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*Zubik v. Burwell*, No. 14-1418

*Priests for Life v. HHS*, No. 14-1453

*Roman Catholic Archbishop v. Burwell*, No. 14-1505

*E. Tex. Baptist Univ. v. Burwell*, No. 15-35

*Little Sisters v. Burwell*, No. 15-105

*S. Nazarene Univ. v. Burwell*, No. 15-119

*Geneva College v. Burwell*, No. 15-191

Under the Affordable Care Act, employers must provide coverage to employees for preventive care or incur

penalties. That mandate has been interpreted to require employers to provide access to FDA-approved

contraceptives. The federal government permits a religious non-profit institution to satisfy that mandate by filing a

form indicating that it has a religious objection to providing contraceptive coverage. Upon receipt of such a form,

the Department of Health and Human Services informs the insurer or third-party administrator of the applicable plan

to provide no-cost access to the covered contraceptives. Under the Religious Freedom Restoration Act ("RFRA"),

Congress may not substantially burden a person's exercise of religion absent a compelling government interest

that is narrowly tailored to that end. The Supreme Court has granted certiorari to decide whether the contraception

mandate's workaround for religious non-profit employers complies with RFRA.