- 1 SB322
- 2 147782-2
- 3 By Senator Reed
- 4 RFD: Health
- 5 First Read: 12-MAR-13

1	147782-2:n:03/05/2013:KMS/mfc LRS2013-151R1
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8	SYNOPSIS: Under existing law, an optometrist is
9	required to be free from any influences that would
10	interfere with the exercise of professional
11	judgment.
12	This bill would prohibit manufacturers,
13	wholesalers, or retailers of ophthalmic materials
14	who lease space to an optometrist from directly, or
15	indirectly, controlling or attempting to control
16	the professional judgment or practice of the
17	optometrist.
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19	A BILL
20	TO BE ENTITLED
21	AN ACT
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23	Relating to optometrists; to prohibit manufacturers,
24	wholesalers, or retailers of ophthalmic materials who lease
25	space to an optometrist from directly, or indirectly,
26	controlling or attempting to control the professional judgment
27	or practice of the optometrist; to authorize the Alabama Board

of Optometry to promulgate necessary rules; and to limit a cause of action under the bill to an optometrist, the board, and the Attorney General.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:

Section 1. (a) A manufacturer, wholesaler, or retailer of ophthalmic materials who leases space to an optometrist may not, directly or indirectly, control or attempt to control the professional judgment or practice of the optometrist.

- (b) As used in this section, the phase "control or attempt to control the professional judgment or practice of an optometrist" includes, but is not limited to, all of the following:
- (1) Setting or attempting to set the professional fees or hours of the optometrist or the number of patients to be seen by the optometrist.
  - (2) Restricting or attempting to restrict the discretion of the optometrist to schedule appointments at times convenient to his or her patients.
  - (3) Terminating or threatening to terminate a lease with an optometrist as a means of controlling or attempting to control the professional judgment or practice of the optometrist.
  - (4) Sharing telephone lines or other telecommunication services with an optometrist. Nothing in this subdivision shall preclude an optometrist from entering into a business arrangement involving the delegation of

clerical tasks and functions to persons who are not employees of the optometrist but are under the general supervision of the optometrist, so long as the business arrangement is otherwise in compliance with state and federal law.

- (5) Employing or contracting for the services of an optometrist if part of his or her duties involve the practice of optometry. Nothing in this subdivision shall preclude an optometrist from legally contracting to provide optometric services to the employees of the manufacturer, wholesaler, or retailer.
- (6) Paying an optometrist for a service not provided.
- (7) Restricting access by an optometrist to leased office space when he or she needs access to provide emergency care to a patient.
- (8) Restricting or attempting to restrict the scope of practice of the optometrist in a way that prevents the optometrist from providing the full range of diagnostic and treatment services authorized by state law. A manufacturer, wholesaler, or retailer of ophthalmic materials who leases space to an optometrist may restrict the optometrist from offering spectacles, lenses, or frames to his or her patients or to the public in the leased space in direct competition with the lessor.
- (9) Limiting or attempting to limit the optometric services and ophthalmic materials that the optometrist may prescribe to his or her patients or the information which may

- be disseminated to his or her patients or the public by the
  optometrist.
- 3 (10) In any way limiting or attempting to limit the 4 exercise of independent professional judgment or 5 responsibility by the optometrist.

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- (c) A lease between an optometrist and a manufacturer, wholesaler, or retailer of ophthalmic materials shall comply with all of the following:
- (1) The lease may not contain any provision through which the manufacturer, wholesaler, or retailer of ophthalmic materials controls or attempts to control the professional judgment or practice of the optometrist.
- (2) The leased space shall be large enough to include a secure location for storage of confidential patient records. A representative of the lessor shall only be permitted on the premises of the lessee on reasonable notice and at times not disruptive to the practice of the optometrist. The lessor shall have no access to confidential patient information. Patient records and business records of the optometric practice are the sole property of the optometrist.
- (d) The Alabama Board of Optometry may promulgate rules to implement this section.
- (e) The Alabama Board of Optometry may file an action in an appropriate court to enjoin any violation of this section by any manufacturer, wholesaler, or retailer of ophthalmic materials. If successful in establishing a

violation of this section, the board may recover court costs and reasonable attorney's fees.

- (f) An optometrist may file an action in an appropriate court to enjoin a manufacturer, wholesaler, or retailer of ophthalmic materials from controlling or attempting to control his or her professional judgment or practice. If successful in establishing a violation of this section, the optometrist may also recover any actual damages sustained by him or her, as well as court costs and reasonable attorney's fees.
  - (g) The Attorney General may file suit in an appropriate court to enjoin any violation of this section by a manufacturer, wholesaler, or retailer of ophthalmic materials. If successful in establishing a violation of this section, the Attorney General may also recover a civil penalty not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per day, for each violation of this section, plus court costs and reasonable attorney's fees.
  - (h) Nothing in this section shall be construed as creating a cause of action against an optometrist, and no person other than an optometrist, pursuant to subsection (f), the Alabama Board of Optometry, and the Attorney General shall have a cause of action under this section.

Section 2. This act shall become effective on the first day of the third month following its passage and approval by the Governor, or its otherwise becoming law.