

they agree with that and I don't doubt the sincerity of those responses in any way, shape or form. But there has also been sort of the indication why are you putting this out here because we're never going to really attach this to the bill and we're really never going to vote on the bill. I think it's important to put it out here because it reflects a fundamental difference in how we address the issue of the incidence of abortion in this state as well as in the country. There are two different options being proposed here. One is the regulation and control of women through laws, and the other is to try and address the circumstances that lead to abortions and try and reduce those by doing something about those circumstances, such as teen pregnancy, but there are many other issues and I hope we'll have the opportunity to talk about those a little bit later. So I think it's really important to talk about Senator Hillman's amendment because it reflects the two different perspectives about how to address abortion, whether we're going to do it through regulation and control over women or whether or not we're going to do it by providing the support and the prevention and the kind of systems and services out there that will minimize the need for abortion in the first place. I also want to return to the resolution because I think it raises the basic question of why do we need this bill. Why now, in light of the court case that's in the Supreme Court? Why not wait till we get the ruling on that? But, second of all, why do we need it even if the ruling comes out saying that it is constitutional? There's been some talk that there is absolutely no regulation over abortions and abortion clinics, but I would say, as Senator Landis did, that there are regulations from the medical profession that do...that are done in respect to informed consent. In 1982, a commission regarding medicine and bio...medical and behavioral research indicated that the four major principles of informed consent that have been there in medical practice are as follows. One, its patients are entitled to accept or reject a health care intervention on the basis of their own personal values and in furtherance of their own personal goals. Two, truly informed consent is a process of shared decision making, not just one person telling another...

SPEAKER BAACK: One minute.

SENATOR RASMUSSEN: ...but shared decision making based upon a mutual respect and participation, not a ritual to be equated with reciting the contents of a form. And, three, physicians must discuss, and I repeat, must discuss all alternative