

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES COMMITTEE

The meeting was called to order by Chairperson Brenda Landwehr at 1:30 P.M. on March 25, 2008 in Room 526-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Representative Colyer, excused
Representative Ward, excused

Committee staff present:

Norman Furse, Revisor of Statutes Office
Dianne Rosell, Revisor of Statutes Office
Melissa Calderwood, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Cindy Lash, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Chris Haug, Committee Assistant

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Larry Buening, Executive Director Board of Healing Arts
Mark Stafford, General Counsel, Board of Healing Arts
Dan Morin, Kansas Medical Society
Jerry Slaughter, Kansas Medical Society
Steve Sutton, Deputy Administrator for the Board of EMS

Others Attending:

See Attached List.

The minutes from the meetings from February 7, 2008 through March 18, 2008 had been emailed to all committee members and staff for review before the meeting. Representative Storm moved to approve the minutes, Representative Neighbor seconded the motion. The motion carried.

Chad Austin, Kansas Hospital Association provided the handout promised in the February 20, 2008 meeting from his PowerPoint presentation on that day. (Attachment 1)

Chairperson Landwehr opened the floor to work **Sub SB 549 - Board of Pharmacy; continuous quality improvement programs and nonresident pharmacy.** Representative Flaharty moved to accept amendments to Sub SB549 as presented, submitted by Senator Schmidt. Representative Trimmer seconded the motion. The motion carried.

Representative Neighbor moved we pass Sub SB 549 out favorably for passage, as amended. Representative Tietze seconded the motion. Representative Patton had an amendment proposal. Representative Neighbor withdrew her motion. Representative Tietze withdrew her second. Representative Patton, moved the proposed amendment 2 from Mr. Borel's testimony yesterday be adopted. Seconded by Representative Flaharty. Representative Patton explained that this goes to the issue that was raised about the discovery of facts. There was a need for confidentiality, balanced with the courts being able to have access to the facts. Sub paragraph 1 (b) in the last sentence. This is the part of the bill that makes everything confidential and privileged. It was the drafters intent to have some of the facts discoverable. There was reference to the supreme court case of Adams. Representative Patton shared language from this case. If there is a subpoena that comes in, requesting this information, the judge gives the bare bone facts and witnesses, so the plaintiff is not cut out of the process. If you are pursuing a claim on behalf of your wife or mother and you know there has been wrong doing and you know the records contain witnesses and bare bone facts as to what happen and they come back and say, "sorry that information is confidential", that would shut down the whole process. The legislature needs to make the policy. Representative Patton felt the balloon would allow the facts to be discovered and still protect the parts of the proceedings that need to be protected. Representative Tietze asked if we pass this, will it prevent any investigator in finding this information in any other way? Representative Patton said every case is different. Representative Tietze wondered if they would be able to find out by another means. Representative Patton said, "they might be". There was additional discussion about Supreme Court decisions setting a precedent. Representative Hill said the key language is in new section 1 (b). This debate was held on the floor of the Senate and the argument made by Representative Patton was also made by Senator Journey. A number of attorney's in the Senate passed this. Representative

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE House Health and Human Services Committee at 1:30 P.M. on March 25, 2008 in Room 526-S of the Capitol.

Hill will be opposing the amendment. Representative Landwehr will be opposing the amendment also. She felt the language in the bill had been adequately addressed. Senator Schmidt said the bill passed 39 to 1. There are several attorney's in the Senate that were satisfied with the language. She asked, from a Pharmacist view, that the amendment be rejected.

Rep. Patton said this is a public policy issue, that if not clearly addressed, will end up with each individual judge making a different conclusion. There was a motion for amendment. The motion failed. A division was requested. There were 7 ayes, 9 nays. The motion failed.

Representative Neighbor moved we pass out Sub SB549 out favorably as amended. Seconded by Representative Storm. The motion carried. Sub SB 549 passed out favorably as amended.

Sub SB491- Prescription monitoring program act. Dianne Rosell, Revisor of Statutes, stated most of the amendments are technical. The change on page 3, paragraph 3, line 30 and 31 "subject to the requirements in K.S.A. 22-2502, and amendments there to; needs to be moved to the end of paragraph 4. On page 5 the members of the task force or advisory board shall serve without compensation. On page 6 and page 7 there are several of these members of the task force appointed by private entities. The private entities nominate one person to be on the task force and then that person is nominated by the Board. The governmental entities are okay, the private ones can be changed to nominate. Also, the task force on page 7, shows expiration as on or before January 12, 2009. Per Senator Schmidt, it would be okay to sunset the task force. The revisors need to add the subsection to show the task force expires. On page 5, there was discussion about the word advisory "board". In the balloon, it needs to be "committee"

Representative Crum moved to adopt the balloon amendment. Seconded by Representative Neighbor. The motion carried.

Rep. Neighbor moved we pass out favorably Sub SB491, as amended. Seconded by Representative Crum . The Motion Carried.

Sub SB596 - Board of healing arts; cosmetic or aesthetic purpose included in the practice. Chairperson Landwehr wondered if it was necessary to do further clarification of "Surgery" and make sure we are not bringing in the acupuncture and manipulation under the definition of surgery. This starts on page 1, line 42. Dianne Rosell, Revisor of Statutes, felt the current language accomplishes this. Larry Buening, Board of Healing Arts and Mark Stafford, General Counsel, Board of Healing Arts discussed what the bill accomplishes. Mr. Stafford said their definitions of the Healing Arts and definitions of surgery focus on a purpose of the treatment as being for the diagnosis or treatment or cure of a disease, injury, ailment, deformity. Many of these surgeries are completely elective, and not for the purpose of treating a deformity or an injury or an ailment. He gave the example of the Scarification process, which is at one end of the spectrum. At the other end, are the things we commonly recognize, like facelifts that are commonly done, but don't serve a purpose to treat a disease, injury or ailment or deformity. He didn't think it was questionable that those types of things are surgeries. They require a competent, licensed professional to perform, rather than have them performed by any person who chooses to get into the business. The problems with scarification and the implanting of horns in skulls were some of the procedures that are being done that drove them to bring it to the legislature's attention. They feel that those types of procedures need to be regulated. There was discussion as to whether the definition of surgery was too broad. Sec. 3 K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 65-2872 exempts several professions from this bill. It was noted the cosmetologist should be one of the exempt professions, if they are licensed.

The amendment for the definition of surgery was offered by the Kansas Medical Society. Representative Patton felt the definition of "surgery" was too broad. Representative Patton will probably be opposing the amendment. Representative Storm said she thought the exemptions were listed. Representative Landwehr said she would probably be opposing. In the hearings, The State Board of Nursing brought up a few concerns. There was discussion about the definition of surgery being drawn from the guidelines the Kansas Medical Society worked on for standards of care for surgeries not performed in the hospital. This task force wrote up guidelines for what practitioners should do for these surgeries performed in offices. A version of that became regulation and is now in our regulations. This definition was drawn from the guidelines of the taskforce. Mr.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE House Health and Human Services Committee at 1:30 P.M. on March 25, 2008 in Room 526-S of the Capitol.

Stafford said the definition had some deletions from what was in the guidelines. He said he thought the language on line 41 dealing with aesthetic and cosmetic are additions. Representative Patton moved to table Sub S596 for all the reasons we discussed. Representative Mast seconded the motion. Chairperson Landwehr asked if the table was a non-debatable discussion. Mr. Furse nodded, yes. After the vote, division was requested. There were 7 ayes, 9 nays. The motion failed.

Representative Otto wondered if we could have, “cosmetic intentionally scarring” and “chemically removing fat” inserted in, and not worry about the surgery definition. Mr. Stafford said their hope was this would cover all the things that might come up, in the future. Representative Patton agreed with Representative Otto. He said, if they are trying to address those particular procedures, just some language that says those procedures are included in the definition of surgery, would establish the public policy. Policy should be made by the legislature, not an organization. Representative Ward asked the position of the Kansas Medical Society (KMS) on the debate on the broadness of the word “surgery”. Dan Morin, said they wanted to make sure we establish consistency with the definition. Mr. Morin asked Jerry Slaughter, KMS, to speak to this issue. Mr. Slaughter said they weren’t trying to exclude anything. Surgery is not defined in the statutes. It is not intended to exclude it.

Representative Ward moved we pass out Sub SB596 as written. Representative Flahary seconded the motion. There was discussion by Representative Mast about religious groups that practice genital mutilation. Mr. Slaughter said he couldn’t answer that. Mr. Stafford pointed out on page 2 line 24-26 exempts members of churches practicing religious tenets, provided they comply with public health regulations of the state. Chair person Landwehr wanted to add the exemption of cosmetologist. Representative Ward withdrew the motion to hear the amendment on cosmetology. Representative Flaharty withdrew the second.

On page 4, line 1, insert cosmetologists, estheticians (before Electrologists). The motion was made by Representative Landwehr to accept the amendment. Representative Storm seconded the motion. There was discussion about whether the nurses issues were addressed. The nurses have an exemption on page 3 line 16 to 19. The motion carried.

