- 1 SB45
- 2 125990-2
- 3 By Senator Ward
- 4 RFD: Health
- 5 First Read: 01-MAR-11
- 6 PFD: 02/23/2011

1	125990-2:n:02/17/2011:LCG/tj LRS2011-626R1
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8	SYNOPSIS: Under existing law, there are no express
9	provisions regarding the use of umbilical cord
10	blood.
11	This bill would establish the Umbilical Cord
12	Blood Storage Information Act and would provide for
13	education about umbilical cord blood and its
14	storage and use.
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16	A BILL
17	TO BE ENTITLED
18	AN ACT
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20	To establish the Umbilical Cord Blood Storage
21	Information Act; to provide for the dissemination of
22	information to pregnant women regarding umbilical cord blood
23	donation, use, and storage.
24	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:
25	Section 1. This act shall be known and may be cited
26	as the "Umbilical Cord Blood Storage Information Act."

Section 2. The Legislature declares that the purpose of this act is to educate pregnant women and others regarding the potential medical benefits and use of stem cells found in umbilical cord blood and to provide opportunities for a pregnant woman to donate her child's umbilical cord blood

Section 3. As used in this act, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

after birth.

- (1) BANKING. The act of storing umbilical cord blood in a private facility for possible use by the woman, her child, or her biological family.
- (2) DONATING. The act of storing umbilical cord blood in a public facility for use by non-family persons who are medically eligible.
- (3) HEALTH CARE FACILITY. An institution providing health care services to pregnant women, including a hospital, a clinic, or other inpatient center, outpatient facility, or diagnostic or treatment center.
- (4) HEALTH CARE PROVIDER. A medical physician, osteopathic physician, certified nurse practitioner, or certified nurse midwife who is licensed, certified, or otherwise authorized by law to provide or render health care services to pregnant women in Alabama in the ordinary course of business or practice of a profession.
- (5) UMBILICAL CORD BLOOD. The blood that remains in the umbilical cord and placenta after the birth of a newborn child.

Section 4. All health care providers providing health care services to a pregnant woman during the last trimester of her pregnancy directly related to her pregnancy shall advise her of the possible medical uses of stem cells found in the umbilical cord blood and options for banking or donating umbilical cord blood following the delivery of her newborn child. Notifications in a timely manner of the website address for the Department of Public Health or publications prepared by the Department of Public Health relating to the Umbilical Cord Blood Storage Information Act shall constitute compliance with this section.

Section 5. The Department of Public Health, by

January 1, 2012, shall prepare and distribute by electronic

means to health care providers written publications that

include all of the following information:

- (1) The medical processes involved in the collection of umbilical cord blood.
- (2) The medical risks, if any, to a mother and her newborn child of umbilical cord blood collection.
- (3) The current and potential future medical uses and benefits of stem cells in the umbilical cord blood and its collection for a mother, her newborn child, and her biological family.
- (4) The current and potential future medical uses and benefits of stem cells in the umbilical cord blood and its collection for persons who are not biologically related to a mother or her newborn child.

1 (5) Any costs that may be incurred by a pregnant woman who chooses to bank or donate umbilical cord blood.

- (6) Options for ownership and future use of the banked or donated material.
  - (7) The availability in this state and contiguous states of umbilical cord blood banks and donations.
    - (8) Resources available for further information.

Section 6. (a) Unless it is medically inadvisable, all health care facilities and health care providers treating a pregnant woman during the delivery of a newborn child, if requested by that woman, shall permit her to arrange for banking or donating her child's umbilical cord blood and shall assist her in the preparation for collection of the umbilical cord blood and, when appropriate, the umbilical cord and placenta.

- (b) Nothing in this section imposes an obligation upon a health care facility or health care provider to permit umbilical cord blood banking or donating if in the professional judgment of the health care provider the banking or donating of umbilical cord blood would threaten the health of the mother or newborn child.
- (c) Nothing in this section imposes an obligation upon a health care facility or health care provider to permit umbilical cord blood banking or donating if the banking or donating conflicts with bona fide religious beliefs of the health care facility or health care provider. If a health care facility or health care provider to engage in

- umbilical cord blood banking or donating, that fact shall be made known to pregnant patients of that facility or provider as soon as reasonably feasible.
  - (d) Nothing in this section creates a medical standard of care and any failure to comply with this section shall in no way be deemed to be a breach or violation of any medical standard of care.

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Section 7. This act shall become effective on the first day of the third month following its passage and approval by the Governor, or its otherwise becoming law.