

Applying Precedents Activity—Answer Key

Comparison case: *Whole Woman's Health v. Hellerstedt* (2016)

Precedent case: *Roe v. Wade* (1973)

What you need to know before you begin: When the Supreme Court decides a case, it clarifies the law and serves as guidance for how future cases should be decided. Before the Supreme Court makes a decision, it always looks to precedents—past Supreme Court decisions about the same topic—to help make the decision. A principle called *stare decisis* (literally “let the decision stand”) requires that the precedent be followed. If the case being decided is legally identical to a past decision, then the precedent is considered binding and the Supreme Court must decide the matter the same way. However, cases that make it to the Supreme Court are typically not completely identical to past cases, and justices must consider the similarities and differences when deciding a case.

The process of comparing past decisions to new cases is called applying precedent. Lawyers often argue for their side by showing how previous decisions would support the Supreme Court deciding in their favor. This might mean showing how a previous decision that supports their side is analogous (similar) to the case at hand. It can also involve showing that a previous decision that does not support their side is distinguishable (different) from the case they are arguing.

How it's done: In this exercise, you will analyze a precedent and compare it to *Whole Woman's Health v. Hellerstedt*. You have been provided with information about two cases: **1)** the facts, issue, and constitutional provisions/precedents of the comparison case (*Whole Woman's Health v. Hellerstedt*) and **2)** a full summary of a precedent case (*Roe v. Wade*).

After reading about the cases, you will look for evidence that *Whole Woman's Health v. Hellerstedt* is analogous (similar) to the precedent case and evidence that the cases are distinguished (different) from each other. After considering both possibilities, you must decide whether the precedent is analogous enough to command the same outcome in the comparison case, or whether the comparison case is different enough to distinguish itself from the precedent.

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1. Using factual and legal similarities, show how *Whole Woman's Health v. Hellerstedt* is **analogous** (similar) to the precedent case (*Roe v. Wade*):

Student answers will vary, but may include:

- In both cases the original challenge to the law was brought by or on behalf of a woman seeking an abortion and claiming a violation of her right to privacy.
- Both cases challenged a Texas law that restricted a woman's access to abortion
- Both cases focused on to what extent abortion and right to privacy is protected in the Constitution.
- In both cases, the petitioner represented the party challenging the Texas abortion law (meaning that they lost in the court below).

2. Show how *Whole Woman's Health v. Hellerstedt* is **distinguished** (different) from the precedent case (*Roe v. Wade*) by pointing out factual and legal differences:

Student answers will vary, but may include:

- In *Whole Woman's Health v. Hellerstedt* a group of medical professionals sued on behalf of their clients (women seeking abortions), whereas in *Roe v. Wade* a woman seeking an abortion (with the support of organizations) brought the suit.
- In *Whole Woman's Health v. Hellerstedt*, the law challenged created a requirement which made providing abortions very difficult for providers and placed an "undue burden" on women seeking abortions, whereas in *Roe v. Wade* the law made abortion illegal.

3. We found that *Whole Woman's Health v. Hellerstedt* is _____ (**analogous to or distinguished from**) the precedent case (*Roe v. Wade*) because (choose the most convincing similarities or differences from questions 1 and 2):

Student answers will vary but should draw upon answers to #1 and #2.

4. Based on the application of the precedent, how should *Whole Woman's Health v. Hellerstedt* be decided?

_____ Decision for *Whole Woman's Health*

_____ Decision for *Hellerstedt*

Student answers will vary but should be based on their answer to #3.

In a 5-3 decision, the Court ruled in favor of *Whole Women's Health*.

After students complete the Applying Precedents Activity, consider sharing the complete case summary of [*Whole Woman's Health v. Hellerstedt* \(2016\)](#).

Comparison Case: *Whole Woman's Health v. Hellerstedt* (2016)

Argued: March 2, 2016

Decided: June 27, 2016

Background

Abortion is a very controversial issue in the United States. It often involves people's strongly held beliefs about religion, morality, life, the role of the government, and the constitutional right to privacy. Even though the words "right to privacy" do not appear in the Constitution, the Supreme Court has long recognized that the Constitution does guarantee Americans some degree of privacy, or freedom from government intervention into their private lives, including a woman's right to obtain an abortion.