Representative Ward made the motion to pass out Sub SB596 as amended. Representative Flaharty seconded the motion. The Chair was in doubt of the vote. There were 10 ayes and 6 nays. The motion carried.

Sub SB 512 - Emergency medical services, attendant’s certificate requirements. Representative Crum had an amendment. The amendment is on page 7, lines 3 through 6. It removes the sentence that reads, “The board may take disciplinary action pursuant to this section when the time for appeal has elapsed, or after the judgment of conviction is affirmed on appeal or when an order granting probation is made suspending the imposition of sentence.” A person could be convicted of a felony and still work as an EMS attendant pending appeal. It is Representative Crum’s opinion that because of the conviction, the certificate should be suspended pending the appeal, which could take some time.

The motion was made by Representative Crum. Representative Mast seconded the motion. The motion carried.

Chairperson Landwehr said there is an amendment by the Board of EMS. Both the fingerprinting issue and the openness of juvenile records issue should be looked at, as a whole, with all of the boards that brought this up this year (State Board of Nursing, The Board of Healing Arts and The Board of EMS). The chair asked the committee to look at the amendment prepared by Robert Waller, Board of EMS. There was discussion on the balloon, on the last page. The only item in the balloon needing added back in is item (h). The rest of the balloon falls under the category of the items that need to be looked at, as a whole, for all the various boards.

Chair Landwehr made a motion to add back in (h). Representative Kiegerl seconded the motion. There was Discussion about the release of non-conviction data. The arrest and non-conviction language would not be included. It is the chair’s intent to write a letter asking the LCC to do a study on the topic of fingerprinting and juvenile arrest and conviction records for the three boards, as a whole. This amendment deals with only adult convictions. Steve Sutton, Deputy Administrator for the Board of EMS made a statement about juvenile

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE House Health and Human Services Committee at 1:30 P.M. on March 25, 2008 in Room 526-S of the Capitol.

language being totally stricken. He felt the proposal before the committee, dealing with the convicted/non-convicted data, is important. Mr. Sutton mentioned a copy of a document provided to the committee's offices of actual KBI background checks. (Attachment 2) The KBI can block out whatever we want them to. The non-conviction data provides much more information. The motion carried.

Representative Storm moved we pass **SB 512** out favorably as amended. Seconded by Representative Kiegerl. The motion carried.

Chairperson Landwehr said this finishes our work. The meeting adjourned at 2:55 p.m.

HOUSE HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES COMMITTEE GUEST LIST

DATE: March 25, 2008

NAME	REPRESENTING
STEVE SUTTON	KS BOARD OF EMS
Karla Wertz	KS AJ
As Salliers	Intern
Vicki Schmidt	Senator
Kristin Urmuh	
Amy Babaker	
Christiana Voth	
Maxim Koppitz	
Josh Maples	
Jenna Seematter	
Gary Reser	Ks Veterinary Med. Assn.
Julie Hein	# KPC
Del Billingsley	KBOP
Bill Smeck	Express Scripts
Tammara Capps	Schering Plough
PATRICK NEBBELL	Phurke
Lindsey Douglas	Hein Law Firm
Mark Stafford	BHA
Mary Reuberg	KS RN
DEBORAH STEYIN	KMA
Chad Austin	KHA
JOHN C. BOTTENBERG	CVS/CAREMARK



The Importance of the Health Care Sector to the Kansas Economy

Kansas Hospital Association
January 2008

John Leatherman, *Director, Office of Local Government*
Craig Smith, *Extension Associate, Office of Local Government*

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In cooperation with:
office of
Local Government
K-State Research and Extension



Health & Human Services Committee

Date: 3-25-08

Attachment: 1

**The Importance of the Health Care Sector to the Kansas Economy
- Executive Summary -**

Economic impact arises directly from the sales, wages and employment generated by business activity. It also arises indirectly through the "ripple" effect of businesses purchasing goods and services from other local businesses, and through health care workers spending wages and other income for household goods and services. These linkages tend to distribute the impact of an activity or event very broadly throughout the economy.

This report estimates the "gross" economic contribution associated with health care sector to the State of Kansas. The estimates presented represent the annual impact to the state's economy renewed each year by the continuing activity in the sector.

Estimated Total Economic Contribution of the Health Care System to the Kansas Economy, 2006 (2006\$)

Health Sector	Employment	Total Income (millions)	Retail Sales (millions)
Health and Personal Care Stores	14,578	\$641.22	\$224.43
Veterinary Services	7,750	261.38	91.48
Home Health Care Services	10,017	374.87	131.20
Offices of Doctors and Dentists	69,163	4,828.51	1,689.98
Other Ambulatory Health Care Services	24,131	1,518.71	531.55
Hospitals	115,619	6,411.99	2,244.19
Nursing and Residential Care Services	49,469	1,642.61	574.91
Total	290,728	\$15,679.28	\$5,487.75

Although the connections between health care services and local economic development are often overlooked, there are at least three important linkages to be recognized. A strong health care system can (1) help attract and maintain business and industry growth, (2) attract and retain retirees, and (3) create jobs in the local area. A vigorous and sustainable health care system is essential not only for the health and welfare of community residents, but to enhance economic opportunity as well.

While industry trends related to health care are generally positive, significant challenges remain for many communities. If a community wants to maintain the benefits associated with accessible and affordable health care, it must actively work to meet these challenges. The challenges cannot be met by those directly responsible for health care administration alone. They require a community-wide response involving government, business and civic leaders. It also requires supportive state- and federal-level policies and programs to assist communities that may not have the wherewithal to respond to all of the needs that may exist.

Introduction

Though the connections between health care services and local economic development are often overlooked, there are at least three important relationships to be recognized. A strong health care system can help attract and maintain business and industry growth, attract and retain retirees, and also create jobs in the local area.

Studies have found that quality of life factors play a dramatic role in business and industry location decisions. Health care services represent some of the most significant quality of life factors for at least three reasons. First, good health and education services are imperative to industrial and business leaders as they select a community for location. Employees and participating management may offer strong resistance if they are asked to move into a community with substandard or inconvenient health services. Secondly, when a business or industry makes a location decision, it wants to ensure that the local labor force will be productive, and a key productivity factor is good health. Thus, investments in health care services can be expected to yield dividends in the form of increased labor productivity.

The third factor that business and industry consider in location decisions is cost of health care services. A 1990 site selection survey concluded that corporations looked carefully at health care costs, and sites that provided health care services at a low cost sometimes received priority. In fact, 17 percent of the respondents indicated that their companies used health care costs as a tie-breaking factor between comparable sites.

A strong and convenient health care system is important to retirees, a special group of residents whose spending and purchasing can provide a significant source of income for the local economy. Retirees represent a substantial amount of spending, including the purchasing power associated with pensions, investments, Social Security, Medicare and other transfer payments. Additionally, middle and upper income retirees often have substantial net worth. Although the data are limited, several studies suggest health services may be a critical variable that influences the location decision of retirees. For example, one study found that four items were the best predictors of retirement locations: safety, recreational facilities, dwelling units, and health care. Another study found that nearly 60 percent of potential retirees said health services were in the "must have" category when considering a retirement community. Only protective services were mentioned more often than health services as a "must have" service.

Job creation represents an important goal for most local economic development programs. National employment in health care services increased by 37 percent from 1990 to 2002, and by approximately 250 percent since 1970. In rural areas, in particular, employment in health-related services often accounts for 10 to 15 percent of total employment. This reflects the fact that the hospital is often the second largest employer in a rural community (local government including schools typically being the largest employer).

Another important factor is the growth of the health sector. Health services, as a share of gross domestic product (GDP), have increased substantially over time. As shown in Table 1, Americans spent \$74.9 billion on health care in 1970, which accounted for 7.2 percent of the GDP. In 2005, health care costs increased to nearly \$2 trillion, or 16.0 percent of the GDP. If current trends continue, projections indicate that Americans will spend 19.6 percent of GDP on health care by 2016. Capturing a share of this economic growth can only help a community.

This research considered the economic contribution of the regional health care system to the State of Kansas economy. The economic impacts measured both the direct and indirect effects

of business activity as well as the spending of the income generated by labor and proprietors employed in the health care sector.

Table 1. United States Health Expenditure and Employment Data for 1970-2005; Projected for 2008, 2012 & 2016

Year	Total Health Expenditures (\$ billions)	Per Capita Health Expenditures (\$)	Health as % of GDP (%)	Health Sector Employment (thousands)	Avg. Annual Increase in Employment (%)	
1970	\$74.9	\$356	7.2%	3,052		
1980	253.9	1,102	9.1%	5,278	7.3%	
1990	714.0	2,813	12.3%	7,814	4.8%	Employment Based on SIC ¹
2000	1,353.3	4,790	13.8%	10,103	2.9%	
2001	1,469.6	5,148	14.5%	10,381	2.8%	
2002	1,602.8	5,559	15.3%	10,673	2.8%	
2003	1,733.4	5,952	15.8%	11,817	N/A	Employment Based on NAICS ²
2004	1,858.9	6,322	15.9%	12,055	2.0%	
2005	1,987.7	6,697	16.0%	12,314	2.1%	
Projections						
2008	2,420.0	6,683	16.5%			
2012	3,173.4	9,148	17.9%			
2016	\$4,136.9	\$12,320	19.6%			

Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics; Bureau of Economic Analysis; Center for Medicare & Medicaid Services, National Health Expenditures 1970-2005 and National Health Expenditure Projections 2006-2016, website: <http://www.cms.hhs.gov/NationalHealthExpendData>, as of March 2007.

