



STAND FOR
HEALTH FREEDOM

MODEL LEGISLATION

Medical Freedom Act

Provided jointly by Health Freedom Defense Fund & Stand for Health Freedom
This model legislation is provided as a template for lawmakers. Adaptation for state filing is the
responsibility of the sponsoring legislator.



STAND FOR
HEALTH FREEDOM

1 MEDICAL FREEDOM ACT

2 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

3 This Act shall be known and may be cited as the "[STATE] Medical Freedom
4 Act."

5 SECTION 2. PURPOSE.

6 To affirm and protect the right of individuals to make autonomous decisions
7 regarding medical interventions without discrimination, coercion, or exclusion by public
8 or private entities.

9 SECTION 3. DEFINITIONS.

10 As used in this Act:

11 (1) "Business entity" means any individual or group engaged in any activity,
12 profession, or enterprise for gain, benefit, or livelihood, whether for-profit or nonprofit,
13 including self-employed individuals, corporations, partnerships, limited liability
14 companies, trusts, or any entity registered, licensed, or authorized to operate in the state.

15 (2) "Government entity" means any state, county, municipal, or local
16 government, or any political subdivision thereof, including, but not limited to, any
17 department, agency, authority, commission, board, council, committee, office, task force,
18 working group, or other body established by or under the authority of the laws of such
19 government or subdivision.

20 (3) "Medical intervention" means a medical procedure, treatment, device,
21 drug, injection, medication, or medical action taken to monitor, diagnose, prevent, treat,
22 or cure a disease or alter the health or biological function of a person. Medical
23 interventions include but are not limited to masks, vaccines, biologics, swabs, tests—
24 including genetic and genomic testing , pills, capsules, creams, sprays, liquids, injections,
25 chips, devices, monitors, etc.

26 (4) "School" means any educational institution including public, private, and
27 parochial preschools and daycares; K-12 schools; and postsecondary institutions
28 including trade schools, colleges, and universities.



STAND FOR
HEALTH FREEDOM

12 (5) "Ticket issuer" means an individual or entity providing access to an
entertainment or public event, including venues, promoters, sports teams, performers, and
their agents.

13 SECTION 4. PROHIBITION OF MEDICAL MANDATES.

14 (1) No business entity shall deny services, products, venue access, or
transportation to any individual based on their use of a medical intervention.

15 (2) A business entity shall not require a medical intervention as a condition of
employment, except where:

16 (a) Required by federal law or United States Code;

17 (3) No ticket issuer may discriminate against or deny access to any person at
an event based on their status with respect to any medical intervention.

18 (4) No school, daycare, or institution of learning may mandate a medical
intervention for any person to attend, enter campus or buildings, or be employed, except
where:

19 (a) Required by federal law or United States Code;

20 (5) No government entity or official may require a medical intervention for
any purpose, including:

21 (a) Access to government services;

22 (b) Receipt of licenses, permits, or benefits;

23 (c) Use of public buildings, facilities, infrastructure, or transportation;

24 (d) Employment by government entities except where:

25 (1) Required by federal law or United States Code;

26 (6) No individual shall receive differential compensation, benefits, or
treatment based on their decision to accept or decline a medical intervention. However,
employers may permit employees to take time off, at their discretion, to voluntarily
obtain medical interventions.



STAND FOR
HEALTH FREEDOM

27 (7) Any requirements for medical interventions which are allowed under this law remain subject to any applicable laws or legal precedents providing for or protecting exemptions and reasonable accommodations.

28 (8) Personal protective equipment may be required as part of occupational safety standards, provided such requirements are consistent with adopted federal and state workplace and occupational safety regulations, and do not discriminate based on medical intervention status.

29 (a) No individual shall be compelled to wear or otherwise be subjected to personal protective equipment (PPE) for a specific purpose that is authorized solely under an Emergency Use Authorization (EUA).

30 (9) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to prevent compliance with child welfare laws of the state.

31 SECTION 5. ENFORCEMENT AND REMEDIES.

32 Violations of this Act may be prosecuted by the state's Attorney General or appropriate county or municipal prosecutor. If a violation is proven, attorney's fees and court costs may be awarded.

33 SECTION 6. POLICY SUPREMACY.

34 (1) No administrative rule, regulation, or policy may contradict this Act. In any case of conflict, the provisions of this Act shall prevail.

35 (2) The provisions of this Act shall apply at all times and shall not be suspended, nullified, or otherwise disregarded during any declared emergency, public health crisis, or state of emergency issued by any local, state, or federal authority.

36 SECTION 7. NON-EXCLUSION OF HEALTHY INDIVIDUALS.

37 Under no circumstance may a healthy individual be excluded from public or private activities based on the individual having declined a medical intervention during an outbreak or public health emergency.

38 SECTION 8. SEVERABILITY.

39 If any provision of this Act is held invalid, the remainder shall remain in force.