AMERICAN CONSTITUTIONALISM

VOLUME II: RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES

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Supplementary Material

Chapter 12: The Contemporary Era – Individual Rights/Religion/Free Exercise

**South Bay United Pentecostal Church v. Newsom, \_\_ U.S. \_\_ (2020)**

*The South Bay United Pentecostal Church* *is a Christian congregation that regularly holds multiple Sunday worship services in Chula Vista, California*. *The church can seat up to 600 congregants, with the average attendance ranging from one-third to one-half that figure. In March and April of 2020, Governor Gavin Newsom of California in response to the threat of contagion from the corona virus issued a series of executive orders. The initial orders mandated that citizens not in a few essential businesses remain at home except for brief excursions for exercise of basic necessities. The follow-up orders detailed the circumstances under which businesses and other public places could reopen. Phase 2 of the reopening included retail with curbside pickup, manufacturing and offices when telework was possible, and, later, schools and child care. Places of worship, entertainment venues and businesses involving personal care (i.e. gyms) were placed in Phase 3.[[1]](#footnote-1) The South Bay United Pentecostal Church filed a lawsuit against Newsom claimed that placing religious services in Phase 3 rather than Phase 3 discriminated against religion in violation of the free exercise clause of the First Amendment as incorporated by the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. The local federal court refused to issue a temporary restraining order and that decision was sustained by the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. Before the Supreme Court could hear any appeal, Newsom announced that California had entered Phase 3, but that entities in Phase 3 had to abide by certain conditions specific to each entity. With respect to religion, the Governor mandated, “Places of worship must . . . limit attendance to 25% of building capacity or a maximum of 100 attendees, whichever is lower.”*

*The Supreme Court by a five-four vote refused to grant a temporary restraining order.*

*Chief Justice John Roberts concurring opinion insisted that California officials could reasonably determine that religious services mor resemble the enterprises in Phase 3 than the enterprises in Phase 2. Justice Brett Kavanaugh‘s dissent complained that analogous secular businesses were not subject to a 25% occupancy cap? What secular enterprises are analogous to places of worship? Are any analogous? If you think the Chief Justice is right, what institutions would have to be in Phase 2 to convince you that California had violated religious freedom rights. If you think Justice Kavanaugh is right, what institutions would have to be in Phase 3 to convince you that California had acted constitutionally? What explains the silence of the liberals in this case?*

The application for injunctive relief presented to JUSTICE [KAGAN](https://1.next.westlaw.com/Link/Document/FullText?findType=h&pubNum=176284&cite=0301239401&originatingDoc=Ia98b747882f811ea80afece799150095&refType=RQ&originationContext=document&transitionType=DocumentItem&contextData=(sc.Search)&analyticGuid=Ia98b747882f811ea80afece799150095) and by her referred to the Court is denied.

CHIEF JUSTICE [ROBERTS](https://1.next.westlaw.com/Link/Document/FullText?findType=h&pubNum=176284&cite=0258116001&originatingDoc=Ia98b747882f811ea80afece799150095&refType=RQ&originationContext=document&transitionType=DocumentItem&contextData=(sc.Search)&analyticGuid=Ia98b747882f811ea80afece799150095), concurring in denial of application for injunctive relief.

The Governor of California's Executive Order aims to limit the spread of COVID–19, a novel severe acute respiratory illness that has killed thousands of people in California and more than 100,000 nationwide. At this time, there is no known cure, no effective treatment, and no vaccine. Because people may be infected but asymptomatic, they may unwittingly infect others. The Order places temporary numerical restrictions on public gatherings to address this extraordinary health emergency. State guidelines currently limit attendance at places of worship to 25% of building capacity or a maximum of 100 attendees.

Applicants seek to enjoin enforcement of the Order. “Such a request demands a significantly higher justification than a request for a stay because, unlike a stay, an injunction does not simply suspend judicial alteration of the status quo but grants judicial intervention that has been withheld by lower courts.”  This power is used where “the legal rights at issue are indisputably clear” and, even then, “sparingly and only in the most critical and exigent circumstances.”

Although California's guidelines place restrictions on places of worship, those restrictions appear consistent with the Free Exercise Clause of the First Amendment. Similar or more severe restrictions apply to comparable secular gatherings, including lectures, concerts, movie showings, spectator sports, and theatrical performances, where large groups of people gather in close proximity for extended periods of time. And the Order exempts or treats more leniently only dissimilar activities, such as operating grocery stores, banks, and laundromats, in which people neither congregate in large groups nor remain in close proximity for extended periods.

The precise question of when restrictions on particular social activities should be lifted during the pandemic is a dynamic and fact-intensive matter subject to reasonable disagreement. Our Constitution principally entrusts “[t]he safety and the health of the people” to the politically accountable officials of the States “to guard and protect.” [*Jacobson v. Massachusetts* (1905)](https://1.next.westlaw.com/Link/Document/FullText?findType=Y&serNum=1905100356&pubNum=0000780&originatingDoc=Ia98b747882f811ea80afece799150095&refType=RP&fi=co_pp_sp_780_38&originationContext=document&transitionType=DocumentItem&contextData=(sc.Search)#co_pp_sp_780_38). When those officials “undertake[ ] to act in areas fraught with medical and scientific uncertainties,” their latitude “must be especially broad.”  Where those broad limits are not exceeded, they should not be subject to second-guessing by an “unelected federal judiciary,” which lacks the background, competence, and expertise to assess public health and is not accountable to the people.

