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lien and the lien would attach to specific property as, for example, builders and subcontractors and bankers have liens on real estate generally when they loan money on it or when they do work on the real estate, and you cannot sell or get rid of that real estate without getting rid of the lien. So it traps the asset so that for the work you've done you know you're going to get paid, and that's the whole theory of the lien, that people who do the work ought not to be cheated out of their fair and reasonable...the fair and reasonable benefit of their service by having someone for whom they did the good work get rid of the property in one way or another. In this particular case, the lien is on a pot of money that represents a legal judgment. If somebody is injured and a doctor or a nurse or a hospital helps them in some way and expends, does services, then at the time when a settlement comes in to this injured party they have a right to a lien on those proceeds so that they're not spent or otherwise wasted. And, of course, before them, attorneys have a lien on those proceeds. So the attorneys come first, that's in the statutes; and then these three categories of people--doctors, nurses, and...doctors, nurses, hospitals--have a right under the statute. And what this bill would do would be to simply add back chiropractors to this statute. Now, their lien, it's not an unusual procedure. If you look in the index to the statutes, veterinarians have liens, watch repairers have liens, silversmiths have liens, equipment repair people have liens, dry cleaners have liens, horseshoers have liens, and there are many other types of liens that exist, and they exist, again, because we believe that people who do the work ought not to get cheated out of the...of being paid for that work. So that's the basic idea. There are some people who don't like the particular lien statute that we're talking about, and there is another bill in Judiciary relating to that particular lien statute. They want to change some things around, but the Judiciary Committee can't reach agreement on that. But that's a separate question from the question of who should have the lien. Chiropractors have a lot of schooling, certainly as much as nurses. They're trained, professional people. They have gained more and more credibility. Doctors, nurses, hospitals did not come in and object to them having a lien. I think that they have every right to assert that they, too, should have a lien for what they do, and that's the simple proposition of this