Approved: Jehruary 22,2000

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES.

The meeting was called to order by Chairperson Garry Boston at 1:30 p.m. on February 10, 2000 in Room 313-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Committee staff present: Emalene Correll, Kansas Legislative Research Department

Dr. Bill Wolff, Kansas Legislative Research Department

Norman Furse, Revisor of Statute's Office

June Evans, Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee: Mary Blubaugh, Executive Administrator, State Board of

Nursing

Terry Roberts, Executive Director, Kansas State Nurses

Association

Others attending: See Attached Sheet

The Chairperson opened the hearing on <u>HB 2169 - Concerning Health Care Professionals; Relating to Nurses and Mental Health Technicians.</u>

Staff gave a briefing stating the bill amends all three of the Acts of Board of Nursing. This is a carryover bill from the 98 session so if it were moved out of committee it would have to be updated.

Representative Bethell asked if they could currently tell an individual who fails the boards what areas they failed in?

Staff stated that information was available on the examination profile.

Representative Bethell asked on page 9, lines 16 & 17, establishes sufficient rehabilitation to warrant the public trust. Is what's "sufficient rehabilitation" defined anywhere?

Staff replied, no. It is just as it is for all other boards. This involves being guilty of a felony or misdemeanor involving an illegal drug offense. On line 18 there is an absolute prohibition against the individual being licensed.

Representative Bethell asked what are some of the crimes on page 20, lines 13 and 14, "a crime affecting family relationships and children"?

Staff stated one of them might be unlawful taking a child, crimes involving children, encouraging a child to commit a felony, aggravated abandonment of a child, and aggravated incest.

Representative Bethell asked if adultery were included because that would affect family?

Staff stated that would be included in another Section.

Representative Showalker stated "written" should be changed to "computerized" on page 2, line 4.

Representative Storm questioned the differences between "approved" and "accredited". Have we changed to approve because that reflects the practice or have the terms just been changed? It would be interesting to know if there are schools that are not accredited that are approved.

Staff stated the Board has always approved Schools of Nursing. The practical application, even under the

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, Room 313-S of the Capitol at 1:30 p.m. on February 10, 2000.

existing language, which is accredited, someone has to be a graduate of a school that qualifies him or her to technically be licensed. Accreditation is a voluntary decision on the part of the school.

Representative Bethel said he would like to bring attention to a couple of items which is: encouraging a minor to commit a traffic infraction and non-support of a child or spouse. If do not pay child support or alimony or if sitting in car with child and in a hurry and say, speed it up, and the child does, and pulled over for speeding, a nurse could lose their license.

Staff stated that was correct.

Mary Blubaugh, Executive Director, Kansas State Board of Nursing, testified in support of **HB 2169**, and offered some amendments. Accreditation means "recognition of an institution of learning as maintaining prescribed standards requisite for its graduates to gain admission to other reputable institutions of higher learning or to achieve credentials for professional practice" and approval is defined as "official or formal consent, confirmation or sanction". Accreditation is voluntary. This change is made throughout the bill.

Ms. Blubaugh answered a question asked earlier - if a student does not take the exam within 24 months of completion of course they have to petition the Board and possibly have to submit a study plan before the Board permits them to take the exam. The examinations are computer assisted and students may take the exam 8 times in 24 months (See Attachments #1 & 2).

Representative Storm asked how many Schools of Nursing were in the state? 49

Representative Storm asked if any of those were not accredited? 7 or 8 - they are approved.

Representative Storm asked if any of the accredited schools were not approved? No - they are all approved but not all accredited. That is correct.

Representative Bethel stated the language in the prohibition concerned him because of the broadness of the language would like to know how the Board of Nursing plans to enforce that. Do you have the staff to search out these records as they are adjudicated, how are you going to do that?

Ms. Blubaugh answered on the renewal form there is a question asking if there has been a felony conviction and if they answer they have had a felony conviction, they have to attach the court records to the renewal form. We do trust what they tell us and if we find out otherwise then we take it to legal.

It was asked how many programs are not accredited? Seven or eight LPN programs are not accredited, all registered nurse programs are accredited.

The Chairperson asked, in the event a person was charged with a felony and plea bargained down to a misdemeanor, would you touch that in any way, shape or form?

The Attorney General would have us look at the underlying behavior as a pattern of practice.

Terry Roberts, Kansas State Nurses Association, testified in support of **HB 2169**, with proposed revisions: change the term "accreditation" to "approval" throughout all sections addressing school of nursing, provide greater clarity to when licensees must take the licensure exam and the remedies for repeated failure, update language of resurvey process, provide greater clarification for permitting RN's enrolled in schools for advanced practice nursing outside Kansas to engage in advanced practice nursing in the state during the clinical component of their respective program and for graduate nurses to practice nursing for 120 days, versus the current 90 days, pending the results of their first licensure exam, and provide flexibility to RN's completing Registered Nurse Anesthetists (RNA refresher courses, so that they are not limited to 120 days for completing the course for return to practice (See Attachment #3).

Representative Geringer recommended using "may" not "shall".

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, Room 313-S of the Capitol at 1:30 p.m. on February 10, 2000.

Ms. Roberts said nurses that fail the R.N. examination are encouraged to work as LPNs as they pass the exam faster than those not working in the field.

The Chairperson closed the hearing on HB2169.

The meeting adjourned at 3:05 p.m. and the next meeting will be February 14.

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

DATE February 10, 2000

NAME	REPRESENTING
Fat Mc Hellin	KSBN
Canette Pucci	KSBN
Dinne Opono	25RN
Dias Russia	KEBN
Digne aluna	KSBN
Jame Conray	*SBN
Mary Bledsceeply	KSBN
Theren Kewis	KSAIA (NCCC)
amy Harvey	KSNA
Jan Murch	KSBIA
Policia Severs	KSNA
Donna Hellums	AURN (KSNA)
Gell Baran	KONC
Deuma Hoema	KSNA (FHSU)
Janete Pucci	KSBN.
Selly Symidl	KSNA (FHSU)
Lori Williamson	BCCC, SN
Mary Uleshoo Santos	BCCC NS
Carolys Durham	BCEENS
Donna Frach	NCCCNS
monica Solomon	NCCC SN
Heather Sevart	nccc, sn
Digo HANCH	MCCC, SN
Sisa Sully	NCCC, SN
P. Pagyan A Schanger	NCCC-3N
for /wick	HSNA (2454)
Shelly Bell	KSNA FSCC SN
Mary Tinsley	KSNA
go lim Thomas	KSNA
Laren Silpin	RSBN
Veida Deckert	KONA/Bethel College
Decaro Starle	Washburn Social work Student
Tracy Walter	Lonshburn-Social work student

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

DATE 2-10-00

NAME	REPRESENTING
00 () 1 1	KSACA
Shoren Sprenkell	Kania
Coulty of the on	14SNACEHEU
Carrie Forshee	KSNA PHSU
Wancy Yast	KSMA FHSU
Daran Raged ale	KSNSA FHEN
In the fire	
Dickie James	
Days Waster	BCCC T(SNA
augula D. Willems	KU SON
Maria Cangla	Avila
Jennifer FARRIS	Avila
Laure Welch	Avila
Veneral Ellan	Avila
Susan Jetseh	arla
Janifer Gaines	BCCCSN
Stacey Warneke	Avila
Paun Foti	(1
Shannon Kelley	11
Vary Powell	Bush
risam Melson	BUSN
ALUXON BURKE	NSP8U
Chair Malley	PSU
Kellykrentz	Washbur
Allisorrilivan	Wishbirg
Amanda (Traves	Fort Hays State University
Stany Sahultz	0 Lr
Sharon Herman	10 00
Mindy Jenkeis	BCCC SN
Dars Mole	BCCC NS
)	

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

DATE_____

NAME	REPRESENTING
() Der Swand	RCCC
and Harman	FIX
Miole Powers	FHSU
Monison Kindowy	PSU
Michelle Bolen	PEU - KANG SEC
Brenda Potrel	auta Callege
Soan Lakup	Neoslo Co Comm College
Wan Bobbe 1	RADC
A Pleas light	KOAS
Stor Posses	Snage & Casanal
y.	
	8

Kansas State Board of Nursing



Executive Administrator 785-296-5752 ksbn0@ink.org

> Education Specialists 785-296-3782 ksbn1@ink.org

Practice Specialist 785-296-4325

Assistant Attorney General Disciplinary Counsel 785-296-8401

TO:

Representative Gary Boston Chairperson

And Members of the Health and Human Services Committee

FROM:

Mary Blubaugh, MSN, RN

Executive Admininstrator Kansas State Board of Nursing

DATE:

February 10, 2000

RE:

HB 2169

Good afternoon Mr. Chairman and members of the committee. Thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today to discuss HB 2169.

My name is Mary Blubaugh and I am the Executive Administrator of the State Board of Nursing. While I am very new to the agency, discussions with KSBN staff and board members have enlightened my understanding of HB 2169.

With me today is Diane Glynn, Practice Specialist and Janette Pucci, Education Specialist to assist me with any questions.

HIHS 2-10-2000 Atch#1

11

12

13

14 15

16 17

18

19

20

21

22

24

26

27

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

43

HOUSE BILL No. 2169

By Committee on Health and Human Services

1 - 28

AN ACT concerning health care professionals; relating to nurses and mental health technicians; approved education; licensure by Kansas state board of nursing; crimes and expungements, fees; amending K.S.A. 65-1133 and K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 65-1115, 65-1116, 65-1118a, 65-1119, 65-1120, 65-1122, 65-1124, 65-1136, 65-1152, 65-1153, 65-1163, 65-4203, 65-4209 and 74-1106 and repealing the existing sections.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section 1. K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 65-1115 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-1115. (a) Qualifications of applicants. An applicant for a license to practice as a registered professional nurse shall:

(1) Have graduated from a high school accredited by the appropriate legal accrediting agency or has obtained the equivalent of a high school education, as determined by the state department of education;

(2) hold evidence of graduation have graduated from an accredited approved school of professional nursing in the United States or its territories or from a school of professional nursing in a foreign country which is approved by the board as defined in rules and regulations;

(3) have obtained other qualifications not in conflict with this act as the board may prescribe by rule and regulation; and

(4) file with the board written application for a license.

(b) Applicant deficient in qualifications. If the board finds in evaluating any applicant that such applicant is deficient in qualification or in the quality of such applicant's educational experience, the board may require such applicant to fulfill such remedial or other requirements as the board may prescribe.

(c) License. (1) An applicant shall pass an examination as the board may prescribe. Each examination may be supplemented by an oral or practical examination. Upon successfully passing such examinations the board shall issue to the applicant a license to practice nursing as a registered professional nurse. The board shall issue a license to an applicant actice as a registered professional nurse who has:

Met the qualifications set forth in subsections (a) and (b);

(B) passed a written examination as prescribed by the board; and

Based on National Council of State Boards of Nursing position paper, the Board elected to change all "accreditations" to "approvals" in relation to review of schools or programs of nursing. (See Attachment A)

Accreditation means "the official authorization or status granted by an agency other than a state board of nursing". Accreditation is voluntary, conducted by peers and focuses on program excellence.

Approval is carried out by governmental agencies and is mandatory for operation of the program.

This change is made in most of the other sections of the bill.

Section 1 (c) was re-written to delineate the requirements an applicant has to meet to be licensed. Previous interpretation only required a person to pass an examination approved by the Board. Legal staff suggested clarification.

Same language page 4, lines 3-6 for practical nurses, page 18, lines 29-33 for mental health technicians.

. .

1

10

13

14

15

18

26

34

35

40

41

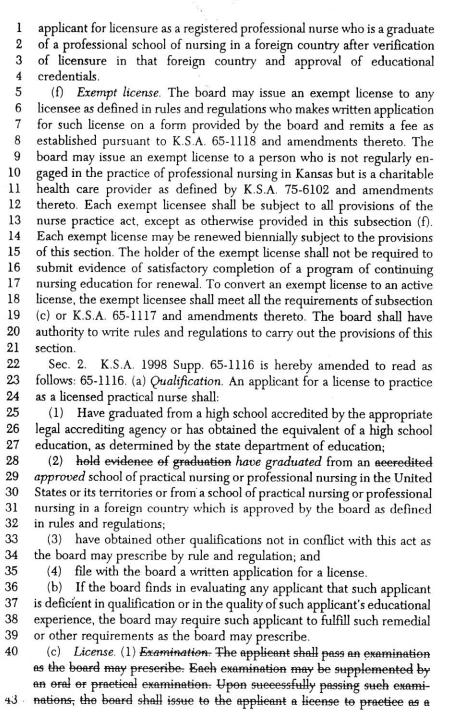
- (C) no disqualifying factors under K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 65-1120 and amendments thereto.
- (2) The board may issue a license to practice nursing as a registered professional nurse to an applicant who has been duly licensed as a registered professional nurse by examination under the laws of another state or territory if, in the opinion of the board, the applicant meets the qualifications required of a registered professional in this state. Verification of the applicant's licensure status shall be required from the original state of licensure.
- (3) Refresher course. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (a) and (b), an applicant for a license to practice as a registered professional nurse who has not been licensed to practice professional nursing for five years preceding application shall be required to successfully complete a refresher course as defined by the board.
- (4) Renewal license. A licensed professional nurse licensed under this act shall be eligible for renewal licenses upon compliance with K.S.A. 65-1117 and amendments thereto.
- (5) Repeated examination failure. Licensure examination within 24 months of graduation. (A) Persons who are unsuccessful in passing do not take the licensure examination within 24 months after graduation shall petition the board for permission prior to subsequent attempts taking the licensure examination. The board may require the applicant to submit and complete a plan of study related to deficiencies identified on the failed examination profiles prior to taking the licensure examination a subsequent time prior to taking the licensure examination.
- (B) Persons who are unsuccessful in passing the licensure examination within 24 months after graduation shall petition the board for permission prior to subsequent attempts. The board may require the applicant to submit and complete a plan of study prior to taking the licensure examination a subsequent time. The study plan shall contain subjects related to deficiencies identified on the failed examination profiles.
- (6) An application for initial licensure or endorsement will be held awaiting completion of meeting qualifications for a time period specified in rules and regulations.
- (d) Title and abbreviation. Any person who holds a license to practice as a registered professional nurse in this state shall have the right to use the title, "registered nurse," and the abbreviation, "R.N." No other person shall assume the title or use the abbreviation or any other words, letters, signs or figures to indicate that the person is a registered professional nurse.
- (e) Temporary permit. The board may issue a temporary permit to practice nursing as a registered professional nurse for a period not to exceed 120 days. A temporary permit for 120 days may be issued to an

(5)(A)

For professional and practical nurses, and mental health technicians, language was added so that in the case an applicant does not take the licensure examination within 24 months of completion, then he/she will have to petition the Board and possibly have to submit a study plan before the Board permits the applicant to take the exam. This provision assists the candidate to pass the exam as well as assuring competent licensees.

(5) (B) is the revision of (A) and provides the same requirement for the applicant who does not pass the licensure exam within 24 months.

