

DATES AND EVENTS OF IDAHO'S NURSING HISTORY

1863 – 1900

- 1863: Fort Boise Hospital, Idaho's first hospital was founded. Boise City was the capital of the Idaho Territory that included an area now covered by Idaho, Montana and Wyoming. "Idaho Lore" gives an account of how small pox was treated at the time—bodies were wrapped and placed outside to be roped from a distance of 30 feet, dragged to a grave and tumbled in.
- 1878: Idaho's final Indian wars, the Bannock War of 1878 and Sheepeater's Campaign of 1889, were fought.
- 1881: Boise School District became a chartered school district.
- 1887: In April, it became illegal for an unqualified person to practice medicine and surgery. Nurses and Midwives were exempt from this first Medical Practice Act. Pharmacy practice was also regulated.

Job Description of an American Bedside Nurse, 1887 (Cleveland's Lutheran Hospital)

In addition to caring for your 50 patients, each bedside nurse will follow these regulations:

1. Daily sweep and mop the floors of your ward, dust the furniture and windowsills.
2. Maintain an even temperature on your ward by bringing in a scuttle of coal for the day's business.
3. Light is important to observe the patient's condition. Therefore, each day fill kerosene lamps, clean chimneys and trim wicks. Wash the windows once a week.
4. The nurse's notes are important in aiding the physician's work. Make your pens carefully; you may whittle nibs to your individual taste.
5. Each nurse on day duty will report everyday at 7 a.m. and leave at 8 p.m., except on the Sabbath, on which day you will be off from 12 noon to 2 p.m.
6. Graduate nurses in good standing with the director of nursing will be given an overnight off each week for courting purposes, or two evenings a week if you go regularly to church.
7. Each nurse should lay aside from each pay a goodly sum of her earnings for her benefits during her declining years, so that she will not become a burden. For example, if you earn \$30 a month, you should set aside \$15.
8. Any nurse who smokes, uses liquor in any form, gets her hair done at a beauty shop or frequents dance halls will give good reason to suspect her worth, intentions and integrity.
9. The nurse who performs her labors, serves her patients and doctors faithfully and without fault for a period of 5 years will be given an increase by the hospital administration of 5 cents a day providing there are no hospital debts that are outstanding.

- 1894: St. Alphonsus Hospital opened December 27 and was the seventh hospital in Idaho.

1900 – 1910

- 1900: Number one natural killer in Idaho was tuberculosis.
- 1902: St. Lukes Hospital was founded as the ninth hospital to open in Idaho. St. Lukes School of Nursing opened with three students and Miss Lillian Long as Superintendent.
- 1906: St. Alphonsus School of Nursing opened September 16th—"The object of the hospital authorities is to train bright young women of good morals to become nurses. The course includes lectures by prominent physicians of the City several times a week. At the end of three years of study and training the young ladies will be graduated from school with a diploma as young nurses."
- 1909: The Idaho State Association of Graduate Nurses (the future Idaho Nurses Association) formed on

March 29, with Miss Lillian Long, Superintendent of St. Lukes Hospital School of Nursing and Director of Nursing, as its first President. The first constitution and by-laws of the Idaho State Association of Graduate Nurses was adopted with ten nurses present.

