

By: Representatives Fillingane, Wells-Smith, Akins, Aldridge, Barnett, Beckett, Carlton, Chism, Davis, Denny, Ellington, Formby, Gunn, Hudson, Janus, Lott, Martinson, Mayhall, Mims, Moore, Nicholson, Parker, Reed, Reeves, Rotenberry, Simpson, Staples, Turner, Zuber, Peranich To: Judiciary B

HOUSE BILL NO. 1625  
(As Passed the House)

1 AN ACT ENTITLED THE "MISSISSIPPI HEALTH CARE RIGHTS OF  
2 CONSCIENCE ACT"; TO PROVIDE THAT A HEALTH CARE PROVIDER OR HEALTH  
3 CARE INSTITUTION OR HEALTH CARE PAYER SHALL NOT BE REQUIRED TO  
4 PARTICIPATE IN A HEALTH CARE SERVICE THAT VIOLATES HIS OR HER  
5 CONSCIENCE; TO PROVIDE IMMUNITY FOR SUCH ACTION; TO PROHIBIT  
6 DISCRIMINATION FOR SUCH ACTION; TO CLARIFY THAT THE PROVISIONS OF  
7 THIS ACT SHALL NOT ALLOW DISCRIMINATION BY HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS;  
8 TO PROHIBIT DENIAL OF ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS DUE TO SUCH ACTION; TO  
9 PROVIDE CIVIL REMEDIES FOR VIOLATION OF THIS ACT; AND FOR RELATED  
10 PURPOSES.

11 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI:

12 **SECTION 1. Title.**

13 This act may be known and cited as the "Mississippi Health  
14 Care Rights of Conscience Act."

15 **SECTION 2. Definitions.** As used in this act:

16 (a) "Health care service" means any phase of patient  
17 medical care, treatment or procedure, including, but not limited  
18 to, the following: patient referral, counseling, therapy,  
19 testing, diagnosis or prognosis, research, instruction,  
20 prescribing, dispensing or administering any device, drug, or  
21 medication, surgery, or any other care or treatment rendered by  
22 health care providers or health care institutions.

23 (b) "Health care provider" means any individual who may  
24 be asked to participate in any way in a health care service,  
25 including, but not limited to: a physician, physician's  
26 assistant, nurse, nurses' aide, medical assistant, hospital  
27 employee, clinic employee, nursing home employee, pharmacist,  
28 pharmacy employee, researcher, medical or nursing school faculty,  
29 student or employee, counselor, social worker or any professional,  
30 paraprofessional, or any other person who furnishes, or assists in  
31 the furnishing of, an abortion procedure.

32           (c) "Health care institution" means any public or  
33 private organization, corporation, partnership, sole  
34 proprietorship, association, agency, network, joint venture, or  
35 other entity that is involved in providing health care services,  
36 including, but not limited to: hospitals, clinics, medical  
37 centers, ambulatory surgical centers, private physician's offices,  
38 pharmacies, nursing homes, university medical schools and nursing  
39 schools, medical training facilities, or other institutions or  
40 locations where abortion procedures are provided to any person.

41           (d) "Health care payer" means any entity or employer  
42 that contracts for, pays for, or arranges for the payment of, in  
43 whole or in part, a health care service, including, but not  
44 limited to, health maintenance organizations, health plans,  
45 insurance companies or management services organizations.

46           (e) "Employer" means any individual or entity that pays  
47 for or provides health benefits or health insurance coverage as a  
48 benefit to its employees, whether through a third party, a health  
49 maintenance organization, a program of self-insurance, or some  
50 other means.

51           (f) "Participate" in a health care service means to  
52 counsel, advise, provide, perform, assist in, refer for, admit for  
53 purposes of providing, or participate in providing, any health  
54 care service or any form of such service.

55           (g) "Pay" or "payment" means pay, contract for, or  
56 otherwise arrange for the payment of, in whole or in part.

