

**BEFORE THE BOARD OF HEALING ARTS
OF THE STATE OF KANSAS**

In the Matter of)	
)	Docket No.: 24-HA00013
Timothy D. Warren, D.C.)	
Kansas License No. 01-04242)	

FINAL ORDER

On this 16th day of January 2026, the Kansas State Board of Healing Arts (“Board”) enters this Final Order. On December 12, 2025, the Board conducted a formal hearing in this matter. Disciplinary Panel #38 (“DP#38”) (“Petitioner”) appeared by Matthew Gaus, Litigation Counsel. Timothy D. Warren, D.C. (“Respondent”), appeared in person and was represented by counsel of record, Lawrence J. Logback, of Simpson, Logback, Lynch, Norris, P.A.

DP#38 members: Dr. Abebe; Dr. Bradbury; Dr. Durrett; Dr. Gould; and Ms. Wolfe Moore, and Dr. DeGrado were recused from participating in this matter.

I. Summary of Proceedings

On or about July 17, 2023, Licensee plead guilty to one count of money laundering in violation of 18 U.S.C. Section 1957 (class D federal felony, U.S. District Court of Kansas).

On or about October 19, 2023, the Board issued a Summary Order finding Licensee violated: (1) K.S.A. 65-2836(c) by having a conviction of a felony; and (2) K.S.A. 65-2836(aa) by knowingly submitting fraudulent claims, bills, or statements. The Summary Order revoked Licensee’s Kansas chiropractor license.

Final Order
In the Matter of Timothy D. Warren, D.C.
KSBHA Docket No. 24-HA00013

Prior to the Summary Order becoming a Final Order, Licensee filed a Request for Stay of Summary Order and Request for Hearing (“Request for Hearing”), seeking Board review of the Summary Order.

II. Findings of Fact

1. Petitioner’s Exhibits 01 through 06 are admitted without objection. Transcript (“T”), pp. 9-10.
2. Licensee’s Exhibits A, D, E, G, H, and I are admitted without objection. T, pp. 21-22.
3. On or about August 13, 1994, Licensee was first issued a Kansas active chiropractor license, No. 01-04242. Licensee’s current license designation is active. Summary Order, p. 1.
4. On or about November 24, 2025, the Amended Notice of Hearing was filed and served without objection. T, p. 6-7.
5. Licensee is in solo practice and has practiced as a chiropractor since 1994. In addition to chiropractic, Licensee performs DOT medical examinations for truck drivers, low cost or no cost sports physicals for high school and middle school students, is a professional coder, and is a certified medical compliance officer. T, pp. 33-36, 41-42, and 59.

Licensee’s Conviction of a Felony (2023)

6. On or about July 17, 2023, Licensee plead guilty to one count of money laundering in violation of 18 U.S.C. Section 1957 (class D federal felony, U.S. District Court of Kansas). Exhibit 6, p. 4.
7. The conviction of a felony was based on Licensee defrauding the Small Business Administration of \$145,877.70 in Paycheck Protection Program (“PPP”) loans under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (“CARES”) Act. Exhibit 5, pp. 1-2.

8. Licensee admits he knowingly submitted false claims and has a conviction of a felony regarding his PPP loan activity. T, pp. 110-111.
9. Licensee testified that he applied for two PPP loans in 2020. The first PPP loan was for ^{CONFIDENTIAL} **CONFIDENTIAL**. At the time of the first PPP loan application **CONFIDENTIAL** consisted of Licensee and one employee. T, pp. 79-81.
10. Licensee testified that two months after the first PPP loan, Licensee took the application for the first PPP loan, changed the tax ID number and the entity name and applied for a second PPP loan in the name of the **CONFIDENTIAL** even though Licensee knew ^{CONFIDENTI} was a business that was not operating and did not have any employees. T, pp. 81-82.
11. Licensee testified that he applied for loan forgiveness and certified under oath that the money from the second PPP loan had been used to pay ^{CONFIDENTI} business expenses knowing that ^{CONFIDENTI} was not an operating business and had no employees. T, pp. 82-83.
12. Licensee testified that at the time he applied for the PPP loans in 2020, he knew he was being investigated by the FBI regarding his actions related to coding for a neural-stimulative (“PStim”) device and that while he was being investigated for one fraud, he committed another fraud. T, p. 83.
13. Under the terms of Licensee’s 2023 conviction of a felony plea agreement, Licensee is required to make restitution of \$145,877.70. As of the date of the hearing licensee has made approximately \$12,000.00 in restitution payments. Exhibit 6, p. 2 and T, pp. 108-109.

