

Case No. 12-3357

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE EIGHTH CIRCUIT

FRANK R. O'BRIEN, JR. and O'BRIEN HOLDINGS, LLC,

Plaintiffs-Appellants,

v.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES;
KATHLEEN SEBELIUS, in her official capacity as Secretary of the United States
Department of Health and Human Services; UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT
OF THE TREASURY; TIMOTHY GEITHNER, in his official capacity as
Secretary of the United States Department of Treasury; UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR; HILDA SOLIS, in her official capacity as Secretary
of the United States Department of Labor,

Defendants-Appellees.

On appeal from the United States District Court
Eastern District of Missouri
Judge Carol E. Jackson

Brief of Amicus Curiae
National Health Law Program

Supporting Defendants-Appellees and Supporting Affirmance
Filed with Consent of All Parties

National Health Law Program
Martha Jane Perkins
101 East Weaver Street, Suite G-7
Carrboro, North Carolina 27510
Tel.: (919) 968-6308

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/s/ Martha Jane Perkins
Martha Jane Perkins

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STATEMENT OF INTEREST¹

The National Health Law Program is a forty-year old public interest law firm that works to protect the legal rights of low-income and underserved individuals. Consistent with this mission, the National Health Law Program works to ensure that all people in the United States—including women—have access to affordable, quality health care, including preventive health services. The *Amicus* submits this brief pursuant to Fed. R. App. P. 29 to highlight well-established standards of medical care and prevailing federal laws and policies pre-dating the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA) that recognize that family planning services are essential preventive care for women.

ARGUMENT

I. Accepted evidence-based standards of medical care recognize that contraception is essential preventive care for women.

This case concerns the ACA and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' (HHS) requirement that most new health insurance plans cover women's preventive health services, including contraception.² This requirement is in accord

¹ The parties consented to the filing of this brief. No party's counsel authored this brief in whole or in part. No party or party's counsel contributed money to fund preparation or submission of this brief. No person, other than *amici* and *amici's* counsel, contributed money to fund preparation or submission of this brief.

² See Patient Protection & Affordable Care Act (ACA), Pub. L. No. 111-148, § 1001, § 2713(a), 124 Stat. 131 (2010) (codified at 42 U.S.C. § 300gg-13); 45 C.F.R. § 147.130(b)(1); U.S. Dep't of Health & Human Servs. (HHS), Health Res.

with accepted standards of medical care recognized by the various professional medical academies.

According to the American Medical Association's (AMA) Council on Ethical and Judicial Affairs, a standard of care is "that level of care, skill and treatment' . . . which a 'reasonable and prudent [physician] similarly situated would provide under similar circumstances.'"³ The standards are based on "information from experience that has met some established set of validity, and the appropriate standard is determined according to the requirements of the intervention and clinical circumstance."⁴ Researchers consider a variety of evidence in developing standards. Generally, standards are based on large quantities of evidence from empirical studies, but clinicians' practice experiences may also contribute to the development of standards.⁵

Prevailing standards of medical care recognize family planning services as a necessary component of preventive care for women. These standards are reflected in the formal practice recommendations of health care professional associations

& Servs. Admin., *Women's Preventive Services: Required Health Plan Coverage Guidelines*, <http://www.hrsa.gov/womensguidelines>.

³ Am. Med. Ass'n (AMA) Council on Ethical & Judicial Affairs, Council on Ethical & Judicial Affairs Rep. 12-A-04, at 3 (2004) (footnote omitted) (citations omitted) (defining standard of care in context of medical testimony in legal proceedings).

⁴ Inst. of Med. of the Nat'l Acads. (IOM), *Roundtable on Value & Science-Driven Health Care* 3 (July 2011) (defining evidence).

⁵ Nat'l Health Law Program, *Health Care Refusals: Undermining Quality Care for Women* 8 (2010) (defining standard of care).

such as the American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG), the Society for Family Planning, the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP), the Society for Adolescent Medicine, the American Medical Association (AMA), the American Public Health Association (APHA), and the Association of Women’s Health, Obstetric and Neonatal Nurses, all of which “recommend use of family planning as part of preventive care for women.”⁶ For example, ACOG recommends that women have access to family planning services.⁷ According to the American Academy of Family Physicians, effective contraceptive use is a component of preconception care for all women who are not planning to become pregnant.⁸ The APHA has endorsed universal access to contraception for over thirty years.⁹

⁶ See IOM, *Clinical Preventive Services for Women: Closing the Gaps* 104 (2011) [hereinafter IOM, *Closing the Gaps*] (citing Kay Johnson et al., *Recommendations to Improve Preconception Health and Health Care—United States: A Report of the CDC/ATSDR Preconception Care Work Group and the Select Panel on Preconception Care*, 55 MORBIDITY & MORTALITY WKLY. REP. 1 (2006) (discussing practice guidelines)).

