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will have...the cells will have divided and matured and grown and so forth. And then the scientists would want to harvest the stem cells, after, I think, four or five days, is what is typical when they would hope to do that. Well, what if a scientist says, no, I don't want to harvest those stem cells at that point; I want to continue this further and grow the embryo further and further and further? As I understand your amendment, there are no restrictions on how long he can grow that embryo.

SENATOR SCHIMEK: That is the discussion we had earlier. Yes.

SENATOR FOLEY: Right.

SENATOR SCHIMEK: I believe that is correct.

SENATOR FOLEY: And do you believe that there should be any restriction? Can he continue to grow that embryo indefinitely?

SENATOR SCHIMEK: Well, Senator, I think that's what's already happening in the stem cell arena. Yes. Some of those lines have been around for a long time.

SENATOR FOLEY: Well, not cell lines. Not cell...I'm talking about the human embryo itself, which is the genetic duplicate...

SENATOR SCHIMEK: Well, I guess I don't have any strong opinion on not doing that. No. I mean, I don't know what you're driving at. What would be wrong with having that embryo exist for a long period of time?

SENATOR FOLEY: Because the embryo grows into something. The cells divide. The embryo matures. It grows. When it's within the woman, ultimately it will become a fetus.

SENATOR SCHIMEK: I don't...I mean, I can't respond to that right off the top of my head. I mean, are you suggesting that an embryo that is in that circumstance would grow into a child or something?

SENATOR FOLEY: In theory,...