N/A - Not Available

¹ Based on Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes for health sector employment.

² Based on North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) for health sector employment.

Scope and Objectives

This report presents estimates of the “gross” contribution associated with the health care sector to economic activity in the State of Kansas. The impact attributable to the health care sector in the state is measured in four different areas: 1) additional output (sales) 2) additional income 3) the number of jobs that the health care sector supports directly and indirectly and 4) the additional local and state tax revenue that the health sector generates.

Analysis Method

Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) analysis is a system of accounting for the economic transactions occurring in a state or regional economy over a period of one year. A SAM model creates a “computerized spreadsheet,” charting the flow of dollars between local business sectors, households, government, and other non-local consumers of locally-produced goods and services. SAM analysis enables estimates of how spending in one area of the economy “ripples” through the economy to other sectors.

The SAM modeling system used for this analysis is the Micro-IMPLAN (Impact analysis for PLANing) system developed by the U.S. Forest Service (Minnesota IMPLAN Group, Inc.). The

IMPLAN system consists of the software necessary to construct economic accounts, an impact analysis routine, and state- and county-level data files containing information related to economic activity. A 509 industry sector model was built for the State of Kansas and calibrated to 2006, the most recent year the necessary data were available.

Direct and Indirect, and Induced Economic Impacts

Economic impact arises directly from the sales, wages, and employment generated by business activity. It also arises indirectly through the "ripple" effect of businesses purchasing goods and services from other local businesses and through health care workers spending wages and other income for household goods and services. These linkages tend to distribute the impact of an activity or event very broadly throughout the economy.

The total impact of the health care sector on the Kansas economy, also known as the multiplier effect, is equal to the sum of three components: the direct effect, the indirect effect, and the induced effect. The direct effect is the immediate upshot caused by consumer expenditures for health care products and services. Due to the interactions between firms, industries, and social institutions that naturally occur within the regional economy, the direct effect initiates a series of iterative rounds of income creation, spending and re-spending that result in indirect and induced effects. The indirect effects are changes in production, employment and income that result from the inter-industry purchases triggered by the direct effect. Finally, induced effects arise due to changes in household income and spending patterns caused by direct and indirect effects.

Since the total impact of the health care sector expenditures is a multiple of the initial expenditures, the total effect is expressed as a multiplier effect, that is, the sum of the direct, indirect and induced effects. Therefore, the total impact of the health care sector on the Kansas economy is larger than the initial expenditures. For example, an output multiplier of 1.5 indicates that for every million dollars spent (direct expenditure) an additional 0.5 million dollars is generated within the Kansas economy. Similarly, an employment multiplier of 1.6 indicates that for each job created by direct expenditure, an additional 0.6 jobs are created or supported due to business (indirect) and household (induced) spending.

In SAM analysis, the entire process is compressed into a one-year time frame. The most recent year for which necessary information is available is 2006. The impact analysis estimates the direct, indirect, and induced effects as though the entire process occurred in that year. Each year the spending continues, the direct, indirect, and induced effects are replenished.

Analysis Assumptions

In general, economic impact analysis also should consider the "opportunity cost" associated with the economic activity. Opportunity costs refer to the alternative use of money or resources if they were not expended or invested in a particular way. For example, instead of investing in a relatively riskier real estate project with a projected return of 10 percent, a person could invest in a somewhat safer bond investment for a projected return of 5 percent. In economic impact analysis, the impact associated with the real estate investment should be reported as 5 percent rather than a 10 percent return. This is because not investing in real estate does not mean the money would have been idle. Rather, there would have been alternative investments available. The value of what was given up should off-set the chosen alternative.

In this analysis, opportunity costs are ignored. To consider opportunity costs would require estimating the resources that would leave the state were the industry sector not present. This would include the number of workers and residents who would relocate. While residents almost certainly would have spent health care dollars outside the state, not all workers or residents would actually leave the state. However, some proportion almost certainly would seek health care work opportunities elsewhere or choose to reside in closer proximity to needed health care services. Such an estimate was beyond the scope of this research.

Instead, the results reported here should be regarded as "gross" economic contribution, as opposed to "net" economic contribution. The interpretation of the impacts becomes relatively more important when not accounting for opportunity costs. While the reported impacts are reasonable estimates of the effects the sector has on the state economy, it would not be appropriate to suggest that the economy would shrink by these amounts were the sector not present. Some portion of the land, labor, and capital associated with the health care sector would have found alternative uses. Alternatively, given the essential role health services play in sustaining the population and the economy, the impacts could arguably be even greater.

State Economic Overview

In 2006, the Kansas economy generated about \$254 billion in sales, the broadest measure of economic activity as shown in Table 2. Manufacturing was the largest single sector with about 35 percent of the total sales. Services (including health care) was the next largest economic sector in terms of total sales, accounting for just over 18 percent of total sales for the state. The service, FIRE, trade, and government sectors combine to form what is referred to as the "service economy" in the popular media, and are generally the fastest growing sectors.

The services sector (including health care) employed the largest number of workers at just over 649,000. This was 3.5 times more than the number of workers employed by the manufacturing sector. One economic measure of efficiency is the output-per-worker ratio. Dividing sales by the number of full- and part-time employees, the manufacturing sector had the largest output per worker ratio at just over \$475,000 per worker. The state average was about \$141,000 per worker while the health sector had about \$88,000 per worker. The relatively smaller ratio for health care suggests a higher labor intensity needed to deliver these services.

Health care services were separated from the service and retail trade sectors in Table 2 but not double counted in the totals. The numbers for each sector include not only the professionals in the sector (the doctors, dentists, etc.) but also support staff (assistants, clerks, receptionists, etc.) employed by the business. In the health sector, the Health and Personal Care stores category includes pharmacies, while the Doctors and Dentists category includes chiropractors, optometrists, and other health care practitioners. Other Ambulatory Health Care Services includes services such as medical and diagnostic labs and outpatient care centers. Focusing on the health care services sector, the combined health care sectors accounted for nearly \$16 billion in total sales, or just over 6 percent of the total.

Table 2. Direct Contributions to the Kansas Economy by Economic Sector, Highlighting Health Care, 2006 (2006\$)

Industry Sector	Total Sales (millions)	Labor Income (millions)	Total Income (millions)	Employment
Agriculture	\$10,700	\$1,300	\$2,675	86,247
Mining	6,682	1,548	3,888	21,332
Construction	10,424	3,910	4,483	93,229
Manufacturing	88,012	12,712	18,992	185,184
TCPU ^a	26,858	7,324	14,305	119,243
Trade ^b	21,566	8,478	14,195	259,125
FIRE ^c	20,068	5,049	11,743	133,973
Services (other than health)	30,968	13,252	16,263	471,620
Health Care	15,717	7,789	8,954	177,585
Health and Personal Care Stores ^d	630	284	391	10,531
Veterinary Services	362	139	131	5,618
Home Health Care Services	348	197	228	7,517
Doctors and Dentists	4,261	2,575	3,027	38,919
Other Ambulatory Health Care Services	1,714	596	824	12,628
Hospitals	6,850	3,104	3,419	65,342
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	1,551	894	935	37,030
Government ^e	23,902	12,524	21,597	258,007
Total	\$254,895	\$73,887	\$117,096	1,805,545

^a TCPU is transportation, communication, and public utilities.

^b Sales for the trade sector represent the retailer's margin and does not include the cost of goods sold.

^c FIRE is finance, insurance, and real estate.

^d Health and personal care stores are actually part of the trade sector, but are grouped with services here for convenience. Note also that health and personal care stores include pharmacies plus stores that sell cosmetics and other personal care items. Thus, this sector overstates the contribution to health care by some amount.

^e Government "sales" refer to revenue-generating enterprises such as electric power generation, utilities, and transit systems.

Health care services employed 177,585 people, or 9.8 percent of all job holders in the state. This compares to 8.5 percent of all job holders in the United States working in health care services. Health care services were the fifth largest aggregate employer in the state (Figure 1). Health care generated \$7.8 billion in total income and nearly \$16 billion in total sales. As shown in Figures 2 and 3, the health care sector also was the seventh largest producer of total income (Figure 2) and total sales (Figure 3). The health sector plays an important direct role in the state's economy.

