1. Source
   (a) What group, organization, governmental agency, or other person, if any, requested the introduction of the bill?
   (b) Which groups, organizations, or governmental agencies have contacted you in support of, or in opposition to, your bill?
   (c) If a similar bill has been introduced at a previous session of the Legislature, what was its number and the year of its introduction?

2. Purpose
   What problem or deficiency under existing law does the bill seek to remedy?

If you have any further background information or material relating to the bill, please enclose a copy of it or state where the information or material is available.

PLEASE COMPLETE THIS FORM AND RETURN IT TO THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY, ROOM 2046 AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. IN ANY CASE, PLEASE RETURN IT NOT LATER THAN 14 DAYS AFTER RECEIPT.
Source: John Billett

Purpose: Make privacy an inalienable right guaranteed by the Constitution.

History: The measure is similar to ACA 69 (1971 session) which was defeated in the Assembly Judiciary Committee along with a companion bill, AB 2933.

Legislative Counsel: Miss Roth

Analysis: Adds pursuing and obtaining privacy to the inalienable rights mentioned in the State Constitution. Already in this category are pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

In addition, it substitutes "persons" for "men" in Section 1 of Article I of the State Constitution.

Comment: This Constitutional Amendment puts the State on record regarding the right of privacy. At a time when people are becoming increasingly uneasy about potential and real abuses of privacy, it would be highly desirable for the California Constitution to state that individuals are entitled to privacy. The right to privacy has been upheld in the Supreme Court case of Griswold vs. Connecticut.
Question: Would this measure have legal implications beyond the readily obvious; for instance, would the right to privacy overturn legal authority for wiretapping, etc.

Staff: Milner