

Changes to the Kansas Healing Arts Act, the Kansas Physician Assistant Licensure Act, and the Podiatry Act; HB 2673

HB 2673 updates and modernizes provisions and terminology in the Kansas Healing Arts Act (HAA) and the Kansas Physician Assistant Licensure Act and amends the Podiatry Act to expand and clarify the scope of podiatry and podiatric surgery and to create an advisory committee to the State Board of Healing Arts.

The changes made by the bill to the HAA and the Physician Assistant Licensure Act include, in part, terminology and definition changes, requiring participation in the Health Care Stabilization Fund as a “health care provider,” replacing the statutory limitation on the number of physician assistants (PAs) that can be supervised by a physician and directing the Kansas State Board of Healing Arts (Board) to establish regulations imposing limits appropriate to different patient care settings, making uniform the administrative and regulatory structures among the 13 health professions licensed by the Board, addressing the reporting requirements and discipline of professions regulated by the Board and of PAs, amending educational requirements for out-of-state applicants, changing expiration and renewal standards for institutional licenses, creating a new category of physician “re-entry” license and new licensure designations for PAs, and clarifying the information required to be published on the Board website regarding licensed PAs.

Changes also are made to statutes outside of the HAA and the Physician Assistant Licensure Act to replace references to designated or responsible physician with “supervising physician” or correct references to physician assistant. Technical amendments also are made. Specific changes made by the bill are described below.

Effective Dates

Sections in the bill relating to the HAA and the Physician Assistant Licensure Act take effect and are in force from and after July 1, 2015. Sections in the bill relating to the Podiatry Act took effect upon publication in the *Kansas Register*.

General Terminology Changes

The bill makes the following terminology changes in various statutes:

- References to “physician’s assistants” are replaced with “physician assistants”; and
- “Supervising physician” replaces “responsible physician” and “designated physician.” [This change was not made when referencing the authority of an advanced practice registered nurse to prescribe drugs pursuant to a written protocol in the definition of a mid-level practitioner in the Kansas Uniform Controlled Substances Act and the Kansas Pharmacy Act.]

Healing Arts Act

Definition and Terminology Changes

The following changes are made:

- The term “healing arts” is expanded to include the alteration or enhancement of a condition or appearance, to reflect preventative and elective procedures;
- Conditions that constitute the unlawful practice of professions licensed by the Board are expanded beyond references to licensure to include references to those engaging in the practice of professions licensed by the Board without a registration, permit or certificate, or practicing with a revoked or suspended registration, permit or certificate;
- References to a licensee in the active practice or regularly engaged in the practice of the healing arts within the state are replaced with the reference to an active licensee;
- References to “the healing arts” are replaced with “any profession regulated by the Board”; and
- The term “supervising” is added to “responsible licensee” and the term “written agreements” is added to “practice protocols” as this term relates to licensees who direct, supervise, order, refer, accept responsibility for, enter into practice protocols with, or delegate acts which constitute practice of healing arts to others.

Changes to the Board

The bill requires a list of three or more names of licensed podiatrists be submitted to the Governor by the professional society or association from the podiatry branch of healing arts for consideration in appointing the licensed podiatrist member to the Board.

Penalties for Unlawful Practice

The bill establishes penalties for the unlawful practice of a profession regulated by the Board that may result in the violator being liable to the state or county for the payment of a civil penalty of up to \$1,000 per day for each day the person engages in such unlawful practice or for the assessment of the reasonable costs of investigation and prosecution. Violations for the unlawful practice increase from a class B misdemeanor to a severity level 10, nonperson felony.

Licensure Changes

Active License

The specific designation of an “active license” is created and issued to any licensee upon written application and payment of the established fee for an active license.

Exempt License

The Board has the option to require any person who holds an exempt license to provide proof of completion of continuing education. The Board also is authorized to establish requirements for continuing education for exempt licensees of each branch of the healing arts by rules and regulations.

Reentry License

The new designation of a “reentry license” is created to allow for the licensure of a licensee who has not been in the active practice for more than two years but meets all the qualifications for licensure and desires to return to active practice.

Before issuing a reentry license, the Board may require the individual applying for such license to meet requirements deemed necessary to establish the individual’s present ability to practice with reasonable skill and safety. The requirements for issuing, renewing, and scope of practice for a reentry license will be established by the Board through rules and regulations.

