

119TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# S. 3008

To prohibit the application of Shari'a in the United States where such application would violate constitutional rights, and for other purposes.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER 15, 2025

Mr. TUBERVILLE (for himself and Mr. CORNYN) introduced the following bill;  
which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

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## A BILL

To prohibit the application of Shari'a in the United States where such application would violate constitutional rights, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “No Shari'a Act”.

5 **SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

6 It is the sense of Congress that—

7 (1) the Constitution of the United States is and  
8 must remain the supreme law of the land, and no  
9 foreign law or legal system may be permitted to un-  
10 dermine it;

1           (2) attempts to apply foreign law, including re-  
2 religious or international codes, in United States  
3 courts risk eroding constitutional protections, par-  
4 ticularly in matters of family law, contract law, and  
5 civil rights;

6           (3) safeguarding constitutional rights is espe-  
7 cially urgent in cases involving women, children, and  
8 vulnerable populations who may face coercion or un-  
9 equal treatment under foreign legal systems;

10          (4) while individuals are free to practice their  
11 religion and observe personal codes voluntarily,  
12 United States courts must never enforce or give ef-  
13 fect to laws that conflict with fundamental liberties  
14 guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States;  
15 and

16          (5) this Act is necessary to reaffirm and protect  
17 the rights of all citizens by ensuring that only  
18 United States laws govern United States courts.

19 **SEC. 3. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.**

20 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

21           (1) The Supremacy Clause of the Constitution  
22 of the United States requires State and Federal  
23 courts to apply United States law above Shari’a or  
24 any foreign law.

1           (2) In certain judicial and arbitration cases,  
2 parties have sought to apply foreign law contrary to  
3 United States constitutional guarantees.

4           (3) Clear and uniform rules are needed to pre-  
5 vent erosion of constitutional protections in all juris-  
6 dictions.

7 (b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are—

8           (1) to prohibit the enforcement of Shari’a or  
9 any foreign law that infringes on constitutional  
10 rights;

11           (2) to affirm that United States courts must  
12 rely solely on Federal and State law; and

13           (3) provide certainty and clarity in the applica-  
14 tion of constitutional protections nationwide.

15 **SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.**

16 In this Act:

17           (1) COURT.—The term “court” means any Fed-  
18 eral, State, or territorial court, including arbitration  
19 tribunals when decisions are subject to judicial en-  
20 forcement.

21           (2) FOREIGN LAW.—The term “foreign law”  
22 means any law, legal code, or system derived from  
23 a jurisdiction outside the United States or its terri-  
24 tories, including religious law when invoked as a  
25 substitute for State or Federal law.

1           (3) **FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS.**—The term “funda-  
2           mental rights” means rights guaranteed by the Con-  
3           stitution of the United States and by State constitu-  
4           tions, including due process, equal protection, free-  
5           dom of religion, freedom of speech, and rights re-  
6           lated to marriage, child custody, and property.

7 **SEC. 5. APPLICATION OF SHARI’A.**

8           (a) **PROHIBITION.**—No court shall enforce a judg-  
9           ment, decree, or arbitration decision that relies, in whole  
10          or in part, on Shari’a or any foreign law that violates the  
11          constitutional rights of any party.

12          (b) **CONTRACTS.**—A contract provision choosing for-  
13          eign law shall be valid unless enforcement would result in  
14          a violation of constitutional rights.

15          (c) **FAMILY LAW.**—In matters involving marriage, di-  
16          vorce, child custody, adoption, or inheritance, no court  
17          shall apply or enforce foreign law if inconsistent with fun-  
18          damental rights or public policy.

19 **SEC. 6. RULEMAKING.**

20          The Attorney General of the United States, in con-  
21          sultation with the Administrative Office of the United  
22          States Courts, shall issue regulations and provide judicial  
23          education to ensure uniform application of this Act.

1 **SEC. 7. SEVERABILITY.**

2       If any provision of this Act is held invalid, the re-  
3 mainder of the Act and its application shall not be af-  
4 fected.

5 **SEC. 8. EFFECTIVE DATE.**

6       This Act shall take effect 180 days after enactment  
7 of this Act.

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