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2	United States Court of Appeals
3	for the Second Circuit
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5	August Term, 2020
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7	(Argued: December 18, 2020 Decided: December 28, 2020)
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9	Docket Nos. 20-3572; 20-3590
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12	AGUDATH ISRAEL OF AMERICA, AGUDATH ISRAEL OF
13	KEW GARDEN HILLS, AGUDATH ISRAEL OF MADISON,
14	AGUDATH ISRAEL OF BAYSWATER, RABBI YISROEL REISMAN,
15	RABBI MENACHEM FEIFER, STEVEN SAPHIRSTEIN,
16	Plaintiffs-Appellants,
17	v.
18	
19	ANDREW M. CUOMO, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,
20	IN HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITY,
21	Defendant-Appellee.
22	
23	
24	THE ROMAN CATHOLIC DIOCESE OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK,
25	Plaintiff-Appellant,
26	V.
27	
28	GOVERNOR ANDREW M. CUOMO, IN HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITY,
29	Defendant-Appellee.
30	Dejennum 11ppence.
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1 Before:

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LIVINGSTON, Chief Judge, PARK and MENASHI, Circuit Judges.

5 On October 6, 2020, in response to an increase in COVID-19 cases, Governor Cuomo issued Executive Order 202.68 (the "Order"), which, among other things, 6 limits the maximum allowable occupancy in "houses of worship" in certain zones 7 8 to 10 or 25 people. Appellants Roman Catholic Diocese of Brooklyn (the "Diocese") and Agudath Israel of America ("Agudath Israel") seek to enjoin the 9 10 Governor from enforcing the 10- and 25-person capacity limits. They argue the 11 Order violates the Free Exercise Clause of the First Amendment. The United States 12 District Court for the Eastern District of New York (Matsumoto, J., & Garaufis, J.) denied their motions for a preliminary injunction. 13

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15 Appellants moved for injunctions pending appeal, which a divided motions panel of this Court denied. Appellants then sought injunctive relief from the 16 17 United States Supreme Court, which granted writs of injunction prohibiting the Governor from enforcing the Order's 10- and 25-person capacity limits pending 18 19 disposition of this appeal. See Roman Cath. Diocese of Brooklyn v. Cuomo, 141 20 S. Ct. 63 (2020); Agudath Israel v. Cuomo, No. 20A90, 2020 WL 6954120 (U.S. Nov. 25, 2020). The Supreme Court found that Appellants were likely to succeed on the 21 22 merits, applying strict scrutiny to the Order because it is not neutral on its face and 23 imposes greater restrictions on religious activities than on other activities the 24 Governor considers "essential."

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In light of the Supreme Court's decision, we hold that the Order's regulation of "houses of worship" is subject to strict scrutiny and that its fixed capacity limits are not narrowly tailored to stem the spread of COVID-19. Appellants have established irreparable harm caused by the fixed capacity limits, and the public interest favors granting injunctive relief.

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With respect to the Diocese's appeal, No. 20-3590, we REVERSE and REMAND with directions for the district court to issue a preliminary injunction prohibiting the Governor from enforcing the Order's 10- and 25-person capacity limits. With respect to Agudath Israel's appeal, No. 20-3572, we REVERSE in part and REMAND for the issuance of a preliminary injunction as to those fixed capacity limits. We also VACATE the district court's denial of Agudath Israel's

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1	motion for a preliminary injunction as to the Order's 25% and 33% capacity lim	uts,
2	and REMAND for the district court to determine in the first instance whether the	ose
3	limits should be enjoined in light of the Supreme Court's decision and this opini	ion.
4		
5	AVI SCHICK (W. Alex Smith, Misha Tseyt	lin,
6	on the brief), Troutman Pepper Hamil	ton
7	Sanders LLP, New York, NY & Chicago,	IL,
8	for Plaintiffs-Appellants in 20-3572.	
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10	RANDY M. MASTRO (Akiva Shapiro, Willi	iam
11	J. Moccia, Lee R. Crain, on the brief), Gibs	son,
12	Dunn & Crutcher LLP, New York, NY,	for
13	Plaintiff-Appellant in 20-3590.	
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15	BRIAN D. GINSBERG (Barbara D. Underwo	od,
16	Solicitor General, Andrea Oser, Dep	uty
17	Solicitor General, Dustin J. Brock	ner,
18	Assistant Solicitor General, on the brief),	for
19	Letitia James, Attorney General of the S	tate
20	of New York, Albany, NY, for Defended	ant-
21	Appellee in 20-3572 & 20-3590.	
22		
23	PARK, Circuit Judge:	

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Governor of New York issued 24 an executive order limiting the maximum allowable occupancy in "houses of 25 worship" in certain "zones" to 10 or 25 people. Other businesses that the Governor 26 considers to be "essential," however, face no such restrictions. Appellants Roman 27 Catholic Diocese of Brooklyn (the "Diocese") and Agudath Israel of America 28

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1	("Agudath Israel") seek to enjoin the Governor from enforcing the capacity limits,
2	which they allege violate the Free Exercise Clause of the First Amendment.
3	The Supreme Court already found that Appellants have made "a strong
4	showing" that their claim is likely to prevail. <i>See Roman Cath. Diocese of Brooklyn v.</i>
5	<i>Cuomo</i> , 141 S. Ct. 63, 66 (2020). We agree. The Governor's order is subject to strict
6	scrutiny because it is not neutral on its face and imposes greater restrictions on
7	religious activities than on secular ones. We thus REVERSE and REMAND in part,
8	directing the district courts to enjoin the Governor from enforcing the Order's 10-
9	and 25-person capacity limits. We VACATE and REMAND in part for the district
10	court to determine in the first instance whether the 25% and 33% capacity limits
11	can satisfy strict scrutiny.
12	I. BACKGROUND
13	A. <u>COVID-19 and the Governor's Response</u>
14	More than 36,000 New Yorkers have died from COVID-19, and New York
15	has had the second-highest number of deaths per capita of any state. ¹ On
16	March 7, 2020, Governor Cuomo declared a disaster emergency in the State, which
17	allows him to exercise extraordinary executive powers. See N.Y. Exec. Law § 28.

¹ United States COVID-19 Cases & Deaths by State, Ctrs. for Disease Control & Prevention, https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker (updated Dec. 26, 2020).

1	He can "temporarily suspend any statute, local law, ordinance, or orders, rules or
2	regulations, or parts thereof, of any agency," and can "issue any directive
3	necessary to cope with the disaster." Id. § 29-a. Suspensions and directives under
4	this law expire after 30 days, but the Governor may renew them an unlimited
5	number of times. Id. The legislature of New York can terminate suspensions and
6	directives "by concurrent resolution," but the Governor's actions pursuant to
7	Executive Law § 29-a do not otherwise require legislative consultation or approval.
8	Id.
9	Governors have historically exercised this emergency authority in a limited
10	and localized manner, most often in response to natural disasters such as severe
11	storms or flooding. ² Governor Cuomo's executive orders during the COVID-19
12	pandemic, however, have been unprecedented in their number, breadth, and

duration. From March to December 2020, he has issued almost 90 executive orders 13

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² See, e.g., N.Y. Exec. Order 195 (May 20, 2019) (declaring disaster emergency in specified counties due to "high water levels on Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River . . . causing the potential for lakeshore flooding, widespread erosion, and water damage"); N.Y. Exec. Order 193 (Jan. 19, 2019) (same, due to a "severe winter storm").

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