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SENATOR CUDABACK: Senator Foley,...

SENATOR FOLEY: Okay.

SENATOR CUDABACK: ...followed by Senator Maxwell.

SENATOR FOLEY: Very good. Thank you, Mr. President.

SENATOR CUDABACK: We're going to get this right yet. Thank you.

SENATOR FOLEY: I think...I think the point of departure that Senator Chambers and I are at is this whole question of when does life begin, and I don't think that needs to be a point of departure for us. I think Senator Chambers and I ought to be able to agree at what medical science has taught us about the beginnings of life. It begins, clearly, when the male sperm units with the female ovum to create a single-cell zygote, which then divides and divides and divides further and develops into a fully-formed fetus, which is then born as a baby. We ought to be able to agree on at least that much, and my bill says that at any point during that process of development, prior to birth, it is possible to inflict serious bodily damage to that growing entity. It is possible chemically, in the earliest stages, through use of a dangerous instrument or fighting, assaulting and so forth later, as well as chemically later. It's possible to inflict that at any point. We know that to be true. We don't need to disagree about that. The standard embryology textbook that every medical center in the country uses, whether it's our own here in Nebraska or elsewhere in the country, is going to teach us the same thing about when human life begins. Now Senator Chambers differs from me as to when the legal protection should begin. I think that's what he's saying. I think what he's saying is that he knows when human life begins, but he differs from me on when it ought to be protected. And I think his position is, and he can speak to this far better than I can, I think his position is that protection should not begin until the point of birth, and we simply disagree on that. I think we can protect prior to birth. The United States Supreme Court has told us we can protect prior to birth. They've made