Page 4, lines 20-33 for practical nurses, page 18, lines 34-43 and page 19, lines 1-2 for mental health technicians.



licensed practical nurse. The board shall issue a license to an applicant to practice as a practical nurse who has:

- (A) Met the qualifications set forth in subsection (a) and (b);
- (B) passed a written examination as prescribed by the board; and
- (C) no disqualifying factors under K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 65-1120.
- (2) The board may issue a license to practice nursing as a practical nurse to an applicant who has been duly licensed as a practical nurse by examination under the laws of another state or territory if, in the opinion of the board, the applicant meets the qualifications required of a practical nurse in this state. Verification of the applicant's licensure status shall be required from the original state of licensure.
- (3) Refresher course. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (a) and (b), an applicant for a license to practice as a licensed practical nurse who has not been licensed to practice practical nursing for five years preceding application shall be required to successfully complete a refresher course as defined by the board.
- (4) Renewal license. A licensed practical nurse licensed under this act shall be eligible for renewal licenses upon compliance with K.S.A. 65-1117 and amendments thereto.
- (5) Repeated examination failure. Licensure examination within 24 months of graduation. (A) Persons who are unsuccessful in passing do not take the licensure examination within 24 months after graduation shall petition the board for permission prior to subsequent attempts taking the licensure examination. The board may require the applicant to submit and complete a plan of study related to deficiencies identified on the failed examination profiles prior to taking the licensure examination for a subsequent time. prior to taking the licensure examination.
- (B) Persons who are unsuccessful in passing the licensure examination within 24 months after graduation shall petition the board for permission prior to subsequent attempts. The board may require the applicant to submit and complete a plan of study prior to taking the licensure examination a subsequent time. The study plan shall contain subjects related to deficiencies identified on the failed examination profiles.
- (6) An application for initial licensure or endorsement will be held awaiting completion of meeting qualifications for a time period specified in rules and regulations.
- (d) Title and abbreviation. Any person who holds a license to practice as a licensed practical nurse in this state shall have the right to use the title, "licensed practical nurse," and the abbreviation, "L.P.N." No other person shall assume the title or use the abbreviation or any other words, letters, signs or figures to indicate that the person is a licensed practical nurse.
 - (e) Temporary permit. The board may issue a temporary permit to



10

11

12

13

14

16

17

19

22

23

25

26 27

28

29 30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

practice nursing as a licensed practical nurse for a period not to exceed 120 days. A temporary permit for 120 days may be issued to an applicant for licensure as a licensed practical nurse who is a graduate of a practical school of nursing in a foreign country after verification of licensure in that foreign country and approval of educational credentials.

(f) Exempt license. The board may issue an exempt license to any licensee as defined in rules and regulations who makes written application for such license on a form provided by the board and remits a fee as established pursuant to K.S.A. 65-1118 and amendments thereto. The board may issue an exempt license to a person who is not regularly engaged in the practice of practical nursing in Kansas but is a charitable health care provider as defined by K.S.A. 75-6102 and amendments thereto. Each exempt licensee shall be subject to all provisions of the nurse practice act, except as otherwise provided in this subsection (f). Each exempt license may be renewed biennially subject to the provisions of this section. The holder of the exempt license shall not be required to submit evidence of satisfactory completion of a program of continuing nursing education for renewal. To convert an exempt license to an active license, the exempt licensee shall meet all the requirements of subsection (c) or K.S.A. 65-1117 and amendments thereto. The board shall have authority to write rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this section.

Sec. 3. K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 65-1118a is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-1118a. (a) The board shall collect fees provided for in this act as fixed by the board, but not exceeding:

Application for accreditation approval—schools and programs of nursing	
Annual fee of accreditation approval—schools and programs of nursing	400
Application for approval of continuing education providers	200
Annual fee for continuing nursing education providers	75
Approval of single continuing nursing education offerings	100
Consultation by request, not to exceed per day on site	400

(b) In addition to the above prescribed fees, consultants' travel expenses shall be charged to the person, firm, corporation or institution requesting consultation services to be provided by the board.

Sec. 4. K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 65-1119 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-1119. (a) Application for accreditation approval. An accredited school of nursing is one which has been approved as such by the board as meeting the standards of this act, and the rules and regulations of the board. An institution desiring to conduct an accredited approved school of professional or practical nursing shall apply to the board for accreditation approval and submit satisfactory proof that it is prepared to and will maintain the standards and basic professional nursing curriculum or the required curriculum for practical nursing, as the case may be, as

Program of nursing was added in this fee statute since the Board also approves advanced registered nurse practitioner programs of study.

Added "nursing" to be consistent with statutory language in K.S.A. 65-1119 on continuing nursing education.

6

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

prescribed by this act and by the rules and regulations of the board. Applications shall be made in writing on forms supplied by the board and shall be submitted to the board together with the application fee fixed by the board. The accreditation approval of a school of nursing shall expire five not exceed 10 years after the granting of such accreditation approval by the board. An institution desiring to continue to conduct an accredited approved school of professional or practical nursing shall apply to the board for the renewal of accreditation approval and submit satisfactory proof that it will maintain the standards and basic professional nursing curriculum or the required curriculum for practical nursing, as the case may be, as prescribed by this act and by the rules and regulations of the board. Applications for renewal of accreditation approval shall be made in writing on forms supplied by the board. Each school of nursing shall submit annually to the board an annual fee fixed by the board by rules and regulations to maintain the accreditation approval status.

(b) Schools for professional nurses. To qualify as an accredited approved school for professional nurses, the school must be conducted in the state of Kansas, and shall apply to the board and submit evidence that: (1) It is prepared to carry out the professional curriculum as prescribed in the rules and regulations of the board; and (2) it is prepared to meet such other standards as shall be established by this law and the

rules and regulations of the board.

(c) Schools for practical nurses. To qualify as an accredited approved school for practical nurses, the school must be conducted in the state of Kansas, and shall apply to the board and submit evidence that: (1) It is prepared to carry out the curriculum as prescribed in the rules and regulations of the board; and (2) it is prepared to meet such other standards as shall be established by this law and the rules and regulations of the board.

(d) Survey. The board shall prepare and maintain a list of accredited approved schools for both professional and practical nurses whose graduates, if they have the other necessary qualifications provided in this act, shall be eligible to apply for a license as a registered professional nurse or as a licensed practical nurse. A survey of the institution or institutions and of the schools applying for accreditation shall be made by an authorized employee of the board or members of the board, who shall submit a written report of the survey to the board. If, in the opinion of the board, the requirements as prescribed by the board in its rules and regulations for an accredited approved school for professional nurses or for practical nurses are met, it shall so approve and accredit the school as either a school for professional nurses or practical nurses, as the case may be From time to time, as deemed necessary by the board, it shall eause to be made a resurvey of accredited schools and written reports of such

The board changed the number of years of approval of a school of nursing from five to ten. This is in response to another section of the bill that allows the Board to accept the accreditation from other credentialing bodies as approval of the school of nursing. Some of those accreditation periods are up to ten years.

Same language on page 13, lines 41-42 for advanced registered nurse practitioners.



resurveys submitted to the board. The board shall resurvey approved schools on a periodic basis as determined by rules and regulations. If the board determines that any accredited approved school of nursing is not maintaining the standards required by this act and by rules and regulations prescribed by the board, notice thereof in writing, specifying the failures of such school, shall be given immediately to the school. A school which fails to correct such conditions to the satisfaction of the board within a reasonable time shall be removed from the list of accredited approved schools of nursing until such time as the school shall comply with the standards. All accredited approved schools shall maintain accurate and current records showing in full the theoretical and practical courses given to each student.

- (e) Providers of continuing nursing education. (1) To qualify as an approved provider of continuing nursing education offerings, persons, organizations or institutions proposing to provide such continuing nursing education offerings shall apply to the board for approval and submit evidence that the applicant is prepared to meet the standards and requirements established by the rules and regulations of the board for such continuing nursing education offerings. Initial applications shall be made in writing on forms supplied by the board and shall be submitted to the board together with the application fee fixed by the board.
- (2) A long-term provider means a person, organization or institution that is responsible for the development, administration and evaluation of continuing nursing education programs and offerings. Qualification as a long-term approved provider of continuing nursing education offerings shall expire five years after the granting of such approval by the board. An approved long-term provider of continuing nursing education offerings shall submit annually to the board the annual fee established by rules and regulations, along with an annual report for the previous fiscal year. Applications for renewal as an approved long-term provider of continuing nursing education offerings shall be made in writing on forms supplied by the board.
- (3) Qualification as an approved provider of a single continuing nursing education offering, which may be offered once or multiple times, shall expire two years after the granting of such approval by the board. Approved single continuing nursing education providers shall not be subject to an annual fee or annual report.
- (4) In accordance with rules and regulations adopted by the board, the board may approve individual educational offerings for continuing nursing education which shall not be subject to approval under other subsections of this section.
- (5) The board shall accept offerings as approved continuing nursing education presented by: Colleges that are approved by a state or the

The Board updates the language on resurvey of schools. Directly states that the Board will resurvey schools of nursing on a periodic basis. Putting the time sequence in rules and regulations provides for flexibility.

Same changes are made for the advanced registered nurse practitioner, page 14, lines 6-10 and lines 32-34.

6

10

11

12

14

15

16

17

18

24

30

31

32

33 34

35

37

40

41

national department of education and providers approved by other state boards of nursing, the national league for nursing, the national federation of licensed practical nurses, the American nurses credentialing center or other such national organizations as listed in rules and regulations adopted by the board.

- (6) An individual designated by a provider of continuing nursing education offerings as an individual responsible for CNE who has held this position for the provider at least five years immediately prior to January 1, 1997, shall not be required to have a baccalaureate or higher academic degree in order to be designated by such provider as the individual responsible for CNE.
- (f) Criteria for evaluating out-of-state schools. For the purpose of determining whether an applicant for licensure who is a graduate of a school of professional or practical nursing located outside this state meets the requirements of item (2) of subsection (a) of K.S.A. 65-1115 and amendments thereto or the requirements of item (2) of subsection (a) of K.S.A. 65-1116 and amendments thereto, as appropriate, the board by rules and regulations shall establish criteria for determining whether a particular school of professional nursing located outside this state maintains standards which are at least equal to schools of professional nursing which are accredited approved by the board and whether a particular school of practical nursing located outside this state maintains standards which are at least equal to schools of practical nursing which are accredited approved by the board. The board may send a questionnaire developed by the board to any school of professional or practical nursing located outside this state for which the board does not have sufficient information to determine whether the school meets the standards established under this subsection (f). The questionnaire providing the necessary information shall be completed and returned to the board in order for the school to be considered for approval. The board may contract with investigative agencies, commissions or consultants to assist the board in obtaining information about schools. In entering such contracts the authority to approve schools shall remain solely with the board.
 - (g) The board may accept nationally accredited schools of nursing.
- (1) Schools of nursing which have received accreditation from a board recognized national nursing accreditation agency shall file evidence of initial accreditation with the board and shall file all reports from the accrediting agency and any notice of any change in school accreditation status. The board may grant approval based upon evidence of such accreditation.
- (2) Schools of nursing holding approval based upon national accreditation are also responsible for complying with all other requirements as determined by rules and regulations of the board.

New subsection (g) will allow the Board to review school accreditation by a nationally recognized nursing accreditation agency and not duplicate the same process for the school through survey by the Board. If there are other Board requirements different from the national accreditation, then the school would also have to comply with them.

Same language added for the ARNP programs, page 14, line 43, and page 15, lines 1-14.



12

13

14 15

16

17

19

20

21

27

29

31

34

36

(3) The board may grant approval to a school of nursing with national accreditation for a continuing period not to exceed 10 years.

Sec. 5. K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 65-1120 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-1120. (a) Grounds for disciplinary actions. The board may deny, revoke, limit or suspend any license, certificate of qualification or authorization to practice nursing as a registered professional nurse, as a licensed practical nurse, as an advanced registered nurse practitioner or as a registered nurse anesthetist that is issued by the board or applied for under this act or may publicly or privately censure a licensee or holder of a certificate of qualification or authorization, if the applicant, licensee or holder of a certificate of qualification or authorization is found after hearing:

- (1) To be guilty of fraud or deceit in practicing nursing or in procuring or attempting to procure a license to practice nursing;
- (2) to have been guilty of a felony or to have been guilty of a misdemeanor involving an illegal drug offense unless the applicant or licensee establishes sufficient rehabilitation to warrant the public trust, except that notwithstanding K.S.A. 74-120 no license, certificate of qualification or authorization to practice nursing as a licensed professional nurse, as a licensed practical nurse, as an advanced registered nurse practitioner or registered nurse anesthetist shall be granted or renewed to a person with a felony conviction for a crime against persons, a sex offense or a crime affecting family relationships and children as specified in article articles 34, 35 and 36 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated and acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto or similar laws of another jurisdiction;
- (3) to have committed an act of professional incompetency as defined in subsection (e);
- (4) to be unable to practice with skill and safety due to current abuse of drugs or alcohol;
- (5) to be a person who has been adjudged in need of a guardian or conservator, or both, under the act for obtaining a guardian or conservator, or both, and who has not been restored to capacity under that act;
- (6) to be guilty of unprofessional conduct as defined by rules and regulations of the board;
- (7) to have willfully or repeatedly violated the provisions of the Kansas nurse practice act or any rules and regulations adopted pursuant to that act, including K.S.A. 65-1114 and 65-1122 and amendments thereto;
- (8) to have a license to practice nursing as a registered nurse or as a practical nurse denied, revoked, limited or suspended, or to be publicly or privately censured, by a licensing authority of another state, agency of the United States government, territory of the United States or country or to have other disciplinary action taken against the applicant or licensee

"Renewal" clarifies that if an individual commits a felony during a licensure period, then at the next renewal the license will not be renewed.

This was added due to an Attorney General opinion. (See Attachment B)

The Board believes someone convicted of a sex offense listed in article 35 should not have a nursing license. (See Attachment C for a list of the crimes) Nurses work in close, personal contact with their clients. They care for the young and the very old in all types of settings including the client's home. The question the Board asks, "Would you like a nurse with these felony convictions taking care of your grandmother or your child?

Language was added to clarify that if someone were convicted of a similar crime in another state then prohibition of a nursing license would still apply.

