

EXHIBIT A

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

11 THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA; THE STATE
12 OF CONNECTICUT; THE STATE OF
13 DELAWARE; THE DISTRICT OF
14 COLUMBIA; THE STATE OF HAWAII; THE
15 STATE OF ILLINOIS; THE STATE OF
16 MARYLAND; THE STATE OF
17 MINNESOTA, BY AND THROUGH ITS
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES;
THE STATE OF NEW YORK; THE STATE
OF NORTH CAROLINA; THE STATE OF
RHODE ISLAND; THE STATE OF
VERMONT; THE COMMONWEALTH OF
VIRGINIA; THE STATE OF WASHINGTON,

18 || Plaintiffs,

19 || v.

20 ERIC D. HARGAN, IN HIS OFFICIAL
21 CAPACITY AS ACTING SECRETARY OF
THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH &
HUMAN SERVICES, et al.,

Defendants.

Case No. 4:17-CV-05783-HSG

**CORRECTED BRIEF OF *AMICI
CURIAE* AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN; SERVICE
EMPLOYEES INTERNATIONAL
UNION; AND 13 ADDITIONAL
PROFESSIONAL, LABOR, AND
STUDENT ASSOCIATIONS, IN
SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFFS' MOTION
FOR A PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION**

Hon. Haywood S. Gilliam, Jr.

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INTEREST OF AMICI CURIAE¹

The Amici Curiae (“Amici”) are organizations that work on behalf of female employees and students throughout the United States.² These associations represent professional women, women in organized labor,³ women employed in various industries, social workers, teachers, students, and more. Amici have a strong interest in protecting no-cost contraceptive coverage so that women can strive for equal opportunities in education and in the American workforce.

Amici have a particular interest in the outcome of this litigation because they know that no-cost coverage of safe and reliable contraception is critical for women’s educational and professional success, as well as for women’s health and well-being. Amici include higher education associations for women that have an interest in this litigation because no-cost contraceptive coverage helps women reach their aspirations in higher education.⁴ Amici also include labor and professional organizations representing well over a million members in hundreds of occupations—from health workers to teachers to lawyers—in nearly every state. These organizations have an interest in this litigation because no-cost contraceptive coverage increases women’s ability to participate and succeed in the workplace.⁵

¹ No party's counsel authored this brief in whole or in part. No party, party's counsel, or other person contributed any money to fund the preparation or submission of this brief other than Amici and its counsel.

² For a full list of Amici and their statements of interest, *see* Appendix.

³ Workers represented by labor unions who are covered by collective bargaining agreements that require the employer to provide no-cost contraceptive coverage should not be at risk of losing this bargained-for benefit immediately. However, they will be at increased risk of losing it in the future if their employers decide to bargain to change their health benefits in reaction to the Final Exemption Rules. Amici labor unions represent some workers who are at risk of losing contraceptive coverage immediately, including those whose collective bargaining agreements do not include no-cost contraceptive coverage and members who are working to form their union and are not yet covered by collective bargaining agreements.

⁴ See Appendix, including Statement of Interest for Amicus Curiae the American Association of University Women (“AAUW”).

⁵ See Appendix, including Statements of Interest for Amici Curiae the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (“AFSCME”) and Service Employees International Union (“SEIU”).

1

2 ARGUMENT

3 **I. SUMMARY OF ARGUMENT**

4 Amici support Plaintiffs' motion for a nationwide preliminary injunction protecting
 5 women and their families from the irreparable harm that will occur if Defendants are permitted to
 6 enforce the final contraceptive rules issued by Defendants on November 7, 2018 (the "Final
 7 Exemption Rules").⁶ These Final Exemption Rules are the final versions of the interim final rules
 8 issued by Defendants in 2017 (the "IFRs").⁷

9 Uninterrupted coverage of reliable, no-cost contraception allows women to strive for
 10 professional and educational equality. By facilitating their educations and careers, no-cost
 11 contraception coverage allows women to better care for themselves and their families. For these
 12 reasons, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (the "ACA")⁸ requires employer-
 13 sponsored health insurance plans to cover all FDA-approved methods of contraception without
 14 burdening insured women with out-of-pocket costs (the "Contraceptive Coverage Benefit").

15 Because of the breadth of the Final Exemption Rules, it is foreseeable that hundreds of
 16 thousands—if not millions—of women throughout the country will face a loss of contraceptive
 17 coverage, with all the resulting harms that flow therefrom, if the Final Exemption Rules become
 18 enforceable.⁹ As demonstrated below, approximately half a million women across the country
 19 work for religiously-affiliated hospitals; approximately 600,000 women attend religiously-
 20 affiliated colleges and universities; and more than 17,000 women work for privately held, for-

21 ⁶ Religious Exemptions and Accommodations for Coverage of Certain Preventive Services Under
 22 the Affordable Care Act, 83 Fed. Reg. 57,536 (Nov. 15, 2018) (the "Religious Exemption Rule");
 23 Moral Exemptions and Accommodations for Coverage of Certain Preventive Services Under the
 24 Affordable Care Act, 83 Fed. Reg. 57,592 (Nov. 15, 2018) (the "Moral Exemption Rule").

25 ⁷ Religious Exemptions and Accommodations for Coverage of Certain Preventive Services Under
 26 the Affordable Care Act, 82 Fed. Reg. 47,792 (Oct. 13, 2017) (the "Religious Exemption IFR");
 27 Moral Exemptions and Accommodations for Coverage of Certain Preventive Services Under the
 28 Affordable Care Act, 82 Fed. Reg. 47,838 (Oct. 13, 2017) (the "Moral Exemption IFR").

⁸ 42 U.S.C. § 18001, *et seq.* (2010).

⁹ HHS has increased its estimate of women potentially affected by the Final Exemption Rules
 from 31,700 to 70,500. *See* 83 Fed. Reg. 57,536, 57,578. Despite this increase, for the reasons
 set forth herein, Amici believe this estimate remains drastically underinclusive.

1 profit companies that have already opposed the Contraceptive Coverage Benefit. These figures
 2 provide *only a baseline estimate* of the number of women—including members of Amici—
 3 expected to be immediately affected by the Final Exemption Rules. These estimates do not
 4 include the thousands of dependents of male and female employees and students, nor do they
 5 include employees of other types of non-profits and privately owned, for-profit entities that may
 6 opt to be exempted rather than use the accommodation process, nor those women whose
 7 insurance companies or corporate employers could drop coverage altogether under the Final
 8 Exemption Rules.

9 Before the Final Exemption Rules were issued, the Contraceptive Coverage Benefit
 10 exempted houses of worship with religious objections and their related auxiliaries, conventions,
 11 and church associations from offering contraceptive coverage.¹⁰ For religiously-affiliated
 12 employers and universities, the federal government created an accommodation, allowing the
 13 entity to opt out of providing contraceptive coverage while requiring that a health insurance
 14 provider or other third party provide employees and students seamless no-cost contraceptive
 15 coverage instead.¹¹ After *Burwell v. Hobby Lobby Stores, Inc.*,¹² closely-held corporations owned
 16 or controlled by persons with sincerely-held religious beliefs could also seek accommodations.¹³

17 The Final Exemption Rules significantly expand the previous exemptions, which were
 18 crafted to balance women’s right to essential healthcare with the exercise of religious liberty.
 19 *First*, they exponentially increase the number of employers and universities that could deny
 20 coverage. The Religious Exemption Rule would allow virtually *all* private employers and
 21 universities, including large, for-profit companies, to deny no-cost contraceptive coverage to their
 22 employees and students.¹⁴ The Moral Exemption Rule, which would add an entirely new basis

23 ¹⁰ See Group Health Plans and Health Insurance Issuers Relating to Coverage of Preventive
 24 Services Under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, 76 Fed. Reg. 46,621 (Aug. 3,
 2011); Coverage of Certain Preventive Services Under the Affordable Care Act, 78 Fed. Reg.
 25 8,456, 8,458 (Feb. 6, 2013). See also Pls.’ Mot. Prelim. Inj. at 5-6.

26 ¹¹ Accomodations in Connection with Coverage of Certain Preventive Health Services, 45 C.F.R.
 27 § 147.131(c)(2); see also Pls.’ Mot. Prelim. Inj. at 6.

28 ¹² 134 S. Ct. 2751 (2014).

29 ¹³ Pls.’ Mot. Prelim. Inj. at 6.

30 ¹⁴ *Id.* at 9.

