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# 46TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2003 INTRODUCED BY

James G. Taylor

#### AN ACT

RELATING TO OPTOMETRY: CHANGING DEFINITIONS: CHANGING CERTAIN LICENSING AND FEE PROVISIONS; ESTABLISHING REQUIREMENTS FOR CONTACT LENS PRESCRIPTIONS AND REPLACEMENT CONTACT LENS PRESCRIPTIONS; PROVIDING PENALTIES; AMENDING AND ENACTING SECTIONS OF THE OPTOMETRY ACT.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:

Section 1. Section 61-2-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1973, Chapter 353, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:

**"61-2-2.** DEFINITIONS. -- As used in the Optometry Act:

"practice of optometry":

### (1) means:

 $[\frac{1}{2}]$  (a) the  $[\frac{1}{2}]$  use of  $[\frac{1}{2}]$ a subjective or objective [means or methods including the prescription or administration of topical ocular pharmaceutical

agents, for the purpose of determining] way to determine the visual defects or abnormal conditions of the human eye and its adnexa; [and] or

[(2)] (b) the [employing] use, adapting or prescribing of preventive or corrective measures [including lenses, prisms, contact or corneal lenses or other optical appliances; and prescribing or administering topical ocular pharmaceutical agents and oral pharmaceutical agents as authorized in Section 61-2-10.2 NMSA 1978] for the correction [relief or referral] or treatment of visual defects or abnormal conditions of the human eye and its adnexa or the referral for correction or treatment to another practitioner; and

(2) [The "practice of optometry" shall not]

does not include the use of surgery or injections in the

treatment of eye diseases [provided persons who sell or

dispense eyeglasses upon prescription and who do not prescribe

ophthalmic lenses for the eyes shall not employ, adapt,

dispense, modify, provide, sell, give or fit contact or corneal

lenses; and provided further the testing, design, dispensing

and monitoring of a contact lens fitting shall be performed at

the optometrist's place of practice];

B. "ophthalmic lens" means a lens that has a spherical, cylindrical or prismatic value [and that], is ground pursuant to a prescription and <u>is</u> intended to be used as eyeglasses [or spectacles];

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- C. "contact [or corneal] lens" means [any] a lens to be worn on the anterior segment of the human eye [to be prescribed, dispensed, adapted, employed, modified, provided, sold and fitted by a licensed optometrist or physician];
- D. "prescription" means a [formula] written order by an optometrist or a physician for an individual patient for:
  - (1) ophthal mic lenses;
  - (2) contact lenses; or
- (3) [for] a topical ocular pharmaceutical agent or [for] an oral pharmaceutical agent [as authorized in Section 61-2-10.2 NMSA 1978 that comes under the provisions of] that is regulated pursuant to the New Mexico Drug, Device and Cosmetic Act [by a person duly licensed and containing the following essential elements:
- (1) an order given individually for the person for whom prescribed, either directly from the prescriber to the pharmacist or indirectly by means of a written order signed by the prescriber, and shall bear the name and address of the prescriber, his license classification, the name and address of the patient, the name and quantity of the drug prescribed, directions for use and the date of issue; or
- (2) dioptric power of spheres, cylinders and prisms, axes of cylinders, position of prism base and, if so desired by the prescriber, light transmission properties and lens curve values;

-	(5) designation of pupiliary distance, and
2	(4) name of patient, date of prescription,
3	expiration date and the name and office location of prescriber;
4	<del>provi ded, however, that:</del>
5	(5) those who sell and dispense eyeglasses
6	upon the written prescription of a physician, surgeon or
7	optometrist may determine the:
8	(a) type, form, size and shape of
9	ophthal mi c lenses;
10	(b) placement of optical centers for
11	di stance-seei ng and near-work;
12	(c) designation of type and placement of
13	reading segments in multivision lenses;
14	(d) type and quality of frame or
15	mounting, type of bridge and distance between lenses type,
16	length and angling of temples; and
17	(e) designation of pupillary distance];
18	E. "eyeglasses" means [any] an exterior optical
19	device using ophthalmic lenses for the correction or relief of
20	disturbances in and anomalies of human vision [and includes
21	spectacles and other devices using ophthalmic lenses; and];
22	F. "board" means the board of optometry; and
23	G. "physician" means a person licensed as:
24	(1) a medical doctor pursuant to Chapter 61,
25	Article 6 NMSA 1978; or
	. 141878. 9