57           (h) "Conscience" means the religious, moral or ethical  
58 principles held by a health care provider, the health care  
59 institution or health care payer. For purposes of this act, a  
60 health care institution or health care payer's conscience shall be  
61 determined by reference to its existing or proposed religious,  
62 moral or ethical guidelines, mission statement, constitution,  
63 bylaws, articles of incorporation, regulations or other relevant  
64 documents.

65           **SECTION 3. Rights of Conscience of Health Care Providers.**

66           (1) **Rights of Conscience.** A health care provider has the  
67 right not to participate, and no health care provider shall be  
68 required to participate in a health care service that violates his  
69 or her conscience. However, this subsection does not allow a  
70 health care provider to refuse to participate in a health care  
71 service regarding a patient because of the patient's race, color,  
72 national origin, ethnicity, sex, religion, creed or sexual  
73 orientation.

74           (2) **Immunity from Liability.** No health care provider shall  
75 be civilly, criminally, or administratively liable for declining  
76 to participate in a health care service that violates his or her  
77 conscience. However, this subsection does not exempt a health  
78 care provider from liability for refusing to participate in a  
79 health care service regarding a patient because of the patient's  
80 race, color, national origin, ethnicity, sex, religion, creed or  
81 sexual orientation.

82           (3) **Discrimination.** It shall be unlawful for any person,  
83 health care provider, health care institution, public or private  
84 institution, public official, or any board which certifies  
85 competency in medical specialties to discriminate against any  
86 health care provider in any manner based on his or her declining  
87 to participate in a health care service that violates his or her  
88 conscience. For purposes of this act, discrimination includes,  
89 but is not limited to: termination, transfer, refusal of staff  
90 privileges, refusal of board certification, adverse administrative  
91 action, demotion, loss of career specialty, reassignment to a  
92 different shift, reduction of wages or benefits, refusal to award  
93 any grant, contract, or other program, refusal to provide  
94 residency training opportunities, or any other penalty,  
95 disciplinary or retaliatory action.

96           **SECTION 4. Rights of Conscience of Health Care Institutions.**

97           (1) **Rights of Conscience.** A health care institution has the  
98 right not to participate, and no health care institution shall be  
99 required to participate in a health care service that violates its  
100 conscience. However, this subsection does not allow a health care  
101 institution to refuse to participate in a health care service  
102 regarding a patient because of the patient's race, color, national  
103 origin, ethnicity, sex, religion, creed or sexual orientation.

104           (2) **Immunity from Liability.** A health care institution that  
105 declines to provide or participate in a health care service that  
106 violates its conscience shall not be civilly, criminally or  
107 administratively liable if the institution provides a consent form  
108 to be signed by a patient before admission to the institution  
109 stating that it reserves the right to decline to provide or  
110 participate in a health care service that violates its conscience.  
111 However, this subsection does not exempt a health care institution  
112 from liability for refusing to participate in a health care  
113 service regarding a patient because of the patient's race, color,  
114 national origin, ethnicity, sex, religion, creed or sexual  
115 orientation.

116           (3) **Discrimination.** It shall be unlawful for any person,  
117 public or private institution, or public official to discriminate  
118 against any health care institution, or any person, association,  
119 corporation, or other entity attempting to establish a new health  
120 care institution or operating an existing health care institution,  
121 in any manner, including, but not limited to, any denial,  
122 deprivation or disqualification with respect to licensure, any aid  
123 assistance, benefit or privilege, including staff privileges, or  
124 any authorization, including authorization to create, expand,  
125 improve, acquire, or affiliate or merge with any health care  
126 institution, because such health care institution, or person,  
127 association, or corporation planning, proposing, or operating a  
128 health care institution, declines to participate in a health care  
129 service which violates the health care institution's conscience.

130           (4) **Denial of Aid or Benefit.** It shall be unlawful for any  
131 public official, agency, institution, or entity to deny any form  
132 of aid, assistance, grants or benefits, or in any other manner to  
133 coerce, disqualify or discriminate against any person,  
134 association, corporation or other entity attempting to establish a  
135 new health care institution or operating an existing health care  
136 institution because the existing or proposed health care  
137 institution declines to participate in a health care service  
138 contrary to the health care institution's conscience.