⁷ See, e.g., Am. Congress of Obstetricians & Gynecologists (ACOG), Technical Bulletin No. 205, *Preconception Care* (1995); ACOG Comm. on Gynecologic Practice, Comm. Op. No. 313, *The Importance of Preconception Care in the Continuum of Women’s Health Care*, 106 OBSTETRICS & GYNECOLOGY 656, 656-66 (2005).

⁸ Michael C. Lu et al., *Recommendations for Preconception Care*, 76 AM. FAMILY PHYSICIAN 397, 399-400 (2007).

⁹ Am. Pub. Health Ass’n, *Population: Family Planning as an Integral Part of Health Services*, Pol. No. 7518 (Jan. 1, 1975), available at <http://www.apha.org/advocacy/policy/policysearch/default.htm?id=1335>.

Similarly, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry concludes that preconception (before pregnancy) and inter-conception (between pregnancies) care should include family planning counseling along with increased health insurance coverage of contraceptives, because among other things, this coverage can reduce the risk of maternal and infant mortality and pregnancy-related complications.¹⁰ The AMA supports these CDC recommendations.¹¹

AAP and ACOG further recommend that every visit with a woman's clinician include a reproductive health screen and counseling.¹² If pregnancy is not desired, AAP and ACOG standards call for the clinician and patient to discuss contraceptive options and proper use of the woman's chosen contraceptive method.¹³ The discussion with the woman's provider is to "assist the [woman] in identifying the most appropriate and effective method for her" needs.¹⁴

A. Standards of care recommend effective contraceptive use for pregnancy spacing.

Unintended pregnancy is associated with poor health outcomes, maternal morbidity and mortality, and risky health behaviors. The World Health

¹⁰ Kay Johnson et al., *supra* note 6, at 14, 17, 19-20.

¹¹ AMA House of Delegates, Policy No. H-425.976 (adopted 2009).

¹² Am. Acad. of Pediatrics & ACOG, *Guidelines for Perinatal Care* 101 (7th ed. 2012); *see also* ACOG Comm. on Gynecologic Practice, *supra* note 7 (referring to guidelines for perinatal care and women's health care).

¹³ *See* Am. Acad. of Pediatrics & ACOG, *supra* note 12, at 101.

¹⁴ *Id.*

Organization's standards of care recommend that a woman space her pregnancy at least two years apart so that the body can properly recover.¹⁵ According to ACOG, women who become pregnant less than six months after their previous pregnancy are seventy percent more likely to have membranes surrounding the fetus rupture prematurely and are at significantly higher risk of other complications.¹⁶ Research also shows that short birth intervals are associated with higher than average low birth weights and neonatal death.¹⁷ Thus, the professional academies, including the AMA and ACOG, recommend that women have access to contraceptive counseling and services, which will enable them to appropriately space their pregnancies.¹⁸

B. Standards of care recommend that women taking drugs contraindicated for pregnancy have access to contraception.

Access to contraception is critical for pregnant women taking medications that pose serious risks for maternal and fetal health. A number of commonly prescribed pharmaceuticals are known to cause impairments in the developing

¹⁵ Cicley Marston, *Report of a WHO Technical Consultation on Birth Spacing 2* (June 13-15, 2005).

¹⁶ Thomas Gellhaus, Statement of ACOG to the U.S. Senate, Comm. on Health, Educ., Labor & Pensions, Pub. Health Subcomm.: Safe Motherhood (Apr. 25, 2002).

¹⁷ See, e.g., James S. Rawlings, *Prevalence of Low Birth Weight and Preterm Delivery in Relation to the Interval between Pregnancies among White and Black Women*, 322 N. ENG. J. MED. 69, 69 (1995) (citing studies).

