

Administration

Consequences of Not Funding this Program

Optometrists are the primary eye care providers for the citizens of Kansas. In addition to providing for the eye health of Kansans, optometric examinations detect underlying health conditions that may not be previously diagnosed, particularly heart disease, hypertension, and diabetes. Especially in more rural settings, optometrists are commonly the only option for eye care. Without licensing and enforcement of the statutes, rules and regulations of the Kansas Optometry Act, the citizens of Kansas would suffer from a lack of quality care necessary to protect both vision and systemic health.

<u>Statutory Basis</u>	<u>Mandatory vs. Discretionary</u>	<u>MOE/Match Rqt.</u>	<u>Priority Level</u>
General KSA 65-1501-65-1526	Discretionary	No	1

Program Goals

- A. To license qualified optometrists
- B. To investigate reports of infractions of the law and administer appropriate resolutions
- C.

Program History

The Board of Optometry was created in 1909. Three members constituted the Board. In 1909, approximately 70 licenses were held. The Board now has 5 Board members, 4 of which are licensed optometrists and one public member. 1977, qualified optometrists were allowed to utilize pharmaceutical agents for diagnosis. In 1987, qualified optometrists were permitted to treat certain eye diseases with topical (i.e., drops or ointments) pharmaceutical agents and remove embedded foreign bodies that do not penetrate into the eyeball. In 1996, qualified optometrists were permitted to treat Adult Open Angle Glaucoma. Other changes which this law effected include a requirement for minimum of \$1,000,000 in professional liability insurance coverage. In 1999, therapeutic licensees were allowed to prescribe oral drugs for ocular conditions, some in consultation with an ophthalmologist. In 2005, licensees were required to obtain a therapeutic license by 2008 and a glaucoma license by 2010. In 2012, one level of licensure, require FBI background checks, require new graduates of optometry to have 24 hours of CE their first year, and established a litigation fund.

Performance Measures

<i>Outcome Measures</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>3- yr. Avg.</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>
1. Passing Exam (%)	A	94%	91%	95%	93%	90%
2. License Renewals	A	378	332	382	364	352
3. Average Time to complaint	B	4	20	139	54	10
4. Total License fees received	A	\$ 170,100	\$ 149,400	\$ 171,900	\$ 163,800	\$ 158,400
<i>Output Measures</i>						
5. Cost of biennial license	A	\$ 450	\$ 450	\$ 450	\$ 450	\$ 450
6. Cost of salaries and OE Tracker fees per licensee	A	\$ 92.65	\$ 95.37	\$ 95.29	\$ 94.44	\$ 95.48
<i>Additional Measures as Necessary</i>						
7. Number of Complaints	B	9	14	8	10.33	10
8. Cost of complaints per licensee	B	\$ 19.41	\$ 20.09	\$ 20.07	\$ 19.86	\$ 20.12

Funding

<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>
State General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Non-SGF State Funds	135,737	149,234	130,705	136,539	168,999
Federal Funds	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ 135,737	\$ 149,234	\$ 130,705	\$ 136,539	\$ 168,999