close. The question before the body is advancement of LB 40A to E & R Initial. All in favor vote aye; those opposed, nay. Have you all voted on advancement who care to? Record please, Mr. Clerk.

ASSISTANT CLERK: 30 ayes, 0 nays, on the motion to advance the bill.

SENATOR CUDABACK: LB40A advances. We now go to LB 114, Mr. Clerk, when you get time.

ASSISTANT CLERK: Mr. President, LB 114, introduced by Senator Byars and others. (Read title.) The bill was read for the first time on January 6, referred to the Education Committee. The committee reports the bill to General File with committee amendments attached. (AM0247, Legislative Journal page 440.)

SENATOR CUDABACK: Senator Byars, you're recognized to open on LB 114.

SENATOR BYARS: Thank you, Senator Cudaback and colleagues. LB 114, the children's vision exam legislation, would require that every child would receive a vision exam consisting of testing for vision problems prior to entering kindergarten. And those vision problems specifically would be--I won't use the long words because I can hardly pronounce them--the ability to see up close and at a distance, the ability of the eyes to track together, proper alignment of the eyes, internal and external eye health, and refractive error. This language parallels the current statutory requirement of children to receive a physical exam prior to entering a school. We do run into a situation from time to time, a family who, for whatever reason, chooses that they don't want a physical exam or, in this case, a vision exam. We do provide in the legislation the opportunity for a parent to complete a waiver, as is the current requirement for physical exams prior to entering school. The question is, why aren't screenings performed in schools or in conjunction with school physicals good enough? What we've found, and several of us have had this happen to us personally, that while vision screenings that are being used at the present time are useful tests to measure distance vision, they aren't designed to