1	(2) an osteopathic physician pursuant to
2	Chapter 61, Article 10 NMSA 1978."
3	Section 2. Section 61-2-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1973,
4	Chapter 353, Section 3) is amended to read:
5	"61-2-4. LICENSE REQUIREDUnless licensed [ <del>or exempted</del>
6	under] pursuant to the Optometry Act, [no] or specifically
7	exempted or excluded from the application of all or part of
8	<u>that act, a</u> person shall <u>not</u> :
9	A. practice optometry;
10	B. represent himself or offer his services as being
11	able to practice optometry; <u>or</u>
12	[C. prescribe eyeglasses or give a prescription to
13	<del>a patient; or</del>
14	Đ.] <u>C.</u> duplicate or replace an ophthalmic lens [ <del>not</del>
15	including contact lenses without a current prescription or
16	without a written authorization from the patient if the
17	<del>prescription is not available</del> ]."
18	Section 3. Section 61-2-11 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1973,
19	Chapter 353, Section 9, as amended) is amended to read:
20	"61-2-11. LICENSE FEESLICENSURE UNDER PRIOR LAW
21	A. The board shall set fees for the following by
22	[ <del>regulation</del> ] <u>rule</u> :
23	(1) application fee in an amount not to exceed
24	five hundred dollars (\$500);
25	(2) examination fee in an amount not to exceed
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fi ve	hundred	dollars	(\$500):

- (3) licensure fee in an amount not to exceed four hundred dollars (\$400); and
- (4) issuance fee for pharmaceutical certification in an amount not to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100)
- [(5) annual license renewal fee in an amount not to exceed three hundred dollars (\$300); and
- (6) late renewal penalty fee in an amount not to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100)].
- B. [Any] A person licensed as an optometrist under any prior laws of this state, whose license is valid on April 3, 1973, shall be held to be licensed under the provisions of the Optometry Act and shall be entitled to the annual renewal of his [present] license as provided in that act.
- C. Prior to engaging in the active practice of optometry in this state, [each] a licensee shall furnish the board evidence that he holds a registration number with the taxation and revenue department and has completed, as a condition of licensure by endorsement, [such] the continuing education requirements as set by the [regulations] rules of the board."

Section 4. Section 61-2-12 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1973, Chapter 353, Section 10, as amended) is amended to read:

"61-2-12. LI CENSE--DI SPLAY--RENEWAL--RETI REMENT--

#### RESUMPTION OF PRACTICE. --

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A. [Every] A person to whom a [certificate of] license as an optometrist has been issued shall display the [certificate of] license in a conspicuous place in [his] the licensee's principal office or place of business.

[Each] A license shall be renewed annually on or before July 1. [by] The licensee [remitting] shall pay to the secretary-treasurer of the board the [proper fee and proofs of registration with the revenue processing division of the taxation and revenue department and of continued education as required by regulation of the board. Notice of renewal shall be sent to each licensee by the board before July 1 of each year. Failure to renew his license on or before September 1 shall subject the licensee to a late charge as determined by regulation of the board not to exceed the limit set forth in the Optometry Act. Any license not renewed by October 1 of each year shall be automatically revoked. Upon receipt of the renewal certificate, each licensee shall attach a copy of the renewal certificate to his certificate of license | required fees. The board shall promulgate rules establishing additional requirements and procedures for renewal of a license. It shall also promulgate rules establishing a fee schedule for renewal of a license, but a specific fee shall not exceed five hundred dollars (\$500).

