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abortions. That is true, but there is also another caveat to that, which is that some research in science includes fetal tissue research from noninduced abortions, so there's another caveat. So there is research out there that is not specifically saying that if we ban fetal tissue research from induced abortions then we've essentially banned it. Now, reality is, is that if you continue to put limitations on people they'll either figure out how to overcome those limitations, as some of the elder members of this body have with some of the rules, or they will cease to exist. And if that was the case and it would cease to exist then other states would be having similar problems, and I'll point you to two states in particular. One is Ohio, and this is what Ohio law says: No person shall experiment upon or sell the product of human conception which is aborted. Experiment does not include autopsies according to the revised code, and that bill has been in effect since 1974. Three of the top 48 medical schools in this country, according to U.S. News and World Report, are located in Ohio. These institutions, together with their affiliated hospitals, collectively received \$280 million in NIH research grants in 1998. Now that is almost as much as all the NIH funding for Alzheimer's from the aging section of the NIH, so that there's a lot of money going there. In the rankings of primary care medical schools, two additional Ohio medical schools were included in the top-ranked list, bringing the total of top-ranked schools in Ohio to five. Granted, they already have a ban...

SPEAKER KRISTENSEN: One minute.

SENATOR ERDMAN: ...on using a product of human conception which is aborted. In the biotechnology industry, there are 350 identified biotechnology companies in Ohio. The number is growing at 5 to 8 percent a year, and over 60 companies have been operating in Ohio in excess of 10 years. And these are statistics from the biotech industry organization. The survey goes on to cite Ohio's aggressive programs to encourage biotechnology development in the state, such as tax credits, grants, loans, job training, recruitment, and biotechnology academic and research programs. Granted, they have guidelines with which (inaudible) their research can be done, and they