- 1910: A group of concerned nurses from the Idaho Association of Graduate Nurses saw the need to regulate the examination and registration of nurses and so met, reviewed and revises a Bill for State Registration.
- 1911: The Idaho Bill for State Registration of Graduate Nurse was introduced in the legislature and passed creating the Idaho Board of Nurse Examiners (the future Idaho Board of Nursing). Napina Hanley becomes the first licensed nurse in Idaho and remained a member of the Idaho Nurses Association for more than 40 years.
Idaho State Association of Graduate Nurses adopts a code of ethics.
Dr. Forney demonstrated bandaging techniques to nurses.
- 1912: Mrs. Gertrude Creigon, State Nurses Association's President, was the first delegate to the American Nurses Association Convention. She brought back this information: "In the State University of Washington, physical examination upon entering is required, and if an applicant is accepted and later suspected of disease (venereal trouble), he is suspended from lecture until examined. To avoid undue prominences, sex hygiene should be taught with other branches...", "...nurses should have surgically clean consciences...", "...there is probably a thing as air infection..." "33 states have laws regulating nurses; 7 states have compulsory registration. Board of Examiners of 21 states is composed of nurses alone". ANA annual dues were \$10 for state associations. ANA represented 20,000 nurses with 32,000 nurses in the United States. Nurses were paid \$25 a week for general nursing, with obstetrics at \$30, and \$35 for the care of contagion, DTs or insane; physicians and their families were at half rate.
- 1914: Suggestions that "Idaho nurses association be divided into districts each having local meetings and one large meeting each year. The nurses association had 89 cents in its Treasury and other members from other than Boise were added. Also interest in the nurses' organization had increased and quarterly meetings were changed to monthly meeting which also increased membership. Discussions took place on the "private duty nurses versus intuitional nurses"
- 1917: General Medical Board of Council of National Defense requests state nurses associations to make a survey of nurses resources.
Salaries for nursing service increased to \$30 a week for general nursing, \$35 for obstetrics, \$40 for contagion, delirium tremors and insanity or \$5 a day.
- 1918: Twenty Nurses enrolled for active service in the American Red Cross. Miss Geneva Castevens, a graduate of St. Luke's training school, was the first of the Boise Red Cross Nurses to report for duty abroad, and the first to meet death on foreign soil.
Miss Gertrude Cragin was hired as Boise' first school nurse by the Boise Schools' Board of Director Trustees for annual salary of \$2,000 (slightly higher than the teachers). She was credited with diminishing the spread of flu that year among her pupils.
Since only four members were present at the State Nurse Association, "owing to absence of nurses in service" and to comply with the constitution and by-laws, "annual meeting and election of officers was postponed until conditions should be more favorable".
Geneva Castevens, a graduate of St. Lukes Hospital School of Nursing, first Red Cross Nurse to report for duty abroad and first to meet death on foreign soil, October 15, 1918, London.
- 1919: Date of the first recorded minutes of the Nurses Examining Committee, "the examination for registering of nurses will be held in the Capitol Building at Boise, Idaho, beginning at 9 O'clock a.m., the second Tuesday of each year, provided that, since an examination has been held for the 1919 year, this schedule takes effect in the year 1920 (Persons must obtain an average grade of not less than 75% to have passed examination)".
Board of Nursing ruled that nursing students could not be sent outside of hospital to care for patients

until their second year.

Many nurses had left Idaho to serve as Red Cross Nurses and discussions ensued as to rank for Army nurses.

Boise's U.S. Veterans Administration Medical Center signed an agreement for use as an U.S. Public Service Hospital.

1920 – 1929

- 1920 – Community Leaders express concern about shortage of pupil nurses.
State Nurses Association voted to allow District Nurses to form under Association's umbrella with Twin Falls becoming District #1, Boise followed as #2, and Pocatello #3.
Balance in the Nurses Association's Treasury was \$63.13 and \$25 was approved to campaign for rank for nurses in the service.
Napina Hanley was hired as Boise's second school nurse upon Miss Cragin's resignation and in December purchased a Ford car for \$891.00 (Minutes of the Board of Trustee's meeting note this without saying whom paid for it). How did she get from school to school prior to the car?
By-Laws of the Public Health Organization stated that all nurses must have a certificate before using the title of RN.
- 1921: A Bill regarding compulsory registration of nurses passed by the Legislature. Only 100 licenses had been issued to that date.
Idaho Nurses Association dues rose to \$3.00 with \$1.00 into the State Association Treasury.
One year of high school becomes a prerequisite of admission to a school of nursing, and starting In March, the State requires nurses to receive certificates from the Department of Law Enforcement before they can begin practicing in the State.
- 1922 Nurses could work 3 months before needing to register as a nurse.
Districts were formed within the State Nurses' Association.
- 1923: Idaho Legislature passes an Amendment to Compulsory Registration Law for nurses, HB65.
Annual dues to the State Nurses' Association was \$3.
- 1924: The educational requirements for admission into a school of nursing were increased to 2 years of high school or its equivalent.
Letters from Senator Borah, Representatives French and Smith promise "to use their influence with the Personnel Reclassification Board to place nurses in Government employ in the professional classification".
- 1925: The first State Inspector of Training for nursing was named on June 10.
Wages changed to \$5 for 12 hour shift; \$7 for 24 hours with at least 4 hours off and 6 hours of consecutive sleep; \$10/12 hour shift for obstetrics or \$8/24 hours; \$7/12 hour shift or \$8/24 hours for contagion, alcoholic or insanity patients.
- 1926: Miss Barnes, Navy Nurse, and stress advantage of 8 (rather than 12) hour shifts.
American Nurses Association urges state nurses association support of retirement pay for Army and Navy Nurses by contacting US Senators and Legislators.
Problems were noted as non nurses posing as graduate nurses.
- 1927: Idaho had 1,093 cases of smallpox, 759 typhoid, 120 diphtheria, 286 gonorrhea, 27 tuberculosis, 39 polio and 23 spotted fever.
- 1928: Two nurses worked in the State Health Department and were politically appointed with state employees have to give 10% of one month's salary during election years to the party.
Twin Falls experiencing a meningitis epidemic.
After caring for a patient with erysipelas or spinal meningitis, the State required "a nurse to stay off duty for at least 10 days". State Nurses Association requests assistance from the Medical