1 for denying coverage, applies to non-profit organizations and for-profit, privately held entities
 2 with “sincerely held moral convictions.”¹⁵ *Second*, the Final Exemption Rules would allow
 3 private employers and universities to claim exemptions without meaningful oversight, as entities
 4 could skip certifying their objections or notifying the federal government before dropping
 5 coverage.¹⁶ *Finally*, because the Final Exemption Rules provide exemptions—not
 6 accommodations—women who receive insurance coverage through objecting entities would no
 7 longer be guaranteed seamless, no-cost contraceptive coverage.¹⁷ And the Final Exemption Rules
 8 go even further than the interim rules enjoined by this Court last year; the Religious Exemption
 9 Rule now allows any private employer to disregard the Contraceptive Coverage Benefit by
 10 adopting a group health plan “established or maintained” by another objecting organization,¹⁸ and
 11 both Final Exemption Rules may be utilized by entities that object to “arranging for . . . [a] plan,
 12 issuer, or third party administrator that provides or arranges such coverage of payments.”¹⁹
 13 Employees and students of entities claiming exemptions—including many members of Amici—
 14 and their dependents are at risk of losing this critical coverage altogether, and the Final
 15 Exemption Rules simply increase the risks threatened by the IFRs.

16 By providing virtually any private employer or university the ability to drop
 17 the Contraceptive Coverage Benefit based on an undisclosed, “sincerely held” belief or an
 18 undefined objection to arranging for coverage, the Final Exemption Rules will thwart the
 19 Contraceptive Coverage Benefit’s purpose. The Final Exemption Rules threaten significant and
 20 immediate negative repercussions for the hundreds of thousands of women and families across
 21 the United States—including those represented by Amici—whose employers and universities
 22 object to providing contraceptive coverage.

23

24

25 ¹⁵ *Id.*

26 ¹⁶ *Id.*

27 ¹⁷ *Id.*

28 ¹⁸ 83 Fed. Reg. at 57,560, 57,563–64.

¹⁹ 83 Fed. Reg. at 57,537; *id.* at 57,593.

II. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FINAL EXEMPTION RULES THREATENS IMMEDIATE AND IRREPARABLE HARM TO WOMEN IN EVERY STATE ACROSS THE COUNTRY

The potential impact of the Final Exemption Rules is vast. Before issuance of the Final Exemption Rules, many for-profit companies filed lawsuits challenging the Contraceptive Coverage Benefit and sought exemptions from it.²⁰ Several non-profits that were eligible for accommodations, including colleges and universities, challenged the accompanying notice requirement.²¹ These reactions to the Contraceptive Coverage Benefit and the accommodation process suggest that many for-profit and non-profit entities across the country will seek to utilize the Final Exemption Rules. But employers and universities that have already opposed the Contraceptive Coverage Benefit are, however, just the tip of the iceberg. The breadth of the Final Exemption Rules, and the uncertainty of what it means for an organization to have a “religious” or “moral” belief, means that any employer, including one with *no* religious mission, could be exempted.

14 Several categories of employers and universities could immediately take advantage of the
15 Final Exemption Rules if they are not enjoined. *First*, religiously-affiliated non-profits, such as
16 hospitals and universities, would be able to claim full exemptions, rather than accommodations,
17 no longer guaranteeing seamless access to no-cost contraceptive coverage for female employees
18 and students through their regular insurance plans.²² It is reasonable to conclude that hundreds of
19 these hospitals and universities, many of which had previously accepted the accommodation
20 because they were not eligible for an exemption, would take advantage of the Final Exemption
21 Rules.²³ *Second*, a potentially boundless range of secular for-profit corporations would be able to

²⁰ See, e.g., Samantha Cooney, *46 Secular Companies That Don't Want to Cover Employees' Birth Control*, TIME INC. (May 31, 2017), <http://motto.time.com/4797792/donald-trump-birth-control-companies/>; Abby Haglage, *After Hobby Lobby, These 82 Corporations Could Drop Birth Control Coverage*, THE DAILY BEAST (June 30, 2014), <https://www.thedailybeast.com/after-hobby-lobby-these-82-corporations-could-drop-birth-control-coverage>.

²¹ Haglage, *supra* note 20.

²² See Final Exemption Rules.

²³ See, e.g., Joe Carlson, *N.Y. Catholic Health System Wins Ruling Against Contraception Mandate*, MODERN HEALTHCARE (Dec. 16, 2013), <http://www.modernhealthcare.com/article/20131216/NEWS/312169935>.

1 claim religious or moral exemptions.²⁴ Hundreds of thousands of women and their dependents—
 2 many of whom are members of Amici—who are insured by these newly-exempted companies
 3 and universities would lose coverage under the Final Exemption Rules.

4 Although religious denominations that oppose some or all forms of contraception have
 5 vocally opposed the Contraceptive Coverage Benefit,²⁵ women who work for employers or attend
 6 universities affiliated with these religions continue to need and use contraception. More than
 7 99% of all sexually active women of reproductive age across the United States have, at some
 8 point, used contraception to prevent pregnancy.²⁶ Ninety-eight percent of sexually active
 9 Catholic women have used a contraception method other than natural family planning,²⁷ and 87%
 10 of Catholic women currently at risk of unintended pregnancy use a method other than natural
 11 family planning.²⁸ Among Evangelical women currently at risk of unintended pregnancy, 74%
 12 use a “highly effective contraceptive method” (including sterilization, an IUD, the pill, and other
 13 hormonal methods).²⁹ The Final Exemption Rules will harm and disadvantage women who work
 14 for or attend religiously-affiliated employers and universities, as these entities will no longer be
 15 required to comply with the accommodation process that ensures seamless, no-cost coverage
 16 through third parties.³⁰ The resulting loss of no-cost coverage will irreparably harm these

17 ²⁴ See Michael Nedelman et al., *Trump Administration Deals Major Blow to Obamacare Birth*
 18 *Control Mandate*, CNN (Oct. 6, 2017), <http://www.cnn.com/2017/10/06/health/trump-birth-control-mandate/index.html> (“Policy experts...argue that this could open the door to hundreds of employers dropping coverage.”).

20 ²⁵ See, e.g., *id.*; Brief of the Catholic Benefits Assoc. and The Catholic Ins. Co. as *Amici Curiae*
 21 in Support of Petitioners, *Zubik v. Burwell*, 136 S.Ct. 1557 (2016), (Nos. 14-1418, et al.). See
 22 also *Zubik Amici*.

23 ²⁶ Adam Sonfield et al., *The Social and Economic Benefits of Women’s Ability to Determine*
 24 *Whether and When to Have Children*, GUTTMACHER INST., Mar. 2013, at 3,
 25 https://www.guttmacher.org/sites/default/files/report_pdf/social-economic-benefits.pdf.

26 ²⁷ Guttmacher Institute, Guttmacher Statistic on Catholic Women’s Contraceptive Use (Feb. 15,
 27 2012), <http://www.guttmacher.org/media/inthenews/2012/02/15/>; see also Kimberly Daniels et
 28 al., Contraceptive Methods Women Have Ever Used: United States, 1982–2010, 62 NAT’L
 29 HEALTH STATISTICS REP. 1, 8 (2013), <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nhsr/nhsr062.pdf>.

30 ²⁸ *Id.*

31 ²⁹ Rachel K. Jones & Jeorg Dreweke, *Countering Conventional Wisdom: New Evidence on*
 32 *Religion and Contraceptive Use*, GUTTMACHER INST., Apr. 2011, at 8,
 33 https://www.guttmacher.org/sites/default/files/report_pdf/religion-and-contraceptive-use.pdf.

34 ³⁰ Pls.’ Mot. Prelim. Inj. at 7-9.

1 women, including members of Amici.

2 **A. Nearly Half a Million Women Working for Hospitals Could Lose**
 3 **Coverage.**

4 Members of Amici and many other women work for hospitals that could take advantage
 5 of the Final Exemption Rules as soon as they become effective on January 14, 2019. A large
 6 number of hospitals throughout the country are associated with religious denominations
 7 prohibiting many or all forms of contraception, and hospital employees are 76% female. For
 8 example, there are 654 hospitals associated with the Catholic Health Association of the United
 9 States alone, which collectively employ 530,599 full time and 225,433 part-time employees.³¹
 10 These hospitals comprise 14.5% of all acute care hospitals in the U.S.³² and their employees are
 11 approximately 76% women.³³ Forty-nine of these hospitals are the sole community providers of
 12 short-term acute hospital care in their regions, meaning that health workers who lose coverage
 13 will have few opportunities for alternative employment where contraceptive coverage may be
 14 provided.³⁴ And in some states, like in Wisconsin and South Dakota, Catholic hospitals
 15 constitute at least 50% of sole community providers.³⁵ As of 2016, over 40% of acute care
 16 hospital beds in Alaska, Iowa, and Washington were in hospitals operating under Catholic health
 17 restrictions and the same was true for between 30-39% of beds in Nebraska, Colorado, Missouri,
 18 Oregon, and Kentucky.³⁶ Further, the number of religiously-affiliated hospitals in the U.S. has
 19

20 ³¹ See Catholic Health Assoc. of the U.S., *Catholic Health Care in the U.S.*, 2018, at 1,
 21 https://www.chausa.org/docs/default-source/default-document-library/cha_2018_miniprofile7aa087f4dff26ff58685ff00005b1bf3.pdf?sfvrsn=2

22 ³² Lois Uttley & Christine Khaikin, *Growth of Catholic Hospitals and Health Systems: 2016 Update of the Miscarriage of Medicine Report*, MERGERWATCH, 2016, at 1,
 23 http://static1.1.sqspcdn.com/static/f/816571/27061007/1465224862580/MW_Update-2016-MiscarrOfMedicine-report.pdf?token=UxHKcNPcSKjkw0MAq8v8aEdM83w%3D.

