

119TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 999

To protect an individual's ability to access contraceptives and to engage in contraception and to protect a health care providers ability to provide contraceptives, contraception, and information related to contraception.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 5, 2025

Mrs. FLETCHER (for herself, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. CRAIG, Ms. JACOBS, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. AMO, Ms. ANSARI, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Ms. BALINT, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. BELL, Mr. BERA, Mr. BEYER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. BROWN, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. BUDZINSKI, Ms. BYNUM, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CARSON, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. CASAR, Mr. CASE, Mr. CASTEN, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK, Ms. CHU, Mr. CISNEROS, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. CORREA, Mr. COSTA, Ms. CROCKETT, Mr. CROW, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. DELUZIO, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. DEXTER, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. ELFRETH, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. EVANS of Pennsylvania, Mr. FOSTER, Mrs. FOUSHEE, Mr. FIGURES, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Ms. FRIEDMAN, Mr. FROST, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. GARCIA of California, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. GILLEN, Ms. PEREZ, Mr. GOLDEN of Maine, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Mr. GOMEZ, Ms. GOODLANDER, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. HIMES, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. HOYER, Ms. HOYLE of Oregon, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. IVEY, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KEATING, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. LANDSMAN, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. LATIMER, Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania, Ms. LEE of Nevada, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LICCARDO, Mr. LIEU, Mr. MAGAZINER, Mr. MANNION, Ms. MATSUI, Mrs. MCBATH, Ms. MCBRIDE, Mrs. MCCLAIN DELANEY, Ms. MCCLELLAN, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. McDONALD RIVET, Mr. MCGARVEY, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. MCIVER, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. MENG, Mr. MFUME, Mr. MIN, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. MORELLE, Ms. MORRISON, Mr. MOSKOWITZ, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. MRVAN, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. NADLER, Mr. NEAL, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. NOR-

CROSS, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. OLSZEWSKI, Ms. OMAR, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. PETERS, Ms. PETTERSEN, Ms. PINGREE, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. POCAN, Ms. POU, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mrs. RAMIREZ, Ms. RANDALL, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. RIVAS, Ms. ROSS, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. RYAN, Ms. SALINAS, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Ms. SCHOLTEN, Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. SHERRILL, Ms. SIMON, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. SORENSEN, Mr. SOTO, Ms. STANSBURY, Mr. STANTON, Ms. STEVENS, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. SUBRAMANYAM, Mr. SWALWELL, Mrs. SYKES, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. THANEDAR, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. TITUS, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. TOKUDA, Mr. TONKO, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. TRAN, Mr. TURNER of Texas, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. VASQUEZ, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. VINDMAN, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. WATERS, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. KENNEDY of New York, and Ms. LOFGREN) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce

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## A BILL

To protect an individual's ability to access contraceptives and to engage in contraception and to protect a health care providers ability to provide contraceptives, contraception, and information related to contraception.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
 2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3       **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4       This Act may be cited as the “Right to Contraception  
 5       Act”.

6       **SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.**

7       In this Act:

8               (1) CONTRACEPTION.—The term “contracep-  
 9       tion” means an action taken to prevent pregnancy,

1 including the use of contraceptives or fertility-aware-  
2 ness-based methods and sterilization procedures.

3 (2) CONTRACEPTIVE.—The term “contracep-  
4 tive” means any drug, device, or biological product  
5 intended for use in the prevention of pregnancy,  
6 whether specifically intended to prevent pregnancy  
7 or for other health needs, that is approved, cleared,  
8 authorized, or licensed under section 505, 510(k),  
9 513(f)(2), 515, or 564 of the Federal Food, Drug,  
10 and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355, 360(k),  
11 360c(f)(2), 360e, 360bbb–3) or section 351 of the  
12 Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 262).

13 (3) GOVERNMENT.—The term “government”  
14 includes each branch, department, agency, instru-  
15 mentality, and official of the United States or a  
16 State.

17 (4) HEALTH CARE PROVIDER.—The term  
18 “health care provider” means any entity or indi-  
19 vidual (including any physician, certified nurse-mid-  
20 wife, nurse, nurse practitioner, physician assistant,  
21 and pharmacist) that is licensed or otherwise author-  
22 ized by a State to provide health care services.

