog for libraries in Little Rock, Eureka Springs, Fort Smith, Calhoun County, and Garland County. *L8r, g8r* was listed at libraries in Bentonville, Grant County, Garland County, Fort Smith, Greenbrier, and others. Both books contain explicit images or descriptions of teens engaged in sexual acts. The book *It's Perfectly Normal*—a children's book that includes illustrations of nudity, sex, and homosexuality—appeared in catalogs for libraries in Conway, Little Rock, and North Little Rock.

In September Family Council learned the Rogers Public Library includes the "children's" book *Sex Is A Funny Word* in its collection. The book contains controversial illustrations designed to appeal to kids. The library catalog also includes titles such as *Making A Baby*—a book written with help from LGBT leaders that "covers sex, sperm and egg

donation, IUI, IVF, surrogacy and adoption"—and the book *When Aidan Became A Brother*—a book about a little girl who decides to become a boy.

Sexual material and pro-LGBT picture books don't belong on the same shelves as *Goodnight Moon*. Library

boards and librarians have leeway to set standards for their books. Library patrons generally can use a Material Reconsideration Form to ask libraries to remove inappropriate material. And voters can call on their elected officials to enact laws protecting children from objectionable material in public libraries.



Washington County JPs Table Resolution Calling on Lawmakers to Weaken Arkansas' Pro-Life Laws

On October 3 justices of the peace in Washington County tabled a resolution that would have called on the State of Arkansas to weaken its pro-life laws, according to the *Arkansas Democrat-Gazette*. Last June the U.S. Supreme Court reversed *Roe v. Wade*. The decision allowed states to enforce their own laws permitting, restricting, or prohibiting abortion. As a result, Arkansas began enforcing Act 180 of 2019 that generally prohibits abortion. At its October meeting the Washington County Quorum Court's County Service Committee briefly considered—and voted to table—a resolution calling for state lawmakers to add exceptions for rape and incest to Arkansas' pro-life law.

Of course, this isn't a new conversation. In 2019 and 2021 there was a lot of discussion at the capitol about putting exceptions for rape and incest in Arkansas' pro-life laws. Ultimately, legislators decided to pass a pro-life law that prohibited abortion except when the mother's life is at risk.

Rape and incest are evil. A woman who is raped is a victim in every sense of the word, and only about 2%–5% of all abortions are performed because of rape or incest. In light of that, it's easy for some elected officials to justify abortion in these situations. **But there are serious problems with permitting abortion in cases of rape or incest.**

The unborn baby is totally innocent. It is not right to kill an unborn baby because the baby's father was a rapist.

Abortion doesn't heal the trauma that rape or incest leave behind. Abortion takes the life of an unborn baby, it carries significant risks for the woman, and its consequences are very serious.

Abortion may actually help conceal rape and incest from authorities. Sexual predators sometimes coerce their victims into having abortions to conceal rape or incest. In 2016 abortionist Ulrich Klopfer admitted to the Indiana Medical Licensing Board that he once performed an abortion on a 10-year-old girl from Illinois who had been raped by her uncle. Dr. Klopfer did not report the crime to law enforcement. He let the girl go home to her parents who knew about the rape and had decided not to prosecute. As far as we can tell, that girls' uncle was never brought to justice. Abortion helps conceal evil crimes like these. That's part of the reason Arkansas does not need to expand the list of exceptions in its pro-life laws.



POLLING SHOWS ARKANSANS ARE DIVIDED OVER CHANGING THE STATE'S PRO-LIFE LAW

Recently, Talk Business & Politics released poll results that indicate likely voters in Arkansas generally do not think state law should be changed to make abortion more accessible. Arkansas law prohibits abortion except to save the life of the mother. Talk Business & Politics asked 835 likely voters if they thought the law should be changed. After analyzing the poll numbers Talk Business & Politics released, Family Council estimates:

- 43% of Arkansans that Talk Business & Politics surveyed support the current abortion law.
- 1.6% actually think it should be *harder* to get an abortion in Arkansas.
- 46.5% believes it should be easier to get an abortion.
- 9% of those surveyed do not know where they stand on the issue.

Talk Business asked 835 Arkansans if they thought the state's abortion ban should be changed, and Family Council arrived at the numbers above after analyzing the survey questions and results. Talk Business noted that the margin of error on its survey was +/- 3.8%. The numbers that Talk Business & Politics published seem to indicate that pro-life and pro-choice Arkansans are in a statistical tie right now over the state's abortion laws.

Life is a human right. Now that the U.S. Supreme Court has reversed *Roe v. Wade*, Arkansas is protecting the right to life and supporting women with unplanned pregnancies. Family Council looks forward to continuing to work with Arkansans to protect women and children from abortion.

