



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.



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MODEL MEDICAL FREEDOM ACT

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

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

SECTION 2. PURPOSE.

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

SECTION 3. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this Act:

- (1) "Business entity" means any individual or group engaged in any activity, profession, or enterprise for gain, benefit, or livelihood, whether for-profit or nonprofit, including self-employed individuals, corporations, partnerships, limited liability companies, trusts, or any entity registered, licensed, or authorized to operate in the state.
- (2) "Government entity" means any state, county, municipal, or local government, or any political subdivision thereof, including, but not limited to, any department, agency, authority, commission, board, council, committee, office, task force, working group, or other body established by or under the authority of the laws of such government or subdivision.
- (3) "Medical intervention" means a medical procedure, treatment, device, drug, injection, medication, or medical action taken to monitor, diagnose, prevent, treat, or cure a disease or alter the health or biological function of a person. Medical interventions include but are not limited to masks, vaccines, biologics, swabs, tests including genetic and genomic testing, pills, capsules, creams, sprays, liquids, injections, chips, devices, and monitors.
- (4) "School" means any public, private, or parochial educational institution including preschools and daycares; K-12 schools; and postsecondary institutions including trade schools, colleges, and universities.



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(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.

SECTION 4. PROHIBITION OF MEDICAL MANDATES.

(1) No business entity shall deny, restrict, or otherwise penalize any individual's access to services, products, venues, education, training, trade, or transportation based on the individual's refusal of a medical intervention.

(2) A business entity shall not require a medical intervention as a condition of employment.

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

(4) No school, daycare, or institution of learning shall mandate a medical intervention for any person to attend, enter campus or buildings, or be employed, or to participate in any extracurricular activities, including but not limited to clubs, performances, arts or athletics.

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

- (a) Access to government services;
- (b) Receipt of licenses, permits, or benefits;
- (c) Use of public buildings, facilities, infrastructure, or transportation;
- (d) Employment by government entities.

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

(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.



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(8) Personal protective equipment (PPE) 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.

(a) No individual shall be compelled to wear or otherwise be subjected to PPE for a specific purpose that is authorized solely under an Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) or any similar emergency, provisional, temporary, or expedited authorization that is contingent upon a declared emergency or waiver of standard approval requirements.

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

SECTION 5. ENFORCEMENT AND REMEDIES.

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.

SECTION 6. POLICY SUPREMACY.

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

(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, or assertion of global entity authority.

SECTION 7. NON-EXCLUSION OF HEALTHY INDIVIDUALS.

Under no circumstance shall a healthy individual or alleged asymptomatic carrier of an illness be excluded from public or private activities based on the individual having declined a medical intervention during an outbreak or public health emergency.



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SECTION 8. SEVERABILITY.

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

Optional: RIGHT OF ACTION

If an entity defined in Section 3 violates this Act:

- (1) The affected individual may do any or all of the following:
 - (a) Pursue an employment discrimination claim;
 - (b) Bring an action in state court and pursue damages plus reasonable costs and attorney's fees; and
 - (c) Alert the appropriate state or local prosecutor of the violation.

- (2) The entity shall face civil penalties of [x] for the first individual instance, and [x] for each individual instance that follows, and face potential license suspension or revocation by the appropriate department.

[The appropriate department] shall appropriate funds for creating an enforcement division.