C. [Each optometrist applying for the renewal of . 141878.9

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his license shall furnish to the secretary-treasurer of the board satisfactory evidence that he has attended, in the preceding year, at least two days of the annual education program, to include a minimum of six credit hours of continuing education in ocular therapeutic pharmacological agents, as conducted by the New Mexico optometric association, or its equivalent as determined by the board. The secretary-treasurer shall send a written notice of the continuing education requirements at least thirty days prior to August 1 of each year to the last known address of the licensee. Failure of a licensee to meet annual postgraduate education requirements shall be grounds for the revocation of his license. Any license revoked because of the failure to meet the continuing education requirements shall be reinstated by the board upon the presentation of evidence of postgraduate study of a standard approved by the board and the payment of all fees Failure to renew a license pursuant to this section terminates the optometrist's authority to practice optometry, and the former licensee shall fulfill all current requirements for licensing and therapeutic drug certification if application for licensing or certification is made after termination.

D. [Any] An optometrist who intends to retire from the practice of optometry shall notify the board in writing before the expiration of his [renewal of licensure] license, and the secretary-treasurer of the board shall acknowledge the

receipt of the notice and record it. If within a period of five years from the year of retirement the optometrist desires to resume practice, he shall [so] notify the board in writing, and, upon giving proof of completing refresher courses prescribed by [regulation] rules of the board and the payment of [an amount equivalent to all lapsed renewal] required fees, his [certificate of] license shall be restored to him in full effect. [Any optometrist not currently licensed because of failure to timely renew, because of retirement or for any other reason, who practices optometry in this state shall be subject to the penalties provided for violation of the Optometry Act.]

E. Before engaging in the practice of optometry, [and after a license has been issued to him, each registered] a licensed optometrist shall notify the secretary-treasurer of the board in writing of the address at which he intends to begin practice and subsequently of any changes in his business address or location. [Any] Notices the board is required to give a licensee shall legally have been given when delivered to the latest address furnished by the licensee to the board."

Section 5. Section 61-2-14 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1973, Chapter 353, Section 12, as amended) is amended to read:

"61-2-14. OFFENSES. --

A. [Each of the following acts committed by any person constitutes a fourth degree felony, punishable upon conviction as provided in the Criminal Code] A person who

commits one of the following acts is guilty of a fourth degree
felony and upon conviction shall be sentenced pursuant to the
provisions of Section 31-18-15 NMSA 1978:

- (1) practicing or attempting to practice optometry without [a] an unrevoked and unsuspended current license issued by the board;
- ocular pharmaceutical [agents] agent or an oral pharmaceutical agent that is regulated pursuant to the provisions of the New Mexico Drug, Device and Cosmetic Act without having the certification for its use issued by the board, unless [however] the administration of pharmaceutical agents is done under the direct supervision of a licensed optometrist certified to administer the pharmaceutical agents in accordance with the provisions of the Optometry Act; or
- (3) permitting [any] a person in one's employ, supervision or control to practice optometry or use pharmaceutical agents described in Paragraph (2) of this subsection unless that person is licensed and certified in accordance with the provisions of the Optometry Act or unless the administration of pharmaceutical agents is done under the direct supervision of a licensed optometrist certified to administer the pharmaceutical agents in accordance with the provisions of the Optometry Act [and
  - (4) practicing optometry, including the use of

pharmaceutical agents, during any period of time in which one's license has been revoked or suspended as provided by the Optometry Act].