Here Are Summaries of the Amendments That You Will Vote On This November

Ballot Issue 1: Legislative Sessions. This proposed amendment to the Arkansas Constitution was placed on the ballot by the Arkansas Legislature. Current law requires the Arkansas General Assembly to convene in a regular legislative session on odd numbered years and in a budget session on even numbered years. Current law also allows the governor to call the legislature into a special legislative session at any time for specific purposes. This amendment expands the authority to call the legislature into session through two other means. First, it allows the Speaker of the House and President Pro Tempore of the Senate to jointly call the legislature into session by written proclamation. The Speaker and the President Pro Tempore decide the purpose and the date of the extraordinary session. Second, it allows the legislature to call itself into session by the submission of a written proclamation containing signatures of two-thirds of the members in the House and two-thirds of the members in the Senate. The purpose for the session must be stated in the written proclamation, and the Speaker and the President Pro Tempore decide the date of the extraordinary session. By a two-thirds vote, the legislature can expand the purpose and length of the session. The proposed amendment requires the legislature to make rules for these extraordinary legislative sessions. If passed, this amendment would take effect on November 9, 2022.

Ballot Issue 2: Constitutional Amendments and Initiated Acts. This proposed amendment to the Arkansas Constitution was placed on the ballot by the Arkansas Legislature. Current law says that amendments to the State Constitution and initiated acts will pass if they receive over 50% of the votes cast on the measure state-wide. Under

this proposed amendment, State Constitutional Amendments and initiated acts would have to receive at least 60% of the votes on the measure state-wide to pass. If passed, this amendment would take effect on January 1, 2023.

Ballot Issue 3: The Arkansas Religious Freedom Amendment. This proposed amendment to the Arkansas Constitution was placed on the ballot by the Arkansas Legislature. Issue 3, The Arkansas Religious Freedom Amendment, guarantees that state and local laws will not infringe religious liberty. It enshrines protections for religious freedom into the Arkansas Constitution, and it gives people legal recourse if the government infringes their religious freedoms. This would provide protections for the free exercise

Issue 3, The Arkansas Religious Freedom Amendment, guarantees that state and local laws will not infringe religious liberty.

of religion at the state and local levels. Issue 3 contains exceptions for rare situations in which the government may need to burden someone's religious liberty to protect a compelling governmental interest—such as public safety or child welfare. In those instances, the amendment requires the government to use the least restrictive manner possible to burden a person's religious liberty. The amendment applies to all state laws—including general laws that may not be intended to violate religious freedom. The measure requires courts to interpret its protections

Here Are Summaries of the Amendments That You Will Vote On This November *(continued)*

broadly to safeguard religious freedom as much as possible, and it contains language clarifying that the amendment does not in any way authorize the government to violate the freedom of religion. If passed, the amendment would take effect November 9, 2022.

Ballot Issue 4: The Arkansas Adult Use Cannabis Amendment. This proposed amendment to the Arkansas Constitution legalizes marijuana everywhere in Arkansas for persons age 21 and older. It lets license-holders cultivate, prepare, manufacture, process, package, deliver, and sell marijuana and all extracts, including tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) and all other derivatives from the cannabis plant. It allows unrestricted amounts of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) to be injected into candy, cookies, and drinks and sold as edibles. It allows the sale of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) in any form or concentration. Adults can purchase as much marijuana as they choose as long as they possess no more than one ounce at a time. Holders of a medical marijuana card can purchase an additional 2.5 ounces of marijuana every two weeks. One-hundred twenty dispensary licenses will be issued for selling marijuana at retail dispensaries. Dispensaries can grow up to 100 mature plants and they can process marijuana. There can be up to 20 marijuana cultivation facilities. The Alcoholic Bever-

age Control Board would oversee it. Cultivation facilities would not be able to locate within 3,000 feet of a church, school, daycare, or facility for individuals with developmental disabilities. Retail dispensaries would not be able to locate within 1,500 feet of a church, school, daycare, or facility for individuals with developmental disabilities. The amendment repeals all taxes on medical marijuana. It sets a 10% state tax rate for recreational marijuana in addition to regular sales tax, and no more taxes can be levied on it by any government. The Arkansas Legislature is prohibited from regulating medical or recreational marijuana. The amendment prohibits local communities from regulating marijuana, including passing zoning ordinances or taxing it. Cities or counties can prohibit marijuana dispensaries by circulating petitions to bring it to a vote, but they can't prohibit cultivation facilities. Owners of facilities in Arkansas do not have to be Arkansas residents. No criminal background checks are required for dispensary or cultivation facility employees. Background checks are also not required for owners who own less than a 5% interest in a marijuana business. Employers can restrict but not prohibit employee use. Property owners can prohibit smoking marijuana on their property. If passed by voters, this amendment will take effect on November 18, 2022.