Licensure by Endorsement

The requirement that an individual seeking licensure by endorsement provide the Board with the time and reason for being out of practice is removed. The Board is authorized to adopt rules and regulations establishing qualitative and quantitative practice activities that qualify as active practice. The requirement that those seeking licensure by endorsement meet all the Kansas legal requirements is changed to allow for recognition of equivalent standards for endorsement, as determined by the Board.

Institutional License

The bill amends provisions related to institutional licenses. The bill removes the requirement for applicants who attend out-of-state schools of medicine or osteopathic medicine to have attended a school that has been in operation for at least 15 years. The requirement that such an applicant have attended an institution whose graduates have been licensed in a state or states with standards similar to Kansas remains.

The bill removes the option for an institutional license holder to provide mental health services pursuant to written protocol with a person who holds a license that is not an institutional license. Instead, the institutional license holder is required to meet previously optional requirements:

- Be employed by certain mental health facilities, for at least three years; and
- Practice is limited to providing mental health services, is a part of the licensee's paid duties, and is performed on behalf of the employer.

The bill also permits the Board to set expiration dates for institutional licenses and allows the Board to provide for license renewal throughout the year on a continuing basis. The Board is permitted to prorate the fee for any institutional license renewed for less than 12 months. License renewals are made on a form provided by the Board and accompanied with payment of the prescribed fee by the expiration date. Instead of a renewal for an additional two years, the bill allows for a renewal for one additional year upon meeting specific requirements.

Fees

The bill removes a reference to examinations given by the Board in a provision authorizing fees to be established by the Board by rules and regulations.

Address Change

The bill requires a licensee to notify the Board of changes to the licensee's practice address within 30 days of such a change.

Grounds for Disciplinary Action Against a Licensee

The grounds allowing for the revocation, suspension, or limitation of a license, censure or probation of a licensee, or denial of an application for license or for reinstatement of a license, are amended to include the following:

- An offense in another jurisdiction that is substantially similar to a felony or class A misdemeanor;
- A conviction in a special or general court-martial, whether or not related to the practice of healing arts [A person who has been convicted of a felony or convicted in a general court-martial, who applies for an original license or for reinstatement of a canceled license, has his or her license denied unless approved by a two-thirds majority of the Board upon determination of fitness for practice.];
- The impairment of a licensee's ability to practice by reason of physical or mental illness, or condition or use of alcohol, drugs, or controlled substances. Information, reports, findings, and other records relating to the impairment are confidential and not subject to discovery by or release to any person or entity outside of a Board proceeding. [Provisions in statute applicable only to licensees addressing access to information and the process of investigations or disciplinary proceedings by the Board in cases involving suspected impairment are deleted

and replaced with a universal procedure for any profession regulated by the Board.];

- The licensee has given a worthless check or stopped payment on a debit or credit card for fees or moneys legally due to the Board; and
- The licensee has knowingly or negligently abandoned medical records.

Unprofessional conduct giving rise to grounds for discipline is expanded to include:

- A limited liability company is added to those entities through which a licensee could receive or give compensation for professional services not actually and personally rendered; and
- The obstruction of a Board investigation, including falsifying or concealing a material fact, knowingly making or causing any false or misleading statement or writing to be made, or other acts or conduct likely to deceive or defraud the Board.

Reporting Requirements When Observing Grounds for Disciplinary Action

Under continuing law, a licensee is required to report knowledge that a person has committed an act which may be grounds for disciplinary action by the Board. The bill amends the statute to define “knowledge” as “familiarity because of direct involvement or observation of the incident.” The bill also removes the duty of a licensee acting solely as a consultant or providing review at the request of another to report such an act.

Provisions Applicable to All Board-Regulated Professions in Disciplinary Actions

With regard to disciplinary actions, the following apply to all professions regulated by the Board:

- The parties may enter into a stipulation;
- Parties may participate in emergency adjudicative proceedings when grounds exist for disciplinary action under the applicable practice act;
- Parties may participate in non-disciplinary resolutions with the Board or a committee of the Board, including professional development plans and letters of concern (Peer review committees are no longer involved in non-disciplinary resolutions.);
- Board investigative procedures, subpoena authority, and the process for challenging subpoenas apply in all investigations and proceedings conducted by the Board; and

- The Board has authority to compel the production of evidence upon noncompliance with an investigative subpoena if, in the opinion of the Board or its designee, the following specific conditions are present:
 - The evidence demanded relates to a practice which may be grounds for disciplinary action;
 - The evidence is relevant to the charge which is the subject of the investigation; and
 - The physical evidence required to be produced is described with sufficient particularity.