- B. [Each of the following acts committed by any person constitutes a misdemeanor, punishable upon conviction as provided in the Criminal Code] A person who commits one of the following acts is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be sentenced pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-19-1 NMSA 1978:
- (1) making a willfully false oath or affirmation where the oath or affirmation is required by the Optometry Act;
- (2) selling or using any designation, diploma or certificate tending to imply that one is a practitioner of optometry, unless one holds a license as provided by the Optometry Act;
- (3) [refusal] refusing, after a request, to provide a patient a copy of his [spectacle] eyeglasses prescription, [not including a contact lens prescription providing] if the prescription is not over one year old;
- (4) duplicating or replacing an ophthalmic lens [not including contact lenses] without a current prescription not more than two years old or without a written authorization from the patient if the prescription is not available;

provided in Subsection A of Section 61-2-15 NMSA 1978] licensed physicians, using any trial lenses, trial frames, graduated test cards or other appliances or instruments for the purpose of examining the eyes or rendering assistance to anyone who desires to have an examination of the eyes [provided, however, that], but it is not the intent of this paragraph to prevent any school nurse, schoolteacher or employee in public service from ascertaining the possible need of vision services, [provided that such] if the person, clinic or program does not attempt to diagnose or prescribe ophthalmic lenses for the eyes or recommend any particular practitioner or system of practice;

(6) advertising [by any means] the fabricating, adapting, employing, providing, sale or duplication of eyeglasses or any part thereof, but this paragraph does not preclude the use of a business name, trade name or trademark not relating to price or the use of the address, telephone number, office hours and designation of the provider, in or at retail outlets, on business cards, eyeglass cleaners and cases or in news media or in public directories, mailings and announcements of location openings or the use of the words "doctors' prescriptions for eyeglasses filled" or "eyeglass repairs, replacements and adjustments"; or

(7) selling of prescription eyeglasses or contact lenses, frames or mountings for lenses in an

establishment in which the majority of its income is not derived from being engaged in that endeavor."

Section 6. Section 61-2-15 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1973, Chapter 353, Section 13) is amended to read:

"61-2-15. EXEMPTIONS. --

A. [Nothing in the] Except for the provisions of
Section 61-2-16 NMSA 1978 and as provided in this subsection,
the Optometry Act [except as provided in Section 67-1-14 NMSA
1953 shall be construed to] does not apply to a licensed
[physicians, or surgeons or persons, clinics or programs under
their] physician or a person, clinic or program under his
responsible supervision and control, [persons, clinics and
programs] provided that the person, clinic or program under the
responsible supervision and control of [a] the licensed
physician [or surgeon] shall not use either loose or fixed
trial lenses for the sole purpose of determining the
prescription for eyeglasses or contact lenses. [The fitting of
a contact lens to a patient shall be done at the practitioner's
place of practice.]

B. [Nothing in the Optometry Act] Except as provided in Sections [67-1-2, 67-1-12, 67-1-14 and 67-1-15 NMSA 1953 shall be construed to] 61-2-2, 61-2-14, 61-2-16 and 61-2-17 NMSA 1978, the Optometry Act does not apply to [persons] a person selling eyeglasses who [do] does not represent [themselves] himself as being qualified to detect or

correct ocular anomalies and who [do] does not traffic upon assumed skill in adapting [opthalmic] ophthalmic lenses to the eyes."

Section 7. Section 61-2-16 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1973, Chapter 353, Section 14, as amended) is amended to read:

"61-2-16. FREEDOM OF CHOICE. --

A. In expending public money for any purpose involving the care of vision, any state board, commission or department created or existing by statute, including public schools or other state or municipal agencies or any of their employees, who, in the performance of their duties, are responsible for such expenditures shall not, directly or indirectly, refer the name or address of any particular ocular practitioner or system of practice to any person eligible for a vision examination or the correction of any visual or muscular anomaly, except in emergency situations. [For the purpose of this subsection, "ocular practitioner" includes all validly licensed optometrists, physicians and surgeons.]

B. Every policy of insurance or medical or health service contract providing for payment or reimbursement for any eye care service shall be construed to include payment or reimbursement for professional services rendered by a licensed optometrist, and no insurance policy or medical or health service contract shall discriminate between ocular practitioners rendering similar services.

