



Friday, April 25, 2025

Dr. T. Chaz Stevens, Reverend  
Church of Satanology and Perpetual Soirée  
980 N. Federal Highway, Ste 111  
Boca Raton, FL 33432

Attorney General Tim Griffin  
Arkansas Attorney General's Office  
323 Center Street, Suite 200  
Little Rock, AR 72201

Re: Request for Formal Opinion on Application of Act 264

Dear Attorney General Griffin,

I trust this letter finds you well. I write to request formal clarification regarding Arkansas Act 264, which mandates that Arkansas public schools accept and publicly display donated Ten Commandments and In God We Trust posters, provided they meet certain statutory guidelines. Specifically, I seek clarity on whether Act 264 permits school districts to reject donated posters that comply with the statute but are presented in non-English languages or unconventional stylistic forms.

As you may be aware, I have publicly committed to donating over 20,000 such posters to Arkansas school districts. Each poster strictly adheres to Act 264's statutory guidelines, yet includes variations in languages and styles—such as Arabic, Klingon, Hebrew, and a Satanic-themed font. This initiative has generated both support and debate, particularly centered around concerns about incorporating diverse linguistic and religious expressions into school environments.

My goal is to ensure consistent and constitutional application of Act 264. Past initiatives, such as the "Bible Ban" across Florida—which prompted a significant policy reversal and acknowledgment from Governor DeSantis' office—and my successful federal litigation against Broward Schools, underscore my deep familiarity with constitutional standards and emphasize the importance of viewpoint neutrality and equal access.

Should Arkansas school districts accept English-language, Christian-styled Ten Commandments and In God We Trust posters but reject stylistically compliant posters based solely on language or expressive choices, this could constitute viewpoint discrimination under established constitutional principles, notably *Rosenberger v. Rector (1995)*, which prohibits government entities from discriminating based on speech viewpoint.

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My intention remains to resolve this matter cooperatively. However, continued ambiguity or unconstitutional application of Act 264 could lead to substantial legal expenses for school districts—funds better allocated to student programs and educational resources. Given my public track record and media attention on these issues garnered from outlets across the globe, prompt clarification is particularly prudent.

Therefore, to facilitate cooperation and potentially avoid litigation, I respectfully ask for your office's formal opinion addressing the following questions:

1. Does Act 264 permit school districts to reject donated Ten Commandments and In God We Trust posters that otherwise comply with statutory requirements based solely on the language or stylistic elements?
2. If rejection on these grounds is permissible, how would this align with First Amendment protections against viewpoint discrimination?

Additionally, I would welcome the opportunity to discuss this issue directly with your office to further ensure clear and mutually agreeable implementation of Act 264.

Thank you for your attention to this constitutional inquiry. I look forward to your timely and detailed response.

Respectfully,



Dr. T. Chaz Stevens, Reverend  
Founder, Church of Satanology and Perpetual Soirée