24 ³³ U.S. Dep't of Labor, *Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey* (Jan. 19, 2018), <https://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat18.htm>.

25 ³⁴ Katie Hafner, *As Catholic Hospitals Expand, So Do Limits on Some Procedures*, WASHINGTON POST (Aug. 8, 2018), <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/08/10/health/catholic-hospitals-procedures.html>

27 ³⁵ *Id.*

28 ³⁶ Uttley & Khaikin, *supra* note 32 at 1.

1 increased by 22% between 2001 and 2016.³⁷ As this trend continues, even more women—
 2 nationwide—could be affected by these hospitals’ ability to take advantage of the Final
 3 Exemption Rules.

4 The large market share of hospitals and other healthcare entities that follow religious
 5 directives prohibiting some or all forms of contraception has far-reaching implications for the
 6 majority-women employees who work in these facilities, as well as their female dependents.
 7 Many healthcare providers could eliminate contraceptive coverage for their employees and
 8 dependents under the Final Exemption Rules,³⁸ obstructing contraception access for hundreds of
 9 thousands of women throughout the nation, including those represented by Amici.

10 **B. Tens of Thousands of Female Students at Religiously-Affiliated
 11 Colleges and Universities Could Lose Coverage.**

12 Amici students are also at risk of losing contraceptive coverage if the Final Exemption
 13 Rules become enforceable. Hundreds of colleges and universities throughout America are
 14 affiliated with religious denominations that actively oppose some or all forms of contraception.
 15 Amici who receive insurance through these colleges or universities are at great risk of losing
 16 coverage.³⁹ For example, there are more than 260 members of the Association of Catholic
 17 Colleges and Universities (the “ACCU”) in the United States, collectively enrolling more than
 18 891,000 students⁴⁰ and employing large numbers of faculty and staff.⁴¹ And during the 2016-17
 19 academic year, *nearly two-thirds* of students enrolled in Catholic colleges and universities were

20 ³⁷ *Id.*

21 ³⁸ Although the Catholic Health Association itself was not opposed to the Obama-era
 22 accommodation process, it has steadfastly opposed any requirement by which its member
 23 hospitals would have to directly pay for birth control coverage. *See* Catholic Health Assoc. of the
 24 U.S., *Women’s Preventive Health Services Final Rule*,
<https://www.chausa.org/newsroom/women%27s-preventive-health-services-final-rule> (last visited
 Jan. 4, 2019). Additionally, numerous state and regional Catholic healthcare umbrella
 organizations have strongly opposed the Benefit. *See, e.g.*, Carlson, *supra* note 23.

25 ³⁹ *See* Jeanine Santucci, *Students at Religious Universities Are Worried About Access to Birth
 26 Control. Here’s Why.*, USA TODAY COLLEGE (Jul. 17, 2017),
<http://college.usatoday.com/2017/07/17/students-at-religious-universities-are-worried-about-access-to-birth-control-heres-why/>.

27 ⁴⁰ ACCU, *Catholic Higher Education FAQs*, <https://www.accunet.org/Catholic-Higher-Ed-FAQs>.

28 ⁴¹ *Id.*

1 female.⁴²

2 Many Protestant or nondenominational Christian colleges and universities—free to drop
 3 contraceptive coverage altogether under the Final Exemption Rules—have also challenged the
 4 Contraceptive Coverage Benefit through lawsuits and public comments.⁴³ For example, the
 5 Council for Christian Colleges and Universities (the “CCCU”), representing 118 colleges and
 6 universities, 61 affiliate member institutions, and 400,000 members in 33 states, has vigorously
 7 opposed the Contraceptive Coverage Benefit.⁴⁴ Many Christian colleges and universities have
 8 independently challenged and sought exemptions from the Contraceptive Coverage Benefit. For
 9 example, Geneva College in Pennsylvania, with approximately 350 employees, has actively
 10 opposed the Contraceptive Coverage Benefit.⁴⁵ Wheaton College in Illinois, College of the
 11 Ozarks in Missouri, Colorado Christian University in Colorado, East Texas Baptist University in
 12 Texas, Union University in Tennessee, Dordt College in Iowa, and Heartland Christian College in
 13 Missouri are among the other non-Catholic colleges that have challenged the accommodation
 14 process or sought exemptions through lawsuits and *amicus curiae* briefs.⁴⁶ These colleges
 15 collectively boast an enrollment of over 20,000 students.⁴⁷

16 The immediate and irreparable impact of the Final Exemption Rules on female students

17 ⁴² *Id.*

18 ⁴³ See generally Brief of *Amicus Curiae* the Council for Christian Colleges and Universities in
 19 Support of Petitioners, *Zubik v. Burwell*, 136 S.Ct. 1557 (2016), (Nos. 14-1418 et al.), at 2-3.

20 ⁴⁴ *Id. at 1.*

21 ⁴⁵ *Geneva College v. Sebelius*, 988 F. Supp. 2d 511 (W.D. Pa. 2013).

22 ⁴⁶ Cooney, *supra* note 20; Haglage, *supra* note 20; Nicole Fisher, *Battle Between HHS and
 23 Christian College Comes To Dramatic End*, FORBES (Mar. 5, 2018),
 24 <https://www.forbes.com/sites/nicolefisher/2018/03/05/battle-between-hhs-christian-college-comes-to-dramatic-end/#72d789044641>.

25 ⁴⁷ Geneva College, *Fast Facts: Geneva College*, <http://www.geneva.edu/about-geneva/fast-facts> (last visited Jan. 4, 2019); Wheaton College, *Wheaton by the Numbers*,
 26 <https://www.wheaton.edu/about-wheaton/why-wheaton/college-profile/wheaton-by-the-numbers/> (last visited Jan. 4, 2019); U.S. News & World Report, *College of the Ozarks: Overview*,
 27 <https://www.usnews.com/best-colleges/college-ozarks-2500> (last visited Jan. 4, 2019); Colorado
 28 Christian University, *CCU Facts and Stats*, <http://www.ccu.edu/about/factsandstats/> (last visited Jan. 4, 2019); East Texas Baptist University, *At a Glance*, <https://www.etbu.edu/about/glance/> (last visited Jan. 4, 2019); U.S. News & World Report, *Union University: Overview*,
<https://www.usnews.com/best-colleges/union-university-3528> (last visited Jan. 4, 2019); Dordt
 College, *About Dordt: Fast Facts*, <https://www.dordt.edu/about-dordt/fast-facts> (last visited Jan. 4, 2019).

1 nationwide will be severe if the Final Exemption Rules become enforceable. Young women will
 2 face increased rates of unintended pregnancies, hindering their pursuit of higher education and
 3 career advancement.⁴⁸ The Final Exemption Rules undermine the effectiveness of the
 4 Contraceptive Coverage Benefit in eliminating barriers to women's educational and professional
 5 advancement.

6 **C. Thousands of Women Working for Other Religiously-Affiliated Non-
 7 Profits Could Lose Coverage.**

8 In addition to hospitals and colleges, thousands of non-profit organizations throughout the
 9 United States are affiliated with religious denominations actively opposing some or all forms of
 10 contraception. As of 2015, approximately 3% of the 1.4 million non-profits in the U.S. and 10%
 11 of the largest non-profits already had accommodations under the Contraceptive Coverage
 12 Benefit.⁴⁹ Of the 45 entities that requested an accommodation between 2014 and 2016, 27% were
 13 religiously-affiliated non-profits.⁵⁰ These employers, and many more like them, could drop
 14 contraceptive coverage under the Final Exemption Rules without guaranteeing alternate coverage
 15 for their employees.

16 Further, more than 83 *amicus curiae* briefs supporting religious exemptions from the
 17 Contraceptive Coverage Benefit were filed in *Zubik v. Burwell*,⁵¹ representing dozens of
 18 religiously-affiliated advocacy groups, professional organizations, think tanks, and umbrella
 19 organizations.⁵² These *amici curiae* and the organizations they represent could drop coverage

20 ⁴⁸ Sonfield et al., *supra* note 26, at 9 (women who have children in their teens or early 20s are
 21 significantly less likely to obtain formal education after high school compared to women who are
 able to wait to have children until their late 20s or 30s).