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means	a	license	ed o	optom	etri	ist o	r a licei	nsed physi	ci an. "

Section 8. A new section of the Optometry Act is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] PRESCRIPTION FOR TOPICAL OCULAR

PHARMACEUTICAL AGENT, ORAL PHARMACEUTICAL AGENT OR OPHTHALMIC

LENSES--REQUIRED ELEMENTS--AUTHORITY OF A PERSON WHO SELLS AND

DISPENSES EYEGLASSES.--

A. A prescription written for a topical ocular pharmaceutical agent or for an oral pharmaceutical agent shall include an order given individually for the person for whom prescribed, either directly from the prescriber to a pharmacist or indirectly by means of a written order signed by the prescriber, that bears the name and address of the prescriber, his license classification, the name and address of the patient, the name and quantity of the agent prescribed and directions for its use and the date of issue.

- B. A prescription written for ophthalmic lenses shall include:
- (1) the dioptric power of spheres, cylinders and prisms, the axes of cylinders, the position of the prism base and, if so desired by the prescriber, the light transmission properties and lens curve values;
  - (2) the designation of pupillary distance; and
  - (3) the name of the patient, the date of the

1	prescription, the expiration date of the prescription and the
2	name and address of the prescriber.
3	C. A person who sells and dispenses eyeglasses upon
4	the written prescription of a physician, surgeon or optometrist
5	may determine:
6	(1) the type, form, size and shape of
7	ophthalmic lenses;
8	(2) the placement of optical centers for
9	distance-seeing and near-work;
10	(3) the designation of type and placement of
11	reading segments in multivision lenses;
12	(4) the type and quality of frame or mounting,
13	the type of bridge and the distance between lenses and the
14	type, length and angling of temples; and
15	(5) the designation of pupillary distance."
16	Section 9. A new section of the Optometry Act is enacted
17	to read:
18	"[NEW MATERIAL] CONTACT LENS PRESCRIPTIONREQUIRED
19	ELEMENTSRESTRICTIONS
20	A. A contact lens prescription shall:
21	(1) explicitly state that it is for contact
22	lenses;
23	(2) specify the lens type;
24	(3) include all specifications for the
25	ordering and fabrication of the lenses;
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- (4) include the date of issue, the name and address of the patient and the name and address of the prescriber; and
- (5) indicate a specific date of expiration, not to exceed twelve months.
- B. A contact lens shall be fitted to a patient at the prescriber's place of practice.
- C. A prescriber may extend a patient's prescription without completing another eye examination of the patient.
- D. A prescriber shall not write a contact lens prescription until he has determined all the requirements of a satisfactory fit.
- E. A contact lens prescription may include a statement of caution or a disclaimer, if the statement or disclaimer is supported by appropriate findings and documented patient records.
- F. The words "OK for contact or corneal lenses", "fit with contact or corneal lenses", "contact or corneal lenses may be worn" or similar wording do not constitute a contact lens prescription.
- G. If, in the professional opinion of the prescriber, a patient is not adhering to an appropriate regimen of care and follow-up with regard to the use of contact lenses, the prescriber may terminate his care of that patient. The prescriber shall notify the patient in writing that the

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prescriber is terminating care and shall state his reasons for doing so."

Section 10. A new section of the Optometry Act is enacted to read:

## "[NEW MATERIAL] REPLACEMENT CONTACT LENS PRESCRIPTIONS. --

- A. As used in this section:
- (1) "immediate follow-up care" is that period of contact lens fitting time required to determine a contact lens prescription that is appropriate to the documented clinical needs of the patient; and
- (2) "replacement contact lens prescription"

  means a prescription prepared by a licensed optometrist

  containing the information specified in this section and

  written expressly for the purpose of providing lenses that have

  already been properly fitted.
- B. A licensed optometrist shall ensure that each replacement contact lens prescription that the licensed optometrist prescribes for contact lenses:
- (1) contains all the information necessary for the replacement contact lens prescription to be properly dispensed, including the:
  - (a) lens manufacturer;
  - (b) type of lens;
  - (c) power of the lens;
  - (d) base curve;