23 (5) STATE.—The term “State” includes each of  
24 the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Com-  
25 monwealth of Puerto Rico, and each territory and

1 possession of the United States, and any political  
2 subdivision of any of the foregoing, including any  
3 unit of local government, such as a county, city,  
4 town, village, or other general purpose political sub-  
5 division of a State.

6 **SEC. 3. FINDINGS.**

7 Congress finds the following:

8 (1) The right to contraception is a fundamental  
9 right, central to an individual's privacy, health, well-  
10 being, dignity, liberty, equality, and ability to par-  
11 ticipate in the social and economic life of the Nation.

12 (2) The Supreme Court has repeatedly recog-  
13 nized the constitutional right to contraception.

14 (3) In *Griswold v. Connecticut* (381 U.S. 479  
15 (1965)), the Supreme Court first recognized the con-  
16 stitutional right for married people to use contracep-  
17 tives.

18 (4) In *Eisenstadt v. Baird* (405 U.S. 438  
19 (1972)), the Supreme Court confirmed the constitu-  
20 tional right of all people to legally access contracep-  
21 tives regardless of marital status.

22 (5) In *Carey v. Population Services Inter-*  
23 *national* (431 U.S. 678 (1977)), the Supreme Court  
24 affirmed the constitutional right to contraceptives  
25 for minors.

1           (6) The right to contraception has been repeat-  
2           edly recognized internationally as a human right.  
3           The United Nations Population Fund has published  
4           several reports outlining family planning as a basic  
5           human right that advances women’s health, eco-  
6           nomic empowerment, and equality.

7           (7) Access to contraceptives is internationally  
8           recognized by the World Health Organization as ad-  
9           vancing other human rights such as the right to life,  
10          liberty, expression, health, work, and education.

11          (8) Contraception is safe, essential health care,  
12          and access to contraceptive products and services is  
13          central to people’s ability to participate equally in  
14          economic and social life in the United States and  
15          globally. Contraception allows people to make deci-  
16          sions about their families and their lives.

17          (9) Contraception is key to sexual and repro-  
18          ductive health. Contraception is critical to pre-  
19          venting unintended pregnancy, and many contracep-  
20          tives are highly effective in preventing and treating  
21          a wide array of medical conditions and decrease the  
22          risk of certain cancers.

23          (10) Contraception has been associated with  
24          improved health outcomes for women, their families,

1 and their communities and reduces rates of maternal  
2 and infant mortality and morbidity.

3 (11) The United States has a long history of  
4 reproductive coercion, including the childbearing  
5 forced upon enslaved women, as well as the forced  
6 sterilization of Black women, Puerto Rican women,  
7 indigenous women, immigrant women, and disabled  
8 women, and reproductive coercion continues to  
9 occur. This history also includes the coercive testing  
10 of contraceptive pills on women and girls in Puerto  
11 Rico.

12 (12) The right to make personal decisions about  
13 contraceptive use is important for all Americans,  
14 and is especially critical for historically marginalized  
15 groups, including Black, indigenous, and other peo-  
16 ple of color; immigrants; LGBTQ+ people; people  
17 with disabilities; people paid low wages; and people  
18 living in rural and underserved areas.

19 (13) Many people who are part of the  
20 marginalized groups described in paragraph (12) al-  
21 ready face barriers, exacerbated by social, political,  
22 economic, and environmental inequities, to com-  
23 prehensive health care, including reproductive health  
24 care, that reduce their ability to make decisions  
25 about their health, families, and lives.

1           (14) State and Federal policies governing phar-  
2           maceutical and insurance policies affect the accessi-  
3           bility of contraceptives and the settings in which  
4           contraception services are delivered.

5           (15) People engage in interstate commerce to  
6           access contraception services.

7           (16) To provide contraception services, health  
8           care providers employ and obtain commercial serv-  
9           ices from doctors, nurses, and other personnel who  
10          engage in interstate commerce and travel across  
11          State lines.