Association and the Attorney General with this requirement.

1929 Instruction was given for "Diabetic Care".

1930 – 1939

1930: On May 6th Idaho State Association of Graduate Nurses shortened their name to Idaho State Nurse Association in order to conform to the rules of the American Nurses Association. State employees, including nurses, had no health insurance, no retirement or over time benefits. State Nurses Association Members received a talk of poliomyelitis.

1931 By this time the state had issued 534 licenses to nurses.

1932: Chapter 16, Section 53-1607 of the Idaho Code was enacted, reading in part, "This chapter shall not be construed to affect or apply to.... any person nursing the sick for hire, who does not in any way assume or pretend to be a registered nurse." Once again the difficult task of defining nursing practice was skirted.

State Nurses Association had a lengthy discussion on the present wages of private duty nurses and whether or not it was advisable to reduce them during the present depression. A motion that private duty nurses work twelve-hour duty only in the hospital failed.

Incorporation of the State Nurses Association was delayed due to lack of funds. The Association only had a sum of \$92.07 in the closed Boise City Bank.

Term of President/Vice President extended to a two year term: State Association Members heard talks on improving bedside nursing and operating hospitals with only graduate nurses.

Private Duty Nurse's wages were listed as \$6/20 hour shift or \$5/12 hour shift.

1933: Articles of incorporation approved for presentation at June 3, business meeting. The State Nurses Association decided to send a letter to each president of District Medical Associations voicing sentiments of the registered nurses against the employment of non-registered nurses by physicians.

1934: Annual meeting of the State Nurses Association in Lewiston, Idaho finds members approving that special duty nurses would work twelve hours of duty for \$5.00 per day.

1935: Idaho Falls nurses' request to become a separate District of the state nurses association and became District #5 on June 6,

1936: Idaho State Nurses Association, Articles of Incorporation accepted by the Office of the Secretary of State, December 12th.

1937: Last physician, Dr. Edwards, serves on the Board of Nursing.

Board of Nursing mandated that each facility to have one classroom large enough to accommodate the entire nursing student body, a laboratory, and a demonstration with a blackboard.

Twin Falls District of the state nurses association at the annual meeting on May 28, requests, "That the Association buy a typewriter for the office of the secretary".

1938: Smallpox epidemic broke out in January with 59% cases among school children. At the annual meeting of the State Nurses Association in Pocatello, May 28, Miss Ellen Rather, school nurse for the University of Idaho Southern branch, gave a brief outline of the desired affiliation of the Training School and University showing "why a two-year college would help make a better nurse for the advanced training".

1939: The Idaho State Nurses Association publishes first official bulletin, *Gem State RN*.