22 ⁴⁹ Laurie Sobel, Matthew Rae & Alina Salganicoff, *Data Note: Are Nonprofits Requesting an
 23 Accommodation for Contraceptive Coverage?*, THE HENRY J. KAISER FAMILY FOUNDATION (Dec.
 2015), <http://files.kff.org/attachment/data-note-data-note-are-nonprofits-requesting-an-accommodation-for-contraceptive-coverage>. The "largest" non-profits include those with 1,000-4,999 employees as well as those with more than 5,000 employees.

24 ⁵⁰ Laura E. Dorso et al., *Who Seeks Religious Accommodations to Providing Contraceptive
 25 Coverage?*, CENTER FOR AMERICAN PROGRESS (Aug. 11, 2017),
<https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/lgbt/news/2017/08/11/437265/seeks-religious-accommodations-providingcontraceptive-coverage/>.

26 ⁵¹ *Zubik v. Burwell*, 136 S.Ct. 1557 (2016).

27 ⁵² See Briefs of *Amici Curiae* Supporting the Petitioner, *Zubik v. Burwell*, 136 S.Ct. 1557 (2016),
 28 (Nos. 14-1418 et al.).

1 under the Final Exemption Rules.

2 **D. Hundreds of Thousands of Women Working for Private, Non-**
 3 **Religiously-Affiliated Employers Could Lose Coverage.**

4 The Final Exemption Rules apply far beyond religiously-affiliated hospitals, colleges,
 5 universities, and non-profits. If effective, any private employer could take advantage of the
 6 exemptions based on loosely defined religious or moral reasons.⁵³ Consequently, employees of
 7 *any* non-governmental for-profit company and their dependents could be adversely affected by
 8 the Final Exemption Rules. The expansion of the Religious Exemption would allow innumerable
 9 large corporations to deny contraceptive care to their employees and dependents, perhaps because
 10 of a religious CEO, a religious board of directors, or any number of influences. Many thousands
 11 of women across the country, including members of Amici, could completely lose contraceptive
 12 coverage if the Final Exemption Rules become enforceable.

13 Indeed, just a few reports have identified over 80 private, for-profit businesses that have
 14 explicitly indicated their desire to drop contraceptive coverage.⁵⁴ This list includes several
 15 companies that collectively employ well over 17,000 women in at least 47 states:

- 16 • Hobby Lobby, an Oklahoma-based national craft supply chain with over 13,000
 17 employees;⁵⁵
- 18 • Grote Industries, LLC, an Indiana vehicle safety systems manufacturer with 1,147
 19 full-time U.S. employees;⁵⁶
- 20 • Conestoga Wood Specialties Corporation, a Pennsylvania-based wood cabinet and
 21 specialty products manufacturer with 950 employees;⁵⁷

22
 23 ⁵³ See Final Exemption Rules.

24 ⁵⁴ Cooney, *supra* note 20; Haglage, *supra* note 20.

25 ⁵⁵ *Id.*

26 ⁵⁶ *Grote v. Sebelius*, 708 F.3d 850 (7th Cir. 2013); see also Jodi Jacobson, *Eighteen For-Profit*
 27 *Companies Fighting to Eliminate the Birth Control Benefit*, REWIRE, Mar. 7, 2013,
 28 <https://rewire.news/article/2013/03/07/the-18-for-profit-companies-fighting-to-eliminate-the-birth-control-benefit/>.

⁵⁷ *Conestoga Wood Specialties Corp. v. Sec'y of the U.S. Dep't of Health & Human Servs.*, 724 F.3d 377 (3d Cir. 2013).

- Autocam Corporation and Autocam Medical, LLC, a Michigan transportation and medical equipment parts company with at least 661 U.S. employees;⁵⁸
- Freshway Foods and Freshway Logistics, an Ohio-based produce processing and packaging company with 400 employees;⁵⁹
- Sioux Chief Manufacturing, a Missouri plumbing products company with 370 employees;⁶⁰
- Eternal Word Television Network, a religious television station with 350 full-time employees;⁶¹
- Hercules Industries, Inc., a Colorado heating, ventilation, and air conditioning products manufacturer with 303 employees;⁶²
- Tyndale House, an Illinois publishing company with 260 employees;⁶³
- Weingartz Supply Company, a Michigan outdoor power equipment company with 170 employees;⁶⁴
- Sharpe Holdings, Inc., a Missouri farming, dairy, creamery, and cheese-making corporation with over 100 employees;⁶⁵
- Triune Health Group, an Illinois corporation that facilitates the re-entry of injured workers in the workforce, with 95 employees;⁶⁶
- O’Brien Industrial Holdings, a Missouri ceramic materials processing company with 87 employees;⁶⁷

⁵⁸ *Autocam Corp. v. Sebelius*, 730 F.3d 618 (6th Cir. 2013); Jacobson, *supra* note 56.

⁵⁹ *Gilardi v. United States Dep’t of Health & Human Servs.*, 733 F.3d 1208 (D.C. Cir. 2013).

⁶⁰ Jacobson, *supra* note 56.

⁶¹ *Eternal Word Television Network, Inc. v. Sec'y of United States Dep't of Health & Human Servs.*, 756 F.3d 1339 (11th Cir. 2014).

⁶² Jacobson, *supra* note 56.

63 *Id.*

64 *Id.*

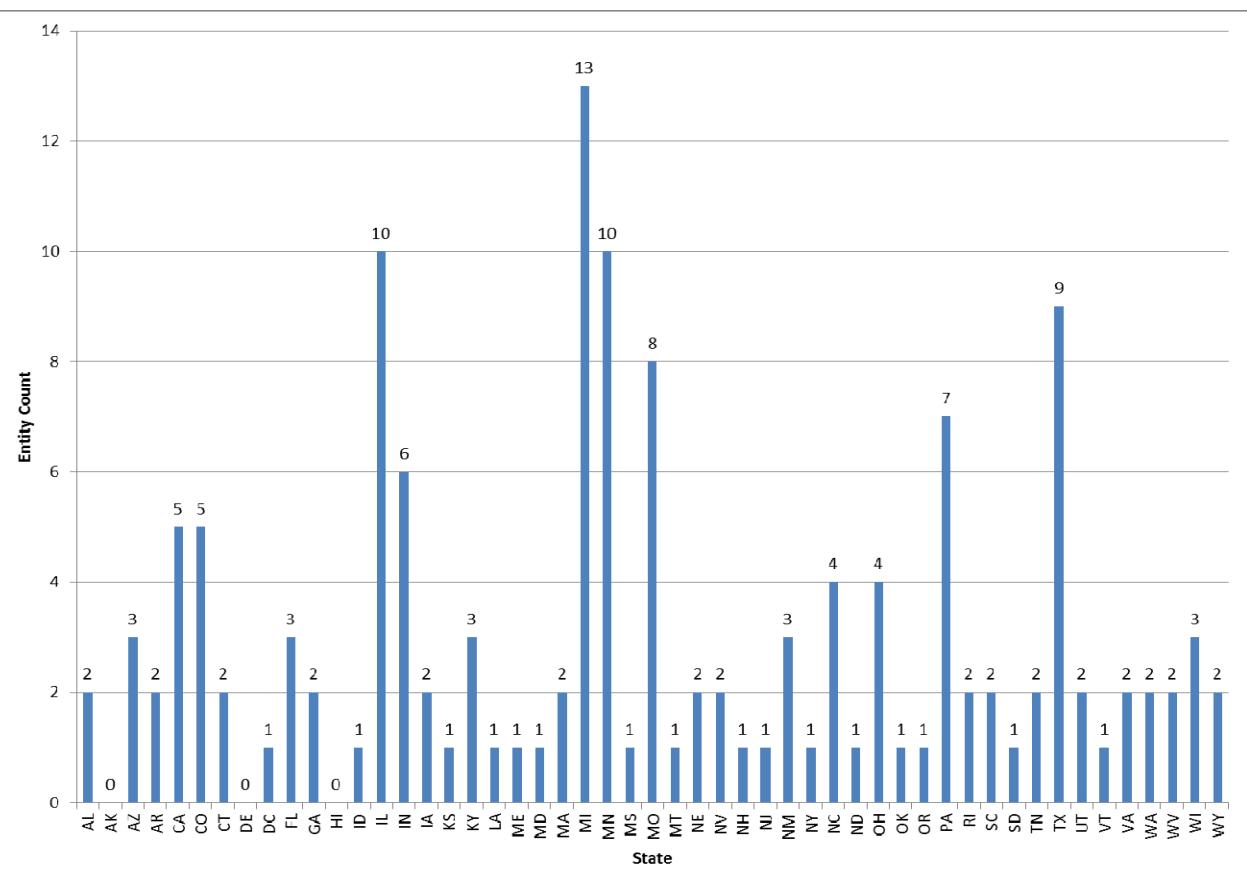
65 *Id*

66 *Id*

67

1 • And many more.⁶⁸

2 In fact, the following chart demonstrates that there are companies who have already
 3 voiced opposition to the Contraceptive Coverage Benefit in *almost every single state across the*
 4 *country.*⁶⁹ This chart does not include all companies currently opposed to the Contraceptive
 5 Coverage Benefit, nor does it include the many additional companies that may utilize the Final
 6 Exemption Rules.