The same changes were made in section 14 for mental health technicians, page 20, lines 12-16.

by a licensing authority of another state, agency of the United States government, territory of the United States or country. A certified copy of the record or order of public or private censure, denial, suspension, limitation, revocation or other disciplinary action of the licensing authority of another state, agency of the United States government, territory of the United States or country shall constitute prima facie evidence of such a fact for purposes of this paragraph (8); or

- (9) to have assisted suicide in violation of K.S.A. 21-3406 and amendments thereto as established by any of the following:
- (A) A copy of the record of criminal conviction or plea of guilty for a felony in violation of K.S.A. 21-3406 and amendments thereto.
- (B) A copy of the record of a judgment of contempt of court for violating an injunction issued under K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 60-4404 and amendments thereto.
- (C) A copy of the record of a judgment assessing damages under K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 60-4405 and amendments thereto.
- (b) Proceedings. Upon filing of a sworn complaint with the board charging a person with having been guilty of any of the unlawful practices specified in subsection (a), two or more members of the board shall investigate the charges, or the board may designate and authorize an employee or employees of the board to conduct an investigation. After investigation, the board may institute charges. If an investigation, in the opinion of the board, reveals reasonable grounds for believing the applicant or licensee is guilty of the charges, the board shall fix a time and place for proceedings, which shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Kansas administrative procedure act.
- (c) Witnesses. No person shall be excused from testifying in any proceedings before the board under this act or in any civil proceedings under this act before a court of competent jurisdiction on the ground that such testimony may incriminate the person testifying, but such testimony shall not be used against the person for the prosecution of any crime under the laws of this state except the crime of perjury as defined in K.S.A. 21-3805 and amendments thereto.
- (d) Costs. If final agency action of the board in a proceeding under this section is adverse to the applicant or licensee, the costs of the board's proceedings shall be charged to the applicant or licensee as in ordinary civil actions in the district court, but if the board is the unsuccessful party, the costs shall be paid by the board. Witness fees and costs may be taxed by the board according to the statutes relating to procedure in the district court. All costs accrued by the board, when it is the successful party, and which the attorney general certifies cannot be collected from the applicant or licensee shall be paid from the board of nursing fee fund. All moneys collected following board proceedings shall be credited in full to



10

12

15

16

23

24

25

26

33

36

37

- (e) Professional incompetency defined. As used in this section, "professional incompetency" means:
- (1) One or more instances involving failure to adhere to the applicable standard of care to a degree which constitutes gross negligence, as determined by the board;
- (2) repeated instances involving failure to adhere to the applicable standard of care to a degree which constitutes ordinary negligence, as determined by the board; or
- (3) a pattern of practice or other behavior which demonstrates a manifest incapacity or incompetence to practice nursing.
- (f) Criminal justice information. The board upon request shall receive and use from the Kansas bureau of investigation such criminal history record information relating to arrests and, criminal convictions, expungements and diversions as necessary for the purpose of determining initial and continuing qualifications of licensees of and applicants for licensure by the board. The board may also have access and use of all other criminal justice information that may be available from other state and federal sources unless otherwise prohibited by law.
- Sec. 6. K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 65-1122 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-1122. It is a violation of law for any person, firm, corporation or association to:
- (a) Sell or fraudulently obtain or furnish any nursing diploma, license, record or certificate of qualification or aid or abet therein;
- (b) practice professional nursing, practical nursing or practice as an advanced registered nurse practitioner, unless duly licensed or certified to do so;
- (c) use in connection with such person's name any designation implying that such person is a licensed professional nurse, a licensed practical nurse or an advanced registered nurse practitioner unless duly licensed or certified so to practice under the provisions of the Kansas nurse practice act, and such license or certificate is then in full force;
- (d) practice professional nursing, practical nursing or as an advanced registered nurse practitioner during the time a license or certificate issued under the provisions of the Kansas nurse practice act shall have expired or shall have been suspended or revoked;
- (e) 'represent that a school for nursing is accredited approved for educating either professional nurses or practical nurses, unless such school has been duly accredited approved by the board and such accreditation approval is then in full force;
- (f) violate any provisions of the Kansas nurse practice act or rules and regulations adopted pursuant to that act; or
 - g) represent that a provider of continuing nursing education is ap-

Added "use" so that all information received from the KBI can be used by the Board in evaluating qualifications for nursing licensure.

The Board believes that having all criminal history information about an applicant or licensee may show a pattern of behavior that should be considered when issuing a license.

The Board also wants to be able to get and use criminal history information from other states. Having only information from Kansas is limiting since many licensees endorse into the state.

The same changes were made in section 14 for mental health technicians page 21, lines 28-35.

10

11

13

14 15

16

17

18

21

24 25

26

27

28

30

32

33 34

36 37

38

proved by the board for educating either professional nurses or practical nurses, unless the provider of continuing nursing education has been approved by the board and the approval is in full force.

Any person who violates this section is guilty of a class B misdemeanor, except that, upon conviction of a second or subsequent violation of this section, such person is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

- Sec. 7. K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 65-1124 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-1124. No provisions of this law shall be construed as prohibiting:
 - Gratuitous nursing by friends or members of the family;
- (b) the incidental care of the sick by domestic servants or persons primarily employed as housekeepers;
- (c) caring for the sick in accordance with tenets and practices of any church or religious denomination which teaches reliance upon spiritual means through prayer for healing;
 - nursing assistance in the case of an emergency;
- (e) the practice of nursing by students enrolled in accredited schools as part of a clinical course offered through a school of professional or practical nursing or programs program of advanced registered professional nursing approved by the board nor nursing by graduates of such schools or courses pending the results of the first licensure examination scheduled following such graduation but in no case to exceed 90 days, whichever comes first in the United States or its territories;
- (f) the practice of nursing in this state by legally qualified nurses of any of the other states as long as the engagement of any such nurse requires the nurse to accompany and care for a patient temporarily residing in this state during the period of one such engagement not to exceed six months in length, and as long as such nurses do not represent or hold themselves out as nurses licensed to practice in this state;
- (g) the practice by any nurse who is employed by the United States government or any bureau, division or agency thereof, while in the discharge of official duties;
- (h) auxiliary patient care services performed in medical care facilities, adult care homes or elsewhere by persons under the direction of a person licensed to practice medicine and surgery or a person licensed to practice dentistry or the supervision of a registered professional nurse or a licensed practical nurse:
- (i) the administration of medications to residents of adult care homes or to patients in hospital-based long-term care units, including state operated institutions for the mentally retarded, by an unlicensed person who has been certified as having satisfactorily completed a training program in medication administration approved by the secretary of health and environment and has completed the program on continuing education

Subsection (e) did contain two exceptions to the practice act. The subsection was divided for clarification. The first revision allows for students to practice nursing if in an approved school of nursing or advanced registered nurse practitioner program. New language includes students from out-of-state. There are some schools from border states which bring students into Kansas for clinical rotations.

The same provision was made for nurse anesthesia students in Section 12, page 17, lines 42-43 and page 18, line 1.



N

6

13

16

18

20

24

27

28

31

34

adopted by the secretary, or by an unlicensed person while engaged in and as a part of such training program in medication administration;

- (j) the practice of mental health technology by licensed mental health technicians as authorized under the mental health technicians' licensure act;
- (k) performance in the school setting of nursing procedures when delegated by a licensed professional nurse in accordance with the rules and regulations of the board;
- (l) performance of attendant care services directed by or on behalf of an individual in need of in-home care as the terms "attendant care services" and "individual in need of in-home care" are defined under K.S.A. 65-6201 and amendments thereto;
- (m) performance of a nursing procedure by a person when that procedure is delegated by a licensed nurse, within the reasonable exercise of independent nursing judgment and is performed with reasonable skill and safety by that person under the supervision of a registered professional nurse or a licensed practical nurse; Θ
- (n) the practice of nursing by an applicant for Kansas nurse licensure in the supervised clinical portion of a refresher course;
- (o) the practice of nursing by graduates of approved schools of professional or practical nursing pending the results of the first licensure examination scheduled following such graduation but in no case to exceed 120 days, whichever comes first; or
- (p) the teaching of the nursing process in this state by legally qualified nurses of any of the other states while in consultation with a licensed Kansas nurse as long as such individuals do not represent or hold themselves out as nurses licensed to practice in this state.
- Sec. 8. K.S.A. 65-1133 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-1133. (a) An accredited approved educational and training program for advanced registered nurse practitioners is a program conducted in Kansas which has been approved by the board as meeting the standards and the rules and regulations of the board. An institution desiring to conduct an educational and training program for advanced registered nurse practitioners shall apply to the board for accreditation approval and submit satisfactory proof that it is prepared to and will maintain the standards and the required curriculum for advanced registered nurse practitioners as prescribed by this act and by the rules and regulations of the board. Applications shall be made in writing on forms supplied by the board and shall be submitted to the board together with the application fee fixed by the board. The accreditation approval of an educational and training program for advanced registered nurse practitioners shall expire two not exceed 10 years after the granting of such accreditation approval by the board. An institution desiring to continue to conduct an accredited ap-

New subsection (o) provides for new graduates to practice nursing until the results of the licensure exam or for a maximum of 120 days. This is the second part of old subsection (e). The only change of language extends the graduate status from 90 to 120 days. Several employers requested the extension since most of the temporary permits nursing are 120 days. Also this last year some new graduates had difficulty getting licensure examination dates set within 90 days.

New (p) allows nurses licensed in other states to teach nursing in Kansas if in consultation with a Kansas licensed nurse. This provides an avenue for nursing lecturers to come into Kansas for a short period without having to get a Kansas license.

11

15

17

18

34

35 36

38

41

42

proved educational and training program for advanced registered nurse practitioners shall apply to the board for the renewal of accreditation approval and submit satisfactory proof that it will maintain the standards and the required curriculum for advanced registered nurse practitioners as prescribed by this act and by the rules and regulations of the board. Applications for renewal of accreditation approval shall be made in writing on forms supplied by the board and. Each program shall be submitted submit annually to the board together with the application an annual fee fixed by the board's rules and regulations to maintain the approved status.

- (b) A program to qualify as an accredited approved educational and training program for advanced registered nurse practitioners must be conducted in the state of Kansas, and the school conducting the program must apply to the board and submit evidence that: (1) It is prepared to carry out the curriculum prescribed by rules and regulations of the board; and (2) it is prepared to meet such other standards as shall be established by law and the rules and regulations of the board.
- (c) The board shall prepare and maintain a list of programs which qualify as accredited approved educational and training programs for advanced registered nurse practitioners whose graduates, if they have the other necessary qualifications provided in this act, shall be eligible to apply for certificates of qualification as advanced registered nurse practitioners. A survey of the institution or school applying for accreditation approval of an educational and training program for advanced registered nurse practitioners shall be made by an authorized employee of the board or members of the board, who shall submit a written report of the survey to the board. If, in the opinion of the board, the requirements as prescribed by the board in its rules and regulations for accreditation approval are met, it shall so approve and accredit the program. From time to time; as deemed necessary by the board; it shall cause to be made a resurvey of accredited programs and written reports of such resurveys submitted to the board. The board shall resurvey approved programs on a periodic basis as determined by rules and regulations. If the board determines that any accredited approved program is not maintaining the standards required by this act and by rules and regulations prescribed by the board, notice thereof in writing, specifying the failures of such program, shall be given. A program which fails to correct such conditions to the satisfaction of the board within a reasonable time shall be removed from the list of accredited approved programs until such time as the program shall comply with said such standards. All accredited approved programs shall maintain accurate and current records showing in full the theoretical and practical courses given to each student.
 - (d) The board may accept nationally accredited advanced registered

All nursing programs except Advanced Registered Nurse Practitioners have been paying an annual fee. Cost to send out information and to do re survey visits are the same for all schools.





12

15 16

17

18

19

20

22

24

27

28

30

31

34

nurse practitioner programs such as:

- (1) Advanced registered nurse practitioner programs which have received accreditation from a board recognized national nursing accreditation agency shall file evidence of initial accreditation with the board, and thereafter shall file all reports from the accrediting agency and any notice of any change in school accreditation status. The board may grant approval based upon evidence of such accreditation.
- (2) Advanced registered nurse practitioner programs holding approval based upon national accreditation are also responsible for complying with all other requirements as determined by rules and regulations of the board.
- (3) The board may grant approval to an advanced registered nurse practitioner program with national accreditation for a continuing period not to exceed 10 years.
- Sec. 9. K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 65-1136 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-1136. (a) As used in this section:
- (1) "Provider" means a person who is approved by the board to administer an examination and to offer an intravenous fluid therapy course which has been approved by the board.
- (2) "Person" means an individual, organization, agency, institution or other legal entity.
- (3) "Examination" means an intravenous fluid therapy competency examination approved by the board.
- (4) "Supervision" means provision of guidance by a qualified nurse for the accomplishment of a nursing task or activity with initial direction of the task or activity and periodic inspection of the actual act of accomplishing the task or activity.
- (b) A licensed practical nurse may perform a limited scope of intravenous fluid therapy under the supervision of a registered professional nurse.
- (c) A licensed practical nurse may perform an expanded scope of intravenous fluid therapy under the supervision of a registered professional nurse, if the licensed practical nurse:
- (1) Has had one year of clinical experience and Successfully completes an intravenous fluid therapy course given by an approved a provider and passes an intravenous fluid therapy examination administered by an approved a provider; or
- (2) has had one year of clinical experience; has performed intravenous fluid therapy prior to the effective date of this act and has successfully passed an examination; or
- (3) has had one year of elinical experience, (2) has successfully completed an intravenous fluid therapy course not given by an approved provider and has passed an intravenous fluid therapy examination not ad-

The Board deleted the requirement that a LPN had to have one-year experience to perform IV therapy. Members of the nursing community requested the change. It helps with employment situations.

11

12

13

14

15

16

17 18

19

20

21

22

24 25

26

27

28 29

31

33 34

35 36

37

40

41 42

43

ministered by an approved a provider or approved by the board and, upon application to the board for review and approval of such course and examination, has had the board determine has determined that such course and examination meets or exceeds the standards required under this act for an approved course and approved examination administered by a provider.