1940 – 1949

- 1940: The Idaho Nurses Association passes resolution to support the pre-World War II preparedness effort, "That in view of our Government's effort towards total preparedness, we stand in readiness as a unit to render any assistance in our power". Treasurer reported a balance of \$842.09 on hand and a membership of 344.
- 1941: State Nurses Association directed that Districts appropriate fifteen dollars a month to the State Association's Secretary to cover expenses incurred in the work of that office.
Blood tests for syphilis were run by the hundreds of thousands because if you were syphilitic, you could not get into the Army.
- 1942: The State Nurses Association approved that the District's Association Presidents make up the State Nursing Council on National Defense. The local Red Cross chapters were called upon to help in the recruitment of nurses for the military.
- 1943: Idaho State Nurses Association suggested that there is a position of Nurses Inspector of Training Schools and for the three nurse examining board members, "provided the legislative action is favorable".
The Idaho State Nurses Association did not have a state convention "due to the nursing shortage and to the fact it is imperative during this emergency (war) that nurses remain at their posts".
- 1944: The Idaho State Nurses Association recommended state legislation requiring registration and classification of all individuals who nurse for hire.
District #7 (Shoshone County) and District #8 (Moscow) be accepted into State Nurses Association. Because the U.S. Cadet Nurse Corps is composed of the majority of student nurses, it now fulfills the purpose of the Red Cross Student Reserve which was discontinued August 15. In the near future, Idaho will be ready to "clear" with the War Manpower Commission, after this date no nurses' names will be given to the War Department unless she is Class 1A. Since February 1941, 204 nurses have left Idaho for military service.
- 1945: The State Nurses Association appointed a special committee to prepare for the office of an Executive Secretary.
Idaho Nurse and Servicemen found an epidemic of polio upon returning home.
- 1946: Idaho State Nurses Association set 50 cents as the registration fee for the state convention.
The Idaho State Nurses Association Board of Directors received a request for a list of nurses in Idaho who would be available to nurse infantile paralysis patients in case of an epidemic.
- 1947: The State Nurses Association aided the Idaho State Board of Vocational Education, winning the passage of Chapter 96 of the Idaho Code, making it unlawful for any person unsuitably educated to practice or attempt to practice nursing for hire.
The training course for practical nurses was 35 hours with others eligible for licensure under a waiver who had had two years of nursing experience in Idaho and recommended by two physicians and two employees or in same hospital one could take a "six week course" at the hospital and serve a six month probationary period. Martha McNenemy, RN, was instrumental along with officials of the State Board for Vocational Education Practical Nurse Training Committee, in getting the "Course on the road" throughout Idaho.
The Idaho Nurses Association adopted the Economic Security Program outlined by the American Nurses Association. The program addressed the welfare of the nurse and was established through voluntary assessments of \$20 a person and enabled the State Association to employ their first Executive Secretary. The main duties of this first Executive Director was to promote membership, Implement the economic security program and to maintain an office to further nurses in nursing.
- 1948: The Idaho State Nurses Association approved setting up a headquarters' office for the Executive Secretary of the Association and accepted an Employment Contract and Regulations on governing its Executive Secretary. Salary was increased to \$315 for the Executive Secretary.

First annual meeting of the Practical Nurses of Idaho Association on July 28. The constitutional convention of the Practical Nurses new organization was held August 23 – 24. The State Association of Licensed Practical Nurses was incorporated on September 18.

- 1949: Idaho State Nurses Association approved hiring attorney, Raymond Givens for an annual sum of \$300 to handle legislative program and matters of a legal nature and approved acceptance of District #12, Gooding, and District #13, Rexburg.
Polio was becoming an acute public health problem.

