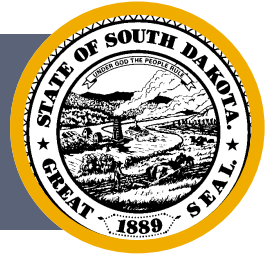


**SOUTH DAKOTA BOARD OF NURSING:
1917—2017**



Ceremonial Board Meeting: Commemorating the 100th Anniversary
Of the Board of Nursing

Agenda

Thursday, July 20, 2017, 1 pm CST
Governor's Large Conference Room, State Capitol
Pierre, South Dakota

Call to Order

President Kris Possehl, RN

Roll Call

Secretary, Mary Schmidt, LPN

Honorary Roll Call

Secretary, Mary Schmidt, LPN

Governor's Address

Governor Dennis Daugaard

Introductions

Secretary of Health, Kim Malsam-Rysdon

Susan Sporrer, DOH Board Liaison

*Historical Timeline
Presentation*

Board Members

*Presentation of
Historical Documents*

Gloria Damgaard, Executive Director

Adjournment

President Kris Possehl, RN

SOUTH DAKOTA BOARD OF NURSING: 1917—2017



Historic Timeline: The First 50 Years

January 24, 1917

The first Nurse Practice Act was enacted by the 1917 South Dakota Legislature and signed into law by Governor Peter Norbeck. Passing of the law created Chapter 27.09 of the South Dakota Code, establishing the South Dakota State Nurses Examining Board and the Board's composition.

According to the new Nurse Practice Act the Governor appointed three registered nurses and one physician to the Board. The following individuals as the Board's first members:

- Elizabeth Dryborough, RN, Rapid City
- Johanna Hegdahl, RN, Redfield
- Clara Ingvalson, RN, Flandreau
- Dr. Park Jenkins, MD, Waubay, Superintendent of the State Board of Health.

Elizabeth Dryborough was elected Secretary/Treasurer of the Board and was responsible to perform the administrative functions. Ms. Dryborough resided in Rapid City, therefore, the Board of Nursing office was located there. She served in this capacity from 1917-1931.

July 20, 1917

The inaugural meeting of the Examining Board was held in Pierre, SD, on July 20, 1917.

August 1917

Registration of graduate nurses began! A waiver period was in place until December 31, 1917. The waiver applied to all graduate nurses who were residents of SD and engaged in the practice of nursing prior to the 24th day of January, 1917. A certificate of registration was granted without examination upon payment of the required fee of \$10. *After that time*, nurses were required to take a state constructed examination following graduation in order to be registered.

October 6, 1926

Elizabeth Dryborough reported on the South Dakota State Nurses' Examining Board to Governor Carl Gunderson. She identified 18 accredited schools of nursing in the state with an enrollment of 444 nursing students. Since the creation of the Board, 1,273 certificates of registration were issued to graduate nurses.

June 30, 1932

Carrie Clift, RN, Rapid City, the second Secretary/Treasurer of the South Dakota State Nurses Examining Board, provided a report to Governor Warren Green. She reported on a special meeting that was called in Huron to organize the new board as appointed by the Governor. Dr. Park Jenkins continued on the board. Members unanimously agreed that after January 1, 1933, schools of nursing in South Dakota shall require all applicants to furnish proof of graduation from a four year accredited high school.

January 1, 1933

High school graduation was required for acceptance into a South Dakota Accredited School of Nursing.

June 3, 1934

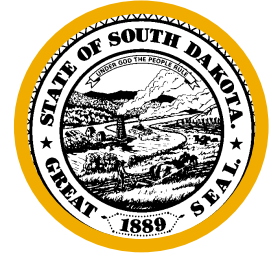
The South Dakota State Nurses Examining Board sent superintendents in all hospitals that had a school of nursing the *Rules and Regulations and Curriculum for Accredited Schools of Nursing*.

June 30, 1934

The Board reported to Governor Thomas Berry that there are now 19 accredited schools of nursing and three programs compliment their course with affiliations with other schools of nursing. South Dakota had one Post Graduate School of Nursing connected with the State Tuberculosis Sanitarium at Sanator, SD.