- (d) The board may adopt rules and regulations:
- (1) Which define the limited and expanded scope of practice of intravenous fluid therapy which may be performed by a licensed practical nurse under the supervision of a registered professional nurse;
 - which restricts specific intravenous fluid therapy practices;
- which prescribe standards for an intravenous fluid therapy course and examination required of an approved a provider;
 - (4) which govern provider record requirements;
- (5) which prescribe the procedure to approve, condition, limit and withdraw approval as a provider; and
 - which further implement the provisions of this section.
- (e) An advisory committee of not less than two board members and five nonboard members shall be established by the board to advise and assist the board in implementing this section as determined by the board. The advisory committee shall meet at least annually. Members of the advisory committee shall receive amounts provided for in subsection (e) of K.S.A. 75-3223 and amendments thereto for each day of actual attendance at any meeting of the advisory committee or any subcommittee meeting of the advisory committee authorized by the board.
- (f) On and after July 1, 1005, no licensed practical nurse shall perform intravenous fluid therapy unless qualified to perform intravenous fluid therapy under this section and rules and regulations adopted by the board.
- (g) (f) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the performance of intravenous fluid therapy by a registered professional nurse.
- $\frac{h}{g}$ Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit performance of intravenous fluid therapy by a licensed practical nurse when performed by delegation of a person licensed to practice medicine and surgery or dentistry.
- (i) (h) This section shall be part of and supplemental to the Kansas nurse practice act.
- Sec. 10. K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 65-1152 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-1152. (a) In order to obtain authorization from the board of nursing to practice as a registered nurse anesthetist an individual shall meet the following requirements:
- (1) Be licensed to practice professional nursing under the Kansas nurse practice act;
 - (2) has successfully completed a course of study in nurse anesthesia



12

13

15

16

21

23

25

26

27

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

39

41

in a school of nurse anesthesia accredited or approved by the board;

- (3) has successfully completed an examination approved by the board or has been certified by a national organization whose certifying standards are approved by the board as equal to or greater than the corresponding standards established under this act for obtaining authorization to practice as a registered nurse anesthetist; and
- (4) be required to successfully complete a refresher course as defined in rules and regulations of the board if the individual has not been in active anesthesia practice for five years preceding the application.
- (b) Accreditation Approval of schools of nurse anesthesia shall be based on accreditation approval standards specified in K.S.A. 65-1133 and amendments thereto.
- (c) Schools of nurse anesthesia accredited approved by the board under this section shall offer, a masters level degree program in nurse anesthesia.
- (d) For the purposes of determining whether an individual meets the requirements of item (2) of subsection (a), the board by rules and regulations shall establish criteria for determining whether a particular school of nurse anesthesia maintains standards which are at least equal to schools of nurse anesthesia which are accredited approved by the board.
- Sec. 11. K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 65-1153 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-1153. The board may grant a temporary authorization to practice nurse anesthesia as a registered nurse anesthetist: (a) For a period of not more than one year to graduates of a school of nurse anesthesia aeeredited approved by the board pending results of the initial examination; or
- (b) for 180 days for the needed amount of time to complete the clinical portion of a refresher course and the temporary authorization may be renewed by the board for one additional period of not to exceed 180 days; and or
- (c) for a period not to exceed $90\ 120$ days. The $90\ day$ temporary permit may be renewed for an additional $30\ days$ but not to exceed a combined total of $120\ days$.
- Sec. 12. K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 65-1163 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-1163. Nothing in this act shall:
- (a) Prohibit administration of a drug by a duly licensed professional nurse, licensed practical nurse or other duly authorized person for the alleviation of pain, including administration of local anesthetics;
- (b) apply to the practice of anesthesia by a person licensed to practice medicine and surgery, a licensed dentist or a licensed podiatrist;
- (c) prohibit the practice of nurse anesthesia by students enrolled in approved courses of study in the administration of anesthesia or analgesia as a part of or incidental to such approved course of study approved in

The clinical portions of refresher courses for registered nurse anesthetists vary in the amount of time. This change in statute would allow the Board to determine the length of time for a temporary permit dependent on how long the refresher course will take.

The 120-day temporary permit is a standard for other types of permits. This change parallels K.S.A. 65-1115.

the United States or its territories;

- (d) apply to the administration of a pudendal block by a person who holds a valid certificate of qualification as an advanced registered nurse practitioner in the category of nurse-midwife;
- (e) apply to the administration by a licensed professional nurse of an anesthetic, other than general anesthesia, for a dental operation under the direct supervision of a licensed dentist or for a dental operation under the direct supervision of a person licensed to practice medicine and surgery;
- (f) prohibit the practice by any registered nurse anesthetist who is employed by the United States government or in any bureau, division or agency thereof, while in the discharge of official duties; or
- (g) prohibit a registered professional nurse from administering general anesthetic agents to a patient on ventilator maintenance in critical care units when under the direction of a person licensed to practice medicine and surgery or a person licensed to practice dentistry.
- Sec. 13. K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 65-4203 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-4203. (a) *Qualification*. An applicant for a license to practice as a mental health technician shall:
- (1) Have graduated from a high school accredited by the appropriate legal accrediting agency or has obtained the equivalent of a high school education, as determined by the state department of education;
- (2) have satisfactorily completed an approved course of mental health technology, and
 - (3) file with the board a written application for a license.
- (b) A The board may issue a license to an applicant to perform practice as a mental health technician may only be issued by the board to an applicant meeting who:
 - (1) Has met the qualifications set forth in subsection (a) and who;
- (2) has successfully passed a written examination in mental health technology as prescribed and conducted by the board-; and
- (3) has no disqualifying factors under K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 65-4209 and amendments thereto.
- (c) Licensure examination within 24 months of graduation. (1) Persons who are unsuccessful in passing do not take the licensure examination within 24 months after graduation shall be required by petition the board for permission prior to taking the licensure examination. The board may require the applicant to submit and complete a plan of study prior to taking the licensure examination for a subsequent time.
- (2) Persons who are unsuccessful in passing the licensure examination within 24 months after graduation shall petition the board for permission prior to subsequent attempts. The board may require the applicant to submit and complete a plan of study prior to taking the licensure exami-



13

14

17

24

27

30

31

32

33

34

37

38

39

41

43

nation a subsequent time. The study plan shall contain subjects related to deficiencies identified on the failed examination profiles.

- (d) An application for initial licensure will be held awaiting completion of meeting qualifications for a time period specified in rules and regulations.
- (e) Refresher course. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a), an applicant for a license to practice as a mental health technician who has not been licensed to practice as a mental health technician for five years preceding the application shall be required to successfully complete a refresher course as defined by the board in rules and regulations.
- (e) (f) The board may issue a one-time temporary permit to practice as a mental health technician for a period not to exceed 120 days when a reinstatement application has been made.
- (f) (g) Exempt license. The board may issue an exempt license to any licensee as defined in rules and regulations who makes written application for such license on a form provided by the board and remits a fee as established pursuant to K.S.A. 65-4208 and amendments thereto. The board may issue an exempt license to a person who is not regularly engaged in mental health technician practice in Kansas but is a charitable health care provider as defined by K.S.A. 75-6102 and amendments thereto. Each exempt licensee shall be subject to all provisions of the mental health technician act, except as otherwise provided in this subsection (e). Each exempt license may be renewed biennially subject to the provisions of this section. The holder of the exempt license shall not be required to submit evidence of satisfactory completion of a program of continuing education for renewal. To convert an exempt license to an active license, the exempt licensee shall meet all the requirements of subsection (b) or K.S.A. 65-4205 and amendments thereto. The board shall have authority to write rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this section.
- (g) (h) The board may adopt rules and regulations as necessary to administer the mental health technician's licensure act.
- Sec. 14. K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 65-4209 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-4209. (a) The board may deny, revoke, limit or suspend any license to practice as a mental health technician issued or applied for in accordance with the provisions of this act, may publicly or privately censure a licensee or may otherwise discipline a licensee upon proof that the licensee:
- (1) Is guilty of fraud or deceit in procuring or attempting to procure a license to practice mental health technology;
- (2) is unable to practice with reasonable skill and safety due to current abuse of drugs or alcohol;
 - (3) to be a person who has been adjudged in need of a guardian or

Although not often an issue, the Board found that there was no provision for a refresher course for the mental health technician who has a lapsed license and is out of practice for more than five years. New (e) parallels statutory language for the licensed professional and practical nurse.

Note: (e) is all new language even though it is not italic.

conservator, or both, under the act for obtaining a guardian or conservator, or both, and who has not been restored to capacity under that act;

- (4) is incompetent or grossly negligent in carrying out the functions of a mental health technician;
- (5) has committed unprofessional conduct as defined by rules and regulations of the board;
- (6) has been convicted of a felony or has been convicted of a misdemeanor involving an illegal drug offense, unless the applicant or licensee establishes sufficient rehabilitation to warrant the public trust, except that notwithstanding K.S.A. 74-120 no license, certificate of qualification or authorization to practice as a licensed mental health technician shall be granted or renewed to a person with a felony conviction for a crime against persons, a sex offense, or a crime affecting family relationships and children as specified in article articles 34, 35 or 36 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated and acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto or similar laws of other jurisdiction;
- (7) has committed an act of professional incompetency as defined in subsection (e);
- (8) to have willfully or repeatedly violated the provisions of the mental health technician's licensure act or rules and regulations adopted under that act and amendments thereto; or
- (9) to have a license to practice mental health technology denied, revoked, limited or suspended, or to be publicly or privately censured, by a licensing authority of another state, agency of the United States government, territory of the United States or country or to have other disciplinary action taken against the applicant or licensee by a licensing authority of another state, agency of the United States government, territory of the United States or country. A certified copy of the record or order of public or private censure, denial, suspension, limitation, revocation or other disciplinary action of the licensing authority of another state, agency of the United States government, territory of the United States or country shall constitute prima facie evidence of such a fact for purposes of this paragraph (9).
- (b) Upon filing a sworn complaint with the board charging a person with having been guilty of any of the unlawful practices specified in subsection (a), two or more members of the board shall investigate the charges, or the board may designate and authorize an employee or employees of the board to conduct an investigation. After investigation, the board may institute charges. If an investigation, in the opinion of the board, reveals reasonable grounds to believe the applicant or licensee is guilty of the charges, the board shall fix a time and place for proceedings, which shall be conducted in accordance with the Kansas administrative procedure act.



- (c) No person shall be excused from testifying in any proceedings before the board under the mental health technician's licensure act or in any civil proceedings under such act before a court of competent jurisdiction on the ground that the testimony may incriminate the person testifying, but such testimony shall not be used against the person for the prosecution of any crime under the laws of this state except the crime of perjury as defined in K.S.A. 21-3805 and amendments thereto.
- (d) If final agency action of the board in a proceeding under this section is adverse to the applicant or licensee, the costs of the board's proceedings shall be charged to the applicant or licensee as in ordinary civil actions in the district court, but if the board is the unsuccessful party, the costs shall be paid by the board. Witness fees and costs may be taxed by the board according to the statutes relating to procedure in the district court. All costs accrued by the board, when it is the successful party, and which the attorney general certifies cannot be collected from the applicant or licensee shall be paid from the board of nursing fee fund. All moneys collected following board proceedings shall be credited in full to the board of nursing fee fund.
 - (e) As used in this section, "professional incompetency" means:
- (1) One or more instances involving failure to adhere to the applicable standard of care to a degree which constitutes gross negligence, as determined by the board;
- (2) repeated instances involving failure to adhere to the applicable standard of care to a degree which constitutes ordinary negligence, as determined by the board; or
- (3) a pattern of practice or other behavior which demonstrates a manifest incapacity or incompetence to practice mental health technology.
- (f) The board upon request shall receive and use from the Kansas bureau of investigation such criminal history record information relating to arrests, criminal convictions, expungements and diversions as necessary for the purpose of determining initial and continuing qualifications of licensees of and applicants for licensure by the board. The board may also have access and use of all other criminal justice information that may be available from other state and federal sources unless otherwise prohibited by law.
- (g) All proceedings under this section shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Kansas administrative procedure act.
- Sec. 15. K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 74-1106 is hereby amended to read as follows: 74-1106. (a) Appointment, term of office. (1) The governor shall appoint a board consisting of 11 members of which six shall be registered professional nurses, two shall be licensed practical nurses, one shall be a licensed mental health technician and two shall be members of the general public, which shall constitute a board of nursing, with the duties,

power and authority set forth in this act.

(2) Upon the expiration of the term of any registered professional nurse, the Kansas state nurses association shall submit to the governor a list of registered professional nurses containing names of not less than three times the number of persons to be appointed, and appointments shall be made after consideration of such list for terms of four years and until a successor is appointed and qualified.

- (3) On the effective date of this act, the Kansas federation of licensed practical nurses shall submit to the governor a list of licensed practical nurses containing names of not less than three times the number of persons to be appointed, and appointments shall be made after consideration of such list, with the first appointment being for a term of four years and the second appointment being for a term of two years. Upon the expiration of the term of any licensed practical nurse, a successor of like qualifications shall be appointed in the same manner as the original appointment for a term of four years and until a successor is appointed and qualified.
- (4) Upon the expiration of the term of any mental health technician, the Kansas association of human services technologies shall submit to the governor a list of persons licensed as mental health technicians containing names of not less than three times the number of persons to be appointed, and appointments shall be made after consideration of such list for terms of four years and until a successor is appointed and qualified.
- (5) Each member of the general public shall be appointed for a term of four years and successors shall be appointed for a like term.
- (6) Whenever a vacancy occurs on the board of nursing, it shall be filled by appointment for the remainder of the unexpired term in the same manner as the preceding appointment. No person shall serve more than two consecutive terms as a member of the board of nursing and appointment for the remainder of an unexpired term shall constitute a full term of service on such board. With the expiration of terms for the registered professional nurse from education and one public member in July, 1999, the next appointments for those two positions will be for only one year with thereafter the two positions being for terms of four years.
- (b) Qualifications of members. Each member of the board shall be a citizen of the United States and a resident of the state of Kansas. Registered professional nurse members shall possess a license to practice as a professional nurse in this state with at least five years' experience in nursing as such and shall be actively engaged in professional nursing in Kansas at the time of appointment and reappointment. The licensed practical nurse members shall be licensed to practice practical nursing in the state with at least five years' experience in practical nursing and shall be actively engaged in practical nursing in Kansas at the time of appointment and

Every four years there is the potential for five new Board members to be appointed by the Governor. This creates a difficult time with almost half of the Board becoming oriented to their new duties at the same time. By staggering two of the Board members' appointments in FY 2000, then only two or three Board members would be appointed each year.

reappointment. The governor shall appoint successors so that the registered professional nurse membership of the board shall consist of at least two members who are engaged in nursing service, at least two members who are engaged in nursing education and at least one member who is engaged in practice as an advanced registered nurse practitioner or a registered nurse anesthetist. The licensed mental health technician member shall be licensed to practice as licensed mental health technician in the state with at least five years' experience and shall be actively engaged in the field of mental health technology in Kansas at the time of appointment and reappointment. The consumer members shall represent the interests of the general public. Each member of the board shall take and subscribe the oath prescribed by law for state officers, which oath shall be filed with the secretary of state.

- (c) Duties and powers. (1) The board shall meet annually at Topeka during the month of September and shall elect from its members a president, vice-president and secretary, each of whom shall hold their respective offices for one year. The board shall employ an executive administrator, who shall be a registered professional nurse, who shall not be a member of the board and who shall be in the unclassified service under the Kansas civil service act, and shall employ such other employees, who shall be in the classified service under the Kansas civil service act as necessary to carry on the work of the board. As necessary, the board shall be represented by an attorney appointed by the attorney general as provided by law, whose compensation shall be determined and paid by the board with the approval of the governor. The board may hold such other meetings during the year as may be deemed necessary to transact its business.
- (2) The board may shall adopt rules and regulations not inconsistent consistent with this act necessary to carry into effect the provisions thereof, and such rules and regulations may be published and copies thereof furnished to any person upon application.
- (3) The board shall prescribe curricula and standards for professional and practical nursing programs and mental health technician programs, and provide for surveys of such schools and courses at such times as it may deem necessary. It shall aeeredit approve such schools and approve courses as meet the requirements of the appropriate act and rules and regulations of the board.
- (4) The board shall examine, license and renew licenses of duly qualified applicants and conduct hearings upon charges for limitation, suspension or revocation of a license or accreditation approval of professional and practical nursing and mental health technician programs and may limit, deny, suspend or revoke for proper legal cause, licenses or accreditation approval of professional and practical nursing and mental



1-24

6

10

11

12

14 15

16 17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

26

27

28

31

33

35

37

39

40

41

health technician programs, as hereinafter provided. Examination for applicants for registration shall be given at least twice each year and as many other times as deemed necessary by the board. The board shall promote improved means of nursing education and standards of nursing care through institutes, conferences and other means.