21 Given the Final Exemption Rules' breadth and lack of oversight, many businesses with no
 22

23 ⁶⁸ See *id.*; *Holland v. Sebelius*, No. 2:13-cv-11111 (S.D.W.Va. 2013); Joe Holland Chevrolet,
 24 *Why Choose Joe Holland Chevrolet: Our Staff*,
<http://www.joehollandchevrolet.com/MeetOurDepartments> (last visited Jan. 4, 2019); *M & N*
 25 *Plastics, Inc. v. Sebelius*, 997 F. Supp. 2d 19 (D.D.C. 2013).

26 ⁶⁹ The data in this chart is drawn from the following two articles: Samantha Cooney, *46 Secular*
 27 *Companies That Don't Want to Cover Employees' Birth Control*, TIME INC. (May 31, 2017),
<http://motto.time.com/4797792/donald-trump-birth-control-companies/>; Abby Haglage, *After*
 28 *Hobby Lobby, These 82 Corporations Could Drop Birth Control Coverage*, THE DAILY BEAST
 (June 30, 2014), <https://www.thedailybeast.com/after-hobby-lobby-these-82-corporations-could-drop-birth-control-coverage>.

1 religious mission—including large, multi-state corporations—could refuse to provide
 2 contraceptive coverage under the Final Exemption Rules.⁷⁰ In fact, over half of the companies
 3 that received exemptions from the Contraceptive Benefit between January 2014 and March 2016
 4 are secular, for profit companies.⁷¹ Major employers in nearly every industry could claim
 5 exemptions, including retail fashion,⁷² fast food,⁷³ commercial agriculture,⁷⁴ insurance,⁷⁵
 6 hospitality,⁷⁶ airline travel,⁷⁷ online dating,⁷⁸ and general retail merchandise⁷⁹—to name only a
 7 few. These major companies collectively employ nearly two million employees,⁸⁰ and, if they

8

⁷⁰ See, e.g., Legatus: Ambassadors for Christ in the Marketplace, *Why Legatus: What We Offer*, <http://legatus.org/legatus/> (last visited Jan. 4, 2019) (More than 5,000 Catholic business leaders and spouses are members of this organization).

9

⁷¹ Sarah Kliff, *Most companies getting Obamacare birth control waivers aren't religious groups*, VOX (Aug. 11, 2018), <https://www.vox.com/policy-and-politics/2017/8/11/16127560/obamacare-birth-control-mandate>; Dorso et al. *supra* note 50.

10

⁷² Laura Leonard, *Faith, Fashion, and Forever 21*, CHRISTIANITY TODAY (Mar. 2009), <http://www.christianitytoday.com/women/2009/march/faith-fashion-and-forever-21.html>.

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⁷³ Emma Green, *Chick-Fil-A: Selling Chicken with a Side of God*, THE ATLANTIC (Sept. 8, 2014), <https://www.theatlantic.com/business/archive/2014/09/chick-fil-a-selling-chicken-with-a-side-of-god/379776/>; Rob Wile, *This 35-Year-Old Woman Just Inherited In-N-Out Burger. She's Now a Billionaire*, TIME INC. (May 8, 2017), <http://time.com/money/4770527/in-n-out-lynsi-snyder-fortune-ownership/>; Kevin Porter, *In-N-Out Burger Owner Lynsi Snyder on Searching for a Father Figure and Finding God in "I Am Second,"* CHRISTIAN POST, INC. (Jan. 16, 2017), <https://www.christianpost.com/news/in-n-out-burger-owner-lynsi-snyder-talks-faith-journey-in-i-am-second-video-172909/>.

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⁷⁴ Holly Lebowitz Rossi, *7 CEOs with Notably Devout Religious Beliefs*, FORTUNE (Nov. 11, 2014), <http://fortune.com/2014/11/11/7-ceos-with-notably-devout-religious-beliefs/>.

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⁷⁵ Faith & Leadership, *Paul S. Amos: This is Not Who We Are* (Nov. 21, 2011), <https://www.faithandleadership.com/paul-s-amos-not-who-we-are>.

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⁷⁶ Michael S. Rosenwald, *Marriot's Family Guy*, WASHINGTON POST (Mar. 16, 2009), <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2009/03/15/AR2009031501715.html>.

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⁷⁷ Ann Schrader, *Republic Air CEO Puts His Faith to Work*, DENVER POST (May 6, 2016), <http://www.denverpost.com/2009/11/13/republic-air-ceo-puts-his-faith-to-work/>; Republic Airlines Inc., *Our Values: Vision, Mission & Culture*, <http://rjet.com//about-republic-airline/our-values/> (last visited Jan. 4, 2019).

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⁷⁸ Maggie Lake, *eHarmony CEO Meets Controversial Success*, CNN (July 11, 2008), <http://www.cnn.com/2008/BUSINESS/07/11/eharmony.maggie/?iid=EL>.

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⁷⁹ Colleen Walsh, *God and Walmart*, HARVARD GAZETTE (Nov. 19, 2009), <https://news.harvard.edu/gazette/story/2009/11/god-and-walmart/>.

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⁸⁰ Forbes, *America's Largest Private Companies: #103 Forever 21*, <https://www.forbes.com/companies/forever-21/> (last visited Jan. 4, 2019); Encyclopedia.com, *Chik-Fil-A Inc.*, <http://www.encyclopedia.com/social-sciences-and-law/economics-business-and-labor/businesses-and-occupations/chick-fil-inc> (last visited Jan. 4, 2019); Forbes, *America's Best Employers: #54 In-N-Out Burger*, <https://www.forbes.com/companies/in-n-out-burger/> (last

1 deny their employees contraceptive coverage, a staggering number of women nationwide will be
 2 affected. Non-religious employers could also take advantage of the Final Exemption Rules, citing
 3 “moral concerns,” because they believe—falsely—that this will save money or serve political
 4 purposes. With no government oversight, virtually any large, privately held corporate employer
 5 could take advantage of the Moral Exemption. For-profit companies account for nearly 90% of
 6 private-sector employment across America.⁸¹ If even a fraction of these for-profit employers
 7 were to take advantage of the Final Exemption Rules, it is reasonable to expect that millions of
 8 women—including members of Amici—could immediately be denied contraceptive coverage,
 9 with all of the health, educational, and employment effects that follow.⁸²

10 **E. Women Nationwide Depend on the Contraceptive Coverage Benefit.**

11 As shown above, women across the country—and not just in the Plaintiff states—will be
 12 affected by the Final Exemption Rules absent a nationwide injunction. Between the private
 13 hospitals, schools, non-profits, and for-profit companies that may take advantage of the Final
 14 Exemption Rules, women in every state are at risk of losing their contraceptive coverage. This is
 15 why it is critical for this Court to issue a nationwide injunction enjoining the Final Exemption
 16 Rules.

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visited Jan. 4, 2019); Tyson Foods, *Our Story*, <http://www.tysonfoods.com/our-story> (last visited Jan. 4, 2019); Forbes, *The World’s Biggest Public Companies: #199 Aflac*, <https://www.forbes.com/companies/aflac/> (last visited Jan. 4, 2019); Marriott International, Inc. Annual Report (Form 10-K) (Feb. 5, 2016), <https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1048286/000162828016011346/mar-q42015x10k.htm>; Republic Airlines Inc., *About Republic Airline*, <http://rjet.com/about-republic-airline/> (last visited Jan. 4, 2019); Andrea Chang & Peter Jamison, *EHarmony is Moving from Santa Monica to Westwood*, L.A. TIMES (Feb. 4, 2015), <http://www.latimes.com/business/la-fi-0205-eharmony-santa-monica-20150205-story.html>; Walmart Stores, Inc., *Our Locations*, <https://corporate.walmart.com/our-story/locations/united-states> (last visited Jan. 4, 2019).

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⁸¹ Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Nonprofits account for 11.4 million jobs, 10.3 percent of all private sector employment on the Internet*, U.S. DEP’T. OF LABOR (Oct. 21, 2014), https://www.bls.gov/opub/ted/2014/ted_20141021.htm?view_full (showing that non-profits account for 10.3% of private-sector employment in the United States).

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⁸² See Section III, *infra*.

