

1-1 By: Burton S.B. No. 1081
 1-2 (In the Senate - Filed February 23, 2017; March 7, 2017,
 1-3 read first time and referred to Committee on Health & Human
 1-4 Services; April 3, 2017, reported adversely, with favorable
 1-5 Committee Substitute by the following vote: Yeas 9, Nays 0;
 1-6 April 3, 2017, sent to printer.)

1-7 COMMITTEE VOTE

	Yea	Nay	Absent	PNV
1-8				
1-9	X			
1-10	X			
1-11	X			
1-12	X			
1-13	X			
1-14	X			
1-15	X			
1-16	X			
1-17	X			

1-18 COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR S.B. No. 1081 By: Taylor of Collin

1-19 A BILL TO BE ENTITLED
 1-20 AN ACT

1-21 relating to the administration of prophylaxis to prevent ophthalmia
 1-22 neonatorum.

1-23 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

1-24 SECTION 1. Section 81.091, Health and Safety Code, is
 1-25 amended by amending Subsection (g) and adding Subsection (g-1) to
 1-26 read as follows:

1-27 (g) Except as provided by Subsection (g-1), a [A] person
 1-28 commits an offense if the person is a physician or other person in
 1-29 attendance on a pregnant woman either during pregnancy or at
 1-30 delivery and fails to perform a duty required by this section. An
 1-31 offense under this section is a Class B misdemeanor.

1-32 (g-1) A physician, nurse, midwife, or other person in
 1-33 attendance at childbirth who is unable to apply the prophylaxis as
 1-34 required by this section due to the objection of a parent, managing
 1-35 conservator, or guardian of the newborn infant does not commit an
 1-36 offense under this section and is not subject to criminal, civil, or
 1-37 administrative liability or any professional disciplinary action
 1-38 for failure to administer the prophylaxis. The physician, nurse,
 1-39 midwife, or person shall ensure that the objection of the parent,
 1-40 managing conservator, or guardian is entered into the medical
 1-41 record of the infant.

1-42 SECTION 2. This Act takes effect September 1, 2017.

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