- (5) The board shall have a seal of which the executive administrator shall be the custodian. The president and the secretary shall have the power and authority to administer oaths in transacting business of the board, and the secretary shall keep a record of all proceedings of the board and a register of professional and practical nurses and mental health technicians licensed and showing the certificates of registration or licenses granted or revoked, which register shall be open at all times to public inspection.
- (6) The board may enter into contracts as may be necessary to carry out its duties.
- (7) The board is hereby authorized to apply for and to accept grants and may accept donations, bequests or gifts. The board shall remit all moneys received by it under this paragraph (7) to the state treasurer at least monthly. Upon receipt of any such remittance, the state treasurer shall deposit the entire amount thereof in the state treasury, and such deposit shall be credited to the grants and gifts fund which is hereby created. All expenditures from such fund shall be made in accordance with appropriation acts upon warrants of the director of accounts and reports issued pursuant to vouchers approved by the president of the board or a person designated by the president.
- (8) A majority of the board of nursing including two professional nurse members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.
- (d) Subpoenas. In all investigations and proceedings, the board shall have the power to issue subpoenas and compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of all relevant and necessary papers, books, records, documentary evidence and materials. Any person failing or refusing to appear or testify regarding any matter about which such person may be lawfully questioned or to produce any books, papers, records, documentary evidence or relevant materials in the matter, after having been required by order of the board or by a subpoena of the board to do so, upon application by the board to any district judge in the state, may be ordered by such judge to comply therewith. Upon failure to comply with the order of the district judge, the court may compel obedience by attachment for contempt as in the case of disobedience of a similar order or subpoena issued by the court. A subpoena may be served upon any person named therein anywhere within the state with the same fees and mileage by an officer authorized to serve subpoenas in civil actions in the same procedure as is prescribed by the code of civil procedure for sub-



poenas issued out of the district courts of this state.

(e) Compensation and expenses. Members of the board of nursing attending meetings of such board, or attending a subcommittee meeting thereof authorized by such board, shall be paid compensation, subsistence allowances, mileage and other expenses as provided in K.S.A. 75-3223, and amendments thereto.

7 Sec. 16. K.S.A. 65-1133 and K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 65-1115, 65-1116, 65-1118a, 65-1119, 65-1120, 25-1122, 65-1124, 65-1136, 65-1152, 65-1153, 65-1163, 65-4203, 65-4209 and 74-1106 are hereby repealed.

Sec. 17. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

Thank you Mr. Chairman and members of the committee. I will stand for questions at this time.

Mary Blubaugh MSN, RN Executive Administrator

Attachments

- A. Position Paper Related to Use of Terms Approval and Accreditation
- B. Attorney General Opinion NO. 97-88
 Public Health-Regulation of Nursing; NursesDenial, Revocation of Licensure; Prohibition on
 Licensure of Felons; Retroactivity
- C. Article 34 Crimes Against Persons Article 35 – Sex Offense

February 10, 2000

Position Paper Related to Use of Terms Approval and Accreditation

The right to practice a profession or discipline is protected by the U.S. Constitution. The Constitution also states that a state may regulate a profession or occupation that affects general welfare. Nursing is a profession that makes an impact on general welfare and is, therefore, subject to regulation by the state. Language in state nurse practice acts and rules and regulations, however, has not been consistent in differentiating between mandated, legal processes and voluntary, quality-assurance processes, as related to the regulation of nursing education programs. A review of the nurse practice acts and rules and regulations of the 61 Member Boards of the National Council of State Boards of Nursing (NCSBN) indicates that most state boards of nursing use the term approval to describe oversight of nursing education programs. Some boards use the term accreditation, and a few boards use both terms interchangeably. The purpose of this position paper is to differentiate between the terms approval and accreditation as they describe a state regulatory body's role and responsibility in nursing education programs.

The term approval is defined as "official or formal consent, confirmation or sanction" (American Heritage Dictionary, 1993, p. 122). In the National Council's Model Nursing Administrative Rules, approval is defined as "official recognition of nursing education programs which meet standards established by the board of nursing" (NCSBN, 1994, p. 2). Implied in approval is permission to carry out an act, in this case, the operation of a nursing education program. In the regulatory arena, approval refers to mandatory and legal recognition of a nursing program to begin and/or continue to operate. Graduation from an approved program is necessary for a student to be eligible to take the NCLEX® examination for registered nurses or licensed practical/vocational nurses.

Approval also requires compliance with essential educational standards to protect both the students who are enrolled in the program and the public who will receive nursing care from the graduates of the program. Participation by regulatory bodies in the approval process is congruent with their legal responsibility.

The term accreditation is defined as "recognition of an institution of learning as maintaining prescribed standards requisite for its graduates to gain admission to other reputable institutions of higher learning or to achieve credentials for professional practice" (American Heritage Dictionary, 1993, p. 122). In the National Council's Model Nursing Administrative Rules, accreditation is defined as "the official authorization or status granted by an agency other than a state board of nursing" (NCSBN, 1994, p. 2). Inherent in the accreditation process is evaluation by peers (Bogue & Saunders, 1992).

Whereas approval is a mandatory process related to permission for an education program to begin and continue operating by meeting essential educational standards, accreditation is generally considered a voluntary process that focuses on program excellence. In addition, approval processes (initial and continuing) are generally carried out by governmental agencies while accreditation is conducted by peers.

Both approval and accreditation are important components in the successful operation of nursing education programs designed to protect the public and provide appropriate educational experiences for future nurses. Thus, it is important that boards of nursing review their state Nurse Practice Acts and Rules and Regulations to ensure that terminology is consistent with the inherent differences between the terms approval and accreditation.

References

- 1. American Heritage Dictionary. (1993). Houghton Mifflin Co.: Boston.
- 2. Bogue, E.G. & Saunders, R.L. (1992). The evidence for quality: Strengthening the tests for academic and administrative effectiveness. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass Publications.
- 3. National Council of State Boards of Nursing. (1994). Model Administrative Rules. Chicago: NCSBN.



State of Kansas

Office of the Attorney General

301 S.W. 10th Avenue, Topeka 66612-1597

CARLA J. STOVALL
ATTORNEY GENERAL

November 5, 1997

Main Phone: (913) 296-2215 Consumer Protection: 296-3751 Fax: 296-6296

ATTORNEY GENERAL OPINION NO. 97-88

Patsy Johnson, Executive Administrator Kansas State Board of Nursing Landon State Office Building 900 S.W. Jackson, Room 551 Topeka, Kansas 66612-1230

Re:

Public Health--Regulation of Nursing; Nurses--Denial, Revocation of

License: Prohibition on Licensure of Felons; Retroactivity

Synopsis:

Amendments to the Nurse Practice Act stating that no license shall be granted to a certain class of felons apply only to applicants for new licenses after the effective date of the amendment. The class of felonies, however, is not limited by time, and applies to felonies occurring before the effective date of the amendment. This limit on licensure is a rational exercise of the state's police power and is not prohibited by the ex post facto clause of the United States Constitution. Cited herein: K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 65-1120 as amended by 1997 S.B. 14, § 4; K.S.A. 65-1117; U.S. Const., Article 1, § 10,

Amend, XIV.

Dear Ms. Johnson:

As Executive Director for the Kansas State Board of Nursing, you request our opinion regarding amendments to K.S.A. 65-1120 contained in 1997 Senate Bill No. 164. K.S.A. 65-1120 sets forth grounds for discipline of nurses and grounds for denial of licenses. You are concerned with the amendments to subsection (a) which bar licensure of persons with any of the felony convictions specified in article 34 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated. As amended the statute now provides, in relevant part:

"(a) Grounds for disciplinary actions. The board may deny, revoke, limit or suspend any license, certificate of qualification or authorization to practice nursing as a registered professional nurse, as a licensed practical nurse, as an advanced registered nurse practitioner or as a registered nurse anesthetist that is issued by the board or applied for under this act or may publicly or privately censure a licensee or holder of a certificate of qualification or authorization, if the applicant, licensee or holder of a certificate of qualification or authorization is found after hearing:

"(2) to have been guilty of a felony or to have been guilty of a misdemeanor involving an illegal drug offense, if the board determines, after investigation, that such person has not been sufficiently rehabilitated involving an illegal drug offense unless the applicant or licensee establishes sufficient rehabilitation to warrant the public trust, except that notwithstanding K.S.A. 74-120 no license, certificate of qualification or authorization to practice nursing as a licensed professional nurse, as a licensed practical nurse, as an advanced registered nurse practitioner or registered nurse anesthetist shall be granted to a person with a felony conviction for a crime against persons as specified in article 34 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated and acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto;"

Before addressing your specific questions, it is necessary to determine the rights of a nursing licensee once a license is granted. The Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, commonly known as the Due Process Clause, provides that no state shall "deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law."

In order for the Fourteenth Amendment to apply, a nurse would have to have a property interest in his or her license. In *Board of Regents v. Roth*, 408 U.S. 564, 33 L.Ed.2d 548, 92 S.Ct. 2701 (1972) the Court determined:

"To have a property interest in a benefit, a person clearly must have more than an abstract need or desire for it. He must have more than a unilateral expectation of it. He must, instead, have a legitimate claim of entitlement to it. It is a purpose of the ancient institution of property to protect those claims upon which people rely in their daily lives, reliance that must not be arbitrarily undermined. . . .

"Property interests, of course, are not created by the Constitution. Rather, they are created and their dimensions are defined by existing rules or understandings that stem from an independent source such as state law rules or understandings that secure certain benefits and that support claims

of entitlement to those benefits." *Board of Regents v. Roth*, 408 U.S. at 577, 33 L.Ed.2d at 561.

In a companion case, the Court elaborated on its definition:

"A person's interest in a benefit is a 'property' interest for due process purposes if there are . . . rules or mutually explicit understandings that support his claim of entitlement to the benefit. . . ." *Perry v. Sindermann*, 408 U.S. 593, 601, 33 L.Ed.2d 570, 92 S.Ct. 2694, 2699 (1972).

Whether a license to practice a profession or an occupation falls within the Supreme Court's expressed definition of property was addressed in *Richardson v. Town of Eastover*, 922 F.2d 1152, 1156-1157 (4th Cir. 1991):

"A license issued by the state which can be suspended or revoked only upon a showing of cause creates a property interest protected by the Fourteenth Amendment. . . . Where a license or similar benefit may be withdrawn at will, however, the holder of the license or benefit has no property interest because he has no legitimate claim of entitlement to something that can be withdrawn at the whim of the grantor. . . .

"While an entitlement is required before a property interest is implicated, the entitlement need not be given explicitly. An entitlement to a renewal may be implied, for instance, from policies, practices and understanding, if state law or other sources support a finding of such an entitlement. . . .

"Similarly, mutual expectations may create an entitlement in a license. For instance, a state-issued license for the continued pursuit of the licensee's livelihood, renewable periodically on the payment of a fee and revocable only for cause, creates a property interest in the licensee."

See also, Kansas Racing Management, Inc. v. Kansas Racing Commission, 244 Kan. 342 (1989) (holder of racetrack facility owner license or facility manager license has property right in license); State ex rel. Stephan v. Adam, 243 Kan. 619 (1988) (member of the bar, licensed to practice law, has property right in license); Brown v. South Carolina State Board of Education, 391 S.E. 2d 866 (S.C. 1990) (a teacher certificate necessary for employment is a protected property interest); Green v. Brantley, 719 F.Supp. 1570 (N.D. Ga. 1989) (flight examiner had due process property interest in his Federal Aviation Administration "Certificate of Authority" which afforded means by which he earned his living); Medina v. Rudman, 545 F.2d 244 (1st Cir. 1976) (once racing track license is granted, property right under state law comes into being).

Based upon the structure of the Kansas Nurse Practice Act, we believe a nurse has a property right in a nursing license once the nurse receives the nurse's license, certificate

of qualification, or authorization to practice. [For convenience sake, we will only address licenses in the remainder of this opinion.]

You ask whether the prohibition on licensure of a person with an article 34, chapter 21 person felony is limited to felonies occurring after the effective date of the amendments (July 1, 1997), or if it also applies to article 34 person felonies committed before that date. The amendment refers to "a felony conviction." We believe these words are clear and unambiguous, and that no statutory construction is necessary—there is nothing in this phrase to limit application to new felonies. We believe it applies to all such felonies, whether the felonious act or conviction occurred before or after the effective date of the amendment (July 1, 1997). We do not believe that this constitutes a retrospective application of the statute (which is not favored at law) because, as will be discussed, we believe this portion of the amendment only applies to those persons applying for a new license after July 1, 1997.

You ask whether the prohibition on granting a license applies to licensees who may be renewing or reinstating a license but have a prior conviction. The Kansas Nurse Practice Act sets forth procedures nurses must follow to obtain a license and the rights a person has once that license is obtained. For instance, an applicant for a license to be a professional nurse must meet certain requirements and then pass an examination. "Upon successfully passing such examinations the board shall issue to the applicant a license to practice nursing as a registered professional nurse." K.S.A. 65-1115(c)(1). The initial issuance of a license grants to the licensee certain rights, including a property right in the license so that it may not be taken away without due process. See, e.g., State ex. rel. Stephan v. Smith, 242 Kan. 336 (1987).

Under the statutory scheme, so long as a nurse continues to meet certain requirements, including "the requirements set forth in K.S.A. 65-1115 or 65-1116 and amendments thereto in effect at the time of initial licensure of the applicant" the nurse receives a "renewal license" K.S.A. 65-1117(a). Reinstatement of a lapsed license is different, however. The nurse must essentially furnish "proof that the applicant is competent and qualified." K.S.A. 65-1117(b)

The issue is whether the words in the amendment "no license . . . shall be *granted*" refer to just the initial issuance of the license or renewals also. Because a license becomes a type of property right once issued, we believe that a "renewal license" is something different from the issuance of the initial license. Black's Law Dictionary defines "grant" as follows:

"To bestow; to confer upon some one other than the person or entity which makes the grant. . . . Transfer of property real or personal by deed or writing. . . . To give or permit as a right or privilege. . . . " Black's Law Dictionary 700 (6th ed. 1990) .

We believe that the initial issuance of a license is legally a "grant" of a license and certain property rights. A renewal cannot be considered a grant of a license because a renewal is essentially a continuation of the property interest which has already been granted. In order to read the bar to issuance of a license so as to apply to renewal licenses, it would have to provide "no license, certificate of qualification or authorization to practice nursing as a licensed professional nurse . . . shall be granted *or renewed*. . . . " In essence, we do not believe the bar on issuance of a license applies to renewal licenses, only the initial grant of a license. We do believe, however, the absolute bar does apply to reinstatement of lapsed licenses because of the requirements of K.S.A. 65-1117(b).