June 30, 1936

The biennial report to Governor, Thomas Berry stated that the Board decided to postpone the enforcement of new rules, regulations and curriculum requirements from September 1, 1935 until September 1, 1936. It was reported that the Department of Nursing Education of South Dakota State College was established by the Board of Regents in 1935. This department, in conjunction with the State Nurses Examining Board, served in an advisory



capacity to the various schools of nursing throughout the state. A new member was appointed to the Board: Dr. R. J. Quinn, Burke, SD.

This report is the first to identify the issuance of student nurse certificates which were awarded to 529 individuals.

June 30, 1938

The biennial report to Governor Leslie Jensen indicated that there were 16 schools of nursing in South Dakota. Six of these schools were affiliated with out-of-state schools for three to seven months of their program's curriculum. Schools affiliated with out-of-state schools because their hospital's did not have adequate patient census.

October 1, 1939

Miss Carrie Benham, RN, was employed to serve the SD State Nurses Examining Board as Director of Nursing Education.

November 1, 1939

The Board office was moved to 321 Western Building, Mitchell, SD.

June 30, 1940

The biennial report to Governor, Harlan J. Bushfield, was submitted by Board President, Sister Conception, RN, and Carrie Benham, RN, Director of Nursing Education. The report identified that "there are now thirteen schools of nursing with seven having out of state affiliation". The number of student nurse certificates issued was 531.

June 30, 1942

The biennial report submitted by Sister Conception and Carrie Benham to Governor, Harlan J. Bushfield, for the first time, compared numbers of registrants for the two year reporting period and identified increases. A total of 2,943 renewal certificates were issued

July 1, 1943

The Bolton Act provided federal funds for basic nursing programs. All ten South Dakota nursing programs were approved to cooperate with the Nurse Education Division of the U.S. Public Health Service to participate in the U.S. Cadet Nurse Corps program. The Board adopted an accelerated program whereby the three year basic course in nursing could be completed in thirty months to produce more nurses for the war effort and to comply with the requirements in the Bolton Act.

June 30, 1944

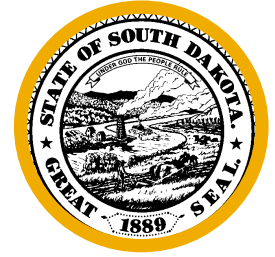
The biennial report to Governor M.Q. Sharpe was submitted by the Board President, Sister Conception, RN, and Carrie Benham, RN, Director of Nursing Education. There were ten accredited schools of nursing in SD. In the summer of 1942, the schools of nursing maintained by McKennan Hospital, Sioux Falls; St. Joseph Hospital, Mitchell; St. Luke's Hospital, Aberdeen; and Holy Rosary Hospital, Miles City, MT, combined to form the Presentation School of Nursing. They reported that all schools of nursing were approved by the Red Cross Nursing Service. They further reported that plans were underway to introduce a course in Psychiatric Nursing at Yankton State Hospital.

June 30, 1946

The biennial report to Governor M.Q. Sharpe, submitted by Sister Conception and Carrie Benham, reported for the first time, that Ms. Benham was now *employed* as the Executive Secretary for the board. Their report informed the Governor of information about the Test Pool for State Board examinations developed by the National League for Nursing. They shared that South Dakota's nursing graduates compared favorably with all graduates that take this exam.

June 30, 1948

The biennial report to Governor George T. Mickelson was submitted by Executive Secretary Carrie Benham. During the 1947 session of the SD Legislature, Chapter 27.09 was repealed and replaced with Chapter 123. The new law defined Professional Nursing, Registered Nurse, and Accredited School of Nursing. The State Nurses Examining Board became an all nurse board.



June 30, 1950

The biennial report to Governor Mickelson was submitted by Carrie Benham, Executive Secretary and Board President, Sr. Bonaventure. At the 1949 session of the legislature, a bill was enacted that became Chapter 109 of the Session Laws of 1949 which defined "Practical Nursing" and "Accredited School of Practical Nursing". Chapter 109 provided for two non-nurse members and a licensed practical nurse who are empowered to act only on matters relevant to practical nursing. A waiver period for the registration of practical nurses was established and ended on June 30, 1951.

December 1, 1951

The first class of student nurses entered the Yankton State Hospital for a three month affiliation in Psychiatric Nursing.