- The District Court has jurisdiction to issue an order requiring the person to appear before the Board or its authorized agent and produce the demanded evidence or to revoke, limit, or modify the subpoena upon application by the Board after exhaustion of available administrative remedies;

- Board authority to obtain criminal history information necessary to determine initial and continuing qualifications is extended to allow such information to be obtained for permit holders and certificate holders. Disciplinary measures for unauthorized disclosure of this information extend to permits and certificates issued under the HAA. Unless otherwise specified, it is not unlawful for the Board to disclose such information in a hearing held pursuant to the practice act of any profession regulated by the Board;

- Provisions of law making communications between a licensee, registrant, permit holder, or a certificate holder and the patient privileged do not apply to any investigations or proceedings of the Board. Previously, this applied only to communications between a physician and a patient; and

- Disciplinary counsel authority to investigate matters involving professional incompetency, unprofessional conduct, or any other matter which may result in disciplinary action is expanded beyond licensees to include all professions regulated by the Board.

Impairment of Ability to Practice

Procedures used to address situations where a reasonable suspicion exists that a person's ability to practice a profession regulated by the Board with reasonable skill and safety to the patient is impaired by reason of physical or mental illness or condition, or use of alcohol, drugs or controlled substances apply to all professions regulated by the Board. The procedures allow for the following:

- Board authority to compel the person to submit to a mental or physical examination, substance abuse evaluation or drug screen, or a combination of these, by persons designated by the Board in the course of an investigation or a disciplinary proceeding;

- To determine whether reasonable suspicion of impaired ability exists, the investigative information is presented to the Board or a committee of the officers of the Board and the executive director or to a presiding officer, with the determination made by the majority vote of the entity reviewing the investigative information;
- The information submitted for use in making a determination of impairment and all reports, findings, and other records are confidential and not subject to discovery by or release to any person or entity;
- The person is required to submit a release of information authorizing the Board to obtain a copy of the examination or drug screen, or both;
- Persons are offered an opportunity to demonstrate the ability to resume the competent practice of their profession with reasonable skill and safety to patients;
- Persons accepting the privilege to practice a profession regulated by the Board by practicing or by making and filing a renewal application in the state are deemed to have consented to submit to a mental or physical evaluation, substance abuse evaluation or a drug screen, or any combination of these, when directed in writing by the Board. Such persons are deemed to have waived all objections to the admissibility of the testimony, drug screen or examination report of the person conducting the examination or drug screen at any Board hearing or proceeding on the ground that it is privileged communication;
- Records of any Board proceedings regarding the ability of a person to practice due to an impairment are considered confidential and not allowed to be used in any civil, criminal, or administrative action, other than an administrative or disciplinary proceeding by the Board; and
- The time from the Board's directive to any person regulated by the Board to submit to a physical or mental examination, substance abuse evaluation or drug screen until the submission to the Board of these reports is not included in the computation of the time limit for hearing under the Kansas Administrative Procedure Act (KAPA).

Reinstatement of Revoked License, Registration, Permit, or Certificate

Procedures available to licensees for reinstatement of a license apply to all professions regulated by the Board. Application for reinstatement is made on a form provided by the Board and accompanied by the fee for reinstatement of a revoked license, registration, permit, or certificate established by the Board under the applicable practice act.

Penalties in Disciplinary Actions

For all professions regulated by the Board, if the Board issues an order against the licensee, registrant, permit holder, certificate holder, or applicant for reinstatement of a license,

costs incurred by the Board in conducting any investigation or proceeding under the KAPA can be assessed against the parties to the proceeding in such proportion as determined by the Board. The costs assessed are considered costs in an administrative matter pursuant to federal law. Reasonable investigative costs are added to the list of costs incurred, and such list is not limited to the costs itemized in statute.

A bond, in the form of cash or professional surety, is required when a licensee appeals a Board decision to the District Court. The KAPA applies to all administrative proceedings provided for by the practice act of each profession regulated by the Board.

Injunctive remedies for unlawful practice are available against any profession regulated by the Board or any profession defined by the practice acts administered by the Board without being duly licensed. The authority to prosecute criminally for unlawful practice applies to all professions regulated by the Board.