We believe there is a rational basis for such a distinction between existing licensees and new applicants. Applying the prohibition to nurses who have already been granted a license but who have a preexisting felony would amount to a retrospective application of the statute. Retrospective application of a statute is not favored, especially when it affects substantive rights.

"A statute operates prospectively unless its language clearly indicates that the legislature intended that it operate retrospectively. . . . This rule is normally applied when an amendment to an existing statute or a new statute is enacted which creates a new liability not existing before under the law or which changes the substantive rights of the parties." *Jackson v. American Best Freight System*, 238 Kan. 322 (1985).

This amendment concerning the bar to licensure for felony convictions in K.S.A. 65-1120 clearly affects substantive rights and there is no clear indication in the amendatory language that it operate retrospectively. Therefore, we believe the absolute bar on granting a license to a person convicted of an article 34, chapter 21 person felony applies only to applicants for a new license after July 1, 1997, the effective date of the amendments to K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 65-1120. If a licensee is subsequently convicted of such a crime, the board could proceed under its discretionary authority to revoke the license "unless the applicant or licensee establishes sufficient rehabilitation to warrant the public trust." If it is discovered that a nurse seeking renewal or reinstatement has previously been convicted of such a crime, the board could refuse to renew or reinstate under its discretionary authority to revoke a license "unless the applicant or licensee establishes sufficient rehabilitation to warrant the public trust."

You also ask whether the bar on licensure would apply to students who entered nursing school before the effective date of the amendments, but who have a prior person felony conviction under article 34, chapter 21.

The state has police power to regulate the practice of health care providers. **State ex. rel. Schneider v. Liggett**, 223 Kan. 610, 615 (1978). Prior to licensure, a person has no "property right" in the practice of nursing and is not entitled to constitutional procedural due process rights. See, e.g., **State ex rel. Stephan v. Adam** 243 Kan. 619, (1988),

Kansas Racing Management, Inc. v. Kansas Racing Comm'n, 244 Kan. 342 (1989). One limit on the state's exercise of police power is one of substantive due process or equal protection (i.e. discrimination against the class of felons). The Kansas Supreme Court explained the standard for reviewing legislation when challenged on substantive due process grounds:

"If a statute is attacked as violating due process, the test is whether the legislative means selected have real and substantial relation to the objective sought. This rule has been restated in terms of whether the statute is reasonable in relation to its subject and is adopted in the interests of the community." *Cott v. Peppermint Twist Mgt. Co.*, 253 Kan. 452, Syl. ¶ 18 (1993).

This standard is functionally equivalent to the rational basis test in the context of equal protection challenges. For equal protection purposes the class is felons, which is not a suspect class (one based on gender, race, age, etc.) so the test is the "rational basis" test.

"Under the 'rational basis' test, if there is any rational relationship between the act and a legitimate governmental objective, the act passes muster. Under this test one challenging the constitutionality of the act bears the burden of showing no rational relationship exists between the means and the end." **State v. Risjord**, 249 Kan. 497, 501-02 (1991).

Nurses routinely deal with patients who are in a weak and dependent condition. The level of trust between a patient and nurse must be uncompromised. The absolute bar on felons as nurses is only for those with article 34 person felony convictions, meaning violent, person felonies such as murder, manslaughter, kidnapping, etc. We believe there is a rational relationship between an absolute bar against future licensure of nurses with such convictions and the goal of protecting the public health and promoting the profession of nursing.

We note, as an aside, that in *De Veau v. Braisted*, 363 U.S. 144, 80 S.Ct. 1146, 4 L.Ed.2d 1109 (1960), the Supreme Court upheld a statute which prohibited any person from being licensed as a longshoreman if that person had a felony conviction. The court held it was "a reasonable means for achieving a legitimate state aim, namely, eliminating corruption on the waterfront." 363 U.S. at 157. We believe that if a longshoreman can be denied a license for any felony conviction, a nurse certainly can be denied a license for a violent felony conviction, as set forth in the person felonies in article 34 of the Kansas statutes.

Another possible constitutional issue raised by application of the law to student nurses with prior felonies is whether the prohibition on licensure of certain felons amounts to an improper ex post facto law.

Article I, Section 10, of the United States Constitution provides: "No State shall . . . pass any . . . ex post facto law." This constitutional provision only applies to penal statutes. *Collins v. Youngblood*, 497 U.S. 37, 110 S.Ct. 2715, 111 L.Ed.2d 30 (1990); *State v. Meyers*, 260 Kan. 669 (1996). In *De Veau*, the prohibition on licensure as a longshoreman applied to prior felonies, so the Court had to determine whether it was a prohibited ex post fact law. The court described an ex post fact law:

"The mark of an ex post facto law is the imposition of what can fairly be designated punishment for past acts. The question in each case where unpleasant consequences are brought to bear upon an individual for prior conduct, is whether the legislative aim was to punish that individual for past activity, or whether the restriction of the individual comes about as a relevant incident to a regulation of a present situation, such as the proper qualifications for a profession. [Citation omitted]. No doubt is justified regarding the legislative purpose of § 8. The proof is overwhelming that New York sought not to punish ex-felons, but to devise what was felt to be a much-needed scheme of regulation of the waterfront, and for the effectuation of that scheme it became important whether individuals had previously been convicted of a felony." 363 U.S. at 161.

In *Meffert v. Medical Board*, 66 Kan. 723 (1903), *aff'd.* 195 U.S. 625, the court upheld a new statute allowing the Medical Board to deny a license to practice medicine based upon a felony conviction. The court said it was not an invalid ex post facto law:

"The revocation of a license to practice medicine for any of the reasons mentioned in the statute was not intended to be, nor does it operate as, a punishment, but as a protection to the citizens of the state."

We believe that the clear purpose of the amendments to K.S.A. 65-1120 are for the protection of the public. They are not punitive and do not constitute an ex post facto law. Consequently, a nursing student who applies for a license after July 1, 1997, with a person felony conviction as specified in article 34, chapter 21 must be denied a license.

In determining the scope of the amendments to K.S.A. 65-1120, we have attempted to determine the Legislature's intentions. We note that the Legislature could constitutionally have gone further and barred licensure (or made revocation mandatory) for persons with other convictions, so long as there was a rational basis for barring licensure. For instance, the bar for licensure for article 34 felonies does not prohibit licensure of a person convicted of any of the felony sex offenses set forth in article 35. We believe that a bar of licensure or revocation of licensure for such crimes would not be punitive in nature, but would be a rationally based measure designed for the protection of the citizens of this state. It is unclear to us why the legislatively enacted ban was drawn so narrowly.

Finally you ask whether the absolute bar applies to convictions which occur outside of Kansas. The bar on licensure applies to persons with a "felony conviction for a crime against persons as specified in article 34 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated." The Legislature is presumed to intend that a statute be given a reasonable construction so as to avoid unreasonable or absurd results. *Todd v. Kelly*, 251 Kan. 512 (1992). It would make no sense to distinguish between crimes committed in another state and those committed in Kansas. We believe that by saying "as specified," the Legislature meant any criminal conviction in any jurisdiction which meets the elements of a crime as set forth in the person felonies in article 34 of chapter 21 of Kansas Statutes Annotated. We do not believe it is limited to Kansas convictions.

In summary, we believe that the amendments to K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 60-1120 which provide "no license, . . . shall be granted" apply only to applicants for new licenses after the effective date of the amendment, July 1, 1997. The felonies to which the amendment applies, however, include felonies committed before or after the effective date of the act. The felonies may be from another jurisdiction, so long as the elements are the same as those of crimes specified in the person felonies in article 34 of chapter 21.

Very truly yours

CARLA J. STOVALL

Attorney General of Kansas .

Alala

Steve Phillips

Assistant Attorney General

CJS:JLM:SP:jm

Felony Crimes Against Persons Chapter 34 Article 21

Sorted by Severity Level and then by Statute Number

D (D
Reference	Description
21-3401	Murder in the first degree
21-3402(a)	International second degree murder
21-3439	Capital Murder
21-3412(c)(3)*	Domestic Battery; third or subsequent w/in last 5yrs
21-3401	Murder in the first degree
21-3421	Aggravated kidnapping
21-3401	Murder in the first degree; Conspiracy (21-3302)
21-3402(b)	Murder in the second degree (reckless)
21-3401	Murder in the first degree; Solicitation (21-3303)
21-3403	Voluntary manslaughter
21-3420	Kidnapping
21-3427	Aggravated robbery
21-3415(b)(1)	Aggravated battery on LEO-intentional, great bodily
the second of the second of the second of	harm (see 21-344(a)(1)(A))
21-3440	Injury to a pregnant woman in the commission of a felony
21-3414(a)(1)(A)	Aggravated battery - intentional, great bodily harm
21-3440	Injury to a pregnant woman in commission of K.S.A.
500 (400 (400 (400))	21-342 (aggravated assault), K.S.A. 21-3413(a)(1),
2	battery or KSA 21-3517, sexual battery
21-3404	Involuntary manslaughter
21-3426	Robbery
21-3414(a)(2)(A)	Aggravated battery - reckless, great bodily harm
21-3411	Aggravated assault on law enforcement officer
21-3437	Mistreatment of a dependent adult - physical
21-3410	Aggravated assault
21-3422a(b)	Aggravated interference with parental custody
21-3428	Blackmail
21-3413(a)(2)	Battery against a correctional officer
21-3413(a)(3)	Battery against a youth center officer
21-3413(a)(4)	Battery against a juvenile detention officer
21-3413(a)(5)*	Battery against a city/county correctional officer/employee
21-34(a)(1)(B)	Aggravated battery - intentional, bodily harm
21-3414(a)(1)(C)	Aggravated battery - intentional, physical contact
21-3438(c)	Stalking when the offender has a previous conviction
The state of the s	within 7 years for stalking the same victim
21-3414(a)(2)(B)	Aggravated battery - reckless, bodily harm
21-3406	Assisting suicide
21-3419	Criminal threat
21-3438(a)	Stalking in all other cases
21-3422(c)(2)	Interference with parental custody in all other cases
	44-

^{*}This crime was created or the severity level of this crime was amended during the 1996 legislative session.

Article 35 - Sex Offense

21-3502	Rape
21-3503	Indecent liberties with a child
21-3504	Aggravated indecent liberties with a child
21-3505	Criminal sodomy
21-3506	Aggravated criminal sodomy
21-3510	Indecent solicitation of a child
21-3511	Aggravated indecent solicitation of a child
21-3513	Promoting prostitution
21-3516	Sexual exploitation of a child
21-3518	Aggravated sexual battery
21-3520	Unlawful sexual relations

HOUSE BILL No. 2169

By Committee on Health and Human Services

1-28

AN ACT concerning health care professionals; relating to nurses and mental health technicians; approved education; licensure by Kansas state board of nursing; crimes and expungements, fees; amending K.S.A. 65-1133 and K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 65-1115, 65-1116, 65-1118a, 65-1119, 65-1120, 65-1122, 65-1124, 65-1136, 65-1152, 65-1153, 65-1163, 65-4203, 65-4209 and 74-1106 and repealing the existing sections.

15 16

18

19

20

21

24

26

27

28

30

31

33

34

35

36

11

42

43

10

11

12

13

14

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section 1. K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 65-1115 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-1115. (a) Qualifications of applicants. An applicant for a license to practice as a registered professional nurse shall:

(1) Have graduated from a high school accredited by the appropriate legal accrediting agency or has obtained the equivalent of a high school education, as determined by the state department of education;

(2) hold evidence of graduation have graduated from an accredited approved school of professional nursing in the United States or its territories or from a school of professional nursing in a foreign country which is approved by the board as defined in rules and regulations;

(3) have obtained other qualifications not in conflict with this act as the board may prescribe by rule and regulation; and

(4) file with the board written application for a license.

(b) Applicant deficient in qualifications. If the board finds in evaluating any applicant that such applicant is deficient in qualification or in the quality of such applicant's educational experience, the board may require such applicant to fulfill such remedial or other requirements as the board may prescribe.

(c) License. (1) An applicant shall pass an examination as the board may prescribe. Each examination may be supplemented by an oral or practical examination. Upon successfully passing such examinations the board shall issue to the applicant a license to practice nursing as a registered professional nurse. The board shall issue a license to an applicant to practice as a registered professional nurse who has:

(A) Met the qualifications set forth in subsections (a) and (b);

(B) passed a written examination as prescribed by the board, and

Line 43 [delete] [and] – [insert] [, provided however that no person shall take such examination unless that person meets the other qualifications of this subsection and subsection (a) and (b);

11

15

16

17

31

33

34

35

37

38

41

4

by a licensing authority of another state, agency of the United States government, territory of the United States or country. A certified copy of the record or order of public or private censure, denial, suspension, limitation, revocation or other disciplinary action of the licensing authority of another state, agency of the United States government, territory of the United States or country shall constitute prima facie evidence of such a fact for purposes of this paragraph (8); or

- (9) to have assisted suicide in violation of K.S.A. 21-3406 and amendments thereto as established by any of the following:
- (A) A copy of the record of criminal conviction or plea of guilty for a felony in violation of K.S.A. 21-3406 and amendments thereto.
- 12 (B) A copy of the record of a judgment of contempt of court for violating an injunction issued under K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 60-4404 and amendments thereto.
 - (C) A copy of the record of a judgment assessing damages under K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 60-4405 and amendments thereto.
 - (b) Proceedings. Upon filing of a sworn complaint with the board charging a person with having been guilty of any of the unlawful practices specified in subsection (a), two or more members of the board shall investigate the charges, or the board may designate and authorize an employee or employees of the board to conduct an investigation. After investigation, the board may institute charges. If an investigation, in the opinion of the board, reveals reasonable grounds for believing the applicant or licensee is guilty of the charges, the board shall fix a time and place for proceedings, which shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Kansas administrative procedure act.
 - (c) Witnesses. No person shall be excused from testifying in any proceedings before the board under this act or in any civil proceedings under this act before a court of competent jurisdiction on the ground that such testimony may incriminate the person testifying, but such testimony shall not be used against the person for the prosecution of any crime under the laws of this state except the crime of perjury as defined in K.S.A. 21-3805 and amendments thereto.
 - (d) Costs. If final agency action of the board in a proceeding under this section is adverse to the applicant or licensee, the costs of the board's proceedings shall be charged to the applicant or licensee as in ordinary civil actions in the district court, but if the board is the unsuccessful party, the costs shall be paid by the board. Witness fees and costs may be taxed by the board according to the statutes relating to procedure in the district court. All costs accrued by the board, when it is the successful party, and which the attorney general certifies cannot be collected from the applicant or licensee shall be paid from the board of nursing fee fund. All moneys collected following board proceedings shall be credited in full to

Line 17 [insert] Provided however the prohibition on renewals shall only apply to felony convictions for a crime against persons or a sex offense as specified in articles 34 and 35 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated and acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto or similar laws of another jurisdiction committed after the effect date of this act.



11

12 13

14

15

16 17

18

19

23

25

26

27

28

29

30

31 32

33

34

36

37

the board of nursing fee fund.