June 30, 1952

The biennial report to Governor Sigurd Anderson was submitted by Carrie Benham, Executive Secretary. She reported there were 7 hospital based schools of nursing in the state. South Dakota was not able to provide any experiences in the Public Health field for student nurses. A suggestion was made to offer Rural Nursing as a means of acquainting student nurses with nursing and health problems in smaller hospitals and in smaller population centers. Ms. Benham reported there was difficulty in securing adequately trained personnel to fill faculty positions in South Dakota's schools of nursing. St. Mary's School of Practical Nursing in Pierre was cooperating with the Pierre High School and fell under the supervision of the Division of Vocational Education. The school conducted a twelve month course for practical nursing that was accredited by the State Board of Nurse Examiners and the National Association for Practical Nurse Education. The graduates of St. Mary's school stood well above average when compared with nearly two thousand candidates from other jurisdictions on the licensing examination.

June 30, 1954

Carrie Benham, Executive Secretary, submitted the biennial report to Governor Sigurd Anderson and reported that schools of nursing are being urged to obtain national accreditation by the National League for Nursing.

July 31, 1954

Sioux Valley Hospital closed its school of nursing and became the main clinical facility of the State College and Augustana College. This arrangement was terminated in March 1956.

July 1, 1955

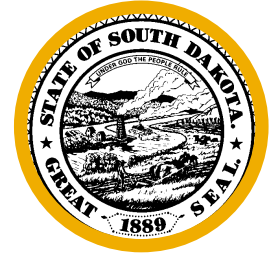
Legislation went into effect that repealed all previous nursing laws this was known as Chapter 91. This legislation was a comprehensive compilation of all laws with references to professional and practical nurses. With the passage of the new legislation the State Nurses Examining Board's name was replaced and changed to "Board of Nursing". The annual renewal fee was increased to \$3.00 for registered nurses and \$2.00 for practical nurses.

June 30, 1956

The biennial report to Governor Joe Foss was submitted by Carrie, Benham, Executive Secretary. This report identified that the American Nurses Association (ANA) convened an annual conference for members of State Boards of Nursing and their professional staff. This meeting was held the week immediately preceding ANA's or the National League for Nursing's (NLN) national conventions. The ANA and NLN convened their meetings on alternating years. At the annual meeting of the State Boards of Nursing great efforts were made to make interstate licensure more readily obtainable and to build uniformity for licensure and nursing education.

June 30, 1956

The report noted the Executive Secretary and the President of the Board were present throughout the investigation of the Yankton State Hospital made by the Attorney General of South Dakota. The report noted the education affiliation program in Psychiatric Nursing was in a precarious condition, and that several key personnel resigned their positions.



Ms. Benham reported that with the enactment of Chapter 91, which occurred in 1955, the transcripts of applicants for admission into schools of nursing would no longer be evaluated by the board and student nurse certificates were no longer issued.

Nursing education continued to focus on hospital based schools of nursing. There were five hospital based nursing programs accredited by the Board. Additionally, three institutions of higher learning enrolled nursing students: Augustana College, State College, and the University of South Dakota. Interestingly Augustana College and State College were not fully approved by the Board of Nursing. The college's efforts were directed toward full accreditation by the national accrediting service. All of the collegiate schools of nursing accepted students eligible to matriculate into the college or university. Student nurses were required to meet scholastic standards somewhat higher than the minimum set by the institution as a whole. There was only one practical school of nursing located in Pierre, SD. The entrance requirements were eligibility to enter a four-year accredited high school plus personality traits thought favorable. A long waiting list of applicants made it possible for this school to admit students of a higher level than was often possible. Considerable effort was expended to start a vocational program in practical nursing at Washington High School, Sioux Falls. The school was unable to secure qualified faculty.

September 1956

Sioux Valley Hospital re-opened a 3 year diploma program in nursing.

June 30, 1958

The biennial report to Governor Joe Foss was submitted by Carrie, Benham, Executive Secretary. She reported eight hospitals maintained or cooperated with eight approved schools of nursing. The combined Presentation School had dissolved and was now three independent schools of nursing. They renamed the programs but kept the name Presentation School and added the city where the program was located. Presentation School-Mitchell closed after the last student finished the course.

