



# It's still a conservative Supreme Court, even after recent liberal decisions – here's why

September 14, 2020 7:50am EDT

DACA supporters rally at the Supreme Court on Thursday, June 18, 2020, after the court rejected the Trump administration's push to end DACA. Bill Clark/CQ-Roll Call, Inc via Getty Images

- Email
- Twitter 9
- Facebook 40
- LinkedIn
- Print

The new Supreme Court term begins on the first Monday in October, a date set more than 100 years ago by Congress. As expected, the court's upcoming docket will include some politically controversial cases – as did the term that ended in June. Less expected, that previous term featured some notable liberal victories – in cases about immigration, homosexuality and abortion.

Nevertheless, the last Supreme Court term was far from a liberal triumph, and for several reasons.

First, as commentators have noted, the term also saw many conservative decisions. As one court observer has argued, the liberal decisions were made on narrow legal grounds, with limited scope and future applicability, whereas the conservative ones were broader.

As a scholar who specializes in the Constitution and the courts, I see another reason why the last term was not a liberal triumph, and why the Roberts court remains a bastion of conservatism: the types of decisions that the court made.

Simply put, some Supreme Court decisions are enduring, while others are fleeting and easily changed.

## Different kinds of decisions

The Supreme Court decisions that have the greatest impact on our governments and our laws are rulings that find violations of the Constitution, called "constitutional invalidations."

When the court declares that some government action – a law or an executive order – is unconstitutional, that action must stop. Neither Congress nor the states can do anything to change this result, except through a constitutional amendment, which is almost impossible to attain (because it requires two-thirds majorities in both houses of Congress, plus the consent of three-quarters of the states).

Notable historic examples of constitutional invalidations include *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954), which ended racial segregation in public schools; *Reynolds v. Sims* (1964), which announced the celebrated one-person-one-vote principle; or *Roe v. Wade* (1973), the abortion rights ruling which, despite enormous public opposition, is still with us.



Supreme Court Chief Justice John Roberts, center, provided the crucial fifth vote for decisions seen as liberal. Milano Tama/Getty Images

But most Supreme Court decisions do not declare constitutional violations. Most decisions either reject claims of constitutional violations, or else engage in statutory (as opposed to constitutional) interpretation – that is, they simply determine what a federal law requires in cases where that question is legally contested.

Unlike constitutional invalidations, the consequences of these other decisions are relatively easy to change.

First, the government can always stop doing what it has been doing, even if the court declared it has been acting constitutionally. And second, Congress can always amend or repeal the laws it has passed if it disagrees with the court's interpretation of these laws.

The distinction between constitutional invalidations and other decisions therefore marks the difference between the most consequential exercises of Supreme Court power and decisions that are far less significant because they are more amenable to change by the other branches of government.

## The liberal decisions

This difference shows why the recent Supreme Court term was far from a liberal triumph.

Two of the three principal decisions touted as liberal victories are the reinstatement of DACA – a program allowing people brought to the U.S. illegally as children to avoid deportation, which the Trump administration revoked in 2017 – and the prohibition on employment discrimination against homosexuals or transgender individuals. The decisions in both cases involved statutory interpretations, meaning they can be easily overridden.

The DACA decision rejected the claim that the government's revocation of DACA violated the Constitution, ruling only that the revocation was carried out in a an arbitrary and capricious manner that violated a federal statute.

Either Congress or the Trump administration could therefore end DACA – the administration simply by following different, less arbitrary procedures. As Justice Brett Kavanaugh put it, "[T]he only practical consequence of the court's decision... appears to be some delay."

The decision providing protection from employment discrimination for gay and transgender people was also based on statutory interpretation. The justices found that the Civil Rights Act of 1964 provided remedies against such discrimination. Congress could therefore remove these protections by amending the Civil Rights Act – though it seems unlikely to do so.

The third ruling celebrated by Democrats – striking down a Louisiana statute that threatened to leave the state with a single abortion clinic – actually did find a constitutional violation. This 5-4 decision is therefore not subjected to legislative override.

On closer look, however, the case may actually undermine constitutional protections for abortion. The decision was based on a recent precedent which invalidated a similar statute from Texas merely four years earlier. But Chief Justice Roberts, who cast the fifth and crucial vote in last term's case, made clear he was willing to weaken that precedent in the future.

## The conservative decisions

By contrast, the three big conservative victories from the court's last term involved two groundbreaking constitutional invalidations.

One constitutional invalidation weakened the independence of federal administrative agencies, a longstanding conservative ambition. In a 5-4 decision, the Supreme Court ruled that the structure of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau – which was established in 2010 to protect American consumers in the financial markets – violated the Constitution.

The decision made that agency – and theoretically others like it – more vulnerable to political pressure from the White House.

In a second major 5-4 ruling, the Supreme Court declared it unconstitutional for states seeking the separation of church and state to refuse government scholarships to pupils of private religious schools. This is a big victory for the religious right, which has long sought public funding for religious institutions.

Since these are constitutional invalidations, nothing short of a constitutional amendment – or a future change of heart at the Supreme Court – can undo these two decisions.

In a third decision, the court ruled against a Sri Lankan asylum-seeker who was ordered to leave the U.S. and was not allowed to appeal his deportation to the federal courts. A federal Court of Appeals found the unavailability of an appeal to be unconstitutional. But the Supreme Court reversed, ruling that the asylum seeker had no constitutional right to appeal.



In one case, the court gave the Trump administration a victory in an anti-immigration policy. Drew Angerer/Getty

The decision was not only a big practical win for the Trump administration, which has made the crackdown on asylum seekers one of its main policies. It also deprived liberals of what had been a significant migrant rights victory at the lower court – significant, because it came in the form of a constitutional invalidation, which the Supreme Court has now reversed.

## A staunchly conservative court

In short, when evaluating the court's performance, it is crucial to distinguish between different types of decisions. The most formidable and enduring are those that find constitutional violations.

[Deep knowledge, daily. Sign up for The Conversation's newsletter.]

That is why the Roberts court is so staunchly conservative: In pivotal areas – from the right to bear arms and campaign finance to affirmative action and religious freedom – conservative victories often come in the form of enduring constitutional invalidations.

Meanwhile, important liberal decisions are often easy to circumvent – and unlikely to last.

- Immigration Asylum US Congress Supreme Court US Constitution Consumer Financial Protection Bureau DACA Chief Justice John Roberts

### Author

Offer Raban Professor of Constitutional Law, University of Oregon

### Disclosure statement

Offer Raban does not work for, consult, own shares in or receive funding from any company or organization that would benefit from this article, and has disclosed no relevant affiliations beyond their academic appointment.

### Partners



University of Oregon provides funding as a member of The Conversation US.

View all partners



We believe in the free flow of information. Republish our articles for free, online or in print, under a Creative Commons license.

Republish this article

### Want to write?

Write an article and join a growing community of more than 115,200 academics and researchers from 3,746 institutions.

Register now

- Community standards
- Republishing guidelines
- Friends of The Conversation
- Analytics
- Our feeds
- Donate

- Who we are
- Our charter
- Our team
- Partners and funders
- Resource for media
- Contact us
- En Español