- (e) Professional incompetency defined. As used in this section, "professional incompetency" means:
- (1) One or more instances involving failure to adhere to the applicable standard of care to a degree which constitutes gross negligence, as determined by the board;
- (2) repeated instances involving failure to adhere to the applicable standard of care to a degree which constitutes ordinary negligence, as determined by the board; or
- (3) a pattern of practice or other behavior which demonstrates a manifest incapacity or incompetence to practice nursing.
- (f) Criminal justice information. The board upon request shall receive and use from the Kansas bureau of investigation such criminal history record information relating to arrests and, criminal convictions, expungements and diversions as necessary for the purpose of determining initial and continuing qualifications of licensees of and applicants for licensure by the board. The board may also have access and use of all other criminal justice information that may be available from other state and federal sources unless otherwise prohibited by law.
- Sec. 6. K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 65-1122 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-1122. It is a violation of law for any person, firm, corporation or association to:
- (a) Sell or fraudulently obtain or furnish any nursing diploma, license, record or certificate of qualification or aid or abet therein;
- (b) practice professional nursing, practical nursing or practice as an advanced registered nurse practitioner, unless duly licensed or certified to do so;
- (c) use in connection with such person's name any designation implying that such person is a licensed professional nurse, a licensed practical nurse or an advanced registered nurse practitioner unless duly licensed or certified so to practice under the provisions of the Kansas nurse practice act, and such license or certificate is then in full force;
- (d) practice professional nursing, practical nursing or as an advanced registered nurse practitioner during the time a license or certificate issued under the provisions of the Kansas nurse practice act shall have expired or shall have been suspended or revoked;
- (e) represent that a school for nursing is accredited approved for educating either professional nurses or practical nurses, unless such school has been duly accredited approved by the board and such accreditation approval is then in full force;
- (f) violate any provisions of the Kansas nurse practice act or rules and regulations adopted pursuant to that act; or
- (g) represent that a provider of continuing nursing education is ap-

Lines 14 and 15 [delete][expungements and diversions]

19

23

27

28

31

35

36

37 38

- (c) No person shall be excused from testifying in any proceedings before the board under the mental health technician's licensure act or in any civil proceedings under such act before a court of competent jurisdiction on the ground that the testimony may incriminate the person testifying, but such testimony shall not be used against the person for the prosecution of any crime under the laws of this state except the crime of perjury as defined in K.S.A. 21-3805 and amendments thereto.
- (d) If final agency action of the board in a proceeding under this section is adverse to the applicant or licensee, the costs of the board's proceedings shall be charged to the applicant or licensee as in ordinary civil actions in the district court, but if the board is the unsuccessful party, the costs shall be paid by the board. Witness fees and costs may be taxed by the board according to the statutes relating to procedure in the district court. All costs accrued by the board, when it is the successful party, and which the attorney general certifies cannot be collected from the applicant or licensee shall be paid from the board of nursing fee fund. All moneys collected following board proceedings shall be credited in full to the board of nursing fee fund.
 - (e) As used in this section, "professional incompetency" means:
- (1) One or more instances involving failure to adhere to the applicable standard of care to a degree which constitutes gross negligence, as determined by the board;
- (2) repeated instances involving failure to adhere to the applicable standard of care to a degree which constitutes ordinary negligence, as determined by the board; or
- (3) a pattern of practice or other behavior which demonstrates a manifest incapacity or incompetence to practice mental health technology.
- (f) The board upon request shall receive and use from the Kansas bureau of investigation such criminal history record information relating to arrests, criminal convictions, expungements and diversions as necessary for the purpose of determining initial and continuing qualifications of licensees of and applicants for licensure by the board. The board may also have access and use of all other criminal justice information that may be available from other state and federal sources unless otherwise prohibited by law.
- (g) All proceedings under this section shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Kansas administrative procedure act.
- Sec. 15. K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 74-1106 is hereby amended to read as follows: 74-1106. (a) Appointment, term of office. (1) The governor shall appoint a board consisting of 11 members of which six shall be registered professional nurses, two shall be licensed practical nurses, one shall be a licensed mental health technician and two shall be members of the general public, which shall constitute a board of nursing, with the duties,

Line 30 [delete] [expungements and diversions]

26

35

power and authority set forth in this act.

- (2) Upon the expiration of the term of any registered professional nurse, the Kansas state nurses association shall submit to the governor a list of registered professional nurses containing names of not less than three times the number of persons to be appointed, and appointments shall be made after consideration of such list for terms of four years and until a successor is appointed and qualified.
- (3) On the effective date of this act, the Kansas federation of licensed practical nurses shall submit to the governor a list of licensed practical nurses containing names of not less than three times the number of persons to be appointed, and appointments shall be made after consideration of such list, with the first appointment being for a term of four years and the second appointment being for a term of two years. Upon the expiration of the term of any licensed practical nurse, a successor of like qualifications shall be appointed in the same manner as the original appointment for a term of four years and until a successor is appointed and qualified.
- (4) Upon the expiration of the term of any mental health technician, the Kansas association of human services technologies shall submit to the governor a list of persons licensed as mental health technicians containing names of not less than three times the number of persons to be appointed, and appointments shall be made after consideration of such list for terms of four years and until a successor is appointed and qualified.
- (5) Each member of the general public shall be appointed for a term of four years and successors shall be appointed for a like term.
- (6) Whenever a vacancy occurs on the board of nursing, it shall be filled by appointment for the remainder of the unexpired term in the same manner as the preceding appointment. No person shall serve more than two consecutive terms as a member of the board of nursing and appointment for the remainder of an unexpired term shall constitute a full term of service on such board. With the expiration of terms for the registered professional nurse from education and one public member in July, 1999, the next appointments for those two positions will be for only one year with thereafter the two positions being for terms of four years.
- (b) Qualifications of members. Each member of the board shall be a citizen of the United States and a resident of the state of Kansas. Registered professional nurse members shall possess a license to practice as a professional nurse in this state with at least five years' experience in nursing as such and shall be actively engaged in professional nursing in Kansas at the time of appointment and reappointment. The licensed practical nurse members shall be licensed to practice practical nursing in the state with at least five years' experience in practical nursing and shall be actively engaged in practical nursing in Kansas at the time of appointment and

Line 33 [delete] [1999] – [insert] [2003]





1208 SW Tyler Topeka, Kansas 66612-1735

785.233.8638 * FAX 785.233.5222 www.nursingworld.org/snas/ks

Emma Doherty, M.A., R.N. President

Terri Roberts, J.D., R.N.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT Terri Roberts, JD, RN

> 785.233.8638 February 10, 2000

H.B. 2169 Nurse Practice Act Revisions

Chairperson Boston and members of the House Health and Human Services Committee, my name is Terri Roberts representing the KANSAS STATE NURSES ASSOCIATION. We are asking for your consideration and support of H.B. 2169 which calls for both substantive and technical changes in the Kansas Nurse Practice Act and Mental Health Technician licensure Act.

KSNA supports the Board of Nursing proposed revisions which would:

Change the term "accreditation" to "approval" throughout all sections addressing school of nursing or advanced nursing programs education, provide time-frames that are consistent for review and approval of the various types of nursing education programs and provide statutory authority for the Board to assess advanced nursing programs a fee for program approval,

Provide greater clarity to when licensees must take the licensure exam and the remedies for repeated failure,

Update language on schools of nursing resurvey process, including new language proposed (page 8, lines 34-43) which will permit the Board of Nursing to recognize or accept "national accreditation" of schools of nursing in lieu of all or parts of state-specific review by the Board,

Provide greater clarification for permitting RN's enrolled in schools for advanced practice nursing outside Kansas to engage in advanced practice nursing in the state during the clinical component of their respective program (such as the nurse midwives), and for graduate nurses to practice nursing for 120 days, versus the current 90 days, pending the results of their first licensure exam,

Provide flexibility to RN's completing Registered Nurse Anesthetists (RNA) refresher courses, so that they are not limited to 120 days for completing the course for return to practice, and

KSNA Testimony H.B. 2169 February 10, 2000 Page 2

KSNA would like to offer two amendments to H.B. 2169 that address the prohibitions to licensure. A little background is in order on this issue: In 1997 KSNA requested language be added to the licensing statute to prohibit the Board of Nursing from licensing felonies convicted of Article 34 Crimes Against Persons.

Over the past two years additional discussion has ensued regarding expanding the list of prohibitions and this bill as introduced proposes to add two more categories of violations to the list of prohibitions: Article 35 and Article 36 felonies. A list of each of these conviction descriptions. Throughout the course of the last year we have worked with the Board of Nursing to review the implications of adding both 35 and 36 felonies to the list and have reached consensus as a profession that we will support adding the Article 35 felonies, but that we will ask this committee to consider an amendment to remove the Article 36 violations from the list of prohibitions for licensure.

The amendments that the Board of Nursing has proposed today we have reviewed and are supportive of. We are particularly pleased that the Board is proposing to remove the language which would have permitted access to "expunged records". Attached is a letter delivered to the Board of Nursing during their December, 1998 Board of Nursing meeting by Dr. Ellen Carson, the Secretary of the KANSAS STATE NURSES ASSOCIATION. It states the position of the association on this topic. Additionally, KSNA presented testimony in 1999 before the Senate Judiciary Committee subcommittee on S.B 4, addressing expungements, which the BON offered amendments to in order to be granted access to expungement records. The Senate subcommittee however, did not recommend including the BON amendments to the full committee.

Our rationale being supportive of the balloon amendment proposed by the agency today include: :

- No other healthcare provider licensing board has this authority,
- the expungement statutes are quite specific and do not permit expungement of violent crimes against other persons,
- initial applications and renewals are considered open records under the Kansas Open Records Act and could be accessed by the public-not just the review of the licensing agency for determination of fitness to practice, and
- the court time to respond to the BON for any licensee application having an expungement does not seem to be a wise use of public resources intended to protect the public.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sec. 5. K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 65-1120 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-1120. (a) Grounds for disciplinary actions. The board may deny, revoke, limit or suspend any license, certificate of qualification or authorization to practice nursing as a registered professional nurse, as a licensed practical nurse, as an advanced registered nurse practitioner or as a registered nurse anesthetist that is issued by the board or applied for under this act or may publicly or privately censure a licensee or holder of a certificate of qualification or authorization, if the applicant, licensee or holder of a certificate of qualification or authorization is found after hearing:

(1) To be guilty of fraud or deceit in practicing nursing or in procuring

or attempting to procure a license to practice nursing;

(2) to have been guilty of a felony or to have been guilty of a misdemeanor involving an illegal drug offense unless the applicant or licensee establishes sufficient rehabilitation to warrant the public trust, except that notwithstanding K.S.A. 74-120 no license, certificate of qualification or authorization to practice nursing as a licensed professional nurse, as a licensed practical nurse, as an advanced registered nurse practitioner or registered nurse anesthetist shall be granted or renewed to a person with a felony conviction for a crime against persons a sex offense or a crime affecting family relationships and children as specified in article articles 34,35 and 36 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated and acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto or similar laws of another furisdiction;

(3) to have committed an act of professional incompetency as defined

in subsection (e);

12

16

26

27

29

31

33

34

36

38

39

(4) to be unable to practice with skill and safety due to current abuse

of drugs or alcohol;

(5) to be a person who has been adjudged in need of a guardian or conservator, or both, under the act for obtaining a guardian or conservator, or both, and who has not been restored to capacity under that act;

(6) to be guilty of unprofessional conduct as defined by rules and

regulations of the board;

(7) to have willfully or repeatedly violated the provisions of the Kansas nurse practice act or any rules and regulations adopted pursuant to that act, including K.S.A. 65-1114 and 65-1122 and amendments thereto;

(8) to have a license to practice nursing as a registered nurse or as a actical nurse denied, revoked, limited or suspended, or to be publicly of privately censured, by a licensing authority of another state, agency of the United States government, territory of the United States or country or to have other disciplinary action taken against the applicant or licensee

KANSAS STATE NURSES ASSOCIATION February 10, 2000 H.B. 2169 Proposed Amendment

or (insert)

Delete article 36 prohibition on licensure, crime affecting family relationships and children.

and (insert)

10 11

12

13

14

15

16 17

18

19

21

22

24

26

29

30

31

32

33

34

37

conservator, or both, under the act for obtaining a guardian or conservator, or both, and who has not been restored to capacity under that act;

- (4) is incompetent or grossly negligent in carrying out the functions of a mental health technician;
- (5) has committed unprofessional conduct as defined by rules and regulations of the board;
- (6) has been convicted of a felony or has been convicted of a misdemeanor involving an illegal drug offense, unless the applicant or licensee establishes sufficient rehabilitation to warrant the public trust, except that notwithstanding K.S.A. 74-120 no license, certificate of qualification or authorization to practice as a licensed mental health technician shall be granted or renewed to a person with a felony conviction for a crime against persons, a sex offense, or a crime affecting family relationships and children as specified in article articles 34, 35 or 36 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated and acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto or similar laws of other jurisdiction;
- (7) has committed an act of professional incompetency as defined in subsection (e);
- (8) to have willfully or repeatedly violated the provisions of the mental health technician's licensure act or rules and regulations adopted under that act and amendments thereto; or
- (9) to have a license to practice mental health technology denied, revoked, limited or suspended, or to be publicly or privately censured, by a licensing authority of another state, agency of the United States government, territory of the United States or country or to have other disciplinary action taken against the applicant or licensee by a licensing authority of another state, agency of the United States government, territory of the United States or country. A certified copy of the record or order of public or private censure, denial, suspension, limitation, revocation or other disciplinary action of the licensing authority of another state, agency of the United States government, territory of the United States or country shall constitute prima facie evidence of such a fact for purposes of this paragraph (9).
- (b) Upon filing a sworn complaint with the board charging a person with having been guilty of any of the unlawful practices specified in subsection (a), two or more members of the board shall investigate the charges, or the board may designate and authorize an employee or employees of the board to conduct an investigation. After investigation, the board may institute charges. If an investigation, in the opinion of the board, reveals reasonable grounds to believe the applicant or licensee is guilty of the charges, the board shall fix a time and place for proceedings, which shall be conducted in accordance with the Kanses administration

KANSAS STATE NURSES ASSOCIATION February 10, 2000 H.B. 2169 Proposed Amendment

r (insert)
- Delete article 36 prohibition on licensure,
crime affecting family relationships

and (insert) and children

, i. ·



1208 SW Tyler Topeka, Kansas 66612-1735

785.233.8638 * FAX 785.233.5222 www.nursingworld.org/snas/ks

the Voice of Nursing in Kansas

Emma Doherty, M.A., R.N. President

Terri Roberts, J.D., R.N. Executive Director

TO: Kansas State Board of Nursing

FROM: Ellen Carson Ph.D., ARNP

Secretary

Kansas State Nurses Association

DATE: December 8, 1998

SUBJ: Open Forum Board Access to Expungement Records.

I thank the Board for providing me the opportunity to speak and the arrangement of the telephone presentation. Technology is truly a wonderful asset to us.