III. **SEAMLESS NO-COST CONTRACEPTIVE COVERAGE IS ESSENTIAL TO WOMEN'S EQUALITY AND ADVANCEMENT**

A. The Benefits of No-Cost Contraceptive Coverage Are Substantial.

Contraceptives have had a profound impact on the lives of women in the United States.⁸³ In one study, a majority of women reported that contraceptives allowed them “to better care for themselves and their families, either directly or indirectly through facilitating their education and career.”⁸⁴ Accordingly, no-cost contraceptive coverage can transform a woman’s personal and professional life and education. Throughout America, at least 62.4 million women—including Amici’s members—rely on no-cost contraceptive coverage to achieve personal, professional, and educational advancement.⁸⁵

Contraceptive access has enabled women to achieve higher education at greater rates than ever before.⁸⁶ The oral contraceptive pill has tremendously increased the rates at which women enroll in college, while decreasing the rates at which they drop out of college.⁸⁷ Two-thirds of women using oral contraceptives gained no-cost coverage through the Contraceptive Coverage Benefit.⁸⁸

No-cost contraceptive coverage also allows women to participate in the workforce with

⁸³ Jennifer J. Frost & Laura Duberstein Lindberg, *Reasons for Using Contraception: Perspectives of US Women Seeking Care at Specialized Family Planning Clinics*, 87 CONTRACEPTION JOURNAL 465 (2013).

84 Id

⁸⁵ Martha J. Bailey, Brad Hershbein & Amalia R. Miller, *The Opt-In Revolution? Contraception and the Gender Gap in Wages* 6-7 (Nat'l Bureau of Econ. Research, Working Paper No. 17922, 2012), <http://www.nber.org/papers/w17922.pdf>; NWLC, *New Data Estimates 62.4 Million Women Have Coverage of Birth Control Without Out-of-Pocket Costs*, <https://nwlc.org/resources/new-data-estimate-62-4-million-women-have-coverage-of-birth-control-without-out-of-pocket-costs/> (estimating that 62.4 million women gained access to no-cost contraceptives).

⁸⁶ Heinrich Hock, *The Pill and the College Attainment of American Women and Men* 19 (Fla. State Univ., Dep't of Economics Working Paper, 2007), ftp://econpapers.fsu.edu/RePEc/fsu/wpaper/wp2007_10_01.pdf; David S. Loughran & Julie M. Zissimopoulos, *Why Wait? The Effect of Marriage and Childbearing on the Wages of Men and Women*, 44 J. HUM. RES. 326, 346 (2009).

⁸⁷ Hock, *supra* note 86.

⁸⁸ Adam Sonfield et al., *Impact of the Federal Contraceptive Coverage Guarantee on Out-of-Pocket Payments for Contraceptives: 2014 Update*, 91 CONTRACEPTION 44, 46 (2015).

1 equal opportunity to men. In crafting the Contraceptive Coverage Benefit, various government
 2 agencies acknowledged that the disparity in health coverage offered to men and women “places
 3 women in the workforce at a disadvantage compared to their male co-workers.”⁸⁹

4 Contraception has allowed women to time their pregnancies so that they can invest in
 5 higher education and careers prior to starting or expanding their families.⁹⁰ The ability to control
 6 one’s reproduction is critical to women’s career success, as women’s participation in the labor
 7 force often decreases significantly after childbirth.⁹¹ Women who can control the timing of their
 8 pregnancies tend to have “more opportunities for employment and for full social or political
 9 participation in their community,”⁹² ultimately advancing further in the workplace and earning
 10 more money over their lifetimes.⁹³ Accordingly, without the ability to control and time their
 11 pregnancies, women will face tremendous and adverse personal, professional, social, and
 12 economic effects.⁹⁴

13 **B. There Are No Comparable Alternatives to the Contraceptive Coverage
 14 Benefit.**

15 **1. State Laws Will Not Fill the Gap Left by the Final Exemption
 16 Rules.**

17 Twenty-nine states currently require private insurers to cover contraceptives if they offer
 18 coverage for other prescription drugs.⁹⁵ These coverage requirements have been effective for

19 ⁸⁹ Group Health Plans and Health Insurance Issuers Relating to Coverage of Preventive Services
 20 Under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, 77 Fed. Reg. 8,725, 8,728 (Feb. 15, 2012).

21 ⁹⁰ Bailey et al., *supra* note 85.

22 ⁹¹ Hock, *supra* note 81; Loughran & Zissimopoulos, *supra* note 86, at 346.

23 ⁹² Susan A. Cohen, *The Broad Benefits of Investing in Sexual and Reproductive Health*, 7
 24 GUTTMACHER REPORT ON PUB. POLICY 5, 6 (2004),
 25 https://www.guttmacher.org/sites/default/files/article_files/gr070105.pdf.

26 ⁹³ Loughran & Zissimopoulos, *supra* note 86, at 346.

27 ⁹⁴ American women have collectively saved nearly \$1.4 billion annually in out-of-pocket costs
 28 for oral contraceptives alone due to the Contraceptive Coverage Benefit. See Nora V. Becker &
 29 Daniel Polksky, *Women Saw Large Decrease in Out-Of-Pocket Spending for Contraceptives After
 30 ACA Mandate Removed Cost Sharing*, 34 HEALTH AFFAIRS 1204 (2015). The negative economic
 31 impact of the Final Exemption Rules on American women will thus be extreme.

32 ⁹⁵ Guttmacher Institute, *Insurance Coverage of Contraceptives, State Laws and Policies as of July
 33 1, 2018*, <https://www.guttmacher.org/state-policy/explore/insurance-coverage-contraceptives>.

women enrolled in private insurance plans that are covered by the state coverage requirements.⁹⁶ However, there are four deficiencies that leave this patchwork of state laws unable to fill the gap that would be left by the Final Exemption Rules.

First, while 29 states have some form of requirement that private employers cover contraceptives, 21 have no such requirement at all.⁹⁷

Second, only nine states require contraceptives to be provided with *no* cost to the insured.⁹⁸ Increases in cost-sharing can decrease access to and effective use of contraceptives, but 41 states have yet to explicitly ensure no-cost contraceptive coverage.

Third, state laws regulating insurers cannot affect plans written in other states or plans from employers that self-insure their employees.⁹⁹ Around 60% of all employees are insured by self-funded insurance plans and are therefore not covered by state coverage requirements.¹⁰⁰ When an employer self-insures, these plans are overseen by the U.S. Department of Labor and are only subject to federally established regulations.¹⁰¹ Therefore, state laws requiring contraceptive coverage will not help many women who would be affected.

Finally, 21 of the 29 states that require some form of contraceptive coverage allow certain employers and insurers to opt out of coverage requirements.¹⁰² Even in these states, a significant portion of employers can escape such coverage requirements.¹⁰³ State laws simply cannot cure the negative impact the Final Exemption Rules will have on access to no-cost contraceptive

⁹⁶ Brianna M. Magnusson et al., *Contraceptive Insurance Mandates and Consistent Contraceptive Use Among Privately Insured Women*, 50 MED. CARE 562, 565 (2012).

⁹⁷ Guttmacher Institute, *supra* note 95.

⁹⁸ *Id.*

⁹⁹ Sonfield, *supra* note 88.

¹⁰⁰ Laurie Sobel et al., *New Regulations Broadening Employer Exemptions to Contraceptive Coverage: Impact on Women*, THE HENRY J. KAISER FAMILY FOUNDATION (Oct. 6, 2017), <http://files.kff.org/attachment/Issue-Brief-New-Regulations-Broadening-Employer-Exemptions-to-Contraceptive-Coverage-Impact-on-Women>; Magnusson et al., *supra* note 96, at 565.

¹⁰¹ Employer Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, Pub.L. 93-406, 88 Stat. 829 (1974). *See also* Sobel et al., *supra* note 100; Magnusson et al., *supra* note 96, at 565.

¹⁰² Guttmacher Institute, *supra* note 95.

¹⁰³ *Id.*

coverage across the country.

2. Other Programs Are No Substitute for Seamless No-Cost Contraceptive Coverage.

For women who depend on employer coverage for contraception, alternative arrangements—such as safety net health programs and providers—are either not feasible or not as accessible as employer-provided coverage. It is impractical for these women to obtain coverage through Medicaid or Title X providers, and doing so will not be seamless. Some women will not qualify for these programs at all.¹⁰⁴ Notably, safety net family planning providers are already under considerable political attack, threatening their ability to serve their current populations, let alone women who currently rely on employer coverage.¹⁰⁵

C. The Potential Harms From Losing Contraceptive Coverage, Even Temporarily, Are Irreversible for Women.

Loss of no-cost contraceptive coverage will cause many women to use contraceptives less consistently, use less effective methods, or forego contraception altogether, as cost is a significant

¹⁰⁴ Title X is a federally funded program focused solely on providing individuals with reproductive health services. Family Planning Services and Population Research Act of 1970, Public Law 91-572, 84 Stat. 1504 (1970). Title X-funded clinics serve millions of young and low-income women in the United States. Mia R. Zolna, Megan L. Kavanaugh, & Kinsey Hasstedt, *Insurance-Related Practices at Title X-Funded Family Planning Centers under the Affordable Care Act: Survey and Interview Findings*, Women’s Health Issues 1 (2017). However, these clinics already have limited capacity, and their funding is currently under political attack. Kiersten Gillette-Pierce & Jamila Taylor, *Why It Matters and What’s at Stake for Women*, CTR. FOR AMERICAN PROGRESS (Feb. 9, 2017), <https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/women/reports/2017/02/09/414773/the-threat-to-title-x-family-planning/>. A recently proposed revision to the Title X regulations would expand the definition of “low income” for purposes of Title X eligibility to include all women who lose contraceptive coverage due to their employers’ taking advantage of the challenged exemptions. See *Compliance with Statutory Program Integrity Requirements*, 83 Fed. Reg. 25,502, 25,514 (June 1, 2018) (to be codified at 42 C.F.R. pt. 59). This proposed rule does not reflect the current definition of “low income,” and is inconsistent with the purpose of Title X family planning funding. Further, HHS has not proposed additional funding to accommodate this proposed expansion of Title X-eligible women. Finally, as noted herein, Title X funding is already stretched thin and under further attack, and HHS has proffered no evidence to show how Title X clinics would be able to handle this influx in patients. Therefore, this proposed rule should have no bearing on this case.