Licensee's Civil Default Judgment – False Medicare Claims (2022)

14. On or about October 24, 2022, a default judgment (Licensee failed to respond or appear in Court) was entered against Licensee and his wholly owned company **CONFIDENTIAL** **CONFIDENTIAL** in U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Id. at Exhibit 4, pp. 4-6.
15. The default judgment was based on Licensee presenting 1,218 false Medicare claims against the U.S. Government in violation of 31 U.S.C. Section 3729(a)(1)(A) and (B). The court's default judgment ordered Licensee and **CONFIDENTIAL** to pay \$15,270,066.00 in civil penalties for the false claim violations. Exhibit 4, pp. 4-6.
16. Licensee admits he knowingly submitted false claims in the civil default order case regarding Medicare claims. T, pp. 110-112.
17. In 2006 Licensee was approached by a New Jersey company to put together a presentation for attorneys and insurance adjusters on how to look at chiropractic claims. In 2007 or 2008 Licensee became a professional coder and certified medical compliance officer. T, pp. 35-36.
18. Beginning in 2007 Licensee started teaching coding compliance and documentation for chiropractic colleges. T, pp. 42-43.
19. From 2009 to 2014 Licensee was a consultant for **CONFIDENTIAL** (Indianapolis, Indiana) regarding how to code for medical units and supplies. T, pp. 43-44.
20. In 2016 Licensee developed a code for a PStim device and was paid \$1,000.00 per month in 2016 and \$1,500.00 per month in 2017 and 2018 for a total of approximately \$35,000.00. T, pp. 43-44.

21. Licensee’s work in developing the code for the PStim device involved creating the documentation guidelines and precertifications required prior to implanting the device. Licensee’s role was to provide coding information to medical professionals wanting to use the device. Licensee was eventually replaced in this role by another individual in New Jersey. T, pp. 44-46.
22. Licensee has never implanted a device, and his office is not set up to perform this procedure because he practices as a straight chiropractor. T, pp. 44-46.
23. In 2019 Licensee was contacted by the FBI regarding the PStim device. T, p. 46.
24. Licensee admits that the coding advice on the PStim device was incorrect and Licensee did not investigate enough to make sure he obtained all the details necessary to provide the correct coding design advice. Licensee did not become aware of his research deficiencies until after his deposition with the U.S. Department of Justice (“USDOJ”) in January 2021. T. pp. 47-48.
25. Licensee describes events in 2022 as “an absolute blur” and does not remember what he received or didn’t receive from the USDOJ. Licensee was aware his attorney had withdrawn from representing him in the PStim case and Licensee had no funds to negotiate any type of settlement of this lawsuit. T, pp. 52-55.
26. In April 2022 the FBI interviewed Licensee regarding the two PPP loans. Exhibit A and T, pp. 83-84.
27. During the two years between applying for the PPP loans and the time Licensee was interviewed by the FBI regarding the PPP loans, Licensee never admitted to USDOJ attorneys that he had made a mistake. T, pp. 84-85.

28. Under the terms of Licensee’s 2022 order of default judgment Licensee and **CONFIDENTIAL**, on a joint and several basis, are required to pay \$15,270,066.00 in civil penalties. As of December 2025, no payments have been made. The U.S. Government has classified the \$15,270,066.00 civil penalty owned by Licensee as uncollectible. Exhibit 4, pp. 5-6 and T, pp. 109-110.
29. Licensee testified that the \$15,270,066.00 owed the U.S. Government represents triple the actual damage or money (approximately \$5,000,000.00) lost by Medicare due to Licensee’s fraudulent claims. T, pp. 94.