July 16, 1958

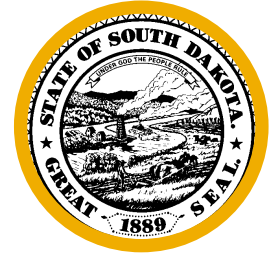
Miss Mary Ochs was hired to serve as the Nursing Consultant for the Board.

June 30, 1960

The biennial report to Governor Ralph Herseth was submitted by Carrie, Benham, Executive Secretary. Six schools were reported as offering a diploma program in nursing, they included: Sacred Heart School, Yankton; Presentation School, Aberdeen, Presentation School, Sioux Falls; St. John's School, Huron; St. John McNamara School, Rapid City; and Sioux Valley Hospital, Sioux Falls. Three institutions of higher learning conducted nursing programs that granted Bachelor of Science degrees, they included: South Dakota State College, Brookings; Augustana College, Sioux Falls; and State University of SD, Vermillion. Ms. Benham also reported nursing education leaders initiated a study whereby Maternal and Child Health would replace instruction designated as Obstetric Nursing and Pediatric Nursing.

June 30, 1962

The biennial report to Governor Archie Gubbrud, was submitted by Mary Ochs, RN, Executive Secretary. She reported that Sacred Heart School in Yankton would close in 1964 and that a new Bachelor of Science program would open in connection with Mount Marty College. The University of South Dakota, Vermillion opened its Associate Degree program in fall of 1962. The program consisted of two academic years and one summer session.



June 30, 1966

The biennial report to Governor Nils Boe, was submitted by Mary Ochs, RN, Executive Secretary. She reported that a combined revised edition of the *State of South Dakota Minimum Requirements for Approval of Nursing Programs in South Dakota for Registered Nurses and Licensed Practical Nurses* was adopted March 9, 1966. This report indicated that the Board met 5 times in the two year reporting period. The Practical Nurse members only had voting privileges for matters pertaining to practical nursing.

July 1, 1967

Chapter 91 was revised by the South Dakota Legislature and became Chapter 101, Session Laws, 1967. The law changed the number of professional nurse members of the Board from five to six. The Board consisted of 6 RN members and 3 LPN members.

Qualifications were added of all licensees which include citizenship, graduation from an accredited nursing program and graduation from high school or completion of the equivalency test.

The South Dakota Board of Nursing was one of the first groups of State Boards to use the State Board Test Pool Examination for licensure, prepared and scored by the National League for Nursing.

June 30, 1968

The biennial report to Governor Nils Boe, was submitted by Mary Ochs, RN, Executive Secretary. It is reported that 290 candidates wrote the licensing examination. There were one hundred more graduates than the previous year. This was due to the opening of Presentation College Associate Degree Nursing Program. Their diploma nursing program closed in 1968. The Associate Degree program planned to increase their enrollment well above the combined Presentation School of Nursing Diploma programs. The Baccalaureate nursing programs increased their graduates between 30% and 40% from the previous year.

June 30, 1970

The biennial report to Governor Frank Farrar, was submitted by Mary Ochs, RN, Executive Secretary. Chapter 101, Sessions Laws of 1967, were amended in 1969 and became effective on July 1, 1969. The amendments were presented by the South Dakota Nurses Association and made it possible for the Board to issue temporary permits to RNs endorsing from other states and for candidates who write the State Board Test Pool Examination. The Board cooperated in the South Dakota Planning Council for Nursing Resources titled "Pulse of the Community". This publication lists the projected needs, and priorities through recommendations.

Nine nursing programs are preparing nurses for licensure. There are four diploma programs in SD; Methodist School of Nursing, Mitchell, St. John's School of nursing, Huron; St. John's McNamara, Rapid City, and Sioux Valley Hospital, Sioux Falls. There are two associate degree programs; Presentation College in Aberdeen and the University of SD, Vermillion. There are three baccalaureate nursing programs; South Dakota State University, Augustana College, and Mount Marty College.

Lake Area Vocational Technical School (1968) and the Black Hills Area Vocational Technical School (1969) enrolled their first classes in practical nursing in South Dakota. There are now five schools of practical nursing.

**SOUTH DAKOTA BOARD OF NURSING:
1917—2017**

The First 50 Years.