In *Roe v. Wade* (1973), the Supreme Court ruled that the right to privacy from the 14th Amendment includes a woman's right to end a pregnancy. The Court said that the government's interests in protecting women's health and protecting fetal life in early pregnancy do not trump a woman's right to privacy. As with most constitutional rights, however, the government may place limits on this right. The government may limit the right to abortion if a restriction is specifically designed to address a compelling (very important) government interest—for example, protecting women's health or the life of a viable fetus. Government interests may outweigh a woman's right to privacy in late pregnancy. As the pregnancy proceeds, abortions become more dangerous for women, and the developing fetus becomes viable; that is, it can survive outside the mother. Therefore, the government may completely prohibit abortions during this stage unless an abortion is necessary for the health of the mother.

Almost 20 years after *Roe*, in *Casey v. Planned Parenthood* (1992) the Supreme Court modified its rule on government regulation of abortion. While women have a right to an abortion before the fetus is viable, states can impose restrictions as long as the restrictions do not impose an "undue burden" on women's ability to obtain abortions. In other words, the law cannot restrict the actual right of a woman to get an abortion, and it cannot create a "substantial obstacle" in being able to get an abortion.

But that decision did not settle the debate about how far the government can go in restricting abortion. In recent years, many states passed laws that further restrict or discourage abortion. Most of these new laws either created outright bans on abortion early in pregnancy (which the courts have overturned) or created new standards for the operation of abortion clinics. This case is about the second type of law. When does a state regulation of abortion services become an "undue burden" on a woman?

Facts

Texas passed a law that places new restrictions on abortion facilities. One part of the law requires physicians who perform abortions to have admitting privileges at a hospital no more than 30 miles from the clinic (admitting privileges are granted to doctors by hospitals and include the right to directly admit patients to that hospital). A second part of the law requires abortion clinics to meet the same minimum requirements as a surgical center in a number of respects, from staffing to the size and layout of the clinic. The state legislature said that the purpose of this law is to protect women's health by ensuring that doctors and facilities providing abortions are qualified and safe and so women can be treated in an emergency, but the parties disagree on whether the laws would actually protect women's health.

About 75% of the abortion clinics in Texas would not meet these new standards and would have to close. Almost all of the state's rural clinics would close, leaving some women hundreds of miles from the nearest place to get an abortion.

Several of those abortion clinics sued in federal court, asking the judge to block the law before going into effect. The clinics do not believe that the purpose of the law is to improve women's health, rather it is to make it much harder to get an abortion in Texas. At trial, the judge ruled for the clinics, saying that these new regulations created an "undue burden" on women seeking an abortion. The judge said there was no medical reason for the new requirements and they do not make women safer. The closure of so many facilities would make it extremely difficult for many Texas women to get an abortion due to the long distances they would need to travel. The judge issued an order that stopped the law from taking effect. The state appealed that ruling to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. The Court of Appeals ruled primarily for the state. It said that the District Court judge should not have questioned whether the law actually met the legislature's stated purpose. It concluded that it does not matter if the law actually makes women safer. Rather, it is enough that the law can be justified as *intending* to make women safer and that the new requirements do not impose a *substantial obstacle* on the ability to obtain abortions. The clinics appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court, which agreed to hear the case.

Issues

Does a Texas law that requires 1) physicians providing abortions to have admitting privileges at a nearby hospital and 2) abortion facilities to meet standards of surgery centers place an undue burden on a woman's right to have an abortion?

Constitutional Provisions and Supreme Court Precedents

– **Due Process Clause of the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution**

"...nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law..."

– *Roe v. Wade* (1973)

In a 7-2 decision, the Supreme Court ruled that women have a right to have an abortion. The Court said that this right is part of a woman's fundamental right to privacy, which is protected by the 14th Amendment. The right to privacy means that people are protected from state interference in their marriage, procreation, contraception, family relationships, and child rearing. The government can only restrict this right if there is a compelling government interest. Because these interests become stronger later in pregnancy, the Court said the government may not limit abortion during the first trimester of pregnancy, may impose reasonable restrictions during the second trimester, and may completely ban abortion during the third trimester.