Figure 1. Kansas Employment by Economic Sector

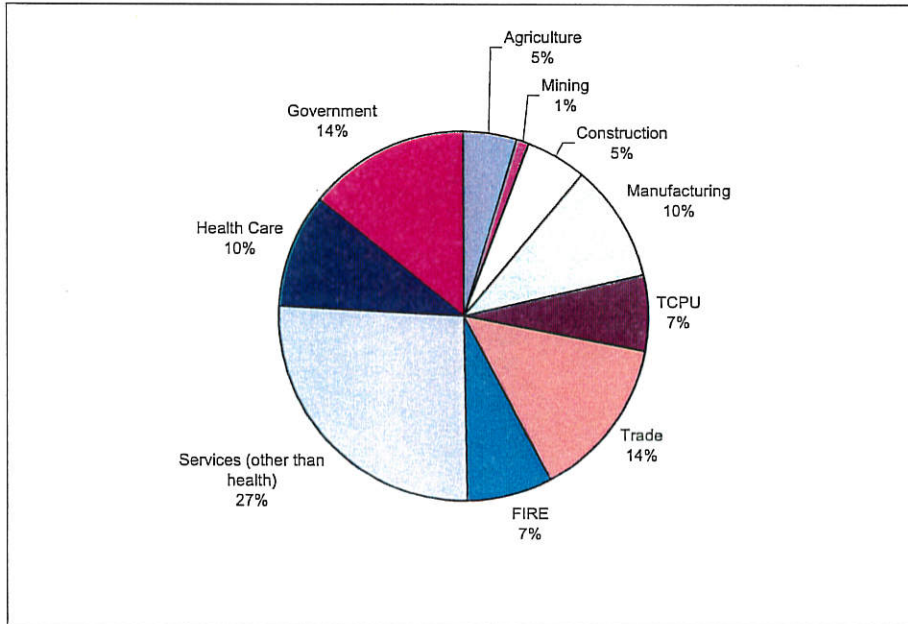


Figure 2. Kansas Total Income by Economic Sector

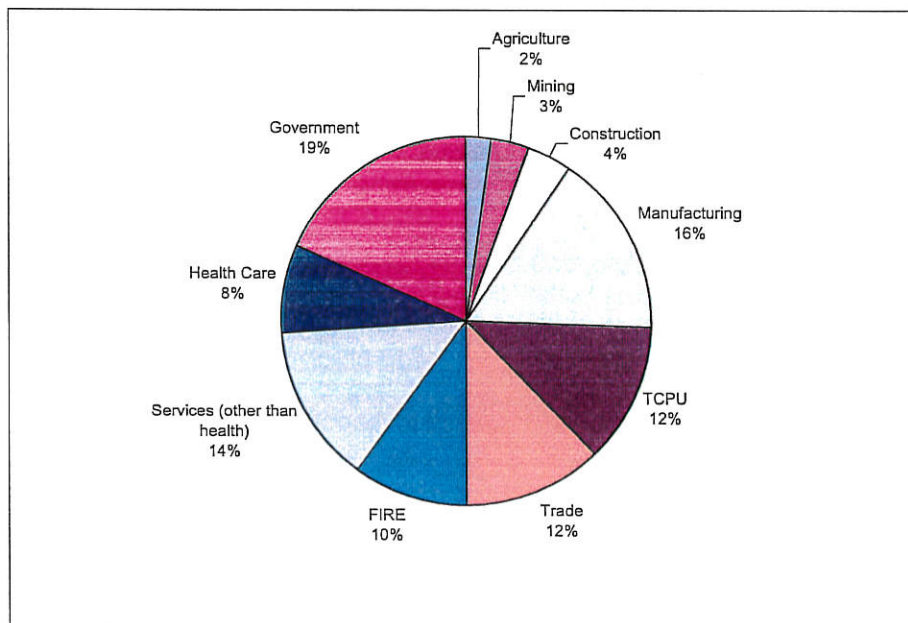
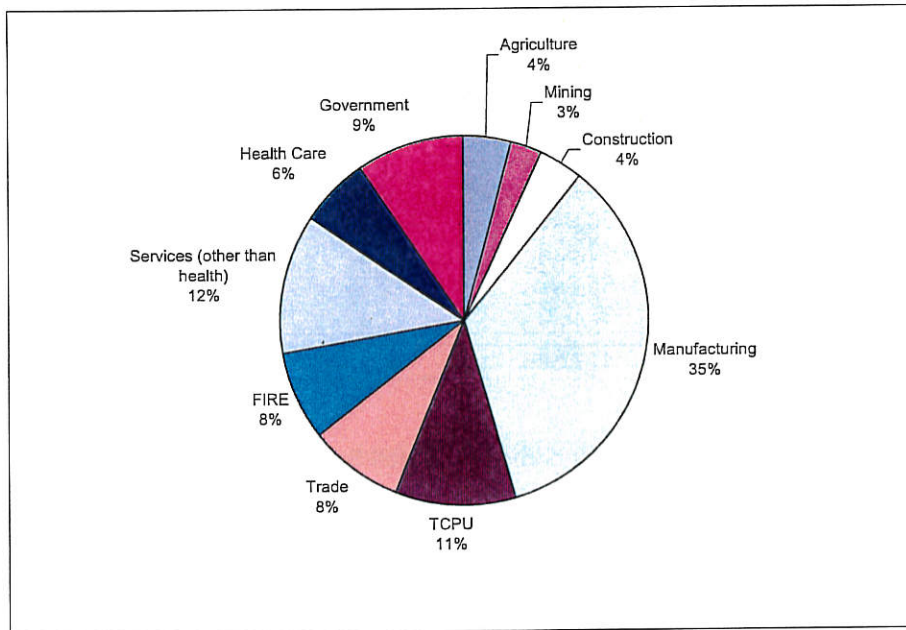


Figure 3. Kansas Total Sales by Economic Sector



Total Economic Impacts of Health Care

Tables 2 and 3 illustrate the ripple effect in the state. As an example, Table 3 shows that the hospital sector employed an estimated 65,342 people in 2006 and had an employment multiplier of 1.77. This means that for each job created in the hospital sector, another 0.77 jobs were created in other businesses and industries in the state's economy. The direct impact of the 65,342 hospital employees resulted in an indirect impact of 50,313 jobs ($65,342 \times 0.77 = 50,313$) throughout all businesses and industries in the state. Thus, the hospital sector employment had a total impact on state employment of 115,619 jobs ($65,342 \times 1.77 = 115,619$).

Similarly, multiplier analysis can estimate the total impact of the approximately \$3,418,772,000 direct income for hospital employees shown in Table 4. The hospital sector had an income multiplier of 1.88, which indicates that for every one dollar of income generated in the hospital sector, another \$0.88 was generated in other businesses and industries in the state's economy. Thus, the hospital sector had an estimated total impact on income throughout all businesses and industries of \$6,411,986,000 ($\$3,418,772,000 \times 1.88 = 6,411,986,000$).

Table 3. Kansas Health Sector Impact on State Employment, 2006 (2006\$)

Industry Sector	Direct Employment	Employment Multiplier	Total Employment Impact
Health and Personal Care Stores	10,531	1.38	14,578
Veterinary Services	5,618	1.38	7,750
Home Health Care Services	7,517	1.33	10,017
Offices of Doctors and Dentists	38,919	1.78	69,163
Other Ambulatory Health Care Services	12,628	1.91	24,131
Hospitals	65,342	1.77	115,619
Nursing and Residential Care Services	37,030	1.34	49,469
Total	177,585		290,728

Table 4. Kansas Health Sector Impact on State Income and Retail Sales, 2006 (2006\$)

Industry Sector	Direct Total Income (millions)	Income Multiplier	Total Income Impact (millions)	Retail Sales (millions)	5.30% Sales Tax (millions)
Health and Personal Care Stores	\$390.873	1.64	\$641.219	\$224.427	\$11.895
Veterinary Services	130.695	2.00	261.378	91.482	4.849
Home Health Care Services	228.019	1.64	374.866	131.203	6.954
Offices of Doctors and Dentists	3,027.072	1.60	4,828.513	1,689.979	89.569
Other Ambulatory Health Care Services	824.067	1.84	1,518.705	531.547	28.172
Hospitals	3,418.772	1.88	6,411.986	2,244.195	118.942
Nursing and Residential Care Services	934.585	1.76	1,642.611	574.914	30.470
Total	\$8,954.083		\$15,679.278	\$5,487.747	\$290.851

In this manner, the total employment and income impacts of all the health care services sectors can be estimated. In Table 3, the total employment impact of the health services sector results in an estimated 290,728 jobs in the local economy. In Table 4, the total income impact of health care services resulted in an estimated \$15,679,278,000 for the economy.

The second to last column in Table 3 shows the retail sales that the health sector helps to generate. To estimate this, this study incorporated a retail sales capture ratio (retail sales to total personal income). Kansas had retail sales of \$33,766,183,664 and \$96,031,280,000 in total personal income in 2006. Thus, the estimated retail sales capture ratio equals 35 percent. Using this as the retail sales capture ratio for the state, this says that people spent 35 percent of their income on retail goods and services within the state. By taking all of the household income associated with health sector activities and multiplying by the retail sales capture ratio, we can estimate the impacts of the health sector on area retail sales. Thus, the total retail sales generated by the retail sector equaled \$5,487,747,000 ($\$15,679,278,000 \times 35\% = \$5,487,747,000$). This is a conservative estimate insofar as only retail sales associated with labor and proprietary income are considered and not the impact of any local purchases made by the health services businesses.

