# Second Edition Constitutional Law: Principles and Practice **Equal Protection** Chapter 8



# Classification vs. Invidious Discrimination

- Not all laws creating classifications are unconstitutional.
- Today, invidious discrimination refers to discrimination or classification:
  - Based on ill will or prejudice
  - Because of characteristics such as race, color, religion, sex, age, etc.



## Application of the Equal Protection Clause to State and Federal Government

- State employees
- Federal government
- Private discrimination and state action



# How the Supreme Court Reviews Laws for Equal Protection Violations

- Not all laws based on classifications:
  - Should be evaluated the same way
  - Violate equal protection rules
- Three tests to determine if state laws violate the Equal Protection Clause:
  - Does the law target a suspect class?
  - Does the law affect a fundamental right?
  - Is there purposeful discrimination?



### Additional Supreme Court Tests

- When a law doesn't target a suspect or affect a fundamental right, the Court applies the rational basis test.
- Whenever a law targets a suspect class or burdens a fundamental right, the Court reviews the law with strict scrutiny.
- Heightened scrutiny = standard between strict scrutiny and rational basis



# Violations of Equal Protection: Applying the Tests

- Race, ethnicity, and national origin (strict scrutiny)
- Gender (intermediate scrutiny)
- Alien status (strict or intermediate scrutiny)
- Other classifications



### **Equal Protection and Voting Rights**

- Voter qualifications
- Access to ballot
- One person, one vote: apportionment and districting
- Uncounted votes



# Remedies for Violations of Equal Protection

- Desegregation and schools
- Affirmative action
- Nonlegislative remedies

