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April 26, 2005 LB 114

allow what I consider unqualified people to make examinations and diagnose conditions which they very well may miss, and the child will be damaged for I don't know how long. And if they're poor children, or especially those of a minority, their problem will be attributed to lack of mental capability,...

SENATOR CUDABACK: Time, Senator.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: ...and instead of having their eyes tested, they may be put in a special education class. You said one minute?

SENATOR CUDABACK: I said time. Sorry.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: I'm sorry. Okay, Mr. President.

SENATOR CUDABACK: Next speak, Senator Bourne, followed by Senator Byars.

SENATOR BOURNE: Thank you, Mr. President, members. Senator Byars, would you yield to another question or two?

SENATOR BYARS: I certainly will, Senator.

SENATOR CUDABACK: Senator Byars.

SENATOR BOURNE: Thank you. In our...in the testimony or the hearing, we talked about how right now when a youngster gets ready to go to school, they go and have a physical exam by a doctor or a PA, I guess oftentimes they're doing those exams now. And as a part of that, there is a limited eye exam that they conduct. And I guess what I'm curious about is where, in line 2 on page 3, it talks about within six months prior to the entrance of the child into kindergarten, they shall do this eye test which consists of testing, and it names a couple of diseases. But it also says internal and external eye health. Does that mean that a person has to...a young person has to have their eyes dilated to look at the internal components of the eye? And is that why the examination is different between the optometrist or the physician's exam and the normal one that a child would go through as a part of the physical exam?