The state of Kansas has an effective sales tax rate of 5.3%. Applying this rate to the retail sales, it was estimated that the health care sector generated \$291 million in sales tax for the state. While it should be noted that prescription drugs and other medical supplies may be exempt from sales tax, the \$291 million in sales tax revenue is most likely a conservative estimate because it was calculated from the similarly conservative retail sales estimate.

Estimating Tax Impacts from the Social Accounting Matrix

The social accounting matrix is a comprehensive accounting system. It includes transactions occurring between production sectors as well as transactions occurring between government and households and between government and production sectors. In so doing, information related to tax transfers is available. This information can be used to estimate the tax impacts associated with industry sectors or economic events.

There are several important assumptions (limitations) in using a social accounting matrix to estimate tax impacts. The first is that the distribution of tax impacts associated with any given event will be the same as the average tax distribution as pictured in the base year of the accounts. This means that the distribution associated with small economic changes will be the same as large ones. The SAM cannot distinguish a tax that may have variable rates depending on the size of the change. For example, the SAM would overestimate the impact of a small change in a progressive tax and underestimate the impact of a large change.

A second important assumption is that the distribution of taxes as shown in the SAM will hold regardless of the industries affected. That is, the SAM represents an average for the state and will treat any change the same regardless of the industry affected. Thus, the tax impacts associated with tourism spending will be treated the same as the tax impacts associated with changes in gas and oil production, despite that very different taxes would be involved in either activity.

A third assumption treats local government as a state-average local government. The SAM uses state-level tax reports as a benchmark to ensure it adds up to something that is known. These reports aggregate all local government tax collections. This means that any county whose property tax or sales tax rates are different than the local government average will not obtain perfectly accurate results.

Finally, using a SAM to estimate tax impacts only considers the revenue side of the equation. There is no information related to the costs of providing government services to an industry sector or household group. A full tax analysis would consider government expenditures as well as revenues.

Given these limitations, it is appropriate to recognize that estimates of tax impacts are only approximations. Still, public finances are an important part of the economic picture when trying to understand the impacts of industries, events or policies. And, having limited information is generally better than having none. A more comprehensive analysis of the public finance impacts associated with Kansas health care sector was beyond the scope of this research.

The procedure used to estimate tax revenues was to reduce all of the health care sectors in the model to a single job in each sector while maintaining the job-to-sales and job-to-income

relationships earlier calculated. Then, employment in all the sectors was simultaneously increased to the estimated 2006 levels. The observed tax revenue generated was then reported.

Table 5 shows the combined federal and state/local tax revenues associated with the industry sector activity. It was estimated the federal government collected approximately \$2.5 billion in tax revenues, and that state and local governments garnered approximately \$1.1 billion from the varied activities associated with health care sector in 2006.

Summary and Conclusion

This report documented the relative importance of the health care sector to the Kansas economy. While the estimates of economic impact are substantial, they are only a partial accounting of the benefits to the state. Health care industries, especially in rural counties, help to preserve the population base, invigorating the communities and school systems. Similarly, many hospitals and nursing care facilities have active community outreach programs that enhance community services and the quality of life for community residents.

A vigorous and sustainable health care system is essential not only for the health and welfare of community residents, but to enhance economic opportunity as well. Health-related sectors are among the fastest growing in economy. Given demographic trends, this growth is likely to continue. The attraction and retention of new business and retirees also depends on access to adequate health care services.

While industry trends related to health care are positive overall, significant challenges remain for many areas. If a community wants to maintain the benefits associated with accessible and affordable health care, it must actively work to meet these challenges. The challenges cannot be met by those directly responsible for health care administration alone. They require a community-wide response involving government, business and civic leaders. Further, they require supportive state and federal policies and programs to meet all of the needs of individuals and communities.

1-13

Table 5. Estimated Federal, State and Local Tax Collections Associated with the Kansas Health Care Sector, 2006\$

		Employee Compensation	Proprietary Income	Household Expenditures	Enterprises (Corporations)	Indirect Business Taxes	Total
Federal Government NonDefense	Corporate Profits Tax				306,999,014		306,999,014
	Indirect Bus Tax: Custom Duty					19,534,898	19,534,898
	Indirect Bus Tax: Excise Taxes					52,657,344	52,657,344
	Indirect Bus Tax: Fed NonTaxes					23,871,420	23,871,420
	Personal Tax: Estate and Gift Tax						0
	Personal Tax: Income Tax			838,462,284			838,462,284
	Personal Tax: NonTaxes (Fines/Fees)						0
	Social Ins Tax- Employee Contribution	580,124,516	56,584,408				636,708,924
	Social Ins Tax- Employer Contribution	588,714,609					588,714,609
Total	1,168,839,125	56,584,408	838,462,284	306,999,014	96,063,662	2,466,948,493	
State/Local Govt NonEducation	Corporate Profits Tax				32,065,464		32,065,464
	Dividends				34,116,816		34,116,816
	Indirect Bus Tax: Motor Vehicle Lic					6,068,746	6,068,746
	Indirect Bus Tax: Other Taxes					14,053,108	14,053,108
	Indirect Bus Tax: Property Tax					263,670,784	263,670,784
	Indirect Bus Tax: S/L NonTaxes					34,429,848	34,429,848
	Indirect Bus Tax: Sales Tax					332,327,465	332,327,465
	Indirect Bus Tax: Severance Tax					12,777,598	12,777,598
	Personal Tax: Estate and Gift Tax						0
	Personal Tax: Income Tax			248,072,423			248,072,423
	Personal Tax: Motor Vehicle License			13,719,601			13,719,601
	Personal Tax: NonTaxes (Fines/Fees)			90,710,720			90,710,720
	Personal Tax: Other Tax (Fish/Hunt)			9,002,736			9,002,736
	Personal Tax: Property Taxes			5,981,154			5,981,154
	Social Ins Tax- Employee Contribution	4,079,347					4,079,347
Social Ins Tax- Employer Contribution	16,322,887					16,322,887	
Total	20,402,234	0	367,486,634	66,182,280	663,327,549	1,117,398,697	
Total	1,189,241,359	56,584,408	1,205,948,918	373,181,294	759,391,211	3,584,347,190	

1-12

Health and Human Services Committee
March 18, 2008

Robert Waller
Chief Administrator
Kansas Board of EMS

Mary Blubaugh MSN, RN
Executive Administrator
Kansas State Board of Nursing

Attached are copies of actual KBI background checks that were provided by the KBI for KBEMS, KSNB and KBHA as examples of information that the agencies would receive.

Offender one (1) is a background check which would contain juvenile and adult history that is on file with the KBI.

Offender two (2) and 2A are the same individual. The offender 2 record is the background check report with just convictions. The offender 2A is the background check report which would contain the complete juvenile and adult history including convictions, adjudications, expungements, and non convictions. We have put this in a spread sheet for your convenience.

Dave Sim Assistant Director of the KBI stated that if "non-convictions" is removed, the agencies will not receive complete national criminal histories. If non-convictions language is struck from the bill, the KBI would have to redact all non-convictions data from the national rap sheet before it is given to the agencies.

Health & Human Services Committee

Date: 3-25-08

Attachment: 2

Kansas Bureau of Investigation Criminal Records Section

2-2

Offender Number (Completed Release) Includes

Non-conviction
Conviction
Juvenile
Adjudicated
Expugement

<u>Cycle</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>Severity</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Information</u>
1	February-93 Battery	Class B	Referred to Prosecuting Attorney	Non-conviction
2	August-94 Battery	Class B	Acquitted	Non-conviction
	August-94 Stalking	Felony (G10)	Dismissed without prejudice	Non-conviction
	August-94 Battery	Class B	Dismissed without prejudice	Non-conviction
	August-94 Criminal Damage to Property	Class C	Dismissed without prejudice	Non-conviction
	August-94 Reckless Driving	Class C	Dismissed without prejudice	Non-conviction
3	August-94 Aggravated Assault	Felony (G07)	Dismissed without prejudice	Non-conviction
	April-96 Possession	Class A	Diversion	Non-conviction
	April-96 Possession	Class A	Diversion	Non-conviction
4	April-96 Transporting an open container	Class U	Diversion	Non-conviction
	May-97 Criminal trespass	Class B	Diversion	Non-conviction

2-2

Kansas Bureau of Investigation Criminal Records Section

2-3

Offender Number 2 (Public Release) Includes

Conviction

<u>Cycle</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>Severity</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Information</u>
1	August-99	DUI	Unknown	Convicted
2	December-00	DUI	Class B (Misdem.)	Convicted

