

morning, and this is one that is on Final Reading and needs to be called back also. I checked with the Bill Room, and the bill has not been printed yet, so by adding this amendment at this point we will not...we will avoid a situation where the bill will be printed, then it has to be called back, the amendment added, then reprinted. The amendment is one with which I agree. This bill relates to the prohibition against discriminating against people with AIDS. The amendment that I'm offering was put together in conjunction with the Nebraska Hospital Association, those representing the school districts, because there are in place now federal laws and certain requirements from the disease control people in Atlanta relative to how persons, who are working in a surgical setting with AIDS, are to be treated. If they have a certain stage of the disease, they cannot participate in intrusive surgery, because of the possibility of endangering the patient. Under current federal laws, statutes and regulations, a person in that situation can be transferred to a different type of work where there is not the danger that would exist in the surgical setting. The absolute terms of LB 465 would make it discriminatory for such a transfer to occur. If the person was treated in an improper way solely because of AIDS and not because of the circumstances that I'm describing here, they would still have the protection against discriminatory handling. With reference to, and I handed this sheet out that gives an explanation of these amendments, with reference to the school's situation, it would be found on the back page, on the back side of that page. And this is the language that the schools presented to me that persuaded me that the amendment would be justified where they are concerned. Students in special education often have health problems necessitating medical procedures or special placement. As currently drafted it would be discrimination to change a child's placement if the child has AIDS, despite other medical problems. School administrators must be given the ability to comply with disease control guidelines, meaning, based on the way it was explained, that if there is a basis, other than the AIDS condition, for putting a child in a different placement, they could not make that placement because due to the fact of having AIDS it could be ruled discriminatory, even though the placement was not based on the fact that the child has AIDS. For a different medical purpose, there could be the requirement of a placement. Then, obviously, if the condition was such that it could endanger other children, if at that point of development, then the school should be able to take appropriate action to ensure against the transmittal. That is the