

Supreme Court

The result here is that the Court substitutes itself for Congress and the Executive Branch in making national policy about student-loan forgiveness. Congress authorized the forgiveness plan (among many other actions); the Secretary put it in place; and the President would have been accountable for its success or failure. But this Court today decides that some 40 million Americans will not receive the benefits the plan provides, because (so says the Court) that assistance is too "significan[t]."

...

the Court, by deciding this case, exercises authority it does not have.

It violates the Constitution.

Elena Kagan, dissent in Biden v. Nebraska, et. al.