Summary Order (2025)

30. On or about October 19, 2023, the Board issued a Summary Order finding Licensee violated: (1) K.S.A. 65-2836(c) by having a conviction of a felony; and (2) K.S.A. 65-2836(aa) by knowingly submitting fraudulent claims, bills, or statements. The Summary Order revoked Licensee’s Kansas chiropractor license. Summary Order, p. 4.
31. On or about November 1, 2023, prior to the Summary Order becoming a Final Order, Licensee filed a Request for Stay of Summary Order and Request for Hearing (“Request for Hearing”), seeking Board review of the Summary Order. Request for Hearing, p. 1.

Elapsed Time Since Licensee’s 2023 Conviction of a Felony

32. Approximately two years have elapsed since Licensee’s 2023 conviction of a felony. Five years have passed since the original acts occurred leading to Licensee’s 2023 conviction of a felony.

*Licensee’s Character, Maturity,
and Experience When the Conviction of a Felony Occurred*

33. The original acts leading to Licensee’s 2023 conviction of a felony occurred during 2020 and at that time Licensee had been licensed and practicing as a chiropractor in Kansas for 25 years.

34. An affidavit from a former employee of Licensee stated: (1) it had been several years since the former employee had worked for Licensee; (2) in the past Licensee's spouse handled the billing and was primarily responsible for the financial records of the practice; and (3) while Licensee is excellent at patient care, the business side – particularly billing and timely financial management has been less organized. Exhibit H, Affidavit #3.

35. **CONFIDENTIAL**

36. On January 4, 2022, Licensee's youngest stepson died **CONFIDENTIAL**. T, pp. 39-40.

Licensee's Prior Cases of Board Discipline

37. Prior to Licensee making false statements and submitting false documents to obtain the PPP loans in 2020, Licensee was disciplined by the Board in 2019 for a Groupon advertisement for a laser "lipo" procedure and was required to complete ethics classes. Licensee testified "I took those ethics classes and learned from them. Apparently, not enough. I – even though you learn, you don't always implement what you need to -- to be able to make sure you do the proper thing. And that's what I did in this case, unfortunately. T, pp. 57-59, and 68.

38. In 2015 Licensee was disciplined by the Board for failure to keep records regarding sports physicals and was required to complete a recordkeeping course. T, pp. 68-69.

Present Moral Fitness of Licensee

39. When the Board notified Licensee of the decision to potentially revoke his chiropractic license (the Summary Order), Licensee realized he had destroyed all trust with his wife, patients, and the Board and had “given them absolutely no reason to stand by my side.” T, pp. 55-56.
40. Thirteen affidavits from Licensee’s patients, friends, and business associates generally represent that Licensee cares about his patients and community, provides good chiropractic treatment when needed by his patients, and allows patients to pay for services when they can. Of the thirteen affidavits, twelve include some form of the statement “Licensee has been sufficiently rehabilitated to warrant the public trust” with little explanation of the basis for this conclusion. The Board finds these affidavits to be credible (believable) but notes their persuasiveness is impacted by: (1) the relationships between the individuals and Licensee (patients, friends, and business associates); and (2) lack of information to support the conclusion that Licensee has been sufficiently rehabilitated to warrant the public trust. Exhibit H.
41. **CONFIDENTIAL** testified as a fact witness and not as an expert witness. T, p. 112.
42. **CONFIDENTIAL** testified that he has a PhD in counseling psychology, a master’s degree in entrepreneurship and business management, and performs mental health counseling and business consulting. T, pp. 113, and 116-117.
43. **CONFIDENTIAL** is not a CPA or certified auditor and has never audited any companies or corporations. T, p. 126.
44. **CONFIDENTIAL**

45. CONFIDENTIAL and Licensee have offices in the same building and CONFIDENTIAL observed Licensee's chiropractic practice went from being very busy before COVID to a ghost town during COVID. T, pp. 117-118.
46. CONFIDENTIAL learned about Licensee's conviction of a felony for the PPP loans from a news report. CONFIDENTIAL did not talk with Licensee about the conviction until after the fact. T, pp. 118-119.
47. CONFIDENTIAL told Licensee he needed checks and balances with a board of directors to hold Licensee accountable, otherwise Licensee is an island by himself. T, pp. 119-120.
48. CONFIDENTIAL, who is one of the members, described the volunteer four-member CONFIDENTIAL as meeting monthly to review Licensee's financials and proposed purchases as provided by Licensee. CONFIDENTIAL believes Licensee is much more conscientious in how he approaches things. T, pp. 120-123.
49. CONFIDENTIAL was deposed in March 2025, prior to the deposition, Licensee had not discussed the 2022 Pennsylvania civil default judgment with CONFIDENTIAL. T, pp. 125-126.
50. CONFIDENTIAL and the advisory board are committed to what Licensee is doing in helping people and the community in Licensee's practice in southwest Wichita. T, pp. 124-125.
51. Even though Licensee was convicted of fraud, CONFIDENTIAL trusts Licensee and believes it is appropriate for Licensee to be running a business based on the changes CONFIDENTIAL has seen in Licensee's life. T, p. 123-124.