The penalty for false impersonation of a person issued a license, registration, permit, or certificate by the Board or for presenting a diploma or certificate belonging to another person for the purpose of obtaining a license is an unclassified nonperson felony and can subject the person to civil penalties and reasonable costs of the investigation and prosecution, unless otherwise specified. Civil fines assessed for a violation of the HAA are considered administrative fines pursuant to federal law.

The Board enforces provisions of all practice acts administered by the Board and makes all necessary investigations relative to those practice acts. The requirement to furnish the Board with evidence the person has of any alleged violation being investigated by the Board or to provide the Board with the name of persons practicing without a license applies to all professions regulated by the Board.

The Board has authority to promulgate all necessary rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of any practice act administered by the Board and to adopt rules and regulations to supplement provisions consistent with any such practice act.

The Attorney General and the county attorney or district attorney are allowed to sue for and collect reasonable expenses and investigation fees in cases brought in the name of the state or county under the HAA. Civil penalties or contempt penalties recovered by the attorney general are paid to the State General Fund, and the same penalties recovered by the county or district attorney are paid to the General Fund of the county where the proceedings were instituted.

An exemption to unlawful practice due to practicing with an expired or lapsed license that is reinstated within a six-month period is removed.

Provision Added to the Kansas Healing Arts Act; Exclusion of Profession

The bill adds a provision stating the administration and procedural provisions of the Kansas HAA applies to any profession regulated by the Board, unless otherwise specified. The bill adds those licensed by the State Board of Cosmetology to the list of persons not included in the practice of healing arts.

Education Standards for Application to Practice Healing Arts

The bill removes the requirement for applicants who attend non-accredited out-of-state schools to have attended a school that has been in operation for not less than 15 years. The requirement that such an applicant have attended an institution whose graduates have been licensed in a state or states with standards similar to Kansas remains.

The bill also creates standards for accreditation for schools of medicine and osteopathic medicine not tied to a particular institution. Schools of medicine are required to meet minimum educational standards set by the Liaison Committee on Medical Education or any successor organization that is the official accrediting body of educational programs leading to the degree of doctor of medicine, as recognized by the federal Department of Education and the Council on Postsecondary Education. Under prior law, schools of medicine must have met educational standards substantially equivalent to those of the University of Kansas School of Medicine. Schools of osteopathic medicine are required to meet minimum educational standards established by the American Osteopathic Association or any other successor organization that is the official accrediting body of educational programs leading to the degree of doctor of osteopathy. Under prior law, schools of medicine must have met educational standards substantially equivalent to Kirksville College of Osteopathy. The bill removes “laboratories” and “specimens” from the criteria to establish the minimum standards, and graduation requirements are added.

The bill also repeals the requirement that schools of healing arts be inspected, if requested, by the Board prior to accreditation.

Medical Records Maintenance Fund

The bill requires all funds deposited into the Medical Records Maintenance Fund to be expended for the purpose of paying for storage, maintenance, and transfer of medical records.

Sections in the bill pertaining to the HAA are effective on and after July 1, 2015.

Physician Assistant Licensure Act

Terminology and Definition Changes

The following terminology and definition changes are made to the Physician Assistant (PA) Licensure Act:

- References to the State Board of Healing Arts are changed to “Board” and references to protocol are updated with “agreement”; and
- The definition of a responsible physician is changed to refer to a “supervising physician,” the definition of a designated physician is removed, and references to “a responsible or designated physician” are changed to “a supervising physician.”

PA Licensure

Active License

A designation of active license for a PA is created, with Board authority to issue an active license upon written application and payment of the fee for an active license. Renewal of an active license requires the licensee to submit to the Board evidence that the licensee is maintaining a required policy of professional liability insurance and has paid the required premium surcharges under the Health Care Stabilization Fund.

An inactive licensee is able to apply to engage in the active practice by written application and payment of the active license fee, submission of proof of professional liability insurance and payment of the required premium surcharges under the Health Care Stabilization Fund, and such other information required by rules and regulations adopted by the Board.

Licensure by Endorsement

A licensure by endorsement for PAs is created. The Board is authorized to issue a license by endorsement without examination to a person who has been in active practice as a PA in another state, territory, District of Columbia, or other country upon certificate of the proper licensing authority of those jurisdiction certifying that:

- The applicant is duly licensed;
- The applicant's license has never been limited, suspended, or revoked;
- The licensee has never been censured or had other disciplinary action taken;
and
- So far as the records of such authority are concerned, the applicant is entitled to its endorsement.

