

119TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 629

To amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit chemical abortions, and
for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 22, 2025

Mr. OGLES (for himself, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. BOST, Mr. CLINE, Mr. BRECHEEN, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. CRANE, Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, Mr. CLYDE, Mr. BIGGS of Arizona, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, and Ms. BOEBERT) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

A BILL

To amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit chemical
abortions, 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 “Ending Chemical
5 Abortions Act of 2025”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 Congress finds the following:

1 (1) In 2000, the Food and Drug Administra-
2 tion approved chemical abortion drugs for use in the
3 United States. The agency illegally categorized preg-
4 nancy as an illness and asserted chemical abortion
5 drugs provide a meaningful therapeutic benefit.

6 (2) In 2016, the Food and Drug Administra-
7 tion reduced the number of doctor visits required for
8 administration of chemical abortion drugs from 3
9 visits to 1 visit. The agency also removed the re-
10 quirement for both the in-person administration of
11 misoprostol and a subsequent follow-up appointment.
12 At this time, the agency also expanded the avail-
13 ability of inducing a chemical abortion from 7 to 10
14 weeks.

15 (3) In 2021, the Food and Drug Administra-
16 tion eliminated the in-person dispensing requirement
17 for chemical abortion drugs, purporting to allow
18 these drugs to be dispensed by mail in violation of
19 longstanding Federal law.

20 (4) When compared to surgical abortions, chem-
21 ical abortions are consistently more likely to result
22 in complications that are miscoded as a spontaneous
23 abortion or “miscarriage”.

24 (5) According to the Guttmacher Institute, the
25 Abortion Industry’s think tank, since 2000, the ad-

1 ministration of mifepristone and misoprostol has
 2 grown to comprise over 50 percent of all induced
 3 abortions in the United States.

4 (6) There is a four times higher risk of experi-
 5 encing complications due to a chemical abortion than
 6 a surgical abortion.

7 **SEC. 3. RENAMING CHAPTER 74 OF TITLE 18, UNITED**
 8 **STATES CODE.**

9 The table of chapters for part I of title 18, United
 10 States Code, is amended by striking the item related to
 11 chapter 74 and inserting the following:

“74. Abortion crimes.”.

12 **SEC. 4. CHEMICAL ABORTIONS PROHIBITED.**

13 (a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 74 of title 18, United
 14 States Code, is amended by inserting after section 1531
 15 the following:

16 **“§ 1532. Chemical abortions**

17 “(a) PROHIBITION.—Notwithstanding any other pro-
 18 vision of law, whoever prescribes, dispenses, distributes,
 19 or sells, any drug, medication, or chemical for the purpose
 20 of procuring or performing an abortion on any woman,
 21 shall be imprisoned for not more than 25 years, fined
 22 under this title, or both.

23 “(b) EXCEPTIONS.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to
 24 any of the following:

1 “(1) The sale, use, prescription or administra-
2 tion of any contraceptive agent administered before
3 conception or before pregnancy can be confirmed
4 through conventional testing.

5 “(2) The treatment of a miscarriage according
6 to medical guidelines as accepted as of the date of
7 the miscarriage.

8 “(3) In the case where a woman suffers from
9 a physical disorder, physical injury, or physical ill-
10 ness, including a life-endangering physical condition
11 caused by or arising from the pregnancy itself, that
12 would, as certified by a physician, place the woman
13 in danger of death.

14 “(c) BAR TO PROSECUTION.—A woman upon whom
15 a chemical abortion is performed or attempted may not
16 be criminally prosecuted under this section.

17 “(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

18 “(1) ABORTION.—The term ‘abortion’ means
19 intentionally terminating the pregnancy of a woman
20 known to be pregnant, with an intention other
21 than—

22 “(A) to produce a live birth;

23 “(B) to remove a dead unborn child caused
24 by miscarriage; or

1 “(C) to treat an ectopic or molar preg-
2 nancy.

3 “(2) PREGNANT; PREGNANCY.—The term ‘preg-
4 nant’ or ‘pregnancy’ refers to the human female re-
5 productive condition of having a living unborn child
6 within her body throughout the entire embryonic and
7 fetal stages from fertilization to full gestation and
8 childbirth.

9 “(3) UNBORN CHILD.—The term ‘unborn child’
10 means an individual organism of the species homo
11 sapiens, beginning at fertilization, until the point of
12 being born alive as defined in section 8(b) of title 1,
13 United States Code.”.

14 (b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections
15 for chapter 74 of title 18, United States Code, is amended
16 by inserting after the item relating to section 1531 the
17 following:

 “1532. Chemical abortions.”.

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