

119TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. _____

To protect freedom of travel and reproductive rights.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on _____

A BILL

To protect freedom of travel and reproductive rights.

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 “Freedom to Travel
5 for Health Care Act of 2026”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 Congress finds the following:

8 (1) The right to travel freely and voluntarily
9 among the several States is one of the chief privi-
10 leges and immunities guaranteed to all citizens of
11 the United States by the 14th Amendment and one
12 of the fundamental rights guaranteed to all persons

1 under the 14th Amendment’s Equal Protection
2 Clause.

3 (2) Section 5 of the 14th Amendment empowers
4 Congress to enforce, by appropriate legislation, its
5 provisions.

6 (3) Article 1, section 8, clause 3 of the Con-
7 stitution of the United States empowers Congress to
8 regulate commerce among the several States.

9 (4) The Supreme Court has repeatedly held
10 that “a citizen of one State who travels in other
11 States, intending to return home at the end of his
12 journey, is entitled to enjoy the ‘Privileges and Im-
13 munities of Citizens in the several States’ that he
14 visits” (Saenz v. Roe, 526 U.S. 489, 501 (1999)
15 (citing Corfield v. Coryell, 6 F. Cas. 546 (No. 3,230)
16 (C.C.E.D.Pa.1823); Edwards v. California, 314 U.S.
17 160 (1941); United States v. Guest, 383 U.S. 745
18 (1966))).

19 (5) The Supreme Court long ago decided that
20 one of the privileges which the Constitution guaran-
21 tees to citizens of 1 State is the “fundamental” right
22 to travel to another State to seek and obtain services
23 lawful in that State, including medical services, on
24 terms of substantial equality with the citizens of
25 that State (Toomer v. Witsell, 334 U.S. 385, 396

1 (1948); *Hicklin v. Orbeck*, 437 U.S. 518, 525
2 (1978); *Doe v. Bolton*, 410 U.S. 179, 200 (1973)
3 (citing *Ward v. Maryland*, 79 U.S. 418 (1870));
4 *Chalker v. Birmingham & N.W.Ry. Co.*, 249 U.S.
5 522, 527 (1919); *Shaffer v. Carter*, 252 U.S. 37,
6 52, 53 (1920)).

7 (6) Since the 2022 Supreme Court decision in
8 *Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Health Org.*, 142 S. Ct.
9 2228 (2022), States and localities have proposed
10 and enacted legislation attempting to interfere with
11 the ability to travel for reproductive health care.

12 **SEC. 3. FREEDOM OF TRAVEL.**

13 (a) PROHIBITED CONDUCT.—It shall be unlawful for
14 any person or government to—

15 (1) restrict or in any way sanction, hold liable,
16 discriminate against, or otherwise disadvantage any
17 individual from traveling to another State to receive
18 or provide reproductive health care that is legal in
19 that State;

20 (2) restrict or in any way sanction, hold liable,
21 discriminate against, or otherwise disadvantage any
22 individual, entity, or organization from assisting an
23 individual in traveling to another State to receive or
24 provide reproductive health care that is legal in that
25 State;

1 (3) deny any right, benefit, or privilege to an
2 individual, entity, or organization as retaliation for
3 another person's travel to another State to receive or
4 provide reproductive health care that is legal in that
5 State; or

6 (4) restrict or in any way sanction, hold liable,
7 discriminate against, or otherwise disadvantage a re-
8 productive health care provider for providing, initi-
9 ating, or otherwise enabling reproductive health care
10 services for an individual who does not reside in the
11 State wherein the provider offers health care services
12 if it would be legal for the health care provider to
13 provide, initiate, or otherwise enable the same repro-
14 ductive health care services to an individual who re-
15 sides in the State where the provider offers health
16 care services.

17 (b) PREEMPTION.—A State law that is inconsistent
18 with this section shall be preempted and shall have no
19 legal effect. No State, State official, or any other person
20 acting under the color of law may enforce or apply any
21 law that is inconsistent with this section.

22 (c) ENFORCEMENT.—

23 (1) ATTORNEY GENERAL.—The Attorney Gen-
24 eral may commence a civil action in United States
25 district court on behalf of the United States against

1 any State, State official, or any other person acting
2 under the color of law in violation of this section.
3 The court shall hold unlawful and set aside the limi-
4 tation or requirement if it is in violation of this sec-
5 tion.

6 (2) PRIVATE RIGHT OF ACTION.—Any indi-
7 vidual or entity adversely affected by an alleged vio-
8 lation of this section may commence a civil action in
9 State or Federal court against any State, State offi-
10 cial, or any other person acting under the color of
11 law in violation of this section. The court shall hold
12 unlawful and set aside the limitation or requirement
13 if it is in violation of this section.

14 (3) REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH CARE PRO-
15 VIDER.—A reproductive health care provider may
16 commence an action for relief on its own behalf, on
17 behalf of the provider's staff, or on behalf of the
18 provider's patients who are or may be adversely af-
19 fected by an alleged violation of this section.

20 (4) REMEDIES.—In any action under this sec-
21 tion, the court may award appropriate relief, includ-
22 ing damages, declaratory relief, and temporary, pre-
23 liminary, or permanent injunctive relief.

24 (5) COSTS.—In any action under this section,
25 the court shall award costs of litigation, as well as

1 reasonable attorney's fees, to any prevailing plain-
2 tiff. A plaintiff shall not be liable to a defendant for
3 costs or attorney's fees in any non-frivolous action
4 under this section.

5 (6) JURISDICTION.—The district courts of the
6 United States shall have jurisdiction over pro-
7 ceedings under this section and shall exercise the
8 same without regard to whether the party aggrieved
9 shall have exhausted any administrative or other
10 remedies that may be provided for by law.

11 (7) ABROGATION OF STATE IMMUNITY.—Nei-
12 ther a State that enforces or maintains, nor a gov-
13 ernment official who implements or enforces, any
14 limitation or requirement that violates this section
15 shall be immune under the Tenth Amendment to the
16 Constitution of the United States, the Eleventh
17 Amendment to the Constitution of the United
18 States, the doctrine of sovereign immunity, the doc-
19 trine of qualified immunity, or any other source of
20 law, from an action in a Federal or State court of
21 competent jurisdiction challenging that limitation or
22 requirement.

23 (8) RIGHT TO REMOVE.—A defendant shall
24 have a right to remove to Federal court any civil or
25 criminal proceeding that would have the purpose or

1 effect of interfering with or imposing any liability for
2 the exercise of the travel right in this section, with
3 venue in the district court of the United States for
4 the district and division embracing the place wherein
5 such proceeding is pending. An order remanding the
6 case to State court may be immediately reviewable
7 on appeal or otherwise.

8 (d) DEFINITIONS.—In this Act:

9 (1) GOVERNMENT.—The term “government”
10 includes each branch, department, agency, instru-
11 mentality, and official of the United States or of a
12 State.

13 (2) REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH CARE.—The term
14 “reproductive health care” means medical, surgical,
15 counseling, or referral services and care related to
16 pregnancy, including the prevention or termination
17 of a pregnancy, and other reproductive care.

18 (3) STATE.—The term “State” includes the
19 District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, each territory
20 and possession of the United States, and any sub-
21 division of a State, including any unit of local gov-
22 ernment, such as a county, city, town, village, or
23 other general purpose political subdivision of a
24 State.

1 **SEC. 4. SEVERABILITY.**

2 If any provision of this Act, or the application of such
3 provision to any person, entity, government, or cir-
4 cumstance, is held to be unconstitutional, the remainder
5 of this Act, or the application of such provision to all other
6 persons, entities, governments, or circumstances, shall not
7 be affected thereby.