The applicant for licensure by endorsement is required to present satisfactory proof to the Board as follows:

- The state, territory, District of Columbia, or country in which the applicant last practiced has and maintains standards at least equal to those of Kansas;
- The applicant's original license was based on an examination at least equal in quality to that required in Kansas, and the passing grade required to obtain the original license was comparable to that required in this state;
- The date of the applicant's original and all endorsed licenses, and the date and place from which any license was obtained;

- The applicant has been actively engaged in practice under such license or licenses since issuance (The Board is authorized to adopt rules and regulations establishing appropriate qualitative and quantitative practice activities to qualify as an active practice.); and
- The applicant has a reasonable ability to communicate in English.

No licensure by endorsement is granted unless the Board determines the applicant's qualifications are substantially equivalent to this state's requirements.

In place of any other requirement required by law for satisfactory passage of any examination for PAs, the Board is allowed to accept evidence demonstrating that the applicant or licensee has satisfactorily passed an equivalent examination given by a national board of examiners for PAs.

Changes to Other PA Licensure Designations

The designation of a federally active license is eliminated. The bill also changes the length of time a temporary license for new graduates is valid, from one year to six months.

License Fees

The following license fee changes are made:

- Fees for a PA license are changed to fees for an active license, with no increase in cost;
- The fee for any license by endorsement is not to exceed \$200; and
- References to fees for a federally active license are removed.

Grounds for Disciplinary Action

Additional grounds for disciplinary action against a licensed PA are created as follows:

- The licensee has been found to be mentally ill, disabled, not guilty by reason of insanity, not guilty because the licensee suffers from a mental disease or defect, or is incompetent to stand trial by a court of competent jurisdiction;
- The licensee has violated a federal law or regulation relating to controlled substances;
- The licensee has failed to report to the Board any adverse action taken against the licensee in another state or licensing jurisdiction, by a peer review body, by a health care facility, by a professional association or society, by a governmental

agency, or by a law enforcement agency or a court for acts or conduct similar to acts or conduct which constitute grounds for disciplinary action;

- The licensee has surrendered a license for authorization to practice as a PA in another state or jurisdiction, has surrendered the authority to utilize controlled substances issued by any state or federal agency, has agreed to a limitation to or restriction of privileges at any medical care facility, or has surrendered the licensee's membership on any professional staff or in any professional association or society while under investigation for acts or conduct similar to acts or conduct which constitute grounds for disciplinary action;
- The licensee has failed to report to the Board the surrender of the licensee's license to practice as a PA in another state or jurisdiction or the surrender of the licensee's membership on any professional staff or in any professional association or society while under investigation for acts or conduct similar to acts or conduct which constitute grounds for disciplinary action;
- The licensee has an adverse judgment, award, or settlement against the licensee resulting from a medical liability claim related to acts or conduct similar to acts or conduct which constitute grounds for disciplinary action, or has failed to report any such action to the Board; or
- The licensee's ability to practice with reasonable skill and safety to patients is impaired by reason of physical or mental illness, or condition or use of alcohol, drugs, or controlled substances. All information, reports, findings, and other records relating to impairment are confidential and not subject to discovery by or release to any person or entity outside of a Board proceeding.

Penalties for Violations of the PA Licensure Act

The following provisions are added regarding penalties for violations of the PA Licensure Act:

- Any violation is a class B misdemeanor;
- The Board is authorized to bring a court action in the name of the state for an injunction against violations of the PA Licensure Act, regardless of whether Board proceedings or criminal proceedings have been or may be instituted;
- In addition to any other penalty in the PA Licensure Act and after proper notice to a licensee and an opportunity to be heard, the Board is allowed to assess a civil fine against a licensee for a violation of the PA Licensure Act not to exceed the following amounts:
 - \$5,000 for the first violation;
 - \$10,000 for the second violation; and

- \$15,000 for the third and subsequent violations;
- All such fines assessed and collected are remitted to the State Treasurer to be deposited in the State General Fund. If the Board is the unsuccessful party, the costs are paid from the Healing Arts Fee Fund;
- A licensee requirement to notify the Board in writing within 30 days of any changes in the licensee's home mailing address or primary practice address is created. The Board is authorized to assess a civil fine for violation of the change of address notice requirement not to exceed \$100 for the first violation and \$150 for each subsequent violation. These civil fines are in addition to any other penalty prescribed in the PA Licensure Act. If the Board is an unsuccessful party, the costs are paid from the Healing Arts Fee Fund; and
- Civil fines assessed by the Board are considered costs in an administrative matter pursuant to federal law.

