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S.B. 320

Physician Practice Amendments

2025 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

Chief Sponsor: Evan J. Vickers

House Sponsor:

LONG TITLE
General Description:
This bill addresses physician rights.
Highlighted Provisions:
This bill:
 defines a term;
 recognizes a physician's right to refuse to provide a medical service on certain grounds;
prohibits taking adverse action against a physician who refuses to provide a medical
service on certain grounds; and
 recognizes an adverse action as a basis for a cause of action.
Money Appropriated in this Bill:
None
Other Special Clauses:
None
Utah Code Sections Affected:
ENACTS:
26-4-327 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:
Section 1. Section 26-4-327 is enacted to read:
<u>26-4-327</u> . Conscientious objection to provide health care.
(1) As used in this section, "conscientious objection" means a physician's right to refuse to
provide a medical service on the basis that the medical service conflicts with the
physician's:
(a) medical beliefs;
(b) moral beliefs;
(c) religious beliefs; or
(d) ethical beliefs.

31	(2)(a) A physician may exercise a conscientious objection if providing the medical
32	service would conflict with the physician's medical, moral, religious, or ethical
33	beliefs.
34	(b) Notwithstanding Subsection (2)(a), a physician may not exercise a conscientious
35	objection if exercising the objection would deny the patient access to a medical
36	service to treat an immediate threat to the patient's health or life.
37	(3) No person, whether private or public, including the physician's employer or the Division
38	of Professional Licensing, may take adverse action against a physician for exercising a
39	conscientious objection in accordance with this section, including:
40	(a) demotion;
41	(b) denial of a benefit, privilege, promotion, raise, an increased status, or tenure;
42	(c) discipline;
43	(d) discrimination;
44	(e) dismissal;
45	(f) harassment;
46	(g) penalty;
47	(h) prosecution;
48	(i) refusal to provide a benefit, privilege, promotion, raise, an increased status, or tenure
49	that the physician would have otherwise received;
50	(j) retaliation;
51	(k) suspension;
52	(1) termination of employment; or
53	(m) termination of, adverse alteration of, or refusal to renew an association or agreement.
54	(4)(a) A physician who is adversely affected by conduct prohibited under Subsection (3)
55	may bring a civil action in court against a person responsible for the prohibited
56	<u>conduct.</u>
57	(b) <u>A physician described in Subsection (4)(a) is entitled to:</u>
58	(i) complete relief, for each adverse action under Subsection (3), to the extent the
59	relief is feasible and practicable, as determined by a court; and
60	(ii) reasonable attorney fees and costs incurred in an action described in Subsection
61	<u>(4)(a).</u>
62	Section 2. Effective Date.
63	This bill takes effect on May 7, 2025.