Offender Number 2A (Completed Release) Includes

Non-conviction
Conviction
Juvenile
Adjudicated
Expugement

<u>Cycle</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>Severity</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Information</u>
1	August-80	Burglary	Felony (G07)	Released
2	May-81	Aggravated burglary	Felony (G05)	Released
3	June-86	Aggravated assault	Felony (G07)	Released
4	November-86	DUI	Unknown	Dismissed
5	September-90	Disorderly conduct	Class C (Misdem.)	Dismissed
6	July-94	Battery	Class B	Dismissed
7	July-95	Disorderly conduct	Class C (Misdem.)	Disposition not on file
8	August-95	DUI	Unknown	Dismissed
9	September-95	DUI	Unknown	Case declined (Sedg Co.)
10	August-99	DUI	Unknown	Convicted
11	December-99	DUI	Unknown	Dismissed
	Operating vehicle w/o license	Misdemeanor	Dismissed	Non-conviction
	Unlawful Acts (registration)	Misdemeanor	Dismissed	Non-conviction
	Vehicles operated in KS	Misdemeanor	Dismissed	Non-conviction
	Failure to wear seat belt	Misdemeanor	Dismissed	Non-conviction
	Improper turn or approach	Misdemeanor	Dismissed	Non-conviction
	Liability insurance coverage req.	Misdemeanor	Dismissed	Non-conviction
	Unsafe turning or stopping	Misdemeanor	Dismissed	Non-conviction
12	December-00	Driving while license cancelled	Non-person	Fine
	DUI	Misdemeanor	Convicted	Conviction
	Child passenger safety	Infraction	Dismissed	Non-conviction
	Driving with view obstructed	Infraction	Dismissed	Non-conviction
	Contempt of Court	Direct	Dismissed	Non-conviction

2-5



KANSAS BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Criminal Records Section
1620 SW Tyler, Topeka Kansas 66612-1837
(785) 296-8200

Section 1 - Introduction

Requested by: KSKBI0000 KANSAS BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION TOPEKA
Attention: Dave Sim
Purpose: Complete Release

Information used in the search:
Requested KBI Number: KS0000000000

This information is provided subject to the following understandings, conditions and restrictions:

- This response contains the complete juvenile and adult history that is on file at the Kansas Central Repository at the Kansas Bureau of Investigation.
- If neither fingerprints nor an identifying number indexed in our files accompanied your request, the KBI cannot guarantee that the contents of this record pertain to the individual in whom you are interested.
- The information provided in this document is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY, and has been provided by contributing criminal justice agencies. Any inaccuracies should be reported to the Kansas Central Repository at the KBI.
- Should the subject of this record dispute the contents, fingerprints should be submitted to the Kansas Bureau of Investigation for comparison against the fingerprints that support the record at the Central Repository.
- Since additions and deletions may be made at any time, a new record should be requested for each new use.

Section 2 - Identification

KBI #: KS0000000000

Names Used:
[Redacted]
[Redacted]
[Redacted]

DOB: Sep [Redacted]
Sep [Redacted]

Race & Ethnicity: [Redacted] Sex: [Redacted] Height: [Redacted]
Weight: [Redacted] Eyes: [Redacted] Hair: [Redacted]

Section 3 - Criminal Justice

Cycle 1 Adult Offense

Arrest/Charge Data

Name Used: [REDACTED]

Date of Arrest: Feb [REDACTED], 1993

Date of Fingerprinting: Feb [REDACTED], 1993

Arresting Agency: KS0460600 OVERLAND PARK POLICE DEPARTMENT

Arresting Agency Case Number: [REDACTED]

Arrest Charges:

1. KSA 21-3412 (1 Count)

Battery

Class B Misdemeanor

Date of Offense: Not on file at the central repository.

Arrest Disposition: Referred to prosecuting attorney

Prosecution

Prosecuting Agency: KS046141A OVERLAND PARK CITY
ATTORNEY/PROSECUTOR OFFICE

Case filed on: Feb [REDACTED], 1993

Court

Court: KS046071J OVERLAND PARK MUNICIPAL COURT

Date of Judgement: Mar [REDACTED], 1993

Charges Disposed of:

1. KSA 21-3412 (1 Count)

Battery

Misdemeanor

Disposition: Acquitted

Cycle 2

Adult Offense

Arrest/Charge Data

Name Used: [REDACTED]

Date of Arrest: Aug [REDACTED], 1994

Date of Fingerprinting: Aug [REDACTED], 1994

Arresting Agency: KS0520000 LEAVENWORTH COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

Arresting Agency Case Number: [REDACTED]

Arrest Charges:

1. KSA 21-3438 (2 Counts)
Stalking
Person Felony: Severity G10
Date of Offense: Not on file at the central repository.
 2. KSA 21-3412 (1 Count)
Battery
Person Misdemeanor: Class B
Date of Offense: Not on file at the central repository.
 3. KSA 21-3720 (1 Count)
Criminal damage to property; Unknown value
Non-person :
Date of Offense: Not on file at the central repository.
 4. KSA 08-1566 (1 Count)
Reckless driving
Non-person Misdemeanor: Class C
Date of Offense: Not on file at the central repository.
 5. KSA 21-3410 (2 Counts)
Aggravated assault
Person Felony: Severity G07
Date of Offense: Not on file at the central repository.
- Arrest Disposition: Referred to prosecuting attorney

Prosecution

Prosecuting Agency: KS052013A LEAVENWORTH CO ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

Case filed on: Aug [REDACTED], 1994

Pre-Trial Status: Not applicable or unknown

Court

Court: KS052015J LEAVENWORTH CO DISTRICT COURT 1ST JUD DIST
Court Case Number: [REDACTED]
Dismissed Without prejudice on Aug [REDACTED], 1994

Charges Disposed of:

1. KSA 21-3438 (2 Counts)
Stalking
Felony
Disposition: Dismissed without prejudice
2. KSA 21-3412 (1 Count)
Battery
Misdemeanor
Disposition: Dismissed without prejudice
3. KSA 21-3720 (1 Count)
Criminal damage to property; Unknown value
Disposition: Dismissed without prejudice
4. KSA 08-1566 (1 Count)
Reckless driving
Misdemeanor
Disposition: Dismissed without prejudice
5. KSA 21-3410 (2 Counts)
Aggravated assault
Felony
Disposition: Dismissed without prejudice

Cycle 3 Adult Offense

Arrest/Charge Data

Name Used: [REDACTED]

Date of Arrest: Apr [REDACTED], 1996

Date of Fingerprinting: Apr [REDACTED], 1996

Arresting Agency: KS0230100 LAWRENCE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Arresting Agency Case Number: [REDACTED]

Date of Offense: Apr 04, 1996

Arrest Charges:

1. KSA 65-4162 a (1 Count)
Poss of depressant/stimulants/hallucinogenics/steroids
Non-person Misdemeanor: Class A
Date of Offense: Apr [REDACTED], 1996
2. KSA 65-4152 (1 Count)
Poss simulated controlled substances or drug paraphernalia
Non-person Misdemeanor: Class A
Date of Offense: Apr [REDACTED], 1996
3. KSA 08-1599 (1 Count)
Transporting an open container
Non-person Misdemeanor: Class U
Date of Offense: Apr [REDACTED], 1996

Arrest Disposition: Referred to prosecuting attorney

Prosecution

Prosecuting Agency: KS023013A DOUGLAS CO DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
LAWRENCE

Case Filed On: Apr [REDACTED] 1996

Prosecution Case Number: [REDACTED]

Diversion of Prosecution Initiated on Oct [REDACTED] 1996

Length of Diversion: 12 Months

Charges Diverted:

3. KSA 08-1599 (1 Count) Diversion successfully completed

Transporting an open container

Misdemeanor

Date Diversion Successfully Completed: Oct [REDACTED] 1997

Cycle 4

Adult Offense

Arrest/Charge Data

Name Used: [REDACTED]

Date of Arrest: May [REDACTED] 1997

Date of Fingerprinting: May [REDACTED] 1997

Arresting Agency: KS0520000 LEAVENWORTH COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

Arresting Agency Case Number: [REDACTED]

Date of Offense: May [REDACTED] 1997

Arrest Charges:

1. KSA 21-3721 (1 Count)

Criminal trespass

Non-person Misdemeanor: Class B

Date of Offense: May [REDACTED] 1997

Arrest Disposition: Referred to prosecuting attorney

Prosecution

Prosecuting Agency: KS052013A LEAVENWORTH CO ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

Case Filed On: May [REDACTED] 1997

Prosecution Case Number: 9705CR221

Diversion of Prosecution Initiated on Jul [REDACTED], 1997

Length of Diversion: 12 Months

Charges Diverted:

1. KSA 21-3721 (1 Count) Diversion successfully completed

Criminal trespass

Misdemeanor

Date Diversion Successfully Completed: Jul [REDACTED] 1998

Pre-Trial Status: Released, professional bond

Section 4 - Confinement

No custody or confinement data is on file at the Central Repository

End of Report

①

KANSAS BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Criminal Records Section
1620 SW Tyler, Topeka Kansas 66612-1837
(785) 296-8200

Section 1 - Introduction

Requested by: KSKBI0000 KANSAS BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION TOPEKA

Attention: Dave Sim

Purpose: Public Record

Information used in the search:

Requested KBI Number: KSC [REDACTED]

This information is provided subject to the following understandings, conditions and restrictions:

Both federal and Kansas laws regulate the use of this record. This record is being provided under the provisions of K.S.A. 22-4704, 22-4707 and K.A.R. 10-12-1, which entitles you to receive conviction data and summaries of arrests that are less than one year old without final dispositions on file at the Kansas Central Repository. Additional data may also be provided if you are statutorily entitled to other categories of criminal history record information.