– *Casey v. Planned Parenthood* (1992)

The Court reviewed several Pennsylvania restrictions on abortion, including a 24-hour waiting period, a requirement for a minor to obtain consent from her parents, and a requirement that married women notify their husbands before getting an abortion. In a split court, the justices' core decision reaffirmed the ruling in *Roe v. Wade* that women have a right to an abortion. However, the justices said there is a legitimate state interest to protect the health of the woman and fetus. Therefore, the government may regulate abortion at any point in the pregnancy. An abortion restriction cannot, however, impose an "undue burden" on women seeking an abortion. It will be struck down if it has the purpose or effect of creating a "substantial obstacle" to seeking an abortion before the fetus is able to survive outside the womb. Ultimately, Casey allowed most of Pennsylvania's restrictions, including the 24-hour waiting period and parental consent. However, it struck down the spousal notification requirement as an undue burden.

Precedent Case: *Roe v. Wade* (1973)

Argued: December 13, 1971

Reargued: October 11, 1972

Decided: January 22, 1973

Background

The Constitution does not explicitly guarantee a right to privacy. The word “privacy” does not appear in the Constitution. However, the Bill of Rights includes protections for specific aspects of privacy, such as the Fourth Amendment’s “right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects” from unreasonable government searches and seizures and the Fifth Amendment’s right to be free of compelled self-incrimination in criminal cases. In early rulings about privacy, the Supreme Court connected the right to privacy to particular locations, with emphasis on a person’s home as a private space where the government could not intrude without a warrant. During the 21st century, the Court began interpreting the Constitution, including the Due Process Clause of the 14th Amendment, as providing a broader right to privacy protecting people as well as places. Over the decades the Court interpreted this right to privacy to include decisions about child rearing, marriage, and birth control. This is a case about whether that constitutionally protected right to privacy includes the right to obtain an abortion.

In the 19th and early 20th centuries, most states adopted laws banning or strictly regulating abortion. Many people felt that abortion was morally or religiously wrong, and so many states outlawed abortion except in cases where the mother’s life was in jeopardy. But illegal abortions were widespread and often dangerous for women who underwent them because they were performed in unsanitary conditions. Wealthier women could travel to states or other countries with looser laws to obtain abortions, while poorer women often did not have that option. In the 1960s, a movement to make abortion legal gained ground. The movement advocated for changes in state laws (and four states did repeal their bans) and brought cases in courts challenging the abortion bans as unconstitutional.

Facts

In 1969, a resident of Texas known as Jane Roe (a pseudonym used to protect her identity) wanted to terminate her pregnancy. Texas law made it a felony (serious crime) to abort a fetus unless “on medical advice for the purpose of saving the life of the mother.” Roe and her attorneys filed a lawsuit on behalf of her and all other women who were or might become pregnant and seek abortions. The lawsuit was filed against Henry Wade, the district attorney of Dallas County, Texas, and claimed that the state law violated the U.S. Constitution.

A three-judge federal District Court ruled the Texas abortion law unconstitutional under the Ninth Amendment, which states that “[t]he enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.” In particular, the District Court

concluded that “[t]he fundamental right of single women and married persons to choose whether to have children is protected by the Ninth Amendment,” which applies to the states through the 14th Amendment. The case was then appealed directly to the U.S. Supreme Court, which agreed to hear it.

Issue

Does the U.S. Constitution protect the right of a woman to obtain an abortion?

Constitutional Amendments and Supreme Court Precedents

- **Ninth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution**

“The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.”

- **14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution**

“No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.”

- *Griswold v. Connecticut* (1965)

A married couple sought advice about contraception from a Planned Parenthood employee named Griswold. Connecticut law criminalized providing counseling to married people for the purpose of preventing conception. The Supreme Court ruled that the Connecticut law violated the Constitution because it invaded the privacy of married couples to make decisions about their families. The Court identified privacy as an important value, fundamental to the American way of life and to the other basic rights outlined in the Bill of Rights (including the First, Third, Fourth, and Ninth Amendments). Seven years later, the Court decided a case that extended access to contraception to unmarried persons, as well.