¹⁸ See discussion *supra* at pp. 1-4.

fetus or to create adverse health conditions for the pregnant woman.¹⁹

Approximately 11.7 million prescriptions for drugs the U.S. Food & Drug Administration (FDA) has categorized as Pregnancy Category D (there is evidence of fetal harm, but potential benefits may warrant use despite the harm) or Category X (contraindicated in women who are or may become pregnant because the risks of use of the drugs by a pregnant woman outweigh the potential benefits) are filled by significant numbers of women of reproductive age each year.²⁰ Approximately 5.8% of pregnancies in the United States are exposed to Category D or X drugs.²¹ Multiple studies recommend that women at risk for pregnancy and taking these drugs use a reliable form of contraception to prevent pregnancy.²²

¹⁹ David L. Eisenberg et al., *Providing Contraception for Women Taking Potentially Teratogenic Medications: A Survey of Internal Medicine Physicians' Knowledge, Attitudes and Barriers*, 25 J. GEN. INTERNAL MED. 291-92 (2010); Susan E. Andrade et al., *Prescription Drug Use in Pregnancy*, 191 AM. J. OBSTETRICS & GYNECOLOGY 398, 406 (2004).

²⁰ Eleanor B. Schwarz et al., *Documentation of Contraception and Pregnancy When Prescribing Potentially Teratogenic Medications for Reproductive-Age Women*, 147 ANNALS OF INTERNAL MED. 370, 370 (2007) [hereinafter Schwarz et al., *Documentation of Contraception*]; Eleanor B. Schwarz et al., *Prescription of Teratogenic Medications in United States Ambulatory Practices*, 118 AM. J. MED. 1240, 1240-41 (2005).

²¹ David L. Eisenberg et al., *supra* note 19, at 291.

²² See, e.g., *id.* at 291-92; Schwarz et al., *Documentation of Contraception*, *supra* note 20, at 374-75.

For example, Isotretinoin, a drug to treat severe cystic acne, can cause multiple fetal impairments.²³ The FDA recommends that women of reproductive age who are taking this drug agree use two forms of contraception.²⁴ Iodine 131 is another example of a drug for which pregnancy is contraindicated because it may destroy the developing fetus.²⁵ Iodine 131 is used to treat hyperthyroidism and thyroid cancer. ACOG recommends that women taking Iodine 131 avoid pregnancy.²⁶

C. Standards of care recommend that women with heart conditions have access to contraception.

Heart disease is the number one cause of death for women in the United States.²⁷ African American women have twice the age standardized rate of fatal incidence of cardiovascular disease as white women.²⁸ There are a number of

²³ Ctrs. for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC), *Accutane®—Exposed Pregnancies*, 21 MORBIDITY & MORTALITY WKLY. REPT. 28, 28 (2000).

²⁴ U.S. Food & Drug Admin., *iPledge Program Frequently Asked Questions As of July 21, 2006*, at 5 (2006), <http://www.fda.gov/downloads/Drugs/DrugSafety/PostmarketDrugSafetyInformationforPatientsandProviders/ucm094313.pdf>.

²⁵ ACOG Comm. on Practice Bulletins, Practice Bulletin No. 37: Clinical Management Guidelines for Obstetrician—Gynecologists, *Thyroid Disease in Pregnancy* 5 (2002).

²⁶ *Id.*

²⁷ CDC, *Women and Heart Disease Fact Sheet* (last visited Dec. 26, 2012), http://www.cdc.gov/dhds/p/data_statistics/fact_sheets/docs/fs_women_heart.pdf.

²⁸ Monika M. Safford et al., *Association of Race and Stroke with Risk of Incident Acute Coronary Heart Disease Events*, 308 J. AM. MED. ASS'N 1768, 1772 (2012).

cardiac conditions in which the physiological changes brought about in pregnancy are poorly tolerated, including valvular heart lesions.²⁹

For example, the American College of Cardiology and the American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines have issued specific recommendations for management of women with valvular heart disease.³⁰ These guidelines recommend that preconception management include provision of information about contraception and maternal and fetal risks of pregnancy.³¹ These professional associations recommend that clinicians counsel women with certain heart conditions, including valvular heart disease, against pregnancy.³² The decision of whether to use contraception is, however, ultimately left to the woman.³³

²⁹ Robert O. Bonow et al., *2008 Focused Update Incorporated Into the ACC/AHA 2006 Guidelines for the Management of Patients With Valvular Heart Disease*, 118 CIRCULATION e523, e598-e604 (2008).