52. The Board finds CONFIDENTIAL testimony to be credible (believable) but notes its persuasiveness is impacted by CONFIDENTIAL CONFIDENTIAL and serving as a member of Licensee's advisory board.

*Demonstrated Consciousness of Wrongful Conduct
and Disrepute on the Profession*

53. Licensee testified his actions were wrong and what he did was completely out of character and after desperation. T, p. 65.

54. Licensee admits he knowingly submitted false claims and has a conviction of a felony resulting from his PPP loan activity. T, pp. 110-112.

55. Licensee admits to knowingly submitting false claims in Pennsylvania civil default order case on false Medicare claims. T, pp. 110-112.

Seriousness of the Original Misconduct

56. Licensee knowingly submitted 1,218 fraudulent PStim Medicare claims totaling over \$5,000,000.00 resulting in Licensee and CONFIDENTIAL owing \$15,270,066.00 in civil penalties in Licensee's 2022 PStim civil default judgment case. Exhibit 4, pp. 5-6 and T, pp. 94.

57. Licensee plead guilty to a conviction of a felony for defrauding the federal government of \$145,877.70 in PPP loans. Exhibit 5, pp. 1-2 and Exhibit 6, pp. 2-4.

58. Licensee knowingly engaged in fraudulent activity (PPP Loans) when Licensee knew he was being investigated by the FBI for fraudulent activity in the PStim matter. T, p. 83.

*Extent of Licensee's Rehabilitation and
Conduct Since Conviction of a Felony*

59. Findings 60 through 70 list actions Licensee has taken since his 2023 conviction of a felony for the PPP loans.
60. Licensee completed eight continuing education hours in 2023 re: financial, ethics, or legal subject matter. Licensee completed no continuing education courses on business ethics or records in 2024 or 2025. T, pp. 56, 98-101 and Exhibit G.
61. Licensee created a backstop for himself called the “CONFIDENTIAL Advisory Board” consisting of four unpaid volunteers with experience in law enforcement, business consulting, mental health, and a chiropractor. The advisors meet with Licensee at least once per quarter and Licensee communicates with them regarding decisions on a weekly, if not daily, basis. T, pp. 59-61 and 127.
62. The advisory board has no signature authority on Licensee’s bank accounts, no control over Licensee’s checkbook, does not receive bank statements directly from the bank, and is dependent on the information and bank statements provided by Licensee. T, pp. 69-70 and 127-128.
63. One of the members of the advisory board, CONFIDENTIAL, testified that he was deposed in March 2025 and that as of the date of the deposition, Licensee had still not discussed the 2022 Pennsylvania civil default judgment with CONFIDENTIAL. T, pp. 125-126.
64. Licensee testified he would be more than willing to have someone audit his records and billing practices. T, pp. 97-98.

65. Licensee when asked if an external audit would be appropriate given the circumstances (conviction of a felony for PPP loans and the civil default judgment for false Medicare claims) Licensee responded, “Since you asked the question, yes.” T, pp. 97-98.
66. As of the date of the hearing, Licensee has never ordered an external audit of his chiropractic practice. T, pp. 97-98.
67. Licensee has repaid approximately \$12,000.00 of \$145,877.70 restitution ordered by Licensee’s 2023 conviction of a felony regarding the PPP loans. Exhibit 6, p. 2 and T, pp. 108-109.
68. Licensee has made no payments towards repayment of the \$15,270,066.00 in penalties owed from Licensee’s 2022 default civil judgment for Medicare fraud. The U.S. Government has classified Licensee’s penalty amount as uncollectible. Exhibit 4, pp. 5-6 and T, pp. 109-110.
69. Licensee’s federal probation officer reports; Licensee has complied with the conditions of probation including monitoring **CONFIDENTIAL** ; Licensee’s frequency of contacts with the probation officer have been decreased; Licensee is in substantial compliance with restitution requirements (he has increased monthly payments from \$325.00 to \$500.00); is not considered a known risk to public safety and is considered a low risk; and Licensee’s probation is scheduled to end in October 2027 although he may request an earlier reduction. Exhibit D and Exhibit H, Affidavit #13.
70. The 2023 conviction of a felony caused no interruption of Licensee’s operation of his chiropractic practice and Licensee currently sees 250 patients per week as compared