- *United States v. Vuitch* (1971)

Washington, DC, had a law that prohibited abortions unless a woman’s life or health was endangered by the pregnancy. Dr. Vuitch was arrested for violating that law, and he argued that only a doctor (not a prosecutor) could determine whether an abortion was necessary to protect a woman’s life or health. The Supreme Court did not overturn the DC law. Instead it ruled that “health” should include both psychological and physical well-being.

Arguments for Roe

- A woman's right to privacy is implicitly guaranteed in the First, Fourth, Fifth, Ninth, and 14th Amendments. As the Court ruled in *Griswold*, there are certain matters—including the decision about whether to have a child—that are individual decisions protected by the Constitution.
- Unwanted pregnancies can have a major impact on women's lives. In the 1970s, women could be asked to leave their jobs if they became pregnant, and most employers did not provide maternity leave. Women could be endangering their careers or finances in addition to their psychological and physical health by being forced to carry a pregnancy to term.
- Women in Texas who wish to have an abortion must either travel to another state where abortion is legal or undergo an illegal abortion where conditions could be unsafe. Travel is costly and inconvenient, thus making access to a safe, legal abortion more difficult for poor women. Illegal abortions put women's life, health, and well-being at risk.
- The law criminalizes a safe medical procedure, and it is too vague for doctors to know what they may or may not do. Doctors must determine that a woman's life is at risk in order to perform a legal abortion, and their decision and professional interpretation of "at risk" could land them in jail.
- An unborn fetus is not legally recognized as a person and does not have rights equal to the mother. Abortions were more common in the 19th century, so it is clear that the framers of the 14th Amendment did not intend to include fetuses in the definition of "persons." No Supreme Court case has established that a fetus is legally a person and, therefore, entitled to constitutional rights.

Arguments for Wade

- There is no right to abortion guaranteed in the Constitution. It is mentioned nowhere in the text, and there is no reason to believe that those who wrote the 14th Amendment intended to protect that right.
- A fetus, from the date of conception, is a person and has constitutional rights. The state has an important interest in protecting its future citizens. The right to life of the unborn child is superior to the right to privacy of the mother. The balancing of the two interests should favor the most vulnerable, the unborn child.
- In previous decisions where the Court protected individual or marital privacy, that right was not absolute. All protected rights are subject to reasonable regulation, and Texas has a strong interest in protecting life and protecting women's health, so the abortion restrictions are reasonable.

- Abortion is different from contraception, so the Court’s decision in *Griswold v. Connecticut* does not apply here. Contraception prevents creation of life whereas abortion destroys existing life.
- Abortion is a policy matter best left to the state legislatures to decide. As elected officials, legislators make laws that reflect the popular will and morality of the people—as they have done here. The prohibition against abortion in Texas has existed since 1854.

Decision

In a 7-2 decision, the U.S. Supreme Court decided in Roe’s favor. Justice Blackmun wrote the opinion of the Court, which recognized that a woman’s choice whether to have an abortion is protected by the Constitution. Chief Justice Burger and Justices Stewart and Douglas wrote concurring opinions. Justices White and Rehnquist wrote dissenting opinions.

Majority

The majority rooted a woman’s right to decide whether to have an abortion in the Due Process Clause of the 14th Amendment, which prohibits states from “depriv[ing] any person of ... liberty ... without due process of law.” According to the majority, the “liberty” protected by the 14th Amendment includes a fundamental right to privacy. The majority began by surveying the history of abortion laws and concluded that “the restrictive criminal abortion laws in effect in a majority of States today are of relatively recent vintage,” and “are not of ancient or even of common-law origin.” The Court then held that “[t]his right of privacy, whether it be founded in the Fourteenth Amendment’s concept of personal liberty and restrictions upon state action, as we feel it is, or, as the District Court determined, in the Ninth Amendment’s reservation of rights to the people, is broad enough to encompass a woman’s decision whether or not to terminate her pregnancy.” Further, after considerable discussion of the law’s historical lack of recognition of rights of a fetus, the majority concluded “the word ‘person,’ as used in the Fourteenth Amendment, does not include the unborn.” A woman’s right to choose to have an abortion falls within this fundamental right to privacy and is protected by the Constitution.