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the patient;

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(e)	Lens	size:

- (f) name of the patient;
- (g) date the prescription was given to
- (h) name and office location of the licensed optometrist who writes the replacement contact lens prescription; and
- (i) expiration date of the replacement contact lens prescription; and
- (2) is reduced to writing and placed in the patient's permanent file.
- C. After a licensed optometrist releases the patient from immediate follow-up care, the patient may request a replacement contact lens prescription from the licensed optometrist. The request shall be in writing and signed by the patient, and shall be retained in the patient's file for at least five years. If, after examination, the patient's prescription has not changed since the last examination, a licensed optometrist shall provide the patient's replacement contact lens prescription to the patient without cost to the patient and without requiring the patient to purchase contact lenses or to undergo immediate follow-up care.
- D. In responding to a patient's request pursuant to Subsection C of this section, a licensed optometrist shall transmit the replacement contact lens prescription by mail,

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telephone, facsimile, e-mail or any other means of communication that will, under normal circumstances, result in the patient receiving the information within seven business days after the patient's request.

- E. The replacement contact lens prescription that a licensed optometrist provides a patient:
- shall contain the information necessary for the proper duplication of the current prescription of the patient;
- **(2)** shall contain, subject to the provisions of Subsection F of this section, an expiration date for the replacement contact lens prescription of not more than twentyfour months from the time the patient was first examined; and
- may contain wearing guidelines or specific instructions for use of the contact lenses by the patient, or both.
- The licensed optometrist shall enter into the F. patient's medical record the valid clinical reasons for a shorter expiration date and shall provide the patient with a written and oral explanation of the clinical reasons for a shorter expiration date.
- When a patient's prescription is dispensed by a person other than a licensed optometrist or a person associated directly or indirectly with the licensed optometrist, the licensed optometrist is not liable for any injury to or

condition of a patient caused solely by the negligence of the dispenser.

- H. A licensed optometrist who releases a replacement contact lens prescription to a patient may provide the patient with a written statement that wearing improperly fitted contact lenses may cause harm to the patient's eyes and that the patient should have an eye examination if there are any changes in the patient's vision, including pain or vision loss.
- I. A licensed optometrist who fills or provides a contact lens prescription shall maintain a record of that prescription in accordance with rules promulgated by the board.
- J. A person other than a licensed optometrist or physician who fills a contact lens prescription shall maintain a record of that prescription for five years.
- K. The board may impose a civil fine of no more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) on a licensed optometrist who fails to provide a replacement contact lens prescription, knowingly dispenses contact lenses without a valid and unexpired replacement contact lens prescription or who otherwise fails to comply with the provisions of this section.
- L. A person who is not a licensed optometrist or a licensed physician shall not sell or dispense a contact lens to a resident of this state unless the person has at the time of sale or dispensing:

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		(1)	a vali	d	replacement	contact	lens
prescri pti on	for	the	resi der	t	; or		

(2) received an oral or written verification of a valid replacement contact lens prescription for the resident from the prescribing licensed optometrist or prescribing licensed physician.

M A person who violates the provisions of Subsection L of this section is guilty of a fourth degree felony and shall be sentenced pursuant to Section 31-18-15 NMSA 1978.

A person who is not a licensed optometrist or a licensed physician shall not sell or dispense a contact lens to a resident of this state unless he is registered with the board as a seller or dispenser of contact lenses. The board shall promulgate rules to establish the application procedures for obtaining registration and may include a requirement for payment of a fee by the applicant, but the amount of the fee shall not exceed the costs of implementing the registration The board shall maintain a current list of all requi rement. registered sellers and dispensers of contact lenses. A person who is not registered pursuant to this subsection and sells or dispenses a contact lens to a resident of this state is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be sentenced pursuant to Section 31-19-1 NMSA 1978."