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A bill to be entitled An act relating to optometry; amending s. 463.002, F.S.; revising definitions; providing that the practice of optometry includes the diagnosis, treatment, and management of diseases and conditions of the human eye and its appendages; amending s. 463.005, F.S.; requiring the Board of Optometry in implementing ch. 463, F.S., the Optometry Practice Act, to adopt rules relating to scope and standards of practice; amending s. 463.0055, F.S.; authorizing administration and prescription of pharmaceutical agents within the scope and standards of optometric practice as established by the board by rule and providing requirements with respect thereto; authorizing licensed practitioners to use mydriatics and cycloplegics for diagnostic purposes; revising duties of the pharmaceutical agent formulary committee; eliminating provisions relating to the effective date of the formulary rule and to challenges by the Secretary of Health to rules or proposed rules of the board; amending ss. 463.0057, 463.006, and 463.009, F.S., relating to optometric faculty certificates, licensure and certification by examination, and supportive personnel, to conform; amending s. 463.014, F.S.; eliminating a provision that prohibits a licensed practitioner from prescribing, ordering, dispensing, administering, supplying,

selling, or giving systemic drugs; providing an effective date.

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Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

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Section 1. Subsections (3), (4), and (5) of section 463.002, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

463.002 Definitions.--As used in this chapter, the term:

- (3)(a) "Licensed practitioner" means a person who is a primary health care provider licensed to engage in the practice of optometry under the authority of this chapter.
- (b) A licensed practitioner who is not a certified optometrist shall be required to display at her or his place of practice a sign which states, "I am a Licensed Practitioner, not a Certified Optometrist, and I am not able to prescribe topical ocular pharmaceutical agents."
- (c) All practitioners initially licensed after July 1, 1993, must be certified optometrists.
- "Certified optometrist" means a licensed practitioner authorized by the board to administer and prescribe topical ocular pharmaceutical agents.
- (5) "Optometry" means the diagnosis, treatment, and management of diseases and conditions of the human eye and its appendages; the employment of any objective or subjective means or methods, including the administration of topical ocular pharmaceutical agents, for the purpose of determining the refractive powers of the human eyes, or any visual, muscular, neurological, or anatomic anomalies of the human eyes and their appendages; and the prescribing and employment 31 of lenses, prisms, frames, mountings, contact lenses,

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orthoptic exercises, light frequencies, and any other means or methods, including topical ocular pharmaceutical agents, for the correction, remedy, treatment, management, or relief of any insufficiencies, diseases, or abnormal conditions of the human eyes and their appendages.

Section 2. Paragraphs (a) and (g) of subsection (1) of section 463.005, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

463.005 Authority of the board.--

- (1) The Board of Optometry has authority to adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to implement the provisions of this chapter conferring duties upon it. Such rules shall include, but not be limited to, rules relating to:
- (a) Scope and standards of practice, including, but not limited to, those provided for in s. 463.0135.
- (g) Administration and prescription of topical ocular pharmaceutical agents.

Section 3. Section 463.0055, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

463.0055 Administration and prescription of topical ocular pharmaceutical agents; committee .--

(1) Certified optometrists may administer and prescribe topical ocular pharmaceutical agents as provided in this section for the diagnosis, and treatment, and management of diseases and <del>ocular</del> conditions of the human eye and its appendages without the use of surgery or other invasive techniques. However, a licensed practitioner who is not certified may use topically applied anesthetics, mydriatics, and cycloplegics solely for diagnostic purposes the purpose of glaucoma examinations, but is otherwise prohibited from administering or prescribing topical ocular pharmaceutical 31 agents.

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(2)(a) There is hereby created a committee composed of two optometrists licensed pursuant to this chapter, appointed by the Board of Optometry, two board-certified ophthalmologists licensed pursuant to chapter 458 or chapter 459, appointed by the Board of Medicine, and one additional person with a doctorate degree in pharmacology who is not licensed pursuant to chapter 458, chapter 459, or this chapter, appointed by the secretary. The committee members shall review requests for additions to, deletions from, or modifications of a formulary of topical ocular pharmaceutical agents for administration and prescription by certified optometrists and may, as the committee deems appropriate, shall provide to the board advisory opinions and recommendations on such requests. The formulary shall consist of those topical ocular pharmaceutical agents which the certified optometrist is qualified to use in the practice of optometry. The board shall establish, add to, delete from, or modify the formulary by rule. Notwithstanding any provision of chapter 120 to the contrary, the formulary rule shall become effective 60 days from the date it is filed with the Secretary of State.

(b) The formulary may be added to, deleted from, or modified according to the procedure described in paragraph (a). Any person who requests an addition, deletion, or modification of an authorized topical ocular pharmaceutical agent shall have the burden of proof to show cause why such addition, deletion, or modification should be made.

(c) The secretary of the department shall have standing to challenge any rule or proposed rule of the board pursuant to s. 120.56. In addition to challenges for any invalid exercise of delegated legislative authority, the

 administrative law judge, upon such a challenge by the secretary, may declare all or part of a rule or proposed rule invalid if it:

- 1. Does not protect the public from any significant and discernible harm or damages;
- 2. Unreasonably restricts competition or the availability of professional services in the state or in a significant part of the state; or
- 3. Unnecessarily increases the cost of professional services without a corresponding or equivalent public benefit.

However, there shall not be created a presumption of the existence of any of the conditions cited in this subsection in the event that the rule or proposed rule is challenged.