to 150 patients per week prior to COVID. Licensee's practice is completely cash based with no outside billing and no contract with Medicare. Licensee also does breath and alcohol testing for DOT, DOT physicals, occupational testing for employment, blood work, audiograms, and Licensee is a certified pulmonary function technologist and an audiologist. T, pp. 87-89, 97-98, and 105-106.

Licensee's Present Competence in Chiropractic Skills

71. In December 2023 Licensee completed 20 hours of continuing education as follows:
- a. child abuse/mandatory reporting – one hour;
 - b. abuse in children – one hour
 - c. elder abuse/mandatory reporting – one hour;
 - d. acupuncture for treatment of pain I, II, III, IV, V – five hours
 - e. history of abuse of drugs/alcohol and strategies for dealing with addictions – two hours;
 - f. year-end financial compliance – one hour;
 - g. patient financial standard operating procedure – one hour;
 - h. business law and ethics – two hours;
 - i. therapies for chronic pain management during opioid crises – one hour;
 - j. addiction and opioid crisis – one hour;
 - k. business structure and risk reduction strategies – three hours;
 - l. risk management consideration of patient financial matter – one hour. T, p. 57 and Exhibit G.

72. Since 2023, Licensee has completed continuing education courses in 2025 on sports injuries and management of concussion but no courses on business ethics or records. T, pp. 98-100.

III. Statements of Law

K.S.A. 65-2836(aa) states a licensee's license may be revoked, suspended or limited, or the licensee may be publicly censured or placed under probationary conditions upon a finding the licensee has knowingly submitted any misleading, deceptive, untrue or fraudulent representation on a claim form, bill or statement.

K.S.A. 65-2836(c) requires the Board to revoke a license when the licensee is convicted of a felony unless a 2/3 majority of the board members present and voting determine by clear and convincing evidence that such licensee will not pose a threat to the public in such person's capacity as a licensee and that such person has been sufficiently rehabilitated to warrant the public trust.

The definition of clear and convincing evidence is that the fact finder (the Board) believes that the truth of the facts presented is highly probable. *In re B.D.-Y.*, 286 Kan. 686, 697-698, Syl. ¶ 3, 187 P.3d 594 (2008).

K.S.A. 77-537 lists the characteristics of a summary order:

“(a) A state agency may use summary proceedings, subject to a party's request for a hearing on the order, if:

- (1) The use of those proceedings in the circumstances does not violate any provision of law;

- (2) the protection of the public interest does not require the state agency to give notice and an opportunity to participate to persons other than the parties;
- (3) based upon an investigation of the facts by the state agency, beyond receipt of the allegations, the state agency believes in good faith that the allegations will be supported to the applicable standard of proof, provided however that an alleged failure to meet the standards set forth in this subsection shall not be subject to immediate judicial review and shall not invalidate any later agency action that has been supported to the applicable standard of proof; and
- (4) the order does not take effect until after the time for requesting a hearing has expired.”

“(c) If a hearing is requested, the prior issuance of a summary order shall not affect the burden of proof.”

The Kansas Court Appeals explains the difference between a summary order and a final order as follows:

“Unlike a Final Order, Summary Orders do not arise out of a review conducted by or a hearing held before the entire Board. Rather, Summary Orders emerge from an administrative determination which finds simply that facts exist to support an order for sanctions under the Kansas Healing Arts Act.