Exemptions from the PA Licensure Act

The bill exempts all PA program students from the requirements of the PA Licensure Act and provides a new definition for federal service PAs, who also are exempt.

Practice of a PA; Prescription-only Drugs

The practice of a PA is expanded to allow a PA, when authorized by a supervising physician, to dispense prescription-only drugs under the following conditions:

- According to rules and regulations adopted by the Board governing prescription-only drugs;
- When dispensing is in the best interests of the patient and pharmacy services are not readily available; and
- Not in excess of the quantity necessary for a 72-hour supply.

Rules and Regulations Applicable to PAs

The bill adds the following language regarding rules and regulations applicable to PAs:

- Requires the Board to adopt rules and regulations governing the practice of PAs, including the delegation, direction, and supervision responsibilities of a supervising physician;
- Rules and regulations are required to establish conditions and limitations determined by the Board to be necessary to protect the public health and safety

and may include a limit on the number of PAs that a supervising physician is able to safely and properly supervise; and

- In developing rules and regulations, the Board is required to consider the:
 - Amount of training and capabilities of PAs;
 - Different practice settings in which PAs and supervising physicians practice;
 - Needs of the geographic area of the state in which the PA and the supervising physician practice; and
 - Differing degrees of direction and supervision by a supervising physician appropriate for such settings and areas.

Both a supervising physician and a PA are required to notify the Board when the supervision and direction of the PA has terminated.

Information Accessible to Public on Board Website

The Board continues to make available, on a searchable website accessible to the public, information reported to the Board regarding licensees, unless otherwise prohibited by law. Information related to plea agreements or alleged commissions of a felony are not accessible on the website.

Sections in the bill pertaining to the PA Licensure Act become effective July 1, 2015.

Amendments to Other Statutes

The following statutes are amended to replace references to a responsible physician with a supervising physician or to correct references to physician's assistant:

- Kansas Uniform Controlled Substances Act;
- Kansas Pharmacy Act;
- Revised Kansas Juvenile Justice Code;
- Kansas Insurance Code; and
- Statutes relating to the following:
 - The Kansas Board of Emergency Medical Services;
 - The organization, powers, and finances of Boards of Education regarding policies to allow a student to self-administer certain medications; and

- Driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs.

The definition of “dispenser” is amended under the Kansas Uniform Controlled Substances Act and the Kansas Pharmacy Act to include a PA who has authority to dispense prescription-only drugs.

The provision of the Juvenile Justice Act included in the bill is updated to reflect changes in agency names. The Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services is changed to the Department for Children and Families, and the Juvenile Justice Authority is changed to the Department of Corrections.

Podiatry Act Amendments

Under prior law, “podiatry” was defined as the diagnosis and treatment of all illnesses of the human foot. Under the bill, podiatry means the diagnosis and medical and surgical treatment of all illnesses of the human foot, including the ankle and tendons which insert into the foot as well as the foot. The bill prohibits podiatrists from performing ankle surgery unless the podiatrist has completed a three-year post-doctoral surgical residency program in reconstructive rearfoot/ankle surgery and is either board-qualified (progressing to certification) or board-certified in reconstructive rearfoot/ankle surgery by a nationally recognized certifying organization acceptable to the Board. Surgical treatment of the ankle by a podiatrist is required to be performed only in a medical care facility.

The bill also requires the Board, within 90 days of the effective date of this bill, to create the Podiatry Interdisciplinary Advisory Committee. This five-member committee will advise and make recommendations to the Board on matters relating to the licensure of podiatrists to perform surgery on the ankle. The advisory committee members will be:

- One Board member, appointed by the Board, who serves as the non-voting chairperson;
- Two persons licensed to practice medicine and surgery specializing in orthopaedics, chosen by the Board from a list of four names submitted by the Kansas Medical Society; and
- Two podiatrists, at least one of whom has completed an accredited residency in foot and ankle surgery, chosen by the Board from a list of four names submitted by the Kansas Podiatric Medical Association.

Advisory committee members serve at the pleasure of the Board without compensation. Committee expenses are paid by the Board. The Advisory Committee provisions of the bill expire on July 1, 2018.