



KPHA E-NEWS UPDATE

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Legislative Update



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KPHA testifies! Dr. Kim Richter, Chair of the KPHA Legislative Issues and Action committee testified before the Senate Ways and Means Committee on HB 318. [Click here](#) to see Kim's testimony. She did an excellent job fielding questions and was even interviewed by a local television station following the hearing. [Click here](#) to see Kim's written testimony. [Click here](#) to see the bill activity report from last week.

Both GDL (**[SB294](#)**) and Teen Primary (**[SB211](#)**) passed out of the Senate Transportation Committee this week, with no amendments.

SB77 UNATTENDED AND UNSUPERVISED CHILDREN IN MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY ACT

After a well-attended hearing yesterday in which advocates presented a strong case in support of **[SB77](#)**, the Senate Transportation Committee passed SB77 out of committee this morning. One amendment was

made to the bill, which will provide protection to law enforcement from liability when it is necessary to break into a vehicle to rescue a child.

SB107 *An Act concerning the Board of Nursing; concerning fingerprinting and criminal history records check; creating the Criminal Background and Fingerprinting Fund.*

1/17/2007 Senate Introduced

1/18/2007 Senate Referred to Public Health and Welfare

2/14/2007 Senate CR: Be passed as am. by Public Health and Welfare

SB181 *An Act concerning hospitals and ambulatory surgical centers; relating to disclosure of prices.*

1/25/2007 Senate Introduced

1/26/2007 Senate Referred to Public Health and Welfare

SB201 *An Act concerning restrictions on persons maintaining, residing, working or volunteering at child care facilities or family day care homes.*

1/25/2007 Senate Introduced

1/26/2007 Senate Referred to Public Health and Welfare

2/13/2007 Senate Hearing: 2/14/2007

SB270 *An Act concerning controlled substances; relating to ephedrine and pseudoephedrine.*

2/6/2007 Senate Withdrawn from Public Health and Welfare; Referred to Judiciary

2/14/2007 Senate Hearing: 2/20/2007, Tues., 9:30 am, Rm 123-S

SB309 *An Act enacting the Kansas Health Care Connector Act.*

2/7/2007 Senate Referred to Health Care Strategies -SJ 110 FYI

2/13/2007 Senate Hearing: 2/19/2007, Hearing: 2/20/2007, Tues

SB323 *An Act related to the Kansas Health Policy Authority; rules and regulations on administrative appeals and recovery and reimbursement from third parties.*

2/8/2007 Senate Withdrawn from Public Health and Welfare; Referred to Health Care Strategies

2/14/2007 Senate Hearing: 2/19/2007

CLONING BILL PULLED FROM THE CALENDAR

HB 2098, a House bill that would place definitions into state law to guide future dialogue on stem-cell research as it relates to human cloning, was pulled from the calendar. The bill passed out of the House Health & Human Services Committee on Valentines Day. It was scheduled to be debated on the floor. When the bill had hearings in committee in early February, Paul Terranova, KU vice chancellor for research and director of the Center for Reproductive Sciences, told the committee that more than two dozen definitions in the proposed bill ran contrary to those accepted by the National Academies of Sciences. He strongly encouraged the legislature to use NAS guidelines in any statute passed. Terranova said. "The NAS is this country's premier authority on science, medicine and engineering."

David Prentice, senior fellow for life sciences at the Family Research Council in Washington, D.C., testified that terminology in the bill corresponded to a set approved by the Council on Bioethics, which was appointed by President Bush. Prentice, who has been an adviser to Sen. Sam Brownback, R-Kan., has worked for the past two years for the Family Research Council. The council promotes "the Judeo-Christian worldview" and operates under a belief that "the right to life is the most fundamental of political rights." While the conferrees' presentations had the feel of a biochemistry class lecture, some committee members

said the conflicting testimony demonstrated why precise language needs to be applied to debate on a cloning ban.

In written testimony presented to the committee, the Kansas Catholic Conference warned against dabbling in cloning science and the Kansas Coalition for Lifesaving Cures claimed patients would suffer if this avenue of research was undercut. Beatrice Swoopes, associate director of the Kansas Catholic Conference, said lack of a common language on stem-cell research derailed previous legislative attempts to have an "authentic and honest" policy discussion on the topic. "Through maneuvers and pressures coming from the biotech industry that attempt failed," she said.