³⁰ Robert O. Bonow et al., *Guidelines for the Management of Patients with Valvular Heart Disease: Executive Summary Report of the of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines (Committee on Management of Patients With Valvular Heart Disease)* 98 CIRCULATION 1949 (1998).

³¹ *Id.* at 1974.

³² Bonow et al., *2008 Focused Update Incorporated Into the ACC/AHA 2006 Guidelines for the Management of Patients With Valvular Heart Disease*, *supra* note 29, at e.598-99.

³³ *See, e.g.*, Am. Acad. of Pediatrics & ACOG, *supra* note 12, at 101 (“If pregnancy is not desired, current contraceptive use and options should be discussed to assist the patient in identifying the most appropriate and effective method for her.”).

D. Standards of care recommend that women with diabetes have access to contraception.

Standards of medical care also advise women with diabetes to prevent pregnancy until their condition is under control. People with diabetes either produce insufficient insulin or cannot properly use insulin.³⁴ Pregestational diabetes mellitus is a type of diabetes in women that develops before they become pregnant.³⁵ An estimated ten to eighteen percent of nonpregnant women of reproductive age have some type of abnormal glucose tolerance that carries maternal and fetal risks if they became pregnant.³⁶ Pregestational diabetes occurs in approximately one percent of all pregnancies.³⁷ The diabetes prevalence rate is higher for women of color.³⁸

The failure to manage glucose levels during pregnancy can lead to serious complications and harm maternal and infant health.³⁹ For example, women with

³⁴ CDC, *National Diabetes Fact Sheet, 2007* (2007), http://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/pubs/pdf/ndfs_2007.pdf.

³⁵ *Id.*

³⁶ Thomas Buchanan, DIABETES IN AM. 720 (Nat'l Diabetes Data Group et al. eds., 2d ed. 1995).

³⁷ ACOG Comm. on Practice Bulletins, Practice Bulletin No. 60, *Pregestational Diabetes Mellitus* [hereinafter ACOG Comm. on Practice Bulletins, Practice Bulletin No. 60], 105 OBSTETRICS & GYNECOLOGY 675, 675 (2005).

³⁸ HHS, Nat'l Diabetes Info. Clearinghouse, *Diabetes Overview*, <http://diabetes.niddk.nih.gov/dm/pubs/overview/#scope>; Ann S. Barnes, *The Epidemic of Obesity and Diabetes: Trends and Treatments*, 38 TEX. HEART INST. J. 142, 142 (2011).

³⁹ ACOG Comm. on Practice Bulletins, Practice Bulletin No. 60, *supra* note 37, at 676-77.

poorly controlled pregestational diabetes are at an increased risk of hypoglycemia, blindness, complications from chronic hypertension, and life-threatening complications from coronary heart disease.⁴⁰ Further, diabetic nephropathy, a significant complication of diabetes, the leading cause of renal failure, and a critical factor affecting pregnancy outcomes, affects six percent of pregnant women with type I diabetes.⁴¹ The failure to manage glucose preconception has been linked to congenital fetal impairment and spontaneous abortion.⁴²

The American Diabetes Association (ADA) and ACOG have issued standards of practice guidelines for the preconception care for women with pregestational diabetes. According to the ADA, “planned pregnancies greatly facilitate diabetes care.”⁴³ The ADA standards of care for women with diabetes with childbearing potential includes: (1) “use of effective contraception at all times, unless the patient has good metabolic control and is actively trying to conceive” and (2) counseling about the risk of fetal impairment associated with unplanned pregnancies and poor metabolic control.⁴⁴ ACOG recommends that women have glucose levels under control before becoming pregnant to decrease

⁴⁰ *Id.* at 677-78.

⁴¹ E. Albert Reece et al., *Pregnancy in Women with Diabetic Neuropathy*, in UpToDate (2012).

⁴² Am. Diabetes Ass’n (ADA), *Preconception Care of Women with Diabetes*, 27 DIABETES CARE S76, S76 (2004).

⁴³ ADA, *Standards of medical care in diabetes-2006*, 29 DIABETES CARE S13, S43 (2006).

