

April 5, 1990

LB 769, 1241

SPEAKER BARRETT: Okay, it is withdrawn.

CLERK: And, Senator, then may I...

SENATOR PIRSCH: To April 10.

CLERK: Right, and you're temporarily withdrawing all these other motions?

SENATOR PIRSCH: I would just like to put them underneath Senator Labeledz's.

SPEAKER BARRETT: Senator...Mr. Clerk, you have a motion.

CLERK: Mr. President, I now have a motion from Senator Labeledz. Senator, I assume your motion would be to return LB 1241 to Select File for purposes of adding an amendment. That amendment would strike all sections and insert AM2892.

SENATOR LABEDZ: Correct.

SPEAKER BARRETT: Senator Labeledz.

SENATOR LABEDZ: Thank you. I don't think that this will require much debate or explanation of what my amendment will do. It is identical work for word of LB 769, and LB 769 requires that parents be notified of their unmarried pregnant minor's daughter intent to obtain an abortion. It's up to the physician performing the abortion to give this notification. In the alternative, the amendment provides for a procedure of judicial bypass--I knew they'd start coming in--when a minor does not want to notify one of her parents. Under this procedure the court may allow the abortion without parental notice if it concludes that the minor is sufficiently mature to make the decision or that it is in her best interests not to notify a parent. LB 769 is modeled after a Minnesota parental involvement law which was found to be constitutional by the 8th Circuit Federal Court of Appeals. Good afternoon, Senator Bernard-Stevens. As you know, the 8th Circuit's jurisdiction also includes Nebraska. For the first five years that the Minnesota law was in effect, the abortion rate among teenagers in that state dropped by over one-third while the live birth rate increased by 38 percent. In addition, the total teenage pregnancy rate dropped by almost one-third. The fact there was