Trial Continues Over Arkansas' SAFE Act

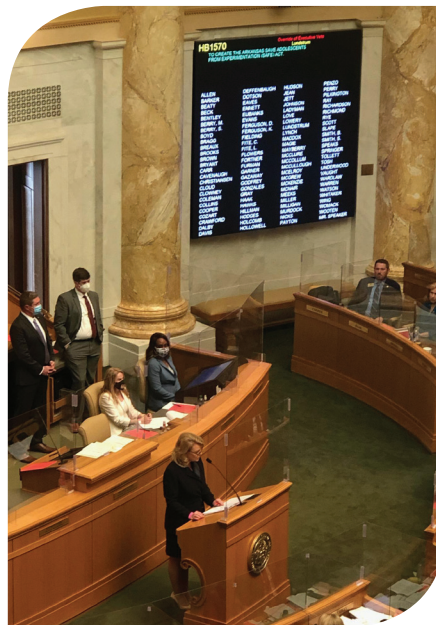
In October the lawsuit over Arkansas' Save Adolescents From Experimentation (SAFE) Act went to trial in federal court in Little Rock. The SAFE Act is an excellent law that protects children from sex-reassignment procedures, puberty blockers, and cross-sex hormones.

The Arkansas Legislature overwhelmingly passed the Save Adolescents From Experimentation (SAFE) Act last year, but the ACLU has filed a federal lawsuit to strike it down. U.S. District Judge James Moody has temporarily blocked the state from enforcing the law while the lawsuit progresses.

Despite what the ACLU and others say, researchers do not know the long term effects that puberty blockers and cross-sex hormones can have on kids. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration has never approved puberty blockers and cross-sex hormones for gender transition. In fact, last July the FDA added a warning label to puberty blockers after biological girls developed symptoms of tumor-like masses in the brain.

In 2021 a major hospital in Sweden made headlines after announcing it would no longer administer puberty blockers and cross-sex hormones to children. Over the summer news broke that a U.K. gender clinic that prescribed puberty blockers and cross-sex hormones to children for many years now faces the possibility of lawsuits from upwards of 1,000 families. In recent years the number of adolescent

girls who identify as transgender has skyrocketed. Nobody knows for sure why, and many doctors are afraid that they will be penalized if they don't give these girls puberty blockers and cross-sex hormones. Arkansas' SAFE Act is good legislation that protects children. We believe federal courts will recognize that fact and uphold this good law as constitutional.



Rep. Robin Lundstrum (R – Springdale) explains the SAFE Act to the Arkansas House of Representatives in this file photo from April of 2021.

Save The Date! Giving Tuesday is November 29, 2022

Giving Tuesday is happening on November 29, 2022. Giving Tuesday is a day set aside the week after Thanksgiving for the purpose of giving to charity. This is an incredible opportunity for you to help support the work of Family Council. Each year a generous donor agrees to offer a matching challenge gift as part of our Giving Tuesday

fundraiser. Last year our friends gave a total of \$18,939 to Family Council on Giving Tuesday. That was one of the most successful fundraising drives in our 33 year history. Look for details on how you can support us this Giving Tuesday at FamilyCouncil.org.

HERE'S HOW YOU CAN HELP

There are only about 60 days left in the year. Between now and then, Arkansas will elect a new governor and several lawmakers. Arkansans will decide whether to add four new amendments to the state constitution. Lawmakers will begin pre-filing bills ahead of the 2023 legislative session. There is a lot to do in the next two months.

By the time this letter reaches you, I anticipate that our office will have distributed nearly 45,000 printed copies of our 2022 Arkansas Voter's Guide. Family Council Action Committee has brought every resource it has to bear against marijuana Issue 4. Family Council fully supports Issue 3, the Arkansas Religious Freedom Amendment.

We anticipate there will be efforts to repeal or weaken Arkansas' pro-life laws next year. We are getting ready for those fights. Between educating voters, distributing voter's guides, equipping churches to stand for truth, and preparing for the upcoming legislative session, our team has been as busy as ever. That's why I hope you will send a generous, tax-deductible donation today, if you are able. We will take your gift and use it to do as much good as possible in Arkansas between now and the end of this year. Your financial support is like fuel in the gas tank. It gives us what we need to go out and make a difference in your community.

Thank you for standing with us. **It's so good to have faithful friends like you who believe in our work.** Please call us if there is ever anything we can do for you.

Sincerely,

Jerry Cox, President

Thank you!!

P.S. We've been busy distributing tens of thousands of voter's guides. We've also been hard at work telling people about Issue 3, the religious freedom amendment, and Issue 4, the amendment to legalize marijuana in Arkansas. This has been a very busy season for us, and we are already looking ahead to the 2023 Arkansas Legislature. Your financial support makes our work possible. Enclosed with this letter is a flyer explaining how you can support the work of Family Council by donating appreciated assets such as stock or property. Thank you for standing with us!



About Us: Family Council is a conservative, Christian non-profit organization based in Little Rock, Arkansas. Jerry Cox founded Family Council in 1989 in association with Dr. James Dobson and Focus on the Family. Our mission is to promote, protect, and strengthen traditional family values. We educate and equip families and churches to make Arkansas a better place to live, work, and raise a family, and we lobby lawmakers and elected officials on important issues that matter to families. Our work is funded by generous supporters all over Arkansas.
