

SESSION OF 2019

SUPPLEMENTAL NOTE ON SENATE BILL NO. 61

As Amended by Senate Committee on Public
Health and Welfare

Brief*

SB 61, as amended, would add podiatrists who completed a two-year post-doctoral surgical residency program prior to July 1, 2007, in reconstructive rearfoot/ankle surgery to the podiatrists who may perform surgery on the ankle, provided such grandfathered podiatrists are also either board-certified or board qualified progressing to board certification in reconstructive rearfoot/ankle surgery by a nationally recognized certifying organization acceptable to the State Board of Healing Arts (Board). The bill also would remove statutory language referencing the Podiatry Interdisciplinary Advisory Committee that expired on July 1, 2018, and make technical amendments.

Background

The bill was introduced by the Senate Committee on Public Health and Welfare at the request of the Kansas Podiatric Medical Association (KPMA). In the Senate Committee hearing, a representative of the KMPA testifying in favor of the bill stated, prior to 2007, some United States post medical school podiatric medical residency programs required only two years of post graduate training. The KMPA representative stated, as a result of 2014 amendments to KSA 65-2002(d), Doctors of Podiatric Medicine (DPMs) who had completed a 24-month residency and were board certified or progressing toward board certification could no longer perform rearfoot/ankle procedures in Kansas. The

*Supplemental notes are prepared by the Legislative Research Department and do not express legislative intent. The supplemental note and fiscal note for this bill may be accessed on the Internet at <http://www.kslegislature.org>

KMPA representative stated the bill would grandfather in those DPMs who were inadvertently excluded by the 2014 amendments, allowing them to once again perform rearfoot/ankle medical procedures.

Neutral testimony was provided by a representative of the Kansas Medical Society, who stated because three-year residencies are the standard, the statutory amendment in 2014 included that specification and unintentionally blocked a limited number of podiatrists who began practice before the implementation of the three-year residencies.

No other testimony was provided.

The Senate Committee amended the bill by removing sections two and three, which would have amended statutes to add the practice of podiatry as a branch of the healing arts and would have removed podiatrists from the list of professions not included in the practice of healing arts, and amended the title.

According to the fiscal note prepared by the Division of the Budget on the bill, as introduced, the Board stated enactment of the bill would have no fiscal effect on the agency or the public.