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donors and her...or my husband, her father, did something right because she was a child who grew up with a heart of gold and she thought if there is a couple somewhere who cannot have children and they need this, maybe I can help. And so she called to ask me about it and the one thing that I could tell her is that, from biology, I knew that she was born with a certain number of eggs and that she might want to consider that, that she might want to look at the risks of the surgical removal of those eggs, but first and foremost she might want to find out what, indeed, those eggs were going to be used for, because, in fact, helping people could mean a number of things. Certainly it could mean a lot of things besides creating a baby for a couple who are unable to bear a child. But I would like to ask Senator Smith some questions, if I could. Would you respond?

SENATOR SMITH: Yes.

SENATOR CUDABACK: Senator Smith.

SENATOR REDFIELD: Thank you. You have given us a handout that talks about the cloning process and, as we have talked about it, in all of the discussion today, we have talked about the embryo, but we have not talked about what we need to create that embryo. Now, I am understanding from these handouts that we are required to have a human egg to begin the process. Is that correct?

SENATOR SMITH: That is correct.

SENATOR REDFIELD: So, in this document, you're talking about just one particular disease. Senator Thompson referred to a whole litany of diseases where we hope that we can generate cures or treatments, and this is just talking about diabetes. Senator Erdman referred to it earlier, and there are 17 million diabetes patients in the United States. Is that correct?

SENATOR SMITH: That is what I found, yes.

SENATOR REDFIELD: So, in order to produce a cure, should they be successful, how many women would have to donate eggs, Senator Smith?