In essence, a Summary Order is best described as a “proposed order” that only acquires force and effect if there is no objection to the order. See K.S.A. 77-537. If a party requests a hearing, however, the Summary Order becomes a nullity because the matter proceeds to a de novo (new) hearing before the full Board without deference to the findings or sanctions proposed in the Summary Order.” *Sajadi v. Kansas Board of Healing Arts*, 61 Kan. App.2d 114, 126-127, 500 P.3d 542 (2021).

IV. Legal Analysis and Conclusions

Violations by Licensee

Licensee admits, and the evidence in the agency record proves, Licensee violated:

Final Order
In the Matter of Timothy D. Warren, D.C.
KSBHA Docket No. 24-HA00013

K.S.A. 65-2836(aa) by knowingly submitting fraudulent claims, bills, or statements in connection with his PPP loans and the PStim false Medicare claims; and

K.S.A. 65-2836(c) by having a conviction of a felony for false PPP loans.

Mandatory Revocation for Conviction of a Felony

K.S.A. 65-2836(c) requires the Board to revoke Licensee’s Kansas chiropractic license after Licensee was convicted of a felony unless a 2/3 majority of the Board members present and voting determine by clear and convincing evidence that Licensee: (1) will not pose a threat to the public in his capacity as a licensed chiropractor; and (2) has been sufficiently rehabilitated to warrant the public trust.

The Board finds that the facts in the agency record, do not provide clear and convincing evidence, that Licensee: (1) will not pose a threat to the public in his capacity as a licensed chiropractor; and (2) has been sufficiently rehabilitated to warrant the public trust. Absent sufficient evidence in the agency record, K.S.A. 65-2836(c) requires the Board to revoke Licensee’s license for conviction of a felony.

Licensee’s own testimony “even though you learn, you don’t always implement what you need to do – to be able to make sure you do the proper thing” summarizes the lack of evidence in the agency record necessary to overcome the mandatory license revocation required by K.S.A. 65-2836(c).

*Extent of Licensee’s Rehabilitation and
Conduct Since Conviction of a Felony*

A summary of Licensee’s actions since his 2023 conviction of a felony for the PPP loans:

*Eight Hours Continuing Education on
Financial, Ethics, and Legal Subject Matter*

1. Licensee completed eight continuing education hours in 2023 re: financial, ethics, or legal subject matter. No continuing education courses on business ethics or records in 2024 or 2025.

Final Order
In the Matter of Timothy D. Warren, D.C.
KSBHA Docket No. 24-HA00013

Created Advisory Board With No Independent Authority

2. Licensee created a backstop for himself called the “CONFIDENTIAL Advisory Board” consisting of four unpaid volunteers with experience in law enforcement, business consulting, mental health, and a chiropractor. The advisors meet with Licensee at least once per quarter and Licensee communicates with them regarding decisions on a weekly, if not daily, basis.
3. The advisory board has no signature authority on Licensee’s bank accounts, no control over Licensee’s checkbook, does not receive bank statements directly from the bank, has no independent authority or access to Licensee’s financial information and is dependent on the information and bank statements provided by Licensee.

*Licensee’s Non-Disclosure of \$15 Million Civil Judgment
to a Member of Advisory Board*

4. An example of the lack of authority and independence of the advisory board is documented by one of the members of the advisory board, ^{CONFID}CONFIDENTIAL, testifying that he was deposed in March 2025 and that as of the date of the deposition, Licensee had still not disclosed the 2022 Pennsylvania civil default judgment to ^{CONFIDENTIAL}CONFIDENTIAL.

*Acknowledges a Financial Audit is Needed
But Has Failed to Order or Complete the Audit*

5. Licensee testified he would be more than willing to have someone audit his records and billing practices.

6. When asked if an external audit would be appropriate given the circumstances (conviction of a felony for PPP loans and the civil default judgment for false Medicare claims) Licensee responded, “Since you asked the question, yes.”
7. As of the date of this hearing, Licensee has never ordered an external audit of his chiropractic practice.

*Since 2022 Has Taken No Action
on Payment of \$15 Million Civil Judgment*

8. Licensee has made no payments and towards repayment of the \$15,270,066.00 in penalties owed from Licensee’s 2022 default civil judgment for Medicare fraud. The U.S. Government has classified Licensee’s penalty amount as uncollectible.

