By: Spiller H.B. No. 91

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

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- 2 relating to informed consent before provision of certain medical
- 3 treatments and exemptions from COVID-19 vaccination requirements.
- 4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:
- 5 SECTION 1. This Act shall be known as the Texas COVID-19
- 6 Vaccine Freedom Act.
- 7 SECTION 2. The legislature finds that:
- 8 (1) this state is responsible for ensuring that
- 9 individuals lawfully residing in this state have the right to
- 10 provide or withhold consent for any medical treatment;
- 11 (2) the decision in Canterbury v. Spence, 464 F.2d 772
- 12 (D.C. Cir. 1972), establishing the concept of informed consent, has
- 13 become a bedrock principle of the laws of this country and of each
- 14 state;
- 15 (3) the American Medical Association's Code of Medical
- 16 Ethics Opinion 2.1.1 recognizes the right of an individual to be
- 17 fully informed of a recommended medical treatment to allow the
- 18 individual to make an informed decision regarding the individual's
- 19 course of treatment, including whether to obtain or decline a
- 20 particular medical treatment;
- 21 (4) under 42 C.F.R. Section 482.13, a hospital is
- 22 required as a condition of participation in Medicare to have in
- 23 place a process for obtaining the informed consent of a patient
- 24 before providing treatment to the patient and to ensure "[t]he

- 1 patient or his or her representative (as allowed under State law)
- 2 has the right to make informed decisions regarding his or her care";
- 3 (5) the United States Supreme Court upheld mandatory
- 4 vaccination policies imposed by state and local governments to
- 5 combat smallpox in Jacobson v. Massachusetts, 197 U.S. 11 (1905),
- 6 and acknowledged in Pruneyard Shopping Center v. Robins, 447 U.S.
- 7 74, 81 (1980), that a state may provide "individual liberties more
- 8 expansive than those conferred by the Federal Constitution";
- 9 (6) persons inside and outside this state have sought
- 10 or are seeking to compel or coerce individuals lawfully residing in
- 11 this state into obtaining a COVID-19 vaccine contrary to the
- 12 individuals' preferences;
- 13 (7) any attempt to compel or coerce an individual
- 14 lawfully residing in this state into obtaining a COVID-19 vaccine
- 15 contrary to the individual's preference is inconsistent with the
- 16 principles of informed consent;
- 17 (8) federal regulations requiring an individual who
- 18 works or receives training in a health care facility, including a
- 19 hospital, to obtain a COVID-19 vaccine provide an exemption from
- 20 the vaccination requirement for individuals with a sincerely held
- 21 religious belief, observance, or practice that is incompatible with
- 22 the administration of the vaccine or a recognized medical condition
- 23 for which vaccines are contraindicated; and
- 24 (9) Section 161.0086, Health and Safety Code, as added
- 25 by this Act, prohibits any person from compelling or coercing an
- 26 individual lawfully residing in this state into obtaining medical
- 27 treatments involving the administration of a COVID-19 vaccine,

- 1 except as otherwise provided by the final rule adopted by the
- 2 Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services and published at 86 Fed.
- 3 Reg. 61555 (November 5, 2021).
- 4 SECTION 3. Subchapter A, Chapter 161, Health and Safety
- 5 Code, is amended by adding Section 161.0086 to read as follows:
- 6 Sec. 161.0086. INFORMED CONSENT AND MEDICAL TREATMENT
- 7 EXEMPTIONS FOR COVID-19 VACCINATION. (a) In this section:
- 8 (1) "COVID-19" means the 2019 novel coronavirus
- 9 disease.
- 10 (2) "Health care facility" means a facility that is a
- 11 provider of services, as defined by Section 1861, Social Security
- 12 Act (42 U.S.C. Section 1395x).
- 13 (3) "Health care provider" means an individual
- 14 <u>licensed or otherwise authorized by this state to administer</u>
- 15 <u>vaccines.</u>
- 16 (b) A person may not compel or coerce an individual lawfully
- 17 residing in this state into obtaining a medical treatment involving
- 18 the administration of a COVID-19 vaccine, including a COVID-19
- 19 vaccine approved or authorized by the United States Food and Drug
- 20 Administration, if obtaining the vaccine is contrary to the
- 21 individual's vaccination preference.
- (c) A health care provider may not provide to an individual
- 23 lawfully residing in this state a medical treatment involving the
- 24 administration of a COVID-19 vaccine, including a COVID-19 vaccine
- 25 approved or authorized by the United States Food and Drug
- 26 Administration, unless the provider obtains the individual's
- 27 informed consent before administering the COVID-19 vaccine.