I am Ellen Carson, a registered nurse and ARNP, a faculty member at Pittsburg State University and a member of the KSNA Board of Directors. I want to speak to the Board about the proposed changes to K.S.A. 12-4516(h), 21-4610(I) and 21-4623 dealing with access to expunged records.

At the November KSNA Board of Directors meeting, we discussed these changes at length. The consensus was that the association would not support the KSBN's request for this access.

It is unclear why the Board would require information from expunged records. Individuals whose records are expunged *must meet very specific criteria*. The individual must submit a petition to the court where a judge renders a decision. Guidelines for record expungement are limited and well-defined by state statute and *do no include violent crimes* against others such as rape, murder, or sexual offenses. Further, if the individual repeats a crime, the expunged record is considered in determining the sentence. Therefore, the individual must maintain a "clean record" to preserve expungement.

The KSNA Board applauds the KSBN's support of the prohibition of individuals convicted of violent crimes. This was a prudent decision on the part of KSBN and the state legislature to change the nurse practice act to protect the public. However, the association does not believe that accessing expunged records would be a prudent use of the KSBN's resources and manpower. Considering the finite financial assets and workforce of the KSBN, the association believes that using state resources for this endeavor would be fruitless in the effort to protect the welfare of the citizens of Kansas.

I appreciate the opportunity to provide this opinion from the association.

Thank you and Happy Holidays.

c:\office\legislation\expungement

The mission of the Kansas State Nurses Association is to promote professional nursing, to provide a unified voice for nursing in Kansas and to advocate for the health and well-being of all people.

FELONY CRIMES SORTED NUMERICALLY BY STATUTE NUMBER

REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	<u>F/M</u>	LEVELP	<u>/N</u>
21-3422a(b)	Aggravated interference with parental custody	F	7	P
21-3426	Robbery	F	5	P
21-3427	Aggravated robbery	F	3	P
21-3428 21-3437	Blackmail Mistreatment of a dependant adult - physical	F	7	N
21-3437 21-3438(a)	Stalking in all other cases	F F	6 10	P P
21-3438(b)	Stalking when the victim has a temporary restraining order or injunction against the offender	F	9	P
21-3438(c)	Stalking when the offender has a previous conviction within 7 years for stalking the same victim	F	8	P
21-3439	Capital murder	F	Offgrid	P
21-3440	Injury to a pregnant woman in the commission of a felony	F	4	P
21-3440	Injury to a pregnant woman in commission of KSA 21-3412 (aggravated assault), KSA 21-3413(a)(1), battery or KSA 21-3517, sexual battery	г		D
21-3442	Involuntary Manslaughter in the commission of a DUI	F F	5 4	P P
21-3502(a)(1)	Rape; sexual intercourse with a person who does not consent; overcome by force, fear, etc.	F	1	P
21-3502(a)(2)	Rape; sexual intercourse with a child <14 yoa	F	1	P
21-3502(a)(3)	Rape; knowing misrepresentation that sexual intercourse medically/therapeutically necessary procedure	F	2	P
21-3502(a)(4)	Rape; knowing misrepresentation that sexual intercourse legally required procedure w/in scope of authority	F	2	P
21-3503(a)(1)	Indecent liberties w/child; child >14 yoa, but <16 yoa; lewd fondling or touching	F	5	P
21-3503(a)(2) 21-3504(a)(1)	Indecent liberties w/child; child ≥14 yoa, but <16 yoa; soliciting to engage in lewd fondling, etc. Aggravated indecent liberties w/child; ≥14 yoa, but <16 yoa; sexual intercourse	F F	5 3	P P
21-3504(a)(1) 21-3504(a)(2)	Aggravated indecent liberties w/child; ≥ 14 yoa, but <16 yoa; lewd fondling or touching without consent	F	4	P
21-3504(a)(3)	Aggravated indecent liberties w/child; <14 yoa; lewd fondling or touching	F	3	P
21-3505(a)(2)	Criminal sodomy; sodomy with a child ≥14 yoa, but <16 yoa	F	3	P
21-3505(a)(3)	Criminal sodomy; causing child ≥14 yoa, but <16 yoa to engage in sodomy with a person or animal	F	3	P
21-3506(a)(1)	Aggravated criminal sodomy; sodomy with a child <14 yoa	F	2	P
21-3506(a)(2)	Aggravated criminal sodomy; causing a child <14 you to engage in sodomy with a person or animal	F	2	P
21-3506(a)(3) 21-3508(b)(2)	Aggravated criminal sodomy; sodomy with person who does not consent; overcome by force, etc. Lewd and lascivious behavior (presence of person under 16)	F F	2 9	P P
21-3510(a)(1)	Indecent solicitation of a child; ≥ 14 yoa & <16 yoa to commit or submit to unlawful sexual act	F	7	P
21-3510(a)(2)	Indecent solicitation of a child; ≥ 14 you & <16 you, inviting, etc. to enter secluded place	F	7	P
21-3511(a)	Aggravated indecent solicitation of a child; <14 yoa to commit or submit to unlawful sexual act	F	6	P
21-3511(b)	Aggravated indecent solicitation of a child; <14 yoa, inviting, etc. to enter secluded place	F	6	P
21-3513(b)(2)	Prostitution; Promoting prostitution when prostitute is ≥16 yoa, second or subsequent conviction	F	7	P
21-3513(b)(3) 21-3516(a)(1)	Prostitution; Promoting prostitution when prostitute is <16 yoa Sexual exploitation of a child; employing, etc. child <18 yoa to engage in sexually explicit conduct	F F	6 5	P P
21-3516(a)(1)	Sexual exploitation of a child; possessing visual medium of child <18 you engaging in such conduct	F	5	P
21-3516(a)(3)	Sexual exploitation of a child; guardian permitting child <18 you to engage in such conduct	F	5	P
21-3516(a)(4)	Sexual exploitation of a child; promoting performance of child <18 yoa to engage in such conduct	F	5	P
21-3518	Aggravated sexual battery; intentional touching, without consent, who is ≥16 yoa; force, fear, etc.	F	5	P
21-3520* 21-3601	Unlawful sexual relations	F	10	P
21-3602	Bigamy Incest	F F	10 10	N P
21-3603(a)(1)	Aggravated incest; Marriage to person <18 yoa, who is a known relative	F	7	P
21-3603(a)(2)(A)	Aggravated incest; Otherwise lawful sexual intercourse or sodomy with relative >16 yoa, but <18 yoa	F	5	P
21-3603(a)(2)(B)	Aggravated incest; Lewd fondling and touching described in 21-3503 with relative ≥16 yoa, but <18 yoa	F	7 '	P
21-3604	Abandonment of child; involves child <16 you	F	8	P
21-3604a	Aggravated abandonment of a child	F	5	P
21-3605 21-3609	Nonsupport of a child or spouse Abuse of a child; involves child <18 yoa; intentional torture, cruelly beating, etc.	F F	10 5	N P
21-3610b	Furnishing alcoholic beverages to a minor for illicit purposes; child <18 yoa	F	9	P
21-3611(a)	Aggravated juvenile delinquency; adjudicated child >16 you running away, escaping from SRS facility	F	9	N
21-3612(a)(4)	Contributing to a child's misconduct; sheltering or concealing a runaway child	F	8	P
21-3612(a)(5)	Contributing to a child's misconduct; causing, encouraging child <18 you to commit a felony	F	7	P
21-3701(b)(1)	Theft; loss of \geq \$25,000	F	7	N
21-3701(b)(2) 21-3701(b)(4)	Theft; loss of \geq \$500, but \leq \$25,000 Theft; loss of \leq \$500, if in previous five yrs. offender has been convicted two or more times of the same crime	F F	9 9	N N
21-3701(b)(4) 21-3704(e)(1)	There of services; loss of \geq \$25,000 . The previous rive yis. Offender has been convicted two or more times of the same crime.	F	7	N
21-3704(e)(2)	Theft of services; loss of > \$500 but < \$25,000	F	9	N
21-3707(d)(1)	Giving a worthless check; loss of \geq \$25,000	F	7	N
21-3707(d)(2)	Giving a worthless check; loss of \geq \$500 but < \$25,000	F	9	N
21-3707(d)(4)	Giving a worthless check: loss of < \$500, if in previous five yrs. offender convicted two or more times	_		
21 2710	of the same crime	F	9	N
21-3710 21-3711	Forgery Making a false writing	F F	8	N
21-3711	Destroying a written instrument	F	9	N
21-3713	Altering a legislative document	F	9	N
21-3715(a)	Burglary; building used as a dwelling	F	7	P

Legend F = Felony M = Misdemeanor P = Scored as person
N = Scored as nonperson
S = Scored as select
NS = Not scored

• This crime was created or the severity level of this crime was amended during the 1999 legislative session.

• This crime was created or the severity level of this crime was amended during the 1999 legislative session.

3-6

FELONY CRIMES SORTED NUMERICALLY BY STATUTE NUMBER

REFERE.	DESCRIPTION	*	<u>F/M</u>	LEVELP/	<u> </u>
SB149§38(a)(1)*	Unlawful Voluntary Sexual Relations; sexual intercourse	9	F	8 I	P
SB149§38(a)(2)*	Unlawful Voluntary Sexual Relations; sodomy		F		P
SB149§38(a)(3)*	Unlawful Voluntary Sexual Relations; lewd fondling or touching		F	3535 L	P
S.HB2469§12(d)*	Drugs: Possession of ephedrine, pseudoephedrine or phenylpropanolamine; precursor to illegal substance,	etc.	F		N
S.HB2469§5(a)(1)*	Unlawful endangerment: setup, build device, to protect controlled substance		F		N .
S.HB2469§5(a)(2)*	Unlawful endangerment: setup, build device, to protect controlled substance; physical injury		F	-	P
S.HB2469§5(a)(3)*			F		P
8-0116(a)	Vehicle identification numbers; sale of vehicle w/ ID destroyed, removed, etc.		F	10	N
8-0116(c)	Vehicle identification numbers; destroying, altering, removing, etc. vehicle ID		F	10	N
8-1567(f)	Driving Under Influence of Alcohol or Drugs - third or subsequent conviction		F	Nongrid 1	Ν
8-1568(c)(3)	Fleeing or eluding a law enforcement officer - third or subsequent conviction		F		P
8-1568(c)(4)*	Fleeing or eluding a police officer		F		P
9-2002	Banking; Making False Reports of Statements, a class D felony under old law		F	Unranked	
9-2004(b)(1)	Banking; Swear Falsely; Perjury other than in a felony trial		F		N
9-2004(b)(1)	Banking; Swear Falsely; Perjury in a felony trial		F		N
9-2010	Banking; Insolvent Bank Receiving Deposits		F		N
9-2012 16-0305	Banking; Embezzlement; Intent to defraud Violation of prearranged funeral agreements act at least \$500 but < \$25,000		F F		N
16-0305	Violation of prearranged funeral agreements act at least \$500 out < \$25,000 Violation of prearranged funeral agreements act \$25,000 or more		r F		N
16-0633	Contract; Investment Certificates; Unlawful receipt of commission		F		N
16-0634	Contract; Investment Certificates; Unlawful receipt/possession of company property		F		N N
16-0635	Contract; Investment Certificates; Unlawful acts pertaining to books/records		F		N
16-0640	Contract; Investment Certificates; Unlawful Acts or Omissions		F	18	N
16a-5-301(1)*	Violation of the Uniform Consumer Credit Code; second or subsequent offense		F		N
17-1253	Securities; Intentional unlawful offers, sale or purchase		F		N
17-1254	Securities; Intentional unlawful sale by an unregistered dealer		F		N
17-1255	Securities; Intentional unlawful sale of unregistered securities		F		N
17-1264	Securities; Filing false or misleading statements		F		N
17-1264	Securities; Intentional filing of false or misleading statements		F		N
17-1267	Securities; Intentional violation of any rule and regulation adopted or order issued under the Securities Ac	ot .	F		N
17-5412	Savings & Loans; Declaration of Dividends		F	10	N
17-5811	Savings & Loans; Accepting Payment When Capital Impaired		F	10	N
17-5812	Savings & Loans; Fraudulent Acts		F		N
19-3519(b)(2)	Counties; Water Districts; fraudulent claims of at least \$500, but less than \$25,000		F		N
19-3519(b)(3)	Counties; Water Districts; fraudulent claims of \$25,000 or more		F	7	N
21-3401	Murder in the first degree		F		P
21-3401	Murder in the first degree; Attempt (21-3301)		F	1	P
21-3401	Murder in the first degree; Conspiracy (21-3302) Murder in the first degree; Solicitation (21-3303)		F F	2	P
21-3401 21-3402(a)*	Murder in the second degree (intentional)		F	1	P P
21-3402(a)	Murder in the second degree (memorial) Murder in the second degree (reckless)		F	2	P
21-3403	Voluntary manslaughter		F	3	P
21-3404	Involuntary manslaughter		F	5	P
21-3406(a)(1)*	Assisting suicide (force or duress)		F	3	P
21-3406(a)(2)*	Assisting suicide		F	9	P
21-3410	Aggravated assault		F	7	P
21-3411	Aggravated assault on law enforcement officer		F	6	P
21-3412(c)(3)	Domestic battery; third or subsequent w/in last 5 years		F	Nongrid	P
21-3413(a)(2)*	Battery against a correctional officer		F	5	P
21-3413(a)(3)*	Battery against a juvenile correctional facility officer		F	5	P
21-3413(a)(4)*	Battery against a juvenile detention facility officer		F	5	P
21-3413(a)(5)*	Battery against a city/county correctional officer/employee		F	5	P
21-3414(a)(1)(A)	Aggravated battery - intentional, great bodily harm		F	4	P
21-3414(a)(1)(B)	Aggravated battery - intentional, bodily harm		F	7	P
21-3414(a)(1)(C)	Aggravated battery - intentional, physical contact		F	7	P
21-3414(a)(2)(A)	Aggravated battery - reckless, great bodily harm Aggravated battery - reckless, bodily harm		F F	5 8	P P
21-3414(a)(2)(B)			F	3	P
21-3415(b)(1) 21-3415(b)(2)	Aggravated battery on LEO - intentional, great bodily harm (see 21-3414(a)(1)(A) Aggravated battery on LEO - intentional, bodily harm or physical contact (see		T.	5	
21-3413(0)(2)	KSA 21-3414(a)(1)(B) and 21-3414(a)(1)(C))		F	6	P
21-3419	Criminal threat		F	9	P
21-3419a(b)	Aggravated criminal threat; < \$500 loss of productivity		F	4	P
21-3419a(c)	Aggravated criminal threat; \geq \$500 but < \$25,000 loss of productivity		F	5	P
21-3419a(d)	Aggravated criminal threat; \geq \$25,000 loss of productivity		F	6	P
21-3420	Kidnapping		F	3	P
21-3421	Aggravated kidnapping		F	1	P
~ 21-3422(c)(2)	Interference with parental custody in all other cases		F	10	P

Legend F = Felony M = Misdemeanor

P = Scored as person N = Scored as nonperson S = Scored as select NS = Not scored * This crime was created or the severity level of this crime was amended during the 1999 legislative session.