¹⁰⁵ Rachel Benson Gold & Kinsey Hasstedt, *Publicly Funded Family Planning Under Unprecedented Attack*, 107 AJPH Editorial 1895 (2017), <http://ajph.aphapublications.org/doi/pdf/10.2105/AJPH.2017.304124>.

1 factor in many women's selection and use of contraception.¹⁰⁶ Amici support the Plaintiffs'
 2 request for a preliminary injunction because losing consistent no-cost coverage—even for as little
 3 as one month—will result in irreparable harm for many women nationwide.

4 Contraceptives are one of the most widely used medications in the country,¹⁰⁷ and today,
 5 the oral contraceptive pill is the most common form of contraception among women in the United
 6 States.¹⁰⁸ The no-cost Contraceptive Coverage Benefit has boosted the consistent and proper use
 7 of contraceptives and enabled more women to choose long-term contraceptives.¹⁰⁹ The
 8 Contraceptive Coverage Benefit has decreased rates of discontinuation and increased effective
 9 use with respect to generic oral contraceptives.¹¹⁰ In addition, because of the Contraceptive
 10 Coverage Benefit, more women have no-cost coverage of longer-term and more effective
 11 contraceptives.¹¹¹ For example, privately-insured women were significantly more likely to
 12 choose an IUD when a lower out-of-pocket price for the device and insertion procedure was
 13 offered.¹¹² Women who choose long-term contraceptives and receive them at no cost—or low
 14 shared costs—continue using birth control at higher rates and with greater success in preventing
 15 unintended pregnancies.¹¹³ Further, long-term contraceptive methods, such as the IUD, are the
 16 most effective at preventing unintended pregnancies, with only a 1% failure rate.¹¹⁴ By contrast,
 17 an estimated 41% of unintended pregnancies in America are caused by the inconsistent use of

18 ¹⁰⁶ Adam Sonfield, *What Is at Stake with the Federal Contraceptive Coverage Guarantee?*, 20
 19 GUTTMACHER POLICY REVIEW 8, 9 (2017),
https://www.guttmacher.org/sites/default/files/article_files/gpr2000816_0.pdf.

20 ¹⁰⁷ Becker & Polksky, *supra* note 94.

21 ¹⁰⁸ Lydia E. Pace, Stacie B. Dusetzina & Nancy L. Keating, *Early Impact of the Affordable Care*
 22 *Act on Oral Contraceptive Cost Sharing, Discontinuation, and Nonadherence*, 35 HEALTH
 23 AFFAIRS 1616 (2016); Guttmacher Inst., Contraceptive Use in the United States (Sept. 2016),
<https://www.guttmacher.org/fact-sheet/contraceptive-use-united-states#2a>.

24 ¹⁰⁹ Pace et al., *supra* note 108; Becker & Polksky, *supra* note 94.

25 ¹¹⁰ Pace et al., *supra* note 108.

26 ¹¹¹ Becker & Polksky, *supra* note 94; Aileen M. Gariepy et al., *The Impact of Out-of-Pocket*
 27 *Expense on IUD Utilization Among Women with Private Insurance*, 84 CONTRACEPTION 39
 28 (2011), <http://escholarship.org/uc/item/1dz6d3cx>.

¹¹² Becker & Polksky, *supra* note 94; Gariepy et al., *supra* note 111.

¹¹³ Gariepy et al., *supra* note 111; Natalie E. Birgisson et al., *Preventing Unintended Pregnancy: The Contraceptive CHOICE Project in Review*, 24 JOURNAL OF WOMEN'S HEALTH 349 (2015).

¹¹⁴ Gariepy et al., *supra* note 111.

1 contraceptives.¹¹⁵ Additionally, lack of no-cost birth control is cited as a factor in approximately
 2 one-quarter of abortions.¹¹⁶

3 As of 2016, approximately 43 million women in the United States were in their
 4 childbearing years, did not want to become pregnant, and were at risk of an unintended pregnancy
 5 if they lost access to reliable contraceptive methods.¹¹⁷ This means that, across America, at least
 6 43 million women currently need consistent coverage of reliable contraceptives to effectively
 7 prevent unintended pregnancies. If employers and insurers drop contraceptive coverage, women
 8 will be less likely to have access to long-term and effective contraceptives, and less likely to
 9 regularly continue contraceptive use, and thus will be at risk for unintended pregnancies,
 10 threatening women's health and economic security.¹¹⁸ Women should not be denied this care.

11 IV. CONCLUSION

12 If the Final Exemption Rules become enforceable, at least hundreds of thousands of
 13 women, and likely millions—including those represented by Amici—across the United States are

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 15 ¹¹⁵ Pace et al., *supra* note 108. Gaps in contraception use are more common for women who are minorities and those with lower incomes and lower education levels. Magnusson et al., *supra* note 96, at 565.

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 17 ¹¹⁶ See Guttmacher Institute, *A Real-Time Look at the Impact of the Recession on Women's Family Planning and Pregnancy Decisions* (Sept. 2009),
 18 https://www.guttmacher.org/sites/default/files/report_pdf/recessionfp_1.pdf (finding that in a survey of women's contraceptive usage during the recession, many reported using birth control less consistently as a way to save money); Juell B. Homco et al., *Reasons for Ineffective Pre-pregnancy Contraception Use in Patients Seeking Abortion Services*, 80 CONTRACEPTION 569 (2009), <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3152747/pdf/nihms299833.pdf>.

20 ¹¹⁷ Guttmacher Institute, *supra* note 108.

21 ¹¹⁸ As discussed in the Plaintiffs-Appellees' Motion for a Preliminary Injunction, contraceptives are used as essential medicine for women. See Pls.' Mot. Prelim. Inj. at 31-32; Guttmacher Institute, *supra* note 95 (finding that 1.5 million women in the U.S. relied on the oral contraceptive pill between 2006 and 2008 for medical reasons other than preventing pregnancy). Contraceptive use decreases pregnancy-related illness and mortality and prevents potential negative health consequences that stem from unintended pregnancies. See Megan L. Kavanaugh & Ragnar M. Anderson, *Contraception and Beyond: The Health Benefits of Services Provided at Family Planning Centers*, GUTTMACHER INST. (July 2013), <https://www.guttmacher.org/pubs/health-benefits.pdf>; Hal C. Lawrence, III, Vice President for Practice Activities, Am. Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, *Testimony Before the Institute of Medicine Committee on Preventive Services for Women* (Jan. 12, 2011), at 11, <http://tinyurl.com/ztyclx4>. Unintended pregnancies can also have significant impacts on a woman's mental health and are a risk factor for depression. See Albert L. Siu & U.S. Preventive Services Task Force, *Screening for Depression in Adults: US Preventive Services Task Force Recommendation Statement*, 315 JAMA 380, 382 (2016), <http://tinyurl.com/hhbnqe9>.

1 at risk of being adversely and irreparably harmed. The approximately half a million female
2 employees of religiously-affiliated hospitals, nearly 600,000 female students of religiously-
3 affiliated colleges and universities, and more than 17,000 female employees of for-profit
4 companies that have already stated their intent to deny contraceptive coverage comprise a
5 conservative estimation of the number of women that would be affected by the Final Exemption
6 Rules. The estimates do not take into account dependents of these entities' employees and
7 students, nor do they take into account the employees and dependents of other companies that
8 may drop coverage if the Final Exemption Rules become enforceable.

9 The repercussions of losing coverage of safe, reliable, no-cost contraception are not just
10 monetary. Women’s physical and emotional health, educational opportunities, and professional
11 advancement all depend upon consistent, uninterrupted coverage for prescription contraceptives.
12 Loss of no-cost contraceptive coverage—even for only a few months—will have immediate,
13 irreparable consequences for American women’s professional and educational advancement as
14 well as their and their families’ well-being. Accordingly, on behalf of female employees and
15 students throughout the country, Amici support Plaintiffs’ motion for a preliminary injunction
16 enjoining implementation of the Final Exemption Rules nationwide.

17 || Dated: January 8 2019

Respectfully submitted,

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APPENDIX

Interests and Descriptions of *Amici Curiae*

- **American Association of University Women (“AAUW”)** was founded in 1881 by like-minded women who had challenged society’s conventions by earning college degrees. Since then it has worked to increase women’s access to higher education and equal employment opportunities. Today, AAUW has more than 170,000 members and supporters, 1,000 branches, and 800 college and university partners nationwide. AAUW plays a major role in mobilizing advocates nationwide on AAUW’s priority issues to advance gender equity. In adherence with its member-adopted Public Policy Priorities, AAUW supports choice in the determination of one’s reproductive life and increased access to health care and family planning services.
- **Service Employees International Union (“SEIU”)** is a union of two million women and men who work in health care, property services, and public services throughout the United States. More than half of SEIU’s members are women and more than half its members work in health care. SEIU is deeply committed to ensuring that all working people, men and women alike, have access to affordable health care, including contraceptive coverage as intended by the Affordable Care Act. SEIU has a particular interest in this Rule because its members know, both personally and in their capacity as health care workers, how vital it is for women to have seamless contraceptive coverage in order to be able to protect their health and their ability to work, which in turn are necessary for the economic security of families across America.
- **The American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (“AFSCME”)** is a labor organization with 1.6 million members in hundreds of occupations who provide vital public services in 46 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Over 100,000 of its members work in the private sector. With well over half its members being women, AFSCME has a long history of advocating for gender equality.
- **American Federation of Teachers (“AFT”)**, an affiliate of the AFL-CIO, represents 1.7 million members in more than 3,000 local affiliates nationwide and overseas in K-12

1 and high education, public employment and healthcare. AFT has a strong interest in
 2 supporting the rights of women in the area of reproductive choice. AFT considers
 3 reproductive healthcare, including contraception, as basic healthcare for women.
 4 Therefore, AFT believes it must be covered as a preventive health service in order to
 5 provide quality healthcare for all women. Furthermore, the fair and equal treatment of a
 6 woman's right to make her own personal healthcare decisions regarding reproduction and
 7 other health issues is an important part of AFT's mission to advance the workplace rights
 8 of all its members. AFT has members in all 50 states, plus Guam, Puerto Rico and the
 9 Virgin Islands.

- 10 • **National Association of Women Lawyers (“NAWL”)** provides leadership, a collective
 11 voice, and essential resources to advance women in the legal profession and advocate for
 12 the equality of women under the law. Since 1899, NAWL has been empowering women
 13 in the legal profession, cultivating a diverse membership dedicated to equality, mutual
 14 support, and collective success. As part of its mission, NAWL promotes the interests of
 15 women and families by participation as *amicus curiae* in cases impacting their rights.
 16 NAWL recognizes that when women have secure control over planning whether and how
 17 to have a family, they are also able to invest in their own careers and take risks in the
 18 labor market that lead to better economic outcomes for women, their families, and the
 19 country.
- 20 • **Girls Inc.** is a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization that inspires all girls to be strong,
 21 smart, and bold, through direct service and advocacy. More than 80 local Girls Inc.
 22 affiliates provide primarily after-school and summer programming to approximately
 23 150,000 girls ages 5-18 in 31 U.S. states and in Canada. Girls Inc.’s comprehensive
 24 approach to whole girl development equips girls to navigate gender, economic, and social
 25 barriers and grow up healthy, educated, and independent. These positive outcomes are
 26 achieved through three core elements: people-trained staff and volunteers who build
 27 lasting, mentoring relationships; an environment that is girls-only and physically and
 28 emotionally safe, and where there is a sisterhood of support, high expectations, and

1 mutual respect; and programming that is research-based, hands-on and minds-on, and age-
 2 appropriate, meeting the needs of today's girls. Informed by girls and their families, Girls
 3 Inc. also advocates for legislation, policies, and practices to advance the rights and
 4 opportunities of girls and young women. Girls Inc. supports protecting and expanding
 5 access to affordable reproductive health care, so all women can decide what is best for
 6 their own health, education, and careers.

- 7 • **National Association of Social Workers (“NASW”)** was founded in 1955, and is the
 8 largest association of professional social workers in the United States with more than
 9 120,000 members in 55 chapters. NASW develops policy statements on issues of
 10 importance to the social work profession. Consistent with those statements, NASW
 11 advocates that every individual, within the context of her or his value system, must have
 12 access to family planning, abortion, and other reproductive health services.
- 13 • **If/When/How: Lawyering for Reproductive Justice (“If/When/How”)** trains,
 14 networks, and mobilizes law students and legal professionals to work within and beyond
 15 the legal system to champion reproductive justice. If/When/How believes that
 16 reproductive justice will exist when all people have the ability to decide if, when, and how
 17 to create and sustain families with dignity, free from discrimination, coercion, or violence.
 18 Achieving reproductive justice requires a critical transformation of the legal system, from
 19 an institution that often perpetuates oppression to one that realizes justice. If/When/How
 20 currently has approximately 90 active chapters at law schools across the country: 9% in
 21 Mid-Atlantic; 26% in Midwest; 18% in Northeast; 27% in South; and 20% in West.
 22 If/When/How has approximately 1,500 student members overall, with 95% of its members
 23 identifying as women.
- 24 • **California Women Lawyers (“CWL”)** is a non-profit organization chartered in 1974.
 25 CWL is the only statewide bar association for women in California and maintains a
 26 primary focus on advancing women in the legal profession. Since its founding, CWL has
 27 worked to improve the administration of justice, to better the position of women in
 28 society, to eliminate all inequities based on sex, and to provide an organization for

1 collective action and expression germane to the aforesaid purposes. CWL has also
 2 participated as *amicus curiae* in a wide range of cases to secure the equal treatment of
 3 women and other classes of persons under the law.

- 4 • **Women’s Bar Association of Massachusetts (“WBA”)** is a professional association
 5 comprised of more than 1,500 members, including judges, attorneys, and policy makers
 6 dedicated to advancing and protecting the interests of women. In particular, the WBA
 7 advocates for public policy that improves the lives of women and their children. The
 8 WBA has filed and joined many *amicus* briefs in state and federal courts on legal issues
 9 that have a unique impact on women, including cases involving sexual discrimination,
 10 family law, domestic violence, and employment discrimination. The WBA is comprised
 11 of more than 1,500 members, 99% of which are female. The WBA operates solely in
 12 Massachusetts.
- 13 • **Lawyers Club of San Diego (“Lawyers Club”)** is a 1,300+ member legal association
 14 established in 1972 with the mission “to advance the status of women in the law and
 15 society.” In addition to presenting educational programs and engaging in advocacy,
 16 Lawyers Club participates in litigation as *amicus curiae* where the issues concern the
 17 advancement of status of women in the law and society. Lawyers Club is committed to
 18 gender equality and reproductive justice. Reproductive justice gives women the freedom
 19 and flexibility to plan their families in ways that work best not only for each woman and
 20 her professional advancement, but for society as a whole. Lawyers Club joins this *amicus*
 21 brief because access to no-cost contraception directly impacts women’s reproductive
 22 justice and gender equality efforts.
- 23 • **Colorado Women’s Bar Association (“CWBA”)** is an organization of more than 1,200
 24 Colorado attorneys, judges, legal professionals, and law students founded in 1978 and
 25 dedicated to promoting women in the legal profession and the interests of women
 26 generally. The CWBA has an interest in this case because its members, their clients, and
 27 other women in Colorado are committed to protecting women’s health.
- 28 • **Women Lawyers On Guard Inc. (“WLG”)** is a national non-partisan non-profit

1 organization harnessing the power of lawyers and the law in coordination with other
2 organizations to preserve, protect, and defend the democratic values of equality, justice,
3 and opportunity for all.

4 • **The Women's Bar Association of the District of Columbia**, founded in 1917, is one of
5 the oldest and largest voluntary bar associations in metropolitan Washington, DC. Today,
6 as in 1917, WBA continues to pursue its mission of maintaining the honor and integrity of
7 the profession; promoting the administration of justice; advancing and protecting the
8 interests of women lawyers; promoting their mutual improvement; and encouraging a
9 spirit of friendship among its members. WBA believes that the administration of justice
10 includes women's access to healthcare services, with a particular interest in ensuring that
11 women receive full access to contraceptive coverage. Lack of access can affect women's
12 financial well-being, job security, educational attainment, and future opportunity.

13 • **Women's Bar Association of the State of New York ("WBASNY")** is the second
14 largest statewide bar association in New York and one of the largest women's bar
15 associations in the United States. Its more 4,200 members in its nineteen chapters include
16 esteemed jurists, academics, and attorneys who practice in every area of the law, including
17 constitutional and civil rights. WBASNY is dedicated to fair and equal administration of
18 justice, and it has participated as an amicus in many cases as a vanguard for the rights of
19 women, minorities, LGBT persons, and others.

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