12          (17) Congress has the authority to enact this  
13          Act to protect access to contraception pursuant to—

14                (A) its powers under the Commerce Clause  
15                of section 8 of article I of the Constitution of  
16                the United States;

17                (B) its powers under section 5 of the Four-  
18                teenth Amendment to the Constitution of the  
19                United States to enforce the provisions of sec-  
20                tion 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment; and

21                (C) its powers under the necessary and  
22                proper clause of section 8 of article I of the  
23                Constitution of the United States.

1           (18) Congress has used its authority in the past  
2           to protect and expand access to contraception infor-  
3           mation, products, and services.

4           (19) In 1970, Congress established the family  
5           planning program under title X of the Public Health  
6           Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300 et seq.), the only Fed-  
7           eral grant program dedicated to family planning and  
8           related services, providing access to information,  
9           products, and services for contraception.

10          (20) In 1972, Congress required the Medicaid  
11          program to cover family planning services and sup-  
12          plies and the Medicaid program currently accounts  
13          for 75 percent of Federal funds spent on family  
14          planning.

15          (21) In 2010, Congress enacted the Patient  
16          Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law  
17          111–148) (referred to in this section as the “ACA”).  
18          Among other provisions, the ACA included provi-  
19          sions to expand the affordability and accessibility of  
20          contraception by requiring health insurance plans to  
21          provide coverage for preventive services with no pa-  
22          tient cost-sharing.

23          (22) States tried have tried to ban access to  
24          some or all contraceptives by restricting access to  
25          public funding for these products and services. Fur-



1       thermore, Arkansas, Mississippi, Missouri, and  
2       Texas have infringed on people’s ability to access  
3       their contraceptive care by violating the free choice  
4       of provider requirement under the Medicaid pro-  
5       gram.

6           (23) Providers’ refusals to offer contraceptives  
7       and information related to contraception based on  
8       their own personal beliefs impede patients from ob-  
9       taining their preferred method of contraception, with  
10      laws in 12 States as of the date of introduction of  
11      this Act specifically allowing health care providers to  
12      refuse to provide services related to contraception.

13          (24) States have attempted to define abortion  
14      expansively so as to include contraceptives in State  
15      bans on abortion and have also restricted access to  
16      emergency contraception.

17          (25) Justice Thomas, in his concurring opinion  
18      in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Health Organization*  
19      (142 S. Ct. 2228 (2022)), stated that the Supreme  
20      Court “should reconsider all of this Court’s sub-  
21      stantive due process precedents, including *Griswold*,  
22      *Lawrence*, and *Obergefell*” and that the Court has  
23      “a duty to correct the error established in those  
24      precedents” by overruling them.

1           (26) In order to further public health and to  
2       combat efforts to restrict access to reproductive  
3       health care, congressional action is necessary to pro-  
4       tect access to contraceptives, contraception, and in-  
5       formation related to contraception for everyone, re-  
6       gardless of actual or perceived race, ethnicity, sex  
7       (including gender identity and sexual orientation),  
8       income, disability, national origin, immigration sta-  
9       tus, or geography.

10 **SEC. 4. PURPOSES.**

11       The purposes of this Act are—

12           (1) to provide a clear and comprehensive right  
13       to contraception;

14           (2) to permit individuals to seek and obtain  
15       contraceptives and engage in contraception, and to  
16       permit health care providers to facilitate that care;  
17       and

18           (3) to protect an individual's ability to make de-  
19       cisions about their body, medical care, family, and  
20       life's course, and thereby protect the individual's  
21       ability to participate equally in the economic and so-  
22       cial life of the United States.

23 **SEC. 5. PERMITTED SERVICES.**

24       (a) IN GENERAL.—An individual has a statutory  
25       right under this Act to obtain contraceptives and to volun-

1 tarily engage in contraception, free from coercion, and a  
2 health care provider has a corresponding right to provide  
3 contraceptives, contraception, and information, referrals,  
4 and services related to contraception.

5 (b) LIMITATIONS OR REQUIREMENTS.—The statu-  
6 tory rights specified in subsection (a) shall not be limited  
7 or otherwise infringed through any limitation or require-  
8 ment that—

9 (1) expressly, effectively, implicitly, or as-imple-  
10 mented singles out—

11 (A) the provision of contraceptives, contra-  
12 ception, or contraception-related information;

13 (B) health care providers who provide con-  
14 traceptives, contraception, or contraception-re-  
15 lated information; or

16 (C) facilities in which contraceptives, con-  
17 traception, or contraception-related information  
18 is provided; and

19 (2) impedes access to contraceptives, contracep-  
20 tion, or contraception-related information.

21 (c) EXCEPTION.—To defend against a claim that a  
22 limitation or requirement violates a health care provider's  
23 or individual's statutory rights under subsection (b), a  
24 party must establish, by clear and convincing evidence,  
25 that—

1           (1) the limitation or requirement significantly  
 2           advances access to contraceptives, contraception, and  
 3           information related to contraception; and

4           (2) access to contraceptives, contraception, and  
 5           information related to contraception or the health of  
 6           patients cannot be advanced by a less restrictive al-  
 7           ternative measure or action.

8           (d) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this sec-  
 9           tion shall be construed to limit the authority of the Sec-  
 10          retary of Health and Human Services, acting through the  
 11          Commissioner of Food and Drugs, to approve, clear, au-  
 12          thorize, or license contraceptives under section 505,  
 13          510(k), 513(f)(2), 515, or 564 of the Federal Food, Drug,  
 14          and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355, 360(k), 360c(f)(2),  
 15          360e, 360bbb–3) or section 351 of the Public Health Serv-  
 16          ice Act (42 U.S.C. 262), or for the Federal Government  
 17          to enforce such approval, clearance, authorization, or li-  
 18          censure.

19       **SEC. 6. APPLICABILITY AND PREEMPTION.**

20           (a) **GENERAL APPLICATION.**—

21           (1) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in sub-  
 22           section (c), this Act supersedes and applies to the  
 23           law of the Federal Government and each State, and  
 24           the implementation of such law, whether statutory,

1 common law, or otherwise, and whether adopted be-  
2 fore or after the date of enactment of this Act.

3 (2) PROHIBITION.—Neither the Federal Gov-  
4 ernment nor any State may administer, implement,  
5 or enforce any law, rule, regulation, standard, or  
6 other provision having the force and effect of law in  
7 a manner that—

8 (A) prohibits or restricts the sale, provi-  
9 sion, or use of any contraceptives as defined in  
10 section 2(2);

11 (B) prohibits or restricts any individual  
12 from aiding another individual in voluntarily  
13 obtaining or using any contraceptives or contra-  
14 ceptive methods; or

15 (C) exempts any contraceptives or contra-  
16 ceptive methods from any other generally appli-  
17 cable law in a way that would make it more dif-  
18 ficult to sell, provide, obtain, or use such con-  
19 traceptives or contraceptive methods.

20 (3) RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER LAWS.—This  
21 Act applies notwithstanding any other provision of  
22 Federal law, including the Religious Freedom Res-  
23 toration Act of 1993 (42 U.S.C. 2000bb et seq.).

24 (b) SUBSEQUENTLY ENACTED FEDERAL LEGISLA-  
25 TION.—Federal law enacted after the date of enactment

1 of this Act is subject to this Act, unless such law explicitly  
2 excludes such application by reference to this Act.

3 (c) LIMITATIONS.—The provisions of this Act shall  
4 not supersede or otherwise affect any provision of Federal  
5 law relating to coverage under (and shall not be construed  
6 as requiring the provision of specific benefits under) group  
7 health plans or group or individual health insurance cov-  
8 erage or coverage under a Federal health care program  
9 (as defined in section 1128B(f) of the Social Security Act  
10 (42 U.S.C. 1320a–7b(f))), including coverage provided  
11 under section 1905(a)(4)(C) of the Social Security Act (42  
12 U.S.C. 1396d(a)(4)(C)) and section 2713 of the Public  
13 Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300gg–13).

14 (d) DEFENSE.—In any cause of action against an in-  
15 dividual or entity who is subject to a limitation or require-  
16 ment that violates this Act, in addition to the remedies  
17 specified in section 8, this Act shall also apply to, and  
18 may be raised as a defense by, such an individual or entity.

19 (e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This Act shall take effect im-  
20 mediately upon the date of enactment of this Act.

21 **SEC. 7. RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.**

22 (a) IN GENERAL.—In interpreting the provisions of  
23 this Act, a court shall liberally construe such provisions  
24 to effectuate the purposes described in section 4.

1 (b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this Act  
2 shall be construed—

3 (1) to authorize any government to interfere  
4 with a health care provider’s ability to provide con-  
5 traceptives or information related to contraception  
6 or a patient’s ability to obtain contraceptives or to  
7 engage in contraception; or

8 (2) to permit or sanction the conduct of any  
9 sterilization procedure without the patient’s vol-  
10 untary and informed consent.

11 (c) OTHER INDIVIDUALS CONSIDERED AS GOVERN-  
12 MENT OFFICIALS.—Any individual who, by operation of  
13 a provision of Federal or State law, is permitted to imple-  
14 ment or enforce a limitation or requirement that violates  
15 section 5 shall be considered a government official for pur-  
16 poses of this Act.

17 **SEC. 8. ENFORCEMENT.**

18 (a) ATTORNEY GENERAL.—The Attorney General  
19 may commence a civil action on behalf of the United  
20 States against any State that violates, or against any gov-  
21 ernment official (including an individual described in sec-  
22 tion 7(c)) that implements or enforces a limitation or re-  
23 quirement that violates, section 5. The court shall hold  
24 unlawful and set aside the limitation or requirement if it  
25 is in violation of this Act.

1 (b) PRIVATE RIGHT OF ACTION.—

2 (1) IN GENERAL.—Any individual or entity, in-  
3 cluding any health care provider or patient, ad-  
4 versely affected by an alleged violation of this Act,  
5 may commence a civil action against any State that  
6 violates, or against any government official (includ-  
7 ing an individual described in section 7(c)) that im-  
8 plements or enforces a limitation or requirement  
9 that violates, section 5. The court shall hold unlaw-  
10 ful and set aside the limitation or requirement if it  
11 is in violation of this Act.

12 (2) HEALTH CARE PROVIDER.—A health care  
13 provider may commence an action for relief on its  
14 own behalf, on behalf of the provider’s staff, and on  
15 behalf of the provider’s patients who are or may be  
16 adversely affected by an alleged violation of this Act.

17 (c) EQUITABLE RELIEF.—In any action under this  
18 section, the court may award appropriate equitable relief,  
19 including temporary, preliminary, and permanent injunc-  
20 tive relief.

21 (d) COSTS.—In any action under this section, the  
22 court shall award costs of litigation, as well as reasonable  
23 attorney’s fees, to any prevailing plaintiff. A plaintiff shall  
24 not be liable to a defendant for costs or attorney’s fees  
25 in any nonfrivolous action under this section.



1       (e) JURISDICTION.—The district courts of the United  
2 States shall have jurisdiction over proceedings under this  
3 Act and shall exercise the same without regard to whether  
4 the party aggrieved shall have exhausted any administra-  
5 tive or other remedies that may be provided for by law.

6       (f) ABROGATION OF STATE IMMUNITY.—Neither a  
7 State that enforces or maintains, nor a government official  
8 (including an individual described in section 7(c)) who is  
9 permitted to implement or enforce any limitation or re-  
10 quirement that violates section 5 shall be immune under  
11 the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United  
12 States, the Eleventh Amendment to the Constitution of  
13 the United States, or any other source of law, from an  
14 action in a Federal or State court of competent jurisdic-  
15 tion challenging that limitation or requirement.

16 **SEC. 9. SEVERABILITY.**

17       If any provision of this Act, or the application of such  
18 provision to any individual, entity, government, or cir-  
19 cumstance, is held to be unconstitutional, the remainder  
20 of this Act, or the application of such provision to all other  
21 individuals, entities, governments, or circumstances, shall  
22 not be affected thereby.

○