

courses in the country, that is a summary sheet of a big, huge book from Philadelphia, and another from California. For those of you who have any kind of a science background and you look through that sheet to see the vascular courses, the endocrinology, I believe that you, too, should be comfortable with the course work that these people are now obtaining. I hope that this course work, along with some observations of people before me, would clearly lay to rest any doubt in your mind, along with the support of the 407 committee, so that you, too, can back this particular piece of legislation. In the states which now have this legislation, there have been no reported abuses of it. We know that any profession can have abuses, be it medical doctors, ophthalmologists, podiatrists, dentists, any profession can have abuses by some members. But so far no glaring abuses have been pointed out in states which have this. So, with this background and this observation, I, too, would ask you to support this piece of legislation. Thank you.

SPEAKER NICHOL: Senator Chambers, then Senator Hartnett, please.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Mr. Chairman and members of the Legislature, I have a couple of questions I would like to ask...oh, Senator Chronister, I see him now. Senator Chronister, I'll give you a chance to get to your desk and turn to the bill, if you will. I'm looking at page 2. Would you yield to a question or two?

SENATOR CHRONISTER: Yes, go ahead, Senator Chambers.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: All right. In lines 12 and 13 are the words "or refer for consultation or treatment." Before I ask you about those words, must a person be licensed before he or she can practice optometry in this state?

SENATOR CHRONISTER: Yes.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Why then would be referring for consultation or treatment considered the practice of optometry?

SENATOR CHRONISTER: Because there are areas that are beyond the scope of a chiropractor's...or excuse me, of an optometrist's training.