That is especially true where, as here, a party seeks emergency relief in an interlocutory posture, while local officials are actively shaping their response to changing facts on the ground. The notion that it is “indisputably clear” that the Government's limitations are unconstitutional seems quite improbable.

JUSTICE [KAVANAUGH](https://1.next.westlaw.com/Link/Document/FullText?findType=h&pubNum=176284&cite=0364335801&originatingDoc=Ia98b747882f811ea80afece799150095&refType=RQ&originationContext=document&transitionType=DocumentItem&contextData=(sc.Search)&analyticGuid=Ia98b747882f811ea80afece799150095), with whom JUSTICE [THOMAS](https://1.next.westlaw.com/Link/Document/FullText?findType=h&pubNum=176284&cite=0216654601&originatingDoc=Ia98b747882f811ea80afece799150095&refType=RQ&originationContext=document&transitionType=DocumentItem&contextData=(sc.Search)&analyticGuid=Ia98b747882f811ea80afece799150095) and JUSTICE [GORSUCH](https://1.next.westlaw.com/Link/Document/FullText?findType=h&pubNum=176284&cite=0183411701&originatingDoc=Ia98b747882f811ea80afece799150095&refType=RQ&originationContext=document&transitionType=DocumentItem&contextData=(sc.Search)&analyticGuid=Ia98b747882f811ea80afece799150095) join, dissenting.

I would grant the Church's requested temporary injunction because California's latest safety guidelines discriminate against places of worship and in favor of comparable secular businesses. Such discrimination violates the First Amendment.

In response to the COVID–19 health crisis, California has now limited attendance at religious worship services to 25% of building capacity or 100 attendees, whichever is lower. The basic constitutional problem is that comparable secular businesses are not subject to a 25% occupancy cap, including factories, offices, supermarkets, restaurants, retail stores, pharmacies, shopping malls, pet grooming shops, bookstores, florists, hair salons, and cannabis dispensaries.

South Bay United Pentecostal Church has applied for temporary injunctive relief from California's 25% occupancy cap on religious worship services. Importantly, the Church is willing to abide by the State's rules that apply to comparable secular businesses, including the rules regarding social distancing and hygiene. But the Church objects to a 25% occupancy cap that is imposed on religious worship services but not imposed on those comparable secular businesses.

In my view, California's discrimination against religious worship services contravenes the Constitution. As a general matter, the “government may not use religion as a basis of classification for the imposition of duties, penalties, privileges or benefits.”  This Court has stated that discrimination against religion is “odious to our Constitution.”

To justify its discriminatory treatment of religious worship services, California must show that its rules are “justified by a compelling governmental interest” and “narrowly tailored to advance that interest.”  California undoubtedly has a compelling interest in combating the spread of COVID–19 and protecting the health of its citizens. But “restrictions inexplicably applied to one group and exempted from another do little to further these goals and do much to burden religious freedom.”  What California needs is a compelling justification for distinguishing between (i) religious worship services and (ii) the litany of other secular businesses that are not subject to an occupancy cap.

California has not shown such a justification. The Church has agreed to abide by the State's rules that apply to comparable secular businesses. That raises important questions: “Assuming all of the same precautions are taken, why can someone safely walk down a grocery store aisle but not a pew? And why can someone safely interact with a brave deliverywoman but not with a stoic minister?”

The Church and its congregants simply want to be treated equally to comparable secular businesses. California already trusts its residents and any number of businesses to adhere to proper social distancing and hygiene practices. The State cannot “assume the worst when people go to worship but assume the best when people go to work or go about the rest of their daily lives in permitted social settings.”

California has ample options that would allow it to combat the spread of COVID–19 without discriminating against religion. The State could “insist that the congregants adhere to social-distancing and other health requirements and leave it at that—just as the Governor has done for comparable secular activities.”  Or alternatively, the State could impose reasonable occupancy caps across the board. But absent a compelling justification (which the State has not offered), the State may not take a looser approach with, say, supermarkets, restaurants, factories, and offices while imposing stricter requirements on places of worship.

The State also has substantial room to draw lines, especially in an emergency. But as relevant here, the Constitution imposes one key restriction on that line-drawing: The State may not discriminate against religion.

In sum, California's 25% occupancy cap on religious worship services indisputably discriminates against religion, and such discrimination violates the First Amendment. The Church would suffer irreparable harm from not being able to hold services on Pentecost Sunday in a way that comparable secular businesses and persons can conduct their activities. I would therefore grant the Church's request for a temporary injunction. I respectfully dissent.

1. <https://www.gov.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Update-on-California-Pandemic-Roadmap.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)