If neither fingerprints nor an identifying number indexed in our files accompanied your request, the KBI cannot guarantee that the contents of this record pertain to the individual in whom you are interested.

Should the subject of this record dispute the contents, fingerprints should be submitted to the Kansas Bureau of Investigation for comparison against the fingerprints that support the record at the Central Repository.

Since additions and deletions may be made at any time, a new record should be requested for each new use.

Section 2 - Identification

KBI #: KS [REDACTED]

Names Used: [REDACTED]

DOB: Mar [REDACTED]

Race & Ethnicity: [REDACTED] Sex: [REDACTED] Height: [REDACTED]

Weight: [REDACTED] Eyes: [REDACTED] Hair: [REDACTED]

Section 3 - Criminal Justice

Cycle 1 Adult Offense

Arrest/Charge Data

Name Used: [REDACTED]

Date of Arrest: Aug [REDACTED] 1999

Arresting Agency: KS0870300 WICHITA POLICE DEPARTMENT

Arresting Agency Case Number: [REDACTED]

Arrest Disposition: Referred to prosecuting attorney

Kansas Bureau of Investigation Rap Sheet

KBI#: KS0 [REDACTED] Requestor: KSKBI0000 Date Printed: Mar 02, 2007

Page: 2 of 3

Prosecution

Prosecuting Agency: KS087041A WICHITA CITY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
Case filed on: Aug [REDACTED] 1999
Pre-Trial Status: Not applicable or unknown

Court

Court: KS087041J WICHITA MUNICIPAL COURT
Date of Judgement: Mar [REDACTED] 2000
Date of Sentencing: Mar [REDACTED] 2000
Underlying Term of Confinement: 180 Days
Fine: \$500.00

Charges Disposed of:

1. KSA 08-1567 (1 Count)
Driving under influence of alcohol or drugs; Unknown severity
Disposition: Convicted

Cycle 2 Adult Offense

Arrest/Charge Data

Name Used: [REDACTED]
Date of Arrest: Dec [REDACTED] 2000
Arresting Agency: KS0870300 WICHITA POLICE DEPARTMENT
Arresting Agency Case Number: [REDACTED]
Date of Offense: Dec [REDACTED] 2000
Arrest Disposition: Referred to prosecuting attorney

Prosecution

Prosecuting Agency: KS087041A WICHITA CITY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
Case filed on: Aug [REDACTED] 1999

Court

Court: KS087041J WICHITA MUNICIPAL COURT

Court Case Number: [REDACTED]

Date of Judgement: Apr [REDACTED], 2000

Date of Sentencing: Apr [REDACTED], 2000

Sentenced to Jail for (180 days)

Fine: \$200.00

Charges Disposed of:

2. KSA 08-1567 (1 Count)
Driving-under influence of alcohol or drugs; Misdemeanor
Non-person Misdemeanor: Class B
Disposition: Convicted
5. KSA 20-1203 (1 Count)
Contempt of Court; Direct
Non-person :
Disposition: Convicted

Section 4 - Confinement

No custody or confinement data is on file at the Central Repository

End of Report

KANSAS BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Criminal Records Section
1620 SW Tyler, Topeka Kansas 66612-1837
(785) 296-8200

2A

Section 1 - Introduction

Requested by: KSKBI0000 KANSAS BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION TOPEKA

Attention: Dave Sim

Purpose: Complete Release

Information used in the search:

Requested KBI Number: KSO [REDACTED]

This information is provided subject to the following understandings, conditions and restrictions:

This response contains the complete juvenile and adult history that is on file at the Kansas Central Repository at the Kansas Bureau of Investigation.

If neither fingerprints nor an identifying number indexed in our files accompanied your request, the KBI cannot guarantee that the contents of this record pertain to the individual in whom you are interested.

The information provided in this document is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY, and has been provided by contributing criminal justice agencies. Any inaccuracies should be reported to the Kansas Central Repository at the KBI.

Should the subject of this record dispute the contents, fingerprints should be submitted to the Kansas Bureau of Investigation for comparison against the fingerprints that support the record at the Central Repository.

Since additions and deletions may be made at any time, a new record should be requested for each new use.

Section 2 - Identification

KBI #: KSO [REDACTED]

Names Used:

[REDACTED]

DOB: Mar [REDACTED]

Race & Ethnicity: [REDACTED]

Sex: [REDACTED]

Height: [REDACTED]

Weight: [REDACTED]

Eyes: [REDACTED]

Hair: [REDACTED]

Section 3 - Criminal Justice

Cycle 1

Adult Offense

Arrest/Charge Data

Name Used: [REDACTED]

Date of Arrest: Aug [REDACTED], 1980

Arresting Agency: KS0870300 WICHITA POLICE DEPARTMENT

Arresting Agency Case Number: [REDACTED]

Arrest Charges:

1. KSA 21-3715 b.(1 Count)
Burglary; Building not used as a dwelling
Class G07 Felony

Date of Offense: Not on file at the central repository.

Arrest Disposition: Released; No further action

Cycle 2 Adult Offense

Arrest/Charge Data

Name Used: [REDACTED]

Date of Arrest: May [REDACTED], 1981

Arresting Agency: KS0870300 WICHITA POLICE DEPARTMENT

Arresting Agency Case Number: [REDACTED]

Arrest Charges:

1. KSA 21-3716 (1 Count)
Aggravated burglary
Class G05 Felony

Date of Offense: Not on file at the central repository.

Arrest Disposition: Released; No further action

Cycle 3 Adult Offense

Arrest/Charge Data

Name Used: [REDACTED]

Date of Arrest: Jun [REDACTED], 1986

Arresting Agency: KS0870300 WICHITA POLICE DEPARTMENT

Arresting Agency Case Number: [REDACTED]

Arrest Charges:

1. KSA 21-3410 (1 Count)
Aggravated assault
Class G07 Felony

Date of Offense: Not on file at the central repository.

Arrest Disposition: Released; No further action

Cycle 4 Adult Offense

Arrest/Charge Data

Name Used: [REDACTED]

Date of Arrest: Nov [REDACTED] 1986

Arresting Agency: KS0870300 WICHITA POLICE DEPARTMENT

Arresting Agency Case Number: [REDACTED]

Arrest Charges:

- 1. KSA 08-1567 (1 Count)

Driving under influence of alcohol or drugs; Unknown severity

Date of Offense: Not on file at the central repository.

Arrest Disposition: Referred to prosecuting attorney

Prosecution

Prosecuting Agency: KS087041A WICHITA CITY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

Case filed on: Nov [REDACTED] 1986

Pre-Trial Status: Not applicable or unknown

Court

Court: KS087041J WICHITA MUNICIPAL COURT

Court Case Number: [REDACTED]

Date of Judgement: Mar [REDACTED] 1987

Charges Disposed of:

- 1. KSA 08-1567 (1 Count)

Driving under influence of alcohol or drugs; Unknown severity

Disposition: Dismissed

Cycle 5

Adult Offense

Arrest/Charge Data

Name Used: [REDACTED]

Date of Arrest: Sep [REDACTED] 1990

Arresting Agency: KS0870300 WICHITA POLICE DEPARTMENT

Arresting Agency Case Number: [REDACTED]

Arrest Charges:

- 1. KSA 21-4101 (1 Count)

Disorderly conduct

Class C Misdemeanor

Date of Offense: Not on file at the central repository.

Arrest Disposition: Referred to prosecuting attorney

Prosecution

Prosecuting Agency: KS087041A WICHITA CITY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

Case filed on: Sep [REDACTED] 1990

Pre-Trial Status: Not applicable or unknown

Court

Court: KS087041J WICHITA MUNICIPAL COURT

Court Case Number: [REDACTED]

Date of Judgement: Apr [REDACTED], 1991

Charges Disposed of:

- 1. KSA 21-4101 (1 Count)
Disorderly conduct
Misdemeanor
Disposition: Dismissed

Cycle 6 Adult Offense

Arrest/Charge Data

Name Used: [REDACTED]

Date of Arrest: Jul [REDACTED], 1994

Arresting Agency: KS0870300 WICHITA POLICE DEPARTMENT

Arresting Agency Case Number: [REDACTED]

Arrest Charges:

- 1. KSA 21-3412 (1 Count)
Battery
Person Misdemeanor: Class B
Date of Offense: Not on file at the central repository.
Arrest Disposition: Referred to prosecuting attorney

Prosecution

Prosecuting Agency: KS087041A WICHITA CITY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

Case filed on: Jul [REDACTED], 1994

Pre-Trial Status: Not applicable or unknown

Court

Court: KS087041J WICHITA MUNICIPAL COURT

Court Case Number: [REDACTED]

Date of Judgement: Jan [REDACTED], 1995

Charges Disposed of:

- 1. KSA 21-3412 (1 Count)
Battery
Misdemeanor
Disposition: Dismissed

Cycle 7 Adult Offense

Arrest/Charge Data

Name Used: [REDACTED]

Date of Arrest: Jul [REDACTED], 1995

Arresting Agency: KS0870300 WICHITA POLICE DEPARTMENT

Arresting Agency Case Number: [REDACTED]

Arrest Charges:

- 1. KSA 21-4101 (1 Count)

Disorderly conduct

Non-person Misdemeanor: Class C

Date of Offense: Not on file at the central repository.