1950 – 1959

- 1950: Nurses were reminded that they must be licensed to practice in Idaho. The Idaho Nurses Association reminded their District Presidents that they must report violations to the Department of Law Enforcement.
- 1951: The Executive Director of the Idaho Nurses Association was empowered to act as a bargaining agent (Economic Security Program of the Association) and this empowerment went on to become very instrumental in raising salaries and improving working conditions for all of Idaho Nurses. The State Nurses Association and the Licensed Practical Nurses of Idaho win passage of the new Nurse Practice Act, requiring that all registered and practical nurses be licensed, and changed the definition of nursing: “Application of principles of biological, physical or social sciences and nursing skills in the care of the sick, in prevention of disease, or in the conservation of health”. This legislation also made the Board of Nursing an autonomous agency again and Idaho as one of the leading states in attaining the American Nurses Association’s objective of sound legislation to govern nursing service to safeguard the public’s health.
- 1952: Idaho State University started a Baccalaureate of Science in Nursing after the closure of Bannock Memorial Hospital School of Nursing.
All nursing schools had to be approved by the Board of Nursing.
- 1953: The Idaho State Nurses Association joins the Idaho League for Nursing for Study of Nurse Facilities and Resources.
The Board of Nursing employed their first Executive Director, Miss Florence Miles, RN, at a monthly salary of \$375.
Eight hospitals conducted a school of nursing; there were no associate degree programs, and one baccalaureate of science program graduating 103 students.
Idaho Hospital Association unanimously passed a resolution...”that required Licensed Practical Nurses are required to wear a white uniform with the proper insignia on the left sleeve and a colored cap or no cap at all.
The State LPN Association resisted by adopting a white cap with gold and blue stripes or Licensed Practical Nurse insignia on the cap in accordance with the policy of the National Federation of Licensed Practical Nurses.
Licensed Practical Nurses work on a Code of Ethics.
- 1954: The Idaho Nurses Association House of Delegates adopted a revised minimum standards and policies, General Duty Section, and approved a resolution to cooperate in developing a better professional care and to support accreditation of programs in nursing education.
- 1955: State Nurses Association approves a fee of \$14 for 8-hour shift for private duty nursing.
Associate Degree nursing program initiated at Boise Junior College through the efforts of Florence Miles, continuing the effort to bring nursing education out of the hospitals and onto the college campuses.
A full-scale polio immunization program was mounted with Idaho being among the first state.
- 1956: The Idaho Nurses Association’s Newsletter, *Gem State RN*, receives award from ANA.
The Idaho Nurses Association approves a resolution to establish the Florence Whipple Educational

Fund honoring a long time member.

Measles (Rubeola) was the disease of the year with 2,050 cases reported by May.

1957: Commercial exhibitors were invited to the State Nurses Association for the first time and the Executive Director was appointed as an ex-officio member of the Florence Whipple Educational Loan Fund.

Asian Flu epidemic hits Idaho.

1958: The Idaho State Nurses Association approved that the Association takes no stand on the Right to Work Act.

1959: Idaho State Nurses Association endorses proposed Rules, Regulations and Minimum Standards for Nursing Homes in Idaho.

1960 – 1969

1960: Advisory Council of the Idaho State Nurses Association appointed to the Idaho State Board of Health.

Only two hospital schools of nursing left with 2 associate degree programs available and one baccalaureate school of nursing available for licensed registered nurse education. These six programs were graduating 68 nurses per year.

Outbreak of diphtheria in Southern Idaho.

1961: The Idaho State Nurses Association's Committee on Professional Practice to conduct a survey of the nursing situation at Nampa State School on April 28 as requested by T. O. Carver, M.D., Administrator, Idaho Department of Health.

State Nurses Association's Executive Secretary very part time due to low membership

Private Duty Nurses' wages are \$18/8 hour shift, \$20/8 hour shift for alcoholic, mental and communicable disease patients.

1962: Idaho Division, American Cancer Society, allocates \$1,000 toward educational programs for registered nurses with the Idaho Nurses Association to develop the program.
The Idaho Nurses Association investigates mandatory membership in the state nurses association for licensed nurses living in Idaho.

Beginning salary for nurses was \$375 a month.

1963: The Idaho Legislature's 37th Session enacted an amendment to the Idaho Nurse Practice Act eliminating exemption of unlicensed nursing personnel at state hospitals and an amendment requiring appointment of professional nurse on the Idaho Hospital Advisory Council.
Nursing Education Program was started at Lewis and Clark Normal School in Lewiston, Idaho.
Idaho Attorney General's decision that mandatory membership in Idaho State Nurses Association is not legal.

Annual dues for state nurses' association was \$45 and the Association's Executive Secretary's name was changed to Executive Director.

Laura Larson, RN, was instrumental in writing the model, "Nursing Home Standards Guide, utilized nationally.

1964: The Idaho State Nurses Association participated in forming a special committee to study the problems of nursing shortage and future goals of nursing in Idaho.
Night letters were sent from the Idaho State Nurses Association to the Idaho Senators urging support of the Civil Rights Legislation so action could be taken on bills affecting nursing.

1965: The 38th Session of the Idaho Legislature passed revisions of the Idaho Nurse Practice Act.
The Idaho Personnel Commission Act passed by the legislature allows state nurse employees to receive retirement benefits for the first time.

Skin testing for tuberculosis on all school children was initiated.