Lori Hutfles, executive director of Lifesaving Cures in Lawrence, said stem-cell research permitted by federal law should remain legal in Kansas as long as that work didn't involve human reproductive cloning. The mental gymnastics of Kansas lawmakers to establish their own dictionary on cloning and stem-cell research is a mistake, she said.

"If politicians in every state choose to give nonstandard definitions to scientific terms used in research, collaborative work among scientists would at the least be significantly impaired and potentially could cease," Hutfles said. Duane Simpson, a lobbyist for the Biotechnology Industry Organization, said the state shouldn't stop scientists from finding cures. "The regenerative nature of human embryonic stem cells makes them ideal for research in numerous areas including spinal cord injury, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's disease, diabetes, heart disease, regeneration of tissues for burn victims as well as promising new research in cancer," he said.

The chairman of the Parkinson Foundation of the Heartland, who suffers from Parkinson's disease, testified that he feared the state might discourage medical research that might one day relegate Parkinson's to the historical waste bin, the way the Salk vaccine did with polio.

The bill focuses on somatic cell nuclear transfer and would prohibit any state agency from spending money to perform or attempt to perform cloning of human cells, often called embryonic stem cell research. In the somatic cell nuclear transfer process, researchers replace the nucleus of an unfertilized human egg with the nucleus of another cell, stimulate growth in a lab dish, harvest the resulting embryonic stem cells and destroy what is left. Some researchers say stem cells that form early in an embryo's development can mature into various cells to form organs and other body parts.

The debate in committee centered on two points: will the research yield results and even if it does, do we want to conduct it? The president and general counsel for the Bioethics Defense Fund, said he has heard this talk before. Supporters like to say there's a medical utopia right around the corner," he said. "It's just not there. Don't we want to invest in research known to produce cures?" He argued that adult stem cells such as those found in the umbilical cord and amniotic fluid have produced great results. Simpson said that is because that type of research has had a 20-year head start on embryonic research. He also said his organization would fully support criminalizing reproductive cloning.

Proponents of the bill continually told the committee it didn't matter whether members were for or against the idea of embryonic stem-cell research. "With something this controversial, we're just asking you not to spend tax-payer's dollars on it," he said. Currently, there is no such research being conducted in Kansas.

If you want to know more about this topic, see the National Institutes of Health website: <http://stemcells.nih.gov/info/basics/> and the website of the Center for Bioethics & Human Dignity <http://www.cbhd.org/resources/stemcells/>. There are lots of other resources on the web.

SPANKING BILL

A bill to make it easier to spank kids in school is not likely to advance. The chairwoman of the Senate Education Committee, Jean Schodorf, R-Wichita, and the bill's author, Phil Journey, R-Haysville, said they think the bill is done for, at least for the current session. **SB 280** would have shielded educators from liability for administering corporal punishment and would have established guidelines for spanking in schools. Current law allows spanking if the local school board approves it by policy, but officials say corporal punishment is seldom used. Sen. Schodorf said she allowed a hearing on the bill as a courtesy to Journey, but added: "I didn't see any enthusiasm to move it from the committee."

Because of its subject matter, the bill was one of the more closely watched ideas to emerge in the current legislative session. Journey said he received calls from media from as far away as Iran. It was also, according to Journey, "the most misunderstood bill filed this session." "If you read the (newspaper) editorials, you'd think I wanted every child in the state to be spanked," Journey said. "Nothing could be further from the truth." Journey told the committee that state law is largely silent on the issue of corporal punishment, leaving it up to individual school districts to decide. That could mean teachers in Kansas are not protected by a federal liability shield law, he said. He said he's also talked to teachers who are leaving the profession, despite a growing teacher shortage, because of inadequate discipline in schools.

Opponents of the bill, including the Kansas National Education Association and Families United for Education, urged the committee to gut the bill and replace it with a statewide ban on school spanking. Kathy Cook of Families United called spanking "ineffective" and said it sends children a message that using violence to solve problems is OK. KNEA lobbyist Mark Dessetti testified that association teachers have rejected corporal punishment in 10 separate votes since 1979. He also said he thinks corporal punishment is irrelevant to teacher recruitment and retention. "Nobody's going to become a teacher because they have the opportunity to whip kids," he said.

