

a better idea that we should be adopting? Three, is there going to be a \$2 million savings, and finally which way should we finally go? I have got a handout here I would like to pass out if I can get the cooperation of some Pages here. Competitive Bidding, Reflectorization. There are at least seven companies as you will read, seven companies that are bidding in the United States on reflectorization. Now another two have the capability. Flex-O-Lite, itself, as an additional one, gets us up to about ten.

SPEAKER MARVEL: Senator Lamb.

SENATOR LAMB: Are we not discussing an amendment to the committee amendment but I don't know what the amendment is. Could we have somebody state what the amendment is or have a copy of the amendment? I don't know what we are talking about.

SPEAKER MARVEL: The copies of the amendments, the Clerk informs me, are in the process of being passed out and Senator DeCamp is in the process of explaining the amendments.

SENATOR DeCAMP: Where was I? So there are about ten companies that can provide reflectorization but Nebraska statutes on the subject of reflectorization really, really are very poor. They aren't modern. They have standards that really are very poorly drawn dating back to 1941 conditions. So the amendments, Senator Lamb, the amendments set out specific standards for what reflectorization, whether it be 3M, and I don't know whether they can meet them or not, or any of the other seven, eight, nine companies, what they have to meet. The only absolute standard for reflectorization as certified by the federal government and various other safety groups is candle power and my amendment requires, for example, that it meet a 4.5 minimum candle power reflectorization ability after the full length of the license plate which is six years. Additionally the amendment changes from five hundred feet to eight hundred feet the distance at which that reflectorization has to be able to be reflected. Why? Five hundred feet has been in the statutes since about 1941. Five hundred feet has no bearing on anything with respect to modern times. The federal government and private safety groups have certified nine hundred feet as the minimum amount that should be used because that is the minimum stopping distance once you are going fifty-five or sixty miles an hour at night. A third thing, and maybe one of the most important things, is that it has the standard that it should be able to reflect under nighttime conditions, under wet or dry conditions. The current bill or the current committee amendments