- 1966: The Idaho Commission on Nursing and Nursing Education was established as a committee by the Idaho Nurses Association, the Idaho Medical Association, and the Idaho Hospital Association to address the coordination of nursing education in Idaho.
 School Nurse Certification Policies of the Idaho State Nurses Association's Special Committee were accepted by the Idaho Board of Education in December. The Idaho State Nurses Association's Committee on Professional Nursing Practice recommended that a joint committee of nurses and physicians begin development of joint statements on intravenous therapy and other procedures in "gray area" of nursing practice.
 Idaho's five schools of nursing, three degree programs, one hospital diploma program and one Baccalaureate program, were annually graduating 75 students.
 Fifty-seven percent of RNs working in the United States are over the age of 40.
 Idaho's "militant nurses" gain pay increase to \$540 per month.
 Licensed Practical Nurses hold first student nurse day and seminar.
 Idaho's population is about 700,000.
- 1967: Members of the Idaho State Nurses Association, Public Health Section, meet with Commissioners and Legislators to discuss the need for upgraded salaries and voted through a resolution to advise legislators of the Association's disapproval of the Governor's recommendation that Lewis and Clark College be terminated as a four-year college.
 Laura Larson, RN, joined the Mountain States Regional Medical Program directed by Dr. Alfred M. Popma, where she helped pioneer the Nurse Practitioner Program in Idaho.
- 1968: Joint meeting of the Idaho State Nurses Association and the Idaho Board of Nursing to discuss need for research for improvement of nursing education and nursing service; need for additional students graduating from Idaho schools of nursing to keep pace with growing needs; for continuing education for nurses; establishment of a master's degree for nurses in Idaho; development of joint statements on 12 areas of nursing practice by Idaho State Nurses Association and Idaho State Medical Association.
 Uniform policy for LPNs revised to no longer require LPN emblem on sleeve.
- 1969: Idaho State Nurses Association endorses that the annual salary for entrance of RN's into practice be \$7500 for diploma graduates and \$8500 for those with a baccalaureate degree.
 Sex education becomes a concern in Idaho elementary schools.

1970 – 1979

- 1970: Idaho State Nurses Association reports a membership of 943 as of March 31 under a flexible Membership plan.
 Last class of nursing students graduate from St. Alphonsus School of Nursing in June with 800 nurses completing the program between 1906 to 1970.
 First nurse practitioners students in Idaho, Kay Ortman and Jane Curtis, enrolled in the Stanford University Nurse Practitioner Program on November 1
 Fluoride Self-Application, "Brush-In" was introduced into Boise Grade Schools.
- 1971: HB46 and HB207 amending the Idaho Nurse Practice Act, to provide for the promulgation of rules and regulations by the Idaho State Board of Nursing and the Idaho State Board of Medicine, expanding the practice of nursing to include Nurse Practitioners, are now nearly "fait accompli".
 HB46 passed the Idaho House of Representatives and the Senate unanimously and was signed by Governor Andrus on February 11th. The Idaho State Nurses Association extended their gratitude to Honorable Margot Trepanning, RN, and John Edwards, MD, members, House of Representatives, for so ably "steering" the bill through the legislature. Idaho was the first state to give legal recognition to Nurse Practitioners.
 Betty Daly, RN, Executive Director of the Idaho State Nurses Association, resigns after 16 years of service.
 Kay Ortman, RN, and Jane Curtis, RN, finish the Stanford University Practitioner Program to

become the first Nurse Practitioners in Idaho.