Corporal punishment is banned in all 175 Catholic Diocesan School Systems in the U.S., according to a survey by the National Coalition to Abolish Corporal Punishment in Schools. It is also banned in 28 states.

HOUSE APPROVES LAW ABOUT FETAL HOMICIDE OR BATTERY

The House gave overwhelming approval yesterday to a bill for creating a separate count in several criminal laws when an unborn is killed or injured. There were strong objections from some that the bill could have unintended consequences. The bill was dubbed "Alexa's Law" for the unborn baby of a teenager who was murdered right before her baby was due. It was approved 94-28. The bill attempts to make it possible to charge someone with murder, manslaughter, negligent homicide, vehicular homicide or battery for killing or harming a fetus. It says the definition of "person" for those specific crimes includes an "unborn child" at "any stage of gestation from fertilization to birth." Supporters, including Kansans for Life, the state's largest anti-abortion group, note that the murdered teenager was only three weeks away from giving birth and that she and her family already had picked a name. "It's about justice, not abortion," said Mary Kay Culp, Kansans for Life's executive director. "It gives prosecutors more choices and families more rights." However, the Catholic church and Right to Life of Kansas opposed a portion of the bill which specifically exempted abortion as a crime.

Opponents suggested the measure could force law enforcement agencies to do more autopsies or have other unknown consequences. There is a provision in the bill that immunizes a pregnant woman from any liability for harming or killing her own fetus. By the way, Kansas has two laws that already enhance the penalties when a pregnant woman is killed or injured and loses her baby as a result. The statutes, one for

all felonies and misdemeanors and one for vehicular homicide, were passed in 1994.

TOPEKA - A powerful state management tool for water-short areas in Kansas would be temporarily shut off if a cattlemen's group has its way at the Statehouse this session.

A bill to place a moratorium on new or expanded Intensive Groundwater Use Control Areas, known as IGUCA's, is slated for a final House vote today.

Passage would send it to the Senate.

Water conservation officials roundly oppose the measure, which moved to final action Monday on a 62-58 House floor vote.

The bill would halt the creation or expansion of control areas until July of 2008. In the meantime, lawmakers would be expected to do a study of the issue.

Currently, Kansas has eight of the control areas, in western and central Kansas. Only two of them - in the Smoky Hill River basin and the Walnut Creek area of Ness, Rush and Barton counties - restrict water use at this point.

Others require irrigation well meters, limits on new applications for water rights among other management approaches.

The eight existing control areas would not be affected by the legislation before the House.

State officials and several local water users consider the establishment of control areas, after local public hearings, as key to averting economic losses in regions of declining aquifers or surface waters.

"IGUCA's have a real purpose," said state Agriculture Deputy Secretary Constantine Cotsoradis. "Without it, we'd have to shut off half the water rights. We've kept many more acres in irrigation that way."

However Rep. Larry Powell, R-Kalvesta, introduced the bill at the request of the Kansas Livestock Association. Powell's district includes parts of the Pawnee Valley now under consideration for an IGUCA expansion along the Pawnee-Buckner-Sawlog sub-basin in Hodgeman, Ness and Pawnee counties. Public hearings are set to begin next month.

Powell, a Finney County rancher who has no water rights in the affected area, said he sees a conflict between state laws on water appropriation and water conservation.

Powell said the bill was timely because "there's a lot of water issues that are now starting to pop up" and more control areas could be on the horizon.

Livestock association lobbyist Allie Devine said the group wants the moratorium to lend time for a full-fledged debate over the alleged conflict in state water policies.

"We want people to understand what the issues are," Devine said. "We want lots of people in the discussion."

But so far, the bill's route through the Legislature has avoided the usual forums for such significant policy discussion.

The measure was assigned to a budget subcommittee, where Powell was chairman. He assigned it to a smaller subcommittee that heard a livestock association proposal to add a five-year "sunset" provision to designate an end date on control areas.

Water officials protested and the smaller subcommittee eventually went with a one-year moratorium instead.

The bill then was forwarded to Powell's subcommittee, which sent it directly to the House floor without a formal hearing.