⁴⁴ *Id.*

the likelihood of spontaneous abortion, fetal malformation, and fetal or infant death.⁴⁵

E. Standards of care recommend that women with lupus have access to contraception.

Contraception is a critical service for women with lupus. Lupus is an autoimmune disorder with multiple end-organ involvement that can affect multiple parts of the body, including skin, joints, blood, and kidneys.⁴⁶ Often called a “woman’s disease,” nine out of ten people with lupus are women.⁴⁷ The incidence rate for lupus is three times higher for African American women than for Caucasian women.⁴⁸ Women with lupus who become pregnant face particularly increased risks of health complications.⁴⁹ A large review of U.S. hospital data found that the risk of maternal death for women with lupus is twenty times the risk for non-lupus pregnant women.⁵⁰ Women with lupus are three to eight times more

⁴⁵ ACOG Comm. on Practice Bulletins, Practice Bulletin No. 60, *supra* note 37, at 681.

⁴⁶ HHS, Office on Women’s Health, *Lupus: Frequently Asked Questions 1-2* (June 13, 2001), <http://www.womenshealth.gov/publications/our-publications/fact-sheet/lupus.pdf>.

⁴⁷ *Id.* at 2.

⁴⁸ *Id.*

⁴⁹ *Id.* at 11; *see, e.g.*, Megan E.B. Clowse et al., *A national study of the complications of lupus in pregnancy*, 199 AM. J. OBSTET. & GYNECOL. 127e.1, 127e.3 (Aug. 2008).

⁵⁰ *Id.*

likely to suffer from thrombosis, infection, renal failure, hypertension, and preeclampsia.⁵¹

The National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases (NIAMS) has issued a standard of care recommending that women and physicians take these health risks and complications into consideration in determining whether to become pregnant or to carry a pregnancy to term and that providers counsel women to use contraception until their condition is under control.⁵² Because of the multiple and life-threatening risks associated with lupus, NIAMS recommends that women delay pregnancy until there are no signs or symptoms of lupus.⁵³ The NIAMS standard accordingly instructs women with lupus to use contraception: “Do not stop using your method of birth control until you have discussed the possibility of pregnancy with your doctor and he or she has determined that you are healthy enough to become pregnant.”⁵⁴ The CDC’s clinical guidance similarly concludes that unintended pregnancy presents an unacceptable health risk for women with lupus and, therefore, recommends that clinicians advise women with

⁵¹ *Id.* at 127e.1, e.3-e.4.

⁵² Nat’l Inst. of Arthritis & Musculoskeletal & Skin Diseases, *Lupus: A Patient Care Guide for Nurses and Other Health Professionals* 45-47, Patient Info. Sheet 4-5 (3d ed. 2006).

⁵³ *Id.* at Patient Info. Sheet No. 11.

⁵⁴ *Id.* at Patient Info. Sheet No. 4.

lupus that using only barrier or behavior-based methods of contraception may not be appropriate.⁵⁵

Practice guidelines are clear: women require information about and access to contraceptives to prevent pregnancy. By requiring new group health plans and health insurance issuers to cover women's preventive care services, the ACA recognizes that women have unique reproductive and gender-specific health needs.⁵⁶ HHS' decision to adopt the IOM's recommendation that women receive coverage for all FDA-approved methods of contraception free of cost-sharing is good medical policy that comports with well-established standards of medical care.⁵⁷

II. Contraception is widely available through federal laws and policies pre-dating the ACA.

The ACA and HHS coverage provisions reflect a long history of federal legislation through which preventive contraceptive counseling, services, and supplies are widely available. In 1973, for example, Congress enacted the Health Maintenance Organization (HMO) Act to encourage the delivery of health care

⁵⁵ CDC, *U.S. Medical Eligibility Criteria for Contraceptive Use*, 59 MORBIDITY & MORTALITY WKLY. REP. 4, 6 (2010).

⁵⁶ ACA § 1001, § 2713(a)(4), 42 U.S.C. § 300gg-13.