1	(d)	For	purposes	of	this	section:

- 2 (1) an individual lacks the capacity to provide
- 3 informed consent for a medical treatment involving the
- 4 administration of a COVID-19 vaccine if the individual has been
- 5 compelled or coerced into obtaining a COVID-19 vaccine contrary to
- 6 the individual's vaccination preference; and
- 7 (2) a health care provider who advises or recommends
- 8 the administration of a COVID-19 vaccine is not considered to have
- 9 compelled or coerced an individual into obtaining a COVID-19
- 10 <u>vaccine based solely on that advice or recommendation.</u>
- 11 (e) A person may not take an adverse action or impose a
- 12 penalty of any kind against an individual lawfully residing in this
- 13 state for the individual's refusal or failure to obtain a medical
- 14 treatment involving the administration of a COVID-19 vaccine.
- (f) The prohibitions under Subsections (b), (c), and (e)
- 16 apply only to the extent the prohibitions do not conflict with the
- 17 final rule adopted by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid
- 18 Services and published at 86 Fed. Reg. 61555 (November 5, 2021).
- 19 (g) An individual employed by or providing services or
- 20 receiving training in a health care facility that requires the
- 21 individual to obtain a COVID-19 vaccination is exempt from the
- 22 vaccination requirement if the individual requests orally or in
- 23 writing an exemption in accordance with federal law based on:
- 24 (1) a sincerely held religious belief, observance, or
- 25 practice that is incompatible with the administration of the
- 26 vaccine; or
- 27 (2) a recognized medical condition for which vaccines

- 1 <u>are contraindicated.</u>
- 2 (h) The attorney general may bring an action for injunctive
- 3 relief against a person to prevent the person from violating this
- 4 section. In an injunction issued under this subsection, a court may
- 5 include reasonable requirements to prevent further violations of
- 6 this section.
- 7 (i) A person, including a health care provider or employer,
- 8 who violates this section is liable to the individual who is the
- 9 subject of the violation for damages in an amount of not less than
- 10 \$5,000. The prevailing party in an action brought under this
- 11 subsection may recover reasonable expenses incurred as a result of
- 12 the action, including court costs, reasonable attorney's fees,
- 13 investigation costs, witness fees, and deposition expenses.
- 14 (j) A health care provider may assert an affirmative defense
- 15 to an action brought under Subsection (i) that the individual or an
- 16 <u>individual legally authorized to consent on behalf of the</u>
- 17 individual stated to the provider before the COVID-19 vaccine was
- 18 administered that the informed consent was voluntarily provided.
- 19 SECTION 4. Section 161.0086, Health and Safety Code, as
- 20 added by this Act, applies only to conduct that occurs on or after
- 21 the effective date of this Act.
- 22 SECTION 5. If any provision of this Act or its application
- 23 to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does
- 24 not affect other provisions or applications of this Act that can be
- 25 given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to
- 26 this end the provisions of this Act are declared severable.
- 27 SECTION 6. This Act takes effect immediately if it receives

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- 1 a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, as
- 2 provided by Section 39, Article III, Texas Constitution. If this
- 3 Act does not receive the vote necessary for immediate effect, this
- 4 Act takes effect on the 91st day after the last day of the
- 5 legislative session.