When House Speaker Melvin Neufeld, R-Ingalls, assumed office this year, he took the unusual step of allowing budget subcommittees the power to send policy bills directly to the House floor.

The process drew complaints from House members Monday.

Rep. Dan Johnson, a Hays rancher, said he helped the livestock group write the bill prior to the session, but he expected it to be heard by a committee that focuses on policy not on budget issues.

"I can't think of any issue that is more important than water where I come from," he said. "If this should pass, we will cause problems because it will be interfering in the legal process" by preventing the state from issuing orders to expand or establish control areas.

Johnson said House Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee should have held hearings on the bill.

"We have a policy committee to deal with policy. We need to have the debate," he said before seeking to refer the bill to that panel.

His motion failed 55-62.

After the debate, one southwest lawmaker said the vote could be close today as more legislators learn of the bill's significance.

"I don't think there's a lot of in-depth understanding of what an IGUCA is," said Rep. Bill Light, R-Rolla. "It's a complex subject." [Back to top](#)

Kansas Health Policy Authority Announces Council Members



KHPA has announced the members of the 3 Councils it is establishing. To see the full announcement [click here](#).

Purchaser Council

- Bill Bruning, Kansas City
- Brad Clothier, Wichita
- Andrew C. Corbin, Topeka
- Jane Chandler Holt, Topeka
- Valerie L. Keller, Olathe
- David Knocke, CHE, Topeka
- Gregg LeMaster, Wichita
- Jeff Levin, Manhattan
- John Naramore, Lawrence
- Dr. Marla Tobin, Overland Park
- Keith Wisdom, Overland Park

Provider Council

- Susan Bumsted, MN, RN, Wichita
- Kara Bell Fiske, Salina
- Karla Finnell, Topeka
- Dr. K. Allen A. Greiner, Kansas City
- Dr. Kevin C. Hoppock, Wichita
- David E. Johnson, Lawrence
- Terry Lambert, Emporia
- William K. Mahoney, FACHE, Parsons
- Dr. Richard Meidinger, Topeka
- Dr. Bert Oettmeier, Stilwell
- Randy Peterson, Wichita
- Elaine Schwartz, Topeka
- Peter E. Stern, Topeka
- Janet Williams, MSW, PhD, Overland Park
- Linda J. Wright, Olathe

Consumer Council

- Jane Adams, PhD, Topeka
- Deanne Bacco, Shawnee
- Theola Cooper, Wichita
- Timothy Davis, Hays
- Corrie Edwards, Topeka
- Peggy Johnson, Wichita
- Shannon Jones, Lenexa
- Bruce Linhos, Lawrence
- Rocky Nichols, Topeka
- Alvin I. Penner, North Newton
- Teresa Schwab, LMSW, Lawrence
- Nancy Soeken, Great Bend
- Dinell Stuckey, Derby

- Maury L. Thompson, Chanute
- David Wilson, Overland Park

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KPHA Members Attend Training in New Mexico for VISTA



Incoming President Janis Goedeke, Crawford County Health Director and Finney County Health Director and KPHA member Kristi Schmidt attended the Supervisor Training in Albuquerque over Valentine's Day. We are gearing up for the VISTA program to start in April. There's a lot to do yet with the preparing for these 6 members to be full time federally paid volunteers with public health in Kansas. Right now we are working on their job descriptions and recruitment. Here's a few of the lines from our preparation about what they will be doing:

Service Position Title: "Regional Training Development Manager" hereafter referred to as Training manager.

Service Descriptor/Activity: *Education and Public Awareness* (KPHA Regional Trainings in Public Health Issues)

Identify **Goal(s)** to which members' activities are directed.

Develop and implement educational and public awareness trainings for the public health workforce and for the public, especially the low-income community. This will create a sustainable source of income for the sponsoring organization once these trainings are established and will build and strengthen capacity for all four Vista member sites. During this three year project, VISTA members will develop a sustainable system for providing trainings year after year, and will evaluate the effectiveness of the trainings for the public health workforce and the public each year.