Repaid \$12,000.00 of \$145,877.70 on PPP Loans

9. Licensee has repaid approximately \$12,000.00 of \$145,877.70 restitution ordered by Licensee’s 2023 conviction of a felony regarding the PPP loans. Exhibit 3, p. 2 and T, pp. 104-105.

*Organization of Billing and Financial Information for
Licensee’s Solo Practice*

10. The 2023 conviction of a felony caused no interruption of Licensee’s solo chiropractic practice and Licensee is now seeing 250 patients per week as compared to 150 patients per week prior to COVID. T, p. 84. Licensee’s practice is completely cash based with no outside billing and no contract with Medicare.
11. Given the significant increase in the number of patients seen per week, Licensee necessarily would be required to spend a greater amount of his

time on patient care leaving less time available to manage the administrative and financial aspects of his practice. The only evidence in the agency record regarding the financial operation and organization of Licensee's practice comes from a former employee that had not worked for Licensee for several years but described the business side of the Licensee's practice "particularly billing and timely financial management as less organized."

Licensee's original actions in the PPP loans and PStim cases are deeply serious when considered alone but cause the Board even greater trouble in that Licensee's decisions to commit fraud are repetitive, and in the case of the conviction of the felony for fraudulent PPP loans, Licensee knowingly engaged in criminal behavior while Licensee knew he was being investigated by the FBI in the PStim matter.

Licensee knowingly and intentionally engaged in fraudulent activity that resulted in his conviction of a felony regarding the PPP loans. The agency record does not contain clear and convincing evidence demonstrating the actions Licensee has taken or the controls Licensee has implemented in his practice: (1) have removed the threat that Licensee, as a licensed chiropractor, will not repeat his mistakes again; or (2) prove that Licensee has been sufficiently rehabilitated to warrant the public trust.

V. Order

As the agency record does not contain clear and convincing evidence, that Licensee: (1) will not pose a threat to the public in his capacity as a licensed chiropractor; and (2) has

been sufficiently rehabilitated to warrant the public trust, the Board is required by K.S.A. 65-2836(c) to **REVOKE** Licensee's Kansas chiropractic license.

Effective Date of Revocation

At the conclusion of the hearing on December 12, 2025, the Board established January 15, 2026, as the effective date of the license revocation.

On January 14, 2026, the Board granted Licensee's Motion to change the January 15, 2026, date of revocation and extended the **effective date of license revocation to February 15, 2026.**

IT IS SO ORDERED this 16th day of January 2026.

**FOR THE KANSAS STATE BOARD OF
HEALING ARTS**



Susan Gile
Executive Director

Final Order
In the Matter of Timothy D. Warren, D.C.
KSBHA Docket No. 24-HA00013

NOTICE OF RIGHTS

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that this is a Final Order. A Final Order is effective upon service, and service of a Final Order is complete upon mailing. Pursuant to K.S.A. 77-529, Licensee may petition the Board for Reconsideration of a Final Order within fifteen (15) days following service of the Final Order. Additionally, a party to an agency proceeding may seek judicial review of a Final Order by filing a petition in the District Court, as authorized by K.S.A. 77-601, *et seq.* Reconsideration of a Final Order is not a prerequisite to judicial review. A petition for judicial review is not timely unless filed within **30 days** following service of the Final Order. A copy of any petition for judicial review must be served upon Susan Gile, Executive Director, at 800 SW Jackson, Suite 700, Topeka, KS 66612.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that a true copy of the foregoing was served this 16th day of January 2026 by depositing the same in the United States Mail, first-class postage prepaid, and via email addressed to:

Timothy D. Warren, D.C.

CONFIDENTIAL

Lawrence J. Logback
Simpson, Logback, Lynch, Norris, P.A.
7400 W. 110th Street, Suite 600
Overland Park, KS 66210
llogback@slln.com
Attorney for Licensee

And a copy hand delivered to:

Matthew Gaus, Litigation Counsel
Kansas State Board of Healing Arts
800 SW Jackson, Suite 700
Topeka, KS 66612
Matthew.Gaus@ks.gov

And the original was filed with the office of the Executive Director:



Staff Signature

Final Order
In the Matter of Timothy D. Warren, D.C.
KSBHA Docket No. 24-HA00013