While holding that “the right of personal privacy includes the abortion decision,” however, the Court also emphasized that “this right is not unqualified and must be considered against important state interests in regulation.” In particular, the Court noted, “[w]here certain ‘fundamental rights’ are involved, the Court has held that regulation limiting these rights may be justified only by a ‘compelling state interest,’ and that legislative enactments must be narrowly drawn to protect only the legitimate state interests at stake.” The Court recognized that “the State does have an important and legitimate interest in preserving and protecting the health of a pregnant woman” and “still another important and legitimate interest in protecting the potentiality of human life.” Striking a balance between a woman’s fundamental right to privacy and these state interests, the Court set up a framework laying out when states could regulate and even prohibit abortions.

Under that framework, in the first trimester (the first three months of the pregnancy), a woman's right to privacy surrounding the choice to have an abortion outweighs a state's interests in regulating this decision. During this stage, having an abortion does not pose a grave danger to the mother's life and health, and the fetus is still undeveloped. The state's interests are not yet compelling, so it cannot regulate or prohibit her from having an abortion. During the second trimester, the state's interests become more compelling as the danger of complications increases and the fetus becomes more developed. During this stage, the state may regulate, but not prohibit, abortions, as long as the regulations are aimed at protecting the health of the mother. During the third trimester, the danger to the woman's health becomes the greatest and fetal development nears completion. In the final trimester, the state's interests in protecting the health of the mother and in protecting the life of the fetus become their most compelling. The state may regulate or even prohibit abortions during this stage, as long as there is an exception for abortions necessary to preserve the life and health of the mother.

Concurrences

Three justices filed concurring opinions in the case. Justice Stewart emphasized that the Court was basing its holding on the so-called "substantive" component of the Due Process Clause of the 14th Amendment. Justice Douglas rejected Justice Stewart's invocation of "substantive" due process, but he agreed that the constitutional right at issue was based in the term "liberty" in the Due Process Clause of the 14th Amendment. Chief Justice Burger underscored that "the Court today rejects any claim that the Constitution requires abortions on demand."

Dissents

Two justices filed dissenting opinions. In his dissenting opinion, Justice White, joined by Justice Rehnquist, argued that he found "nothing in the language or history of the Constitution to support" the right to an abortion. He characterized the decision as "an extravagant and improvident exercise of the power of judicial review that the Constitution extends to this Court," and noted that the decision prevents the people and the legislatures of the states from "weighing the relative importance of the continued existence and development of the fetus, on the one hand, against a spectrum of possible impacts on the mother, on the other hand." Justice Rehnquist filed a separate dissenting opinion, arguing that abortion did not fit within the right of "privacy" recognized in the Court's previous cases and characterizing the decision as "partak[ing] more of judicial legislation than ... a determination of the intent of the drafters of the Fourteenth Amendment."

Impact

The immediate impact of the decision in *Roe v. Wade* was the striking down of laws that banned or severely restricted abortions in 30 states, including Texas.

Since *Roe v. Wade*, several states have passed laws regulating abortion; these are often challenged in court. The decision in *Roe v. Wade* acted as precedent for several later decisions

regarding abortion, such as *Planned Parenthood of Southeastern Pennsylvania v. Casey*, *Gonzales v. Carhart*, *Whole Woman's Health v. Hellerstedt*, and *June Medical Services v. Russo*. The decisions in these cases upheld *Roe v. Wade* but allowed for some restrictions like waiting periods and parental notification for minors. Although the Supreme Court no longer uses the trimester framework declared in *Roe v. Wade*, the Court has continued to rule that laws placing an undue burden on women seeking abortions are unconstitutional despite permitting some restrictions on the procedure.

Additional information about *Roe v. Wade*, including background at three reading levels, opinion quotes and summaries, teaching activities, and additional resources, can be found at <https://www.landmarkcases.org/>.