Constitutional Challenges to Health Care Reform

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Constitutional Challenges

- 1) States' rights
 - Forced to implement
- 2) Individual rights
 - Economic liberties & Substantive due process
- 3) Federal powers
 - Commerce & Tax

Jurisdictions

- Virginia: 4th Circuit
- Florida: 11th Circuit
- Michigan: 6th Circuit
- Etc.

Will Supreme Court Decide?

- If any appellate court strikes the law, the Sup. Ct. will almost certainly hear the case. If all app. Courts uphold the law, the Sup. Ct. might take a pass.
- We'll know in a year or two. 6th & 4th Cir. appeals already underway. Others may take longer.

Individual Rights

- Economic Liberty = Substantive Due Process
 - "Substantive due process" = "Oxymoron"
 - No fundamental right to be uninsured
- Not forced to receive treatment
 - Religious opt-out
- More freedom/choice than forced public ins.
 - Medicare is valid

States' Rights

- "Commandeering" conscripting sovereign
- State options:
 - Medicaid withdrawal
 - Exchange opt-out
- Supremacy Clause. Harvard's Charles Fried
 - states' claims are "preposterous" "One is left speechless by the absurdity of it."

Federal Power

- Tax power
- Commerce power
- "Necessary and Proper" clause

Tax Power

- Broad powers for excise or income tax
 - "Regulatory taxes" are permissible
- Congress clearly COULD have taxed people who opt not to purchase insurance, just as they tax employers who don't offer insurance
- But DID Congress do this?
 - Mandate penalty is assessed through tax reporting, and based in part on income level
 - But, the mandate penalty is not referred to as a tax. It's not simply a "play or pay" option.
 - Not everything in the tax code is a "tax." (E.g., late-filing penalties.)
- So far, no court has accepted this argument. Appears likely to fail.

Commerce Clause

- Insurance is sold in interstate commerce
- But, does a mandate to purchase constitute "regulation" of commerce?
 - Purchase mandate is unprecedented, unless conditioned on some actual engagement in commerce
- One argument: those who don't purchase are selfinsuring, choosing to pay for health care out of pocket. So this simply prohibits the commercial activity of self-insurance
 - Accepted by Detroit and Lynchburg District Courts
- Counter argument: If that reasoning is accepted, then there are no limits to commerce power, and there must be some limits
 - Richmond Ct., and probably Pensacola

"Necessary & Proper"

- "Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution . . . all other Powers vested by this Constitution"
- Purchase mandate is necessary for insurance regulations to work.
 - Insurance regulations are clearly within
 Commerce power.

Is a Mandate "Proper"

- No reason why a mandate would be improper.
 - Violates no individual rights
 - Other mandates are proper under other powers
- Justices Scalia, Roberts, Kennedy and Alito have all indicated willingness to read N&P clause fairly broadly
- Conservative scholars agree this is the strongest defense
 - Richmond judge never came to grips with this

Effects of Finding Unconstitutional

- No immediate effects; ruling "stayed" pending appeal
- Dilemma of whether to strike only the mandate, or some or all of the Act
 - Richmond judge struck only the mandate, even though both sides agreed that some or all of Act must also fall
- If only mandate is struck
 - How bad would "adverse selection" be?
 - Would Congress amend/repeal?

Odds-making

- States rights and individual rights arguments, almost certainly will fail
- Tax power defense probably will fail
- Commerce Clause argument: too close to call
- Necessary and Proper defense: very likely to succeed
 - Very hard to reject this defense under existing principles, precedents. Would have to create entirely new doctrine with major implications for other areas of established regulation
 - Only 1 of 5 conservatives needed to keep that from happening