- 1972: The Commission on Nursing and Nursing Education was incorporated now able to receive federal grants.
Laura Larson, RN, was the only nurse in the nation serving (for 3 years) on the prestigious Health Education Welfare Health Insurance Benefits Advisory Council, addressing matters pertaining to Medicare and Medicaid.
Cases of diphtheria appear again in Idaho.
- 1973: The Idaho State Nurses Association endorses baccalaureate programs in nursing at Boise State College, Idaho State University and Lewis and Clark State College.
Licensed Practical Nurses of Idaho celebrate a Silver Anniversary with the theme of "Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow in Nursing."
Ruth White, LPN, compiles the first twenty-five years of LPN of Idaho history.
- 1974: The Idaho State Nurses Association organizes a Economic and General Welfare Committee and a telephone tree to facilitate faster communication between the Association and its Districts.
- 1975: The Idaho Board of Nursing's Executive Director, Marjorie Schlotterbeck, reports that the Board of Nursing, "advised by their attorney", that the Idaho State Nurses Association could no longer be totally responsible for revisions of the Nurse Practice Act since they do not represent all the Licensed nurses in Idaho.
The State Nurses Association adopted a voluntary Continuing Education Recognition Program and opposes changes in State Nursing Home regulations that have exempted nursing homes with fewer than 90 beds from providing 24 hour RN supervision.
The Idaho Commission on Nursing and Nursing Education benefits from a two-year grant funded by the Veteran's Administration, entitled "United Approach to Nursing,". The grantee was the Area Health Education Administration.
Idaho school nurses receive a new policy for adrenaline administration.
Boise State University receives a grant from the Kellogg Foundation and begins a Family Nurse Practitioner Program.
- 1976: The Idaho State Nurses Association House of Delegates on April 7, "Resolved that the Idaho Nurses Association plans and implements an Autumn Conference beginning the autumn of 1976 to deal with one or more high impact issues".
Infectious Hepatitis, Child Abuse, Pediculosis Capitis, and Scabies on the rise in Idaho.
- 1977: The Idaho State Nurses Association successfully assists Idaho Board of Nursing with the revision of the Nurse Practice Act, providing for its first consumer member.
RN Idaho debuts as the Idaho State Nurses Association's official publication.
- 1978: Idaho's Legislature enacted a mandatory immunization law for students entering Idaho schools Grade K – 5, which was supported by the Idaho State Nurses Association.
Widespread flu-like viral infections across the state were reported.
- 1979: The Idaho State Nurses Association approves a Health Planning Platform at their annual convention.

1980 – 1989

- 1980: Eileen Zungalo, RN, taught Idaho State University first Baccalaureate Nursing Science class exported to Twin Falls, Idaho, with Grace Jacobson, RN, being charged with the implementation of the program by May.
The Idaho State Nurses Association supports direct reimbursement for Certified Nurse Practitioners for the service they provide to Medicaid clients.
RN Idaho receives an award for "Excellence of Editorial Content" and a second recognition award from the American Nurses Association.

- 1981: Creation of the Idaho Nurses Recognition Day in May.
- 1982: The Idaho State Nurses Association Florence Whipple Educational Fund is bequeathed \$50,000 from the estate of the late Marie Wiggins, a lifetime member of the Idaho Nurses Association. The Idaho State Nurses Association's House of Delegates passed a resolution to assess interest of forming a communication network with other nursing organizations in the state. The Registered Nurse Licensure Examination was changed from five separate tests with five scores to a single comprehensive examination with one score.
- 1983: Nursing Organization Liaison Forum (NOLF) established by the Idaho Nurses Association to address proposed changes in the nursing practice act. The theme, "Nurses must speak with one voice" brought all the state's specialty nursing organization's leaders together for the first time to discuss working for a united "nursing cause".
- 1984: Revisions to the Nursing Practice Act was signed into law by Governor John Evans, making the culmination of two years of preparation involving the state Board of Nursing, the Idaho Nurses Association, the Nursing Organization Liaison Forum and numerous Registered Nurses and Licensed Practical Nurses throughout the state. The Idaho State Nurses Association celebrates its 75th anniversary "Diamond Jubilee", in Boise on October 25 – 28 and thanked Betty Daley and Marge Roose for the time they spent researching the Idaho Nurses Association's files of historical information.
- The Commission on Nursing and Nursing Education was reorganized and recognized by the Internal Revenue Service as a 501 (c) corporation.
Idaho State University begins exporting its nursing graduate program through the efforts of Alice Sato, Chairperson, and nursing professor, Grace Jacobson.
- 1985: Educational funds activities under the Idaho State Nurses Association were reorganized and named the Idaho Nurses Foundation (INF).
The Idaho Commission on Nursing and Nursing Education received private donations.
- 1986: The Idaho Nurses Foundation was incorporated and the Articles of Incorporation for the Idaho Nurses Association was restated.
- 1989: The Idaho Hospital Association's Salary Survey showed that the entry level AND earned \$10 –12/ hour; Diploma Nurses \$10 –13/hour; BSN Nurses \$10.50 – 14/hour; Licensed Practical Nurses \$6 – 9/hour; Certificated Nurses Aides \$5 –7/hour; Non-certificated aides \$4.50 – 6/hour.
On February 14, Idaho Nurses hosts the first annual "Nurses Have Heart Day" at the Legislature. The Idaho State Nurses Association sponsors SB1151 to provide that Idaho Colleges and Universities can yearly grant 13 nursing students full loan forgiveness if they practice in Idaho for two years after graduation.