- $\underline{(c)}(d)$  Upon adoption of the formulary required by this section, and upon each addition, deletion, or modification to the formulary, the board shall mail a copy of the amended formulary to each certified optometrist and to each pharmacy licensed by the state.
- (3) A certified optometrist shall be issued a prescriber number by the board. Any prescription written by a certified optometrist for a topical ocular pharmaceutical agent pursuant to this section shall have the prescriber number printed thereon.

Section 4. Subsection (3) of section 463.0057, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

463.0057 Optometric faculty certificate.--

(3) The holder of a faculty certificate may engage in the practice of optometry as permitted by this section, but may not administer or prescribe topical ocular pharmaceutical

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agents unless the certificateholder has satisfied the requirements of s. 463.006(1)(b)4. and 5.

Section 5. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 463.006, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

463.006 Licensure and certification by examination .--

- (2) The examination shall consist of the appropriate subjects, including applicable state laws and rules and general and ocular pharmacology with emphasis on the topical application and side effects of ocular pharmaceutical agents. The board may by rule substitute a national examination as part or all of the examination and may by rule offer a practical examination in addition to the written examination.
- (3) Each applicant who successfully passes the examination and otherwise meets the requirements of this chapter is entitled to be licensed as a practitioner and to be certified to administer and prescribe topical ocular pharmaceutical agents in the diagnosis, and treatment, and management of diseases and ocular conditions of the human eye and its appendages as provided in s. 463.0055.

Section 6. Section 463.009, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

463.009 Supportive personnel. -- No person other than a licensed practitioner may engage in the practice of optometry as defined in s. 463.002(5). Except as provided in this section, under no circumstances shall nonlicensed supportive personnel be delegated diagnosis or treatment duties; however, such personnel may perform data gathering, preliminary testing, prescribed visual therapy, and related duties under the direct supervision of the licensed practitioner. Nonlicensed personnel, who need not be employees of the 31 | licensed practitioner, may perform ministerial duties, tasks,

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and functions assigned to them by and performed under the general supervision of a licensed practitioner, including obtaining information from consumers for the purpose of making appointments for the licensed practitioner. The licensed practitioner shall be responsible for all delegated acts performed by persons under her or his direct and general supervision.

Section 7. Section 463.014, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

463.014 Certain acts prohibited.--

- (1)(a) No corporation, lay body, organization, or individual other than a licensed practitioner shall engage in the practice of optometry through the means of engaging the services, upon a salary, commission, or other means or inducement, of any person licensed to practice optometry in this state. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit the association of a licensed practitioner with a multidisciplinary group of licensed health care professionals, the primary objective of which is the diagnosis and treatment of the human body.
- (b) No licensed practitioner shall engage in the practice of optometry with any corporation, organization, group, or lay individual. This provision shall not prohibit licensed practitioners from employing, or from forming partnerships or professional associations with, licensed practitioners licensed in this state or with other licensed health care professionals, the primary objective of whom is the diagnosis and treatment of the human body.
- (c) No rule of the board shall forbid the practice of optometry in or on the premises of a commercial or mercantile 31 establishment.

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- (d) No licensed practitioner may practice under practice identification names, trade names, or service names, unless any dissemination of information by the practitioner to consumers contains the name under which the practitioner is licensed or that of the professional association in which the practitioner participates. Any advertisement or other dissemination of information to consumers may contain factual information as to the geographic location of licensed practitioners or of the availability of optometric services.
- (e) No licensed practitioner shall adopt and publish or cause to be published any practice identification name, trade name, or service name which is, contains, or is intended to serve as an affirmation of the quality or competitive value of the optometric services provided at the identified practice.
- (2) A corporation or labor organization may employ licensed practitioners to provide optometric services to bona fide employees of such corporation and members of their immediate families or to bona fide members of such labor organization and members of their immediate families, provided the provision of such services is incidental to the legitimate business of such corporation or labor organization. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize the employment of licensed practitioners by corporations or organizations formed primarily for such purposes.
- (3) Prescribing, ordering, dispensing, administering, supplying, selling, or giving any systemic drugs by a licensed practitioner is prohibited.
- (3)(4) Surgery of any kind, including the use of lasers, is expressly prohibited. Certified optometrists may 31 remove superficial foreign bodies. For the purposes of this

subsection, the term "superficial foreign bodies" means any foreign matter that is embedded in the conjunctiva or cornea but which has not penetrated the globe.

(4)(5) No rule of the board shall prohibit a licensed practitioner from authorizing a board-certified optician to fill, fit, adapt, or dispense a contact lens prescription as authorized under chapter 484.

Section 8. This act shall take effect October 1, 2000.

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Provides that the practice of optometry includes the diagnosis, treatment, and management of diseases and conditions of the human eye and its appendages. Requires the Board of Optometry in implementing ch. 463, F.S., the Optometry Practice Act, to adopt rules relating to scope and standards of practice. Authorizes administration and prescription of pharmaceutical agents within the scope and standards of optometric practice as established by the board by rule and provides requirements with respect thereto. Authorizes licensed practitioners to use mydriatics and cycloplegics for diagnostic purposes. Revises duties of the pharmaceutical agent formulary committee. Eliminates provisions relating to the effective date of the formulary rule and to challenges by the Secretary of Health to rules or proposed rules of the board. Amends various provisions of law to conform. See bill for details.