139           **SECTION 5. Rights of Conscience of Health Care Payers.**

140           (1) **Rights of Conscience.** A health care payer has the right  
141 to decline to pay, and no health care payer shall be required to  
142 pay for or arrange for the payment of a health care service that  
143 violates its conscience. However, this subsection does not allow  
144 a health care payer to decline to pay or arrange for the payment  
145 of a health care service regarding a patient because of the  
146 patient's race, color, national origin, ethnicity, sex, religion,  
147 creed or sexual orientation.

148           (2) **Immunity from Liability.** No health care payer and no  
149 person, association, corporation or other entity that owns,  
150 operates, supervises or manages a health care payer shall be  
151 civilly or criminally liable by reason of the health care payer's  
152 declining to pay for or arrange for the payment of a health care  
153 service that violates its conscience. However, this subsection  
154 does not exempt from liability a health care payer, or the owner,  
155 operator, supervisor or manager of a health care payer, for  
156 declining to pay or arranging for the payment of a health care  
157 service regarding a patient because of the patient's race, color,  
158 national origin, ethnicity, sex, religion, creed or sexual  
159 orientation.

160           (3) **Discrimination.** It shall be unlawful for any person,  
161 public or private institution, or public official to discriminate  
162 against any health care payer, or any person, association,

163 corporation, or other entity (a) attempting to establish a new  
164 health care payer, or (b) operating an existing health care payer,  
165 in any manner, including, but not limited to, any denial,  
166 deprivation, or disqualification with respect to licensure, aid,  
167 assistance, benefit, privilege or authorization, including, but  
168 not limited to, any authorization to create, expand, improve,  
169 acquire, affiliate or merge with any health care payer, because a  
170 health care payer, or a person, association, corporation or other  
171 entity planning, proposing or operating a health care payer  
172 declines to pay for or arrange for the payment of any health care  
173 service that violates its conscience.

174 (4) **Denial of Aid or Benefits.** It shall be unlawful for any  
175 public official, agency, institution or entity to deny any form of  
176 aid, assistance, grants, or benefits or in any other manner  
177 coerce, disqualify or discriminate against any health care payer,  
178 or any person, association, corporation or other entity attempting  
179 to establish a new health care payer or operating an existing  
180 health care payer because the existing or proposed health care  
181 payer declines to pay for, or arrange for the payment of, any  
182 health care service that is contrary to its conscience.

183 **SECTION 6. Civil Remedies.**

184 (1) A civil action for damages or injunctive relief, or  
185 both, may be brought for the violation of any provision of this  
186 act. It shall not be a defense to any claim arising out of the  
187 violation of this act that such violation was necessary to prevent  
188 additional burden or expense on any other health care provider,  
189 health care institution, individual or patient.

190 (2) **Damage Remedies.** Any individual, association,  
191 corporation, entity or health care institution injured by any  
192 public or private individual, association, agency, entity or  
193 corporation by reason of any conduct prohibited by this act may  
194 commence a civil action. Upon finding a violation of this act,  
195 the aggrieved party shall be entitled to recover threefold the

196 actual damages, including pain and suffering, sustained by such  
197 individual, association, corporation, entity or health care  
198 institution, the costs of the action, and reasonable attorney's  
199 fees; but in no case shall recovery be less than Five Thousand  
200 Dollars (\$5,000.00) for each violation in addition to costs of the  
201 action and reasonable attorney's fees. These damage remedies  
202 shall be cumulative, and not exclusive of other remedies afforded  
203 under any other state or federal law.

204 (3) **Injunctive Remedies.** The court in such civil action may  
205 award injunctive relief, including, but not limited to, ordering  
206 reinstatement of a health care provider to his or her prior job  
207 position.

208 **SECTION 7. Severability.**

209 The provisions of this act are declared to be severable, and  
210 if any provision, word, phrase or clause of this act or the  
211 application thereof to any person shall be held invalid, such  
212 invalidity shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions  
213 of this act.

214 **SECTION 8.** This act shall take effect and be in force from  
215 and after July 1, 2004.