1990 – 1999

- 1991: Idaho State Association Nurse Practitioner Conference Group brought SB1078 to the Health and Welfare Committee in an effort to allow the Board of Nursing to promulgate rules for the regulation Of the Nurse Practitioners' practice. Facing strong opposition from the Board of Medicine, the bill was held in Committee on a tie vote.
Idaho's oldest World War I Nurse Veteran (and World War II) Mary McMahon, born in Sinker Creek, Owyhee County, attended St. Teresa Academy and graduating from St. Alphonsus Hospital School of Nursing, dies at 104 years of age, Idaho Veterans' Home, November 11.
- 1992: The Idaho State Nurses Association lobbied to support passage of HB633, adding to existing law to require private and public agencies or organizations that operate as home health agencies to be licensed, and H846, which provides for a loan repayment program for rural health care providers

including Nurse Practitioners.

The Idaho State Nurses Association's *RN Idaho* receives an award from the American Nurses Association for "Best Feature Article on Nursing Practice" submitted by First Lieutenant Grace Jacobson.

- 1993: After five years of multidisciplinary cooperation, the Idaho State Nurses Association and others succeeded in passing H188 to amend existing law to exempt the records of private association peer review committee from public disclosure so as to encourage treatment of impaired nurse colleagues. November 29, Sigma Theta Tau, Society (national nursing honorary society) awards the Nurse Practitioner Conference Group of the Idaho Nurses Association the International Award for "Multimedia Image Maker/Public Media Awareness" in Indianapolis, Indiana, for their informative series of articles in Idaho Newspapers.
- 1994: Idaho Legislature removes nursing education program approval from the Board of Nursing and places it under the Idaho Board of Education with input from the Board of Nursing. Nurse Anesthetists is defined in Idaho Code for the first time.
- 1995: The Idaho Board of Education challenges the Idaho Commission on Nursing and Nursing Education to develop nursing curriculum competencies for the next century. Nursing Summit called by the Idaho State Nurses Association to address growing concerns about the changes in the nursing profession in light of managed care and downsizing within the acute care industry. Healthwise Communities Project starts in Elmore, Ada, Boise and Valley Counties to build a better patient.
- 1996: The Nurse Practitioner Conference Group of the Idaho Nurses Association unsuccessfully seeks licensure under the Board of Nursing rather than the Board of Nursing and the Board of Medicine.
- 1997: Nurse Anesthetists achieve independent practice in Idaho.
- 1998: The Idaho State Board of Nursing with support from the Nurse Practitioner Conference Group of the Idaho Nurses Association achieves eight changes to the Nursing Practice Act for advanced practice Nurses:
1. Licensure for Certified Nurse Midwives (CNM's), Clinical Nurse Specialists (CNS); Nurse Practitioners (NP), and Nurse Anesthetists (NA),
 2. First- time CNM's and CNS's recognized in Idaho;
 3. Prescription of controlled substances II – V (2-5);
 4. Licensure by Board of Nursing *only* rather than dual promulgation with Board of Medicine;
 5. Adding an Advanced Practice Board - advisory to the Board of Nursing;
 6. Adding an Advanced Practice Nurse to the Board of Nursing;
 7. Requiring a master's degree for all advanced practice nurses except Certified Nurse Midwives;
 8. Requiring ongoing certification for all advanced practice nurses to stay licensed.
- 1999: The Idaho State Board of Nursing rules defining advanced practice successfully passes through the legislature. The Idaho Commission on Nursing and Nursing Education changes its longstanding view about requiring at least a Baccalaureate of Science in Nursing (BSN) for entry; decides to value all levels of nursing. As a result, they receive a Robert Wood Johnson Grant for \$150,000 over three years to research and make recommendations to the Board of Education and the Board of Nursing about nursing education in Idaho. Healthwise Communities Project ends.