

TRANSCRIPT PREPARED BY THE CLERK OF THE LEGISLATURE
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FLOOR DEBATE

March 9, 2004

LB 906

SENATOR HARTNETT: Is that a...do you think that's...do you think that would be a problem if some, you know, none of the girls came back and sued her, you know, when...but she used to...had a pretty thriving business, you know, back 20 years ago and so forth. And just...I'm just raising the question is all, Senator Stuhr. I'd give the rest of my time to Senator Chambers, if he so desires.

SENATOR CUDABACK: Senator Chambers.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Thank you, Senator Hartnett. Thank you, Mr. President. When Senator Stuhr had brought a different version of this bill to the Judiciary Committee where the method of enforcement would have been criminal sanctions, that's how it wound up in the Judiciary Committee, I had looked at this exemption of puncturing earlobes. Now, that is something which so many people do that it may have been determined by those interested in protecting the health and safety of the public, decided it was too large a school of fish to try to net, so they were exempted. I'd like to ask Senator Stuhr a question or two, since Senator Hartnett directed our attention to this area.

SENATOR CUDABACK: Senator Stuhr, would you yield?

SENATOR STUHR: Yes.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Senator Stuhr, what are some of the diseases that can be transmitted...now I don't mean every disease, but the ones that people are most concerned about...through use of an improperly sanitized needle or other implement used to puncture somebody's skin?

SENATOR STUHR: Senator Chambers, the blood-borne diseases are the most evident, including hepatitis and, of course, there could be HIV, there could be AIDS. Other problems might include some nerve damage, some tissue damage, skin allergies and irritations.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Okay. You've given an idea. Now when you say blood-borne, does that mean that the blood in the person's