<sup>1</sup> to discussamendments the FTC's Contact Lens Rule ("Rule") proposed in the May 2019 Supplement alotice of Proposed Rulemaking ("SNPRM").

1-800 stated that it supports most of the proposals in the SNPRM. Specifically, 1-800 Shrlikhin ADD Shrlikhin ADD

However, 1-800 encourag Specifically, 1-800 noted hat althout

yearsold, thereare still issues with prescriptionrelease. -1800 asserted that various consumers urveys indicated that pproximately 60% of consumers did not automatically receive their prescription from the physicia, and 30% never gotheir prescription atall. Although the Commission's SNPRM proposes to modify the signed acknowledgment proposal allow for more flexible prescription delivery, 1-800 urged the Commission reconside faqu7 (rr)]TJ .167 (ons)-1.1m(x)-10 (i)-1.833 (nt.024 Tw -299.)4.6.98024 Tw

of their right to receive a **o**py of their prescription is a low cost and efficient methodo inform consumers. Additionally, 1-800 argued t**add**ingthe notice language encouragesepscribersor release prescriptions dispensing contatenses.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In attendance on behalf of 800 CONTACTS were John Graham, Roy Montclair, Kellen Fowler, Allison Fleming, Lisa Kimmel, and Megan Wolfn attendance from the FTC were

Exam could allow a patient to change contact lens brands under certain conditions, such as to switch from monthlies to dailies. According to 1-800, the Express Exam may provide a patient with multiple prescriptions to allow a patient to try different lenses (including 1-800's own branded daily disposable lens), but the patient will always receive a prescription for the brand the consumer was previously wearing. However, 1-800 noted that it does not send out trial lenses before a patient obtains a prescription.