

## The Right to Privacy

<i>Griswold v. CT</i>	Announces fundamental right to privacy regarding distribution of contraceptives to married couples	1965
<i>Eisenstadt v. Baird</i>	Extends Griswold to unmarried individuals	1971
<i>Roe v. Wade</i>	Fundamental right to privacy extends to abortions in first two trimesters	1973
<i>Moore v. East Cleveland</i>	Invalidated local ordinance which defined family for purpose of zoning in terms of nuclear family to exclude grandmother living w/ grandchildren who were cousins as excessive govt intrusion	1977
<i>Harris v. McRae</i>	No right to state provided abortion except to preserve woman's life/health	1980
<i>Ohio v. Akron Center for Reproductive Health</i>	Fundamental right to privacy used to invalidate requirements of 24 hour waiting period, provision of information intended to dissuade woman from having abortion, parental notification (age 16-18) and consent (age 15 and less) without judicial bypass.	1983
<i>Bowers v. Hardwick</i>	No fundamental right to privacy against enforcement of sodomy laws	1985
<i>Webster v. Reproductive Health Services</i>	Ordinary liberty interest in privacy allows for state to alter trimester framework by four weeks for margin of error and prohibit nontherapeutic abortions in public hospitals	1989
<i>Ohio v. Akron Center for Reproductive Health</i>	State can require notification of one parent if a minor intends to have an abortion; judicial bypass allowed if minor can demonstrate maturity or show that notice requirement goes against her best interest (abuse/incest)	1990
<i>Cruzan v. Missouri</i>	State has interest in preserving life in situation where noncompetent patient has not expressed clear wish to die - even against family wishes	1990
<i>Planned Parenthood v. Casey</i>	Substantial liberty interest in privacy, Ct voids spousal notification law, allows for 24 hour waiting period, offer of information on alternatives to abortion and fetal development that does not contain opinion that fetus is human life,	1992
<i>Vacco v. Quill</i>	State has sufficient interest in prohibiting doctor-assisted suicide to overcome equal protection argument that such suicides are equivalent to right to refuse continued medical treatment	1997
<i>Stenberg v. Carhart</i>	State law prohibiting "partial birth abortion" is too vague in reference to actual medical procedures and did not include sufficient protection for woman's health	2000
<i>Lawrence v. Texas</i>	Homosexual sodomy protected b/c of equal protection and human dignity	2003