Arrest Disposition: Disposition not on file at Central Repository

Cycle 8 Adult Offense

Arrest/Charge Data

Name Used: [REDACTED]

Date of Arrest: Aug [REDACTED], 1995

Arresting Agency: KS0870300 WICHITA POLICE DEPARTMENT

Arresting Agency Case Number: [REDACTED]

Arrest Charges:

- 1. KSA 08-1567 (1 Count)

Driving under influence of alcohol or drugs; Unknown severity

Non-person :

Date of Offense: Not on file at the central repository.

Arrest Disposition: Referred to prosecuting attorney

Prosecution

Prosecuting Agency: KS087041A WICHITA CITY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

Case filed on: Jan [REDACTED], 1996

Pre-Trial Status: Not applicable or unknown

Court

Court: KS087041J WICHITA MUNICIPAL COURT

Court Case Number: [REDACTED]

Date of Judgement: Jan [REDACTED], 1996

Charges Disposed of:

- 1. KSA 08-1567 (1 Count)

Driving under influence of alcohol or drugs; Unknown severity

Disposition: Dismissed

Cycle 9 Adult Offense

Arrest/Charge Data

Name Used: [REDACTED]

Date of Arrest: Sep [REDACTED], 1995

Arresting Agency: KS0870000 SEDGWICK COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE WICHITA

Arresting Agency Case Number: [REDACTED]

Arrest Charges:

1. KSA 08-1567 (1 Count)

Driving under influence of alcohol or drugs; Unknown severity

Non-person :

Date of Offense: Not on file at the central repository.

Arrest Disposition: Referred to prosecuting attorney

Prosecution

Prosecuting Agency: KS087015A SEDGWICK CO DISTRICT ATTORNEY 18TH JUD
DIST WICHITA

Case declined on: May [REDACTED], 1997

Pre-Trial Status: Not applicable or unknown

Cycle 10 Adult Offense

Arrest/Charge Data

Name Used: [REDACTED]

Date of Arrest: Aug [REDACTED], 1999

Arresting Agency: KS0870300 WICHITA POLICE DEPARTMENT

Arresting Agency Case Number: [REDACTED]

Arrest Charges:

1. KSA 08-1567 (1 Count)

Driving under influence of alcohol or drugs; Unknown severity

Non-person :

Date of Offense: Not on file at the central repository.

Arrest Disposition: Referred to prosecuting attorney

Prosecution

Prosecuting Agency: KS087041A WICHITA CITY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

Case filed on: Aug [REDACTED], 1999

Pre-Trial Status: Not applicable or unknown

Court

Court: KS087041J WICHITA MUNICIPAL COURT
Date of Judgement: Mar [REDACTED], 2000
Date of Sentencing: Mar [REDACTED], 2000
Underlying Term of Confinement: 180 Days
Fine: \$500.00

Charges Disposed of:

1. KSA 08-1567 (1 Count)
Driving under influence of alcohol or drugs; Unknown severity
Disposition: Convicted

Cycle 11 Adult Offense

Arrest/Charge Data

Name Used: [REDACTED]

Date of Arrest: Dec [REDACTED], 1999
Arresting Agency: KS0870300 WICHITA POLICE DEPARTMENT
Arresting Agency Case Number: [REDACTED]
Arrest Charges:
1. KSA 08-1567 (1 Count)
Driving under influence of alcohol or drugs; Unknown severity
Non-person :
Date of Offense: Not on file at the central repository.
Arrest Disposition: Referred to prosecuting attorney

Prosecution

Prosecuting Agency: KS087041A WICHITA CITY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
Case filed on: Dec [REDACTED], 1999
Pre-Trial Status: Not applicable or unknown

Prosecution

Prosecuting Agency: KS087041A WICHITA CITY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
Case filed on: Dec [REDACTED] 1999

Charges:

1. KSA 08-1567 (1 Count) Charge filed by prosecutor
Driving under influence of alcohol or drugs; Misdemeanor
Misdemeanor
2. KSA 08-0235 (1 Count) Charge added by prosecutor
Operating a motor vehicle w/o valid license
Misdemeanor
3. KSA 08-0142 (1 Count) Charge added by prosecutor
Vehicles; Unlawful Acts; e.g., registration
Misdemeanor
4. KSA 08-0127 (1 Count) Charge filed by prosecutor
Vehicles operated in Kansas; Registration
Misdemeanor
5. KSA 08-2503 (1 Count) Charge added by prosecutor
Failure to wear seat-belt as required
Infraction
6. KSA 08-1545 (1 Count) Charge filed by prosecutor
Improper turn or approach
Infraction
7. KSA 40-3104 (1 Count) Charge added by prosecutor
Vehicles; Liability insurance coverage required
Misdemeanor
8. KSA 08-1548 (1 Count) Charge added by prosecutor
Unsafe turning or stopping; Failure to give proper signal
Infraction

Court

Court: KS087041J WICHITA MUNICIPAL COURT
Date of Judgement: Mar [REDACTED] 2000

Charges Disposed of:

1. KSA 08-1567 (1 Count)
Driving under influence of alcohol or drugs; Unknown severity
Non-person :
Disposition: Dismissed

Court

Court: KS087041J WICHITA MUNICIPAL COURT

Court Case Number: [REDACTED]

Date of Judgement: Mar [REDACTED] 2000

Charges Disposed of:

1. KSA 08-1567 (1 Count)
Driving under influence of alcohol or drugs; Misdemeanor
Non-person Misdemeanor: Class B
Disposition: Dismissed
2. KSA 08-0235 (1 Count)
Operating a motor vehicle w/o valid license
Non-person Misdemeanor: Class B
Disposition: Dismissed
3. KSA 08-0142 (1 Count)
Vehicles; Unlawful Acts; e.g., registration
Non-person Misdemeanor: Class U
Disposition: Dismissed
4. KSA 08-0127 (1 Count)
Vehicles operated in Kansas; Registration
Non-person Misdemeanor:
Disposition: Dismissed
5. KSA 08-2503 (1 Count)
Failure to wear seat belt as required
Infraction:
Disposition: Dismissed
6. KSA 08-1545 (1 Count)
Improper turn or approach
Infraction:
Disposition: Dismissed
7. KSA 40-3104 (1 Count)
Vehicles; Liability insurance coverage required
Misdemeanor: Class B
Disposition: Dismissed
8. KSA 08-1548 (1 Count)
Unsafe turning or stopping; Failure to give proper signal
Infraction:
Disposition: Dismissed

Cycle 12

Adult Offense

Arrest/Charge Data

Name Used: [REDACTED]

Date of Arrest: Dec [REDACTED], 2000

Arresting Agency: KS0870300 WICHITA POLICE DEPARTMENT

Arresting Agency Case Number: [REDACTED]

Date of Offense: Dec [REDACTED], 2000

Arrest Charges:

1. KSA 08-0262 (1 Count)
Driving while license cancelled/suspended/revoked
Non-person :
Date of Offense: Dec [REDACTED], 2000

Arrest Disposition: Referred to prosecuting attorney

Prosecution

Prosecuting Agency: KS087041A WICHITA CITY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

Case filed on: Aug [REDACTED] 1999

Charges:

1. KSA 08-0262 (1 Count) Prosecutor declined to prosecute
Driving while license cancelled/suspended/revoked
2. KSA 08-1567 (1 Count) Charge added by prosecutor
Driving under influence of alcohol or drugs; Misdemeanor
Misdemeanor
3. KSA 08-1344 (1 Count) Charge added by prosecutor
Child passenger safety; Restraining systems & seat belts
Infraction
4. KSA 08-1576 (1 Count) Charge added by prosecutor
Driving with view or driving mechanism obstructed
Infraction
5. KSA 20-1203 (1 Count) Charge added by prosecutor
Contempt of Court; Direct

Court

Court: KS087041J WICHITA MUNICIPAL COURT

Court Case Number: [REDACTED]

Date of Judgement: Apr [REDACTED], 2000

Date of Sentencing: Apr [REDACTED], 2000

Sentenced to Jail for (180 days)

Fine: \$200.00

Charges Disposed of:

2. KSA 08-1567 (1 Count)
Driving under influence of alcohol or drugs; Misdemeanor
Non-person Misdemeanor: Class B
Disposition: Convicted
3. KSA 08-1344 (1 Count)
Child passenger safety; Restraining systems & seat belts
Infraction:
Disposition: Dismissed
4. KSA 08-1576 (1 Count)
Driving with view or driving mechanism obstructed
Infraction:
Disposition: Dismissed
5. KSA 20-1203 (1 Count)
Contempt of Court; Direct
Non-person :
Disposition: Convicted

Section 4 - Confinement

No custody or confinement data is on file at the Central Repository

End of Report