Work Location:

The location of the work sites will vary according to the supervisor's work site. Those Training managers who are located with the Association will work at the Association's main work site, but may be stationed periodically at the President of the Association's work site which is within the same city. At times, it may be possible for the Training managers to work from their own home. The Training managers located at off-sites) Crawford County and Finney County will be located with the local health department and will be supervised by the Health Directors. Transportation will be furnished based on the needs of the Training managers and the work site. Public transportation may also be utilized. For travel to meetings, the work sites will provide this or reimburse the Training managers for use of their own vehicle.

Volunteer Impact:

With the accomplishment of this project, public health will gain additional training for the workforce, hence enhancing the outcome of public health services especially to the low-income population served by public health.

The Training managers will be performing a much needed service for our member organizations and the general public by putting together regional workshops on various health issues, such as the public health system, disease prevention, immunizations and epidemiology. There has been a lack of local training in these areas of public health, especially in rural areas and in low-income areas. Two Trainer managers will be stationed in Topeka at the KPHA office, and 6 stationed at multi-sites--2 at 3 county health departments in low-income areas. At the county level they will be working with health department staff who work in the area of health education. They will be assisting with in-service education, public education, and programs such as Head Start, etc.

The Training managers need not be knowledgeable in these health education issues, but will be primarily event coordinators for the training and performing tasks such as scheduling, lining up speakers, arranging for facilities, marketing the trainings, evaluating their effectiveness, introducing speakers, and determining how the trainings will be done, i.e., classroom style, lecture style, train the trainer, group interaction, etc. Trainings for health professionals will be done separately from trainings for the general public.

One of KPHA's Board members Janis Goedeke is the Health Director for Crawford County and will be one of the counties for placement of two volunteers. Crawford was chosen because they are a county with persons below poverty, their percent in 2003 was 15.2% compared to the state's average of 10.4%. Kristi Schmidt, Health Director of Finney County, and also a KPHA member will receive two volunteers, since their poverty rate in 2003 was 13.2%. The other two allowed in this project will be placed in a health department that serves the low-income population.

Specifically, poverty-related communities will benefit due to the training provided to the public and to the staff who work in the area of public health, immunization and epidemiology, to improve the health of the public. Statistics show that poverty-stricken areas have less access to good health and would benefit from these trainings. KPHA will benefit because the proposed project will strengthen our organization's capacity to address the need(s) of the community by not only educating the public about the specifics of these areas, but by assisting the public health workforce staff in the delivery of these services.

The project's anticipated outcomes include more informed professionals and community members. We would hope that with this training health statistics will improve and disease outbreaks would decline. Strategies our organization will employ to achieve these outcomes will include supervision of the AmeriCorp *Vista members by highly trained professionals who work in the field of public health. Since public health works directly with the medically underserved, the volunteers will receive an enlightened experience.

Immediate Supervisor/Title: List name, title, and contact information.

At the Association site the supervisor will be:

Elaine Schwartz

KPHA Executive Director

215 SE 8th Avenue

Topeka, KS 66603

Ph: 785-233-3103

Fax: 785-233-3439

director@kpha.us

At the Crawford County site, the supervisor will be:

Janis Goedeke

Crawford County Health Department

410 E Atkinson

Pittsburg, KS 66762

Ph: 620-231-5411

Fax: 620-235-7115

jgoedeke@crawfordcohd.org

At the Finney County site, the supervisor will be:

Kristi Schmidt

Finney County Health Department

919 Zerr Road

Garden City KS 67846-2777

(620) 272-3600

(620) 272-3606

health01@finneycounty.org

Service Position Summary:

Job Description

Training and development managers conduct and supervise training and development programs for the Kansas Public Health Association to increase individual and organizational performance of the public health workforce.

Training managers provide worker training either in an onsite or on-line setting. This includes setting up teaching materials prior to the class, involving the class, and issuing completion certificates at the end of the class. They have the responsibility for the entire learning process, and its environment, to ensure that the course meets its objectives and is measured and evaluated to understand how learning impacts public health. This position is involved in planning, organizing, and directing a wide range of training activities. They consult with onsite supervisors regarding available topics and conduct sessions. They help students of the workshops to maintain and improve their job skills. They help supervisors improve their interpersonal skills. They may set up individualized trainings to strengthen an employee's existing skills or teach new ones. Trainers may help set up leadership or executive development programs in addition