⁵⁷ See 45 C.F.R. § 147.130(b)(1); HHS, Health Res. & Servs. Admin., *Women's Preventive Services: Required Health Plan Coverage Guidelines*, *supra* note 2.

through the HMO model.⁵⁸ The Act applies to private health plans that apply for federal qualification, a designation that enables HMOs to, among other things, avoid state laws more restrictive than the HMO Act.⁵⁹ The HMO Act identifies basic health services that qualified HMOs must provide enrollees, as well as supplemental services that they can choose to provide.⁶⁰ “Basic health services” include “family planning services.”⁶¹

The Federal Employees Health Benefits (FEHB) program also covers family planning services. The FEHB program provides employee health benefits to civilian government employees and annuitants of the U.S. government.⁶² The U.S. Office of Personnel Management contracts with qualified private insurance carriers to offer health care plans through the FEHB program.⁶³ As part of the Omnibus

⁵⁸ Pub .L. No. 93-222, § 1, 87 Stat. 914 (1973) (codified at 42 U.S.C. §§ 300e-300e-17); *see also* S. Rep. No. 93-129, at 3037-41 (1973) (stating purpose of Act to “provide assistance and encouragement for the establishment and expansion of health maintenance organizations”).

⁵⁹ 42 U.S.C. §§ 300e (defining HMO as a “public or private entity”), 300e-5 (application requirements), 300e-10 (stating that restrictive state laws do not apply to federally qualified HMOs).

⁶⁰ *Id.* § 300e-1.

⁶¹ *Id.* §§ 300e-1(1)(H)(iv) (defining “basic health service”), 300e (requiring HMO to cover “basic and supplemental health services”).

⁶² *See* 5 U.S.C. §§ 8901-14 (health insurance for government employees), 8905(a)-(b) (defining eligible persons).

⁶³ *Id.*; *Muratore v. U.S. Office of Pers. Mgmt.*, 222 F.3d 918, 920 (11th Cir. 2000) (“Congress enacted the FEHBA . . . to create a comprehensive program of subsidized health care benefits for federal employees and retirees.”); U.S. Office of Pers. Mgmt., *The Fact Book, Federal Civilian Workforce Statistics* 82 (2007), <http://www.opm.gov/feddata/factbook/>.

Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1999, Congress approved a “contraceptive equity provision” requiring most FEHB plans to cover contraception.⁶⁴ Accordingly, the U.S. Office of Personnel Management, which administers the FEHB program, requires all FEHB plans to cover the full range of FDA-approved contraceptive drugs and devices.⁶⁵ As amended in 1998, the FEHB program includes specifically enumerated religious health plans that did not cover contraception, and authorizes inclusion of future plans objecting to such coverage “on the basis of religious beliefs.”⁶⁶ However, the decision of whether to take up contraceptive coverage is left to the employee, who can choose from up to 300 plans.⁶⁷ This is qualitatively different from the position advanced by Appellant O’Brien, namely a refusal clause that would allow any employer to opt out of providing female employees preventive health care benefits because of the employer’s religious beliefs. Unlike the FEHB program, the O’Brien proposal leaves employees without preventive care coverage.

Federal legislation regulating the health services available to military personnel and their families also requires coverage of preventive contraceptive

⁶⁴ Pub. L. No. 105-277, § 656(a), 112 Stat. 2681 (1998).

⁶⁵ U.S. Office of Pers. Mgmt., Benefits Admin. Ltr. No. 98-418 (Nov. 6, 1998).

⁶⁶ Omnibus Consolidated & Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1999 § 656(b).

⁶⁷ U.S. Office of Pers. Mgmt., *Federal Employees Health Benefits Program Patients’ Bill of Rights and the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program* (last visited Dec. 27, 2012),

<http://www.opm.gov/insure/archive/health/billrights.asp#Choice>.

services. Congress established a military health system to “create and maintain high morale in the uniformed services by providing an improved and uniform program of medical and dental care for members and certain former members of those services, and for their dependents.”⁶⁸ Pursuant to congressionally delegated authority, the Department of Defense established the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS) in 1967 (now known as TRICARE).⁶⁹ In 1995, the Department of Defense established TRICARE as a “comprehensive managed health care program for the delivery and financing of health care services in the Military Health System.”⁷⁰ TRICARE provides health care benefits to active-duty service members, retirees and their families, and other beneficiaries from any of the seven services.⁷¹ TRICARE offers all beneficiaries a range of FDA-approved methods of contraception, including intrauterine devices, diaphragms, prescription contraceptives, and surgical sterilization.⁷²

Congress’ declaration of a national policy of “ensur[ing] the highest possible health status for Indians and urban Indians” also includes the requirement that

⁶⁸ 10 U.S.C. § 1071.

