



Sub. S.B. 210*

126th General Assembly

(As Reported by S. Finance and Financial Institutions)

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BILL SUMMARY

- Prohibits the use of state moneys for any activities involving stem cell research with human embryonic tissue unless it involves embryonic stem cells listed on the federal Human Embryonic Stem Cell Registry or embryonic stem cells derived in a manner that does not destroy the embryo.
- Prohibits the use of state moneys for any activities involving human cloning.

CONTENT AND OPERATION

Restrictions on state funding for human embryonic stem cell research

(R.C. 131.51)

The bill prohibits the use of money in the state treasury and money in the custody of the Treasurer of State to, directly or indirectly, pay costs of or otherwise support any activities involving stem cell research with human embryonic tissue, unless either of the following apply:

(1) The research involves embryonic stem cells listed on the "Human Embryonic Stem Cell Registry" created by the National Institutes of Health in the United States Department of Health and Human Services in accordance with August 9, 2001 Presidential criteria.

* *This analysis was prepared before the report of the Senate Finance and Financial Institutions Committee appeared in the Senate Journal. Note that the list of co-sponsors and the legislative history may be incomplete.*

(2) The research involves embryonic stem cells derived in a manner that does not destroy the embryo.

Prohibition of state funding for human cloning

(R.C. 131.51)

The bill also prohibits the use of money in the state treasury and money in the custody of the Treasurer of State to, directly or indirectly, pay costs of or otherwise support any activities involving human cloning.¹ However, the bill provides that this prohibition does not restrict the use of such state moneys with regard to areas of scientific research that do not involve the creation or use of an embryo produced by human cloning or a product derived from an embryo produced by human cloning. Such areas include, but are not limited to, the use of nuclear transfer or other cloning techniques to produce molecules, human deoxyribonucleic acid, tissues, organs, plants, animals other than humans, and cells other than human embryos.

HISTORY

ACTION	DATE	JOURNAL ENTRY
Introduced	10-20-05	p. 1653
Reported, S. Finance & Financial Institutions	---	---

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¹ "Human cloning" is defined by the bill to mean human asexual reproduction that is accomplished by introducing nuclear material from one or more human somatic cells into a fertilized or unfertilized oocyte whose nuclear material has been removed or inactivated so as to produce a living organism, at any stage of development, that is genetically virtually identical to an existing or previously existing human organism.