

## What A Difference A Year Makes

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TOPICS: [POLITICS](#), [HEALTH REFORM](#)

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One year ago today, the House of Representatives approved the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, which had passed the Senate the previous Christmas Eve -- at four in the morning, [by one vote](#). Two days later, President Barack Obama signed the measure. Those three steps are usually enough to transform a bill into a permanent fixture of U.S. law. But this was no ordinary bill.

Before ObamaCare cleared Congress, voters in Massachusetts took the distasteful step of electing a Republican to the U.S. Senate in the hope of stopping it. [Thirty-eight states](#) had introduced, and two states had enacted, legislation to block it. In the year since, three additional states have enacted laws and two states have *amended their constitutions* to block it.

Twenty-eight states have filed suit in federal court alleging the law violates the Constitution, half of them within hours of the signing ceremony. Individual citizens have filed another two-dozen challenges. Many of these lawsuits are [frivolous](#), but not all are: two federal courts have struck down all or part of the law as unconstitutional.

Opposition to the law contributed [heavily](#) to sweeping Republican gains in the 2010 elections. The House quickly voted to repeal it. Twenty-one governors have [threatened](#) not to implement it. At least four states have [frozen](#), returned or refused the federal funds it offers. [Two governors](#) have flatly refused to implement it.

Despite assurances that Americans would like the law once they [found out what is in it](#), familiarity has bred contempt. Public opinion [shifted against](#) the law the moment the first draft appeared in Congress in June 2009, and a majority or plurality of the public has consistently opposed it ever since. Among likely voters, opposition leads support by [nearly 20 points](#). The law's supposed beneficiaries are among the most hostile groups. A recent [poll](#) found seniors oppose the law by 12 points. Small businesses are among those suing (so far successfully) to overturn it.

This isn't how it was supposed to happen. [Universal coverage](#) never provoked such a backlash in other countries, nor did Social Security, Medicare or Medicaid. What's going on?

It's not just partisanship. For one thing, 34 House Democrats voted against final passage, three voted for repeal, many are open to rescinding specific provisions and even some Democratic pollsters have [assailed](#) the law. This thing must be touching multiple nerves.

Many Americans believe ObamaCare claims a power Congress should not and *does not* have. A government that can make us purchase health insurance can make us buy [cars](#) or [broccoli](#) or cigarettes. The idea that Congress' power to "regulate" commerce somehow includes the power to *compel* commerce does not sit well with the structure and purpose of the Constitution.

Others see it as a *barrier* to better, more affordable, health care. A similar law in Massachusetts led to [rising costs](#), [adverse selection](#), [modest coverage gains](#), [questionable health effects](#), [longer waits to see a doctor](#) and has [opened the door to government rationing](#).

Many believe the law is overkill. Its [Pre-Existing Condition Insurance Plans](#) have attracted a measly [12,000 enrollees](#), rather than the projected 375,000 -- suggesting it was not necessary to conscript 200 million Americans into a compulsory health insurance scheme to solve that problem.

Projections that ObamaCare will permanently eliminate [800,000 jobs](#) -- not to mention any temporary job losses -- strike fear in those who have been battered by the recession.

Finally, many Americans are taking this law personally. The president promised he would "[put an end to the game-playing](#)," but then made [backroom deals](#) with the drug lobby and Wal-Mart while Senate Democrats used tax dollars to [buy votes](#). They watched Health and Human Services Secretary Kathleen Sebelius [repeatedly censor insurers](#) who disagreed with her. They saw their tax dollars buy ads where Andy Griffith uses "[weasel words](#)" to mislead seniors. They hear Obama continue to say things they know are untrue, and that non-partisan observers or his own advisers have discredited -- like ObamaCare will allow Americans to [keep their coverage](#), [reduce costs](#) and [reduce the deficit](#). First the individual mandate [was a tax](#), then it [wasn't](#), then it [was](#). At a certain point, people start to feel insulted.

Newt Gingrich [predicts](#) Congress will repeal ObamaCare in 2013. Agree or not, you have to be struck by how plausible his prediction is.

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