⁶⁹ Pub. L. No. 85-861, § 1(25)(B), 72 Stat. 1445 (1958), amended by Pub. L. No. 89-614, § 2(1), 80 Stat. 862 (1966).

⁷⁰ 32 C.F.R. §§ 199.17(a), 199.3; 10 U.S.C. § 1073(2).

⁷¹ *See* 10 U.S.C. §§ 1072 (defining TRICARE), 1074 (providing for medical and dental care for members and certain former members of armed forces), 1077 (providing for medical and dental care for dependents).

⁷² 32 C.F.R. § 199.4(e)(3); 10 U.S.C. § 1077 (preventive health care services for women includes pregnancy prevention).

health plans cover family planning services and supplies.⁷³ Among other things, Congress authorized the Secretary of HHS, acting through the Indian Health Service (IHS), “to provide health promotion and disease prevention services to Indians”⁷⁴ Congress’s definition of “health promotion” includes programs for “reproductive health and family planning.”⁷⁵ According to the IHS manual, IHS “provide[s] comprehensive family planning services to all eligible American Indian and Alaska Native men and women.”⁷⁶ This includes, “[a]ll available Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved types of contraceptive (mechanical, chemical and natural) methods,” with the woman deciding the appropriate choice of method.⁷⁷

Coverage of family planning services and supplies is also a requirement of Medicaid—the country’s largest public health insurance program covering approximately 60 million low-income people.⁷⁸ States participating in Medicaid receive significant federal funding in return for providing specified health insurance coverage to specified groups of people (with a state option to cover

⁷³ 25 U.S.C. § 1602(1)-(2).

⁷⁴ *Id.* § 1621b(a).

⁷⁵ *Id.* § 1603(11)(G)(xix).

⁷⁶ HHS, Indian Health Serv., Indian Health Serv. Manual § 3-13.12B(1).

⁷⁷ *Id.* §§ 3-13.12F(2), 3-13.12B(1).

⁷⁸ *See* 42 U.S.C. § 1396-1396w-5; *see Wilder v. Va. Hosp. Ass’n*, 496 U.S. 498, 502 (1990) (“Although participation in the program is voluntary, participating states must comply with certain requirements imposed by the Act and regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Health and Human Services.”).

additional groups and services). The Medicaid Act requires participating states to cover family planning services and supplies for all categorically needy beneficiaries.⁷⁹

The ACA's contraceptive coverage provision is not unique. Standards of medical care recognize that a woman's ability to use contraception is critical to her health and well-being. The federal government has long-recognized these standards of medical care by enacting laws and policies that ensure women's access to health insurance benefits that include contraception coverage.

CONCLUSION

The Amicus National Health Law Program urges this Court to affirm the decision of the district court.

December 28, 2012

Respectfully submitted,

/s/Martha Jane Perkins

Martha Jane Perkins
National Health Law Program
101 East Weaver Street, Suite G-7
Carrboro, North Carolina 27510
Tel.: (919) 968-6308

⁷⁹ 42 U.S.C. § 1396d(a)(4)(c); 42 C.F.R. § 441.20; *See* Ctrs. for Medicare & Medicaid Srvs., *State Medicaid Manual* § 4270; Ctrs. for Medicare & Medicaid Srvs., *Dear State Medicaid Director* (July 2, 2010) (discussing family planning related services in context of new eligibility option under ACA § 2303).

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

I hereby certify that this brief complies with the requirements of Fed. R. App. P. 32(a)(5) and (6) because it has been prepared in 14-point Times New Roman, a proportionally spaced font. I certify that the foregoing brief complies with the requirements of Fed. R. App. P. 29(d) and that the total number of words in this brief, exclusive of the Table of Contents, Table of Authorities, and this Certificate is 4093 words, according to the count of Microsoft Word.

/s/ Martha Jane Perkins
Martha Jane Perkins

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This brief has been scanned for viruses and found to be virus free.

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I hereby certify that on December 28, 2012, I electronically filed the foregoing brief with the Clerk of the Court for the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit by using the appellate CM/ECF system. The participants in the case are registered CM/ECF users, and service will be accomplished by the appellate CM/ECF system.

/s/ Martha Jane Perkins
Martha Jane Perkins

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