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or conduct that is committed or engaged in by the mother of the unborn child. I get "committed," okay, I get "engaged in," but I'm not...but it does not say "consented to," and the reason is I asked that is because, while there might be an act that the woman does herself, and I think for example that might well mean smoking or doing something that would create a risk of birth defects that she volunteered...did voluntarily. Drinking alcohol in the middle of a pregnancy, for example, could cause bodily injury, could cause exactly the kinds of things that are otherwise prescribed in the bill but the, in this case, is excepted out because she committed it. "Engaged in" means that she's also an actor, but short of that is something in which she might consent to an act, and I wanted to know why that word wasn't there. Secondly, there's another one. Says any medical procedure performed with the consent of the mother. I understand completely that there is an area in medicine where you presume consent, although consent is not given, and that's because somebody is essentially passed out or they're in a coma or whatever, but the law reasons that if they were awake they would want this to be done. It is not the same thing as consent, however. It's presumed consent and it's a different...and it is a narrowing of what we might think would be appropriate here. The third thing is this medical exception, which is the deliberate use of a device. Let me see if I can get my gadget, as Senator Chambers calls it, to recite it. "Dispensing a drug or device in accordance with law or administering a drug or device prescribed in accordance with law." Out of all the range of medical treatment, only the dispensing of a drug or device seems to be allowed here. What I don't understand is why there is not an exception for all legitimate medical procedures,...

SENATOR CUDABACK: One minute.

SENATOR LANDIS: ...which I don't think seems to be here yet. And, by the way, legitimate means not just the ones that are consented to but the ones that are presumed consent to; why acts that the woman consents to are not part of this. And again the dispensing of a drug or device, if in fact that's the case, I want to know why (3) is different than (2). I would rather say that medical procedures are exempt if, you know, they're done