

114TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 2960

To establish certain duties for pharmacies to ensure provision of Food and Drug Administration-approved contraception, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 19, 2016

Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BROWN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. FRANKEN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. KAINE, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. SANDERS, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. WYDEN) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

A BILL

To establish certain duties for pharmacies to ensure provision of Food and Drug Administration-approved contraception, and for other purposes.

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 “Access to Birth Control
5 Act”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 Congress finds as follows:

1 (1) Family planning is basic health care for
2 women. Access to contraception helps women pre-
3 vent unintended pregnancy and control the timing
4 and spacing of planned births.

5 (2) Although the Centers for Disease Control
6 and Prevention included family planning in its pub-
7 lished list of the Ten Great Public Health Achieve-
8 ments in the 20th Century, the United States still
9 has one of the highest rates of unintended preg-
10 nancies among industrialized nations.

11 (3) Each year, 2,800,000 pregnancies, nearly
12 half of all pregnancies, in the United States are un-
13 intended, and nearly half of unintended pregnancies
14 end in abortion.

15 (4) Women rely on prescription contraceptives
16 for a range of medical purposes in addition to birth
17 control, such as regulation of cycles and endo-
18 metriosis.

19 (5) The Food and Drug Administration has de-
20 clared emergency contraception to be safe and effec-
21 tive in preventing unintended pregnancy and has ap-
22 proved over-the-counter access to some forms of
23 emergency contraception for all individuals, regard-
24 less of age.

1 (6) If taken soon after unprotected sex or pri-
2 mary contraceptive failure, emergency contraception
3 can significantly reduce a woman's chance of unin-
4 tended pregnancy.

5 (7) Emergency contraception is approved to
6 prevent pregnancy. It will not work if a woman is al-
7 ready pregnant.

8 (8) Access to legal contraception is a protected
9 fundamental right in the United States and should
10 not be impeded by one individual's personal beliefs.

11 (9) Reports of pharmacists refusing to fill pre-
12 scriptions for contraceptives, including emergency
13 contraceptives, have surfaced in States across the
14 Nation, including Alabama, Arizona, California, the
15 District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana,
16 Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Mon-
17 tana, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina,
18 Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee,
19 Texas, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.
20 Since emergency contraception became available
21 without a prescription for certain individuals, refus-
22 als to provide non-prescription emergency contracep-
23 tion have also been reported.

1 **SEC. 3. DUTIES OF PHARMACIES TO ENSURE PROVISION OF**
2 **FDA-APPROVED CONTRACEPTION.**

3 Part B of title II of the Public Health Service Act
4 (42 U.S.C. 238 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end
5 the following:

6 **“SEC. 249. DUTIES OF PHARMACIES TO ENSURE PROVISION**
7 **OF FDA-APPROVED CONTRACEPTION.**

8 “(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (c), a
9 pharmacy that receives Food and Drug Administration-
10 approved drugs or devices in interstate commerce shall
11 maintain compliance with the following:

12 “(1) If a customer requests a contraceptive that
13 is in stock, the pharmacy shall ensure that the con-
14 traceptive is provided to the customer without delay.

15 “(2) If a customer requests a contraceptive that
16 is not in stock and the pharmacy in the normal
17 course of business stocks contraception, the phar-
18 macy shall immediately inform the customer that the
19 contraceptive is not in stock and without delay offer
20 the customer the following options:

21 “(A) If the customer prefers to obtain the
22 contraceptive through a referral or transfer, the
23 pharmacy shall—

24 “(i) locate a pharmacy of the cus-
25 tomer’s choice or the closest pharmacy

1 confirmed to have the contraceptive in
2 stock; and

3 “(ii) refer the customer or transfer
4 the prescription to that pharmacy.

5 “(B) If the customer prefers for the phar-
6 macy to order the contraceptive, the pharmacy
7 shall obtain the contraceptive under the phar-
8 macy’s standard procedure for expedited order-
9 ing of medication and notify the customer when
10 the contraceptive arrives.

11 “(3) The pharmacy shall ensure that its em-
12 ployees do not—

13 “(A) intimidate, threaten, or harass cus-
14 tomers in the delivery of services relating to a
15 request for contraception;

16 “(B) interfere with or obstruct the delivery
17 of services relating to a request for contracep-
18 tion;

19 “(C) intentionally misrepresent or deceive
20 customers about the availability of contracep-
21 tion or its mechanism of action;

22 “(D) breach medical confidentiality with
23 respect to a request for contraception or threat-
24 en to breach such confidentiality; or

1 “(E) refuse to return a valid, lawful pre-
2 scription for contraception upon customer re-
3 quest.

4 “(b) CONTRACEPTIVES NOT ORDINARILY
5 STOCKED.—Nothing in subsection (a)(2) shall be con-
6 strued to require any pharmacy to comply with such sub-
7 section if the pharmacy does not ordinarily stock contra-
8 ceptives in the normal course of business.

9 “(c) REFUSALS PURSUANT TO STANDARD PHAR-
10 MACY PRACTICE.—This section does not prohibit a phar-
11 macy from refusing to provide a contraceptive to a cus-
12 tomer in accordance with any of the following:

13 “(1) If it is unlawful to dispense the contracep-
14 tive to the customer without a valid, lawful prescrip-
15 tion and no such prescription is presented.

16 “(2) If the customer is unable to pay for the
17 contraceptive.

18 “(3) If the employee of the pharmacy refuses to
19 provide the contraceptive on the basis of a profes-
20 sional clinical judgment.

21 “(d) RELATION TO OTHER LAWS.—

22 “(1) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in
23 this section shall be construed to invalidate or limit
24 rights, remedies, procedures, or legal standards
25 under title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

1 “(2) CERTAIN CLAIMS.—The Religious Free-
2 dom Restoration Act of 1993 (42 U.S.C. 2000bb et
3 seq.) shall not provide a claim concerning this sec-
4 tion, or a defense to a claim under this section, or
5 provide a basis for challenging the application or en-
6 forcement of this section.

7 “(e) PREEMPTION.—This section does not preempt
8 any provision of State law or any professional obligation
9 made applicable by a State board or other entity respon-
10 sible for licensing or discipline of pharmacies or phar-
11 macists, to the extent that such State law or professional
12 obligation provides protections for customers that are
13 greater than the protections provided by this section.

14 “(f) ENFORCEMENT.—

15 “(1) CIVIL PENALTY.—A pharmacy that vio-
16 lates a requirement of subsection (a) is liable to the
17 United States for a civil penalty in an amount not
18 exceeding \$1,000 per day of violation, not to exceed
19 \$100,000 for all violations adjudicated in a single
20 proceeding.

21 “(2) PRIVATE CAUSE OF ACTION.—Any person
22 aggrieved as a result of a violation of a requirement
23 of subsection (a) may, in any court of competent ju-
24 risdiction, commence a civil action against the phar-
25 macy involved to obtain appropriate relief, including

1 actual and punitive damages, injunctive relief, and a
2 reasonable attorney's fee and cost.

3 “(3) LIMITATIONS.—A civil action under para-
4 graph (1) or (2) may not be commenced against a
5 pharmacy after the expiration of the 5-year period
6 beginning on the date on which the pharmacy alleg-
7 edly engaged in the violation involved.

8 “(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

9 “(1) The term ‘contraception’ or ‘contraceptive’
10 means any drug or device approved by the Food and
11 Drug Administration to prevent pregnancy.

12 “(2) The term ‘employee’ means a person hired,
13 by contract or any other form of an agreement, by
14 a pharmacy.

15 “(3) The term ‘pharmacy’ means an entity
16 that—

17 “(A) is authorized by a State to engage in
18 the business of selling prescription drugs at re-
19 tail; and

20 “(B) employs one or more employees.

21 “(4) The term ‘product’ means a Food and
22 Drug Administration-approved drug or device.

23 “(5) The term ‘professional clinical judgment’
24 means the use of professional knowledge and skills

1 to form a clinical judgment, in accordance with pre-
2 vailing medical standards.

3 “(6) The term ‘without delay’, with respect to
4 a pharmacy providing, providing a referral for, or
5 ordering contraception, or transferring the prescrip-
6 tion for contraception, means within the usual and
7 customary timeframe at the pharmacy for providing,
8 providing a referral for, or ordering other products,
9 or transferring the prescription for other products,
10 respectively.

11 “(h) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take ef-
12 fect on the 31st day after the date of the enactment of
13 this section, without regard to whether the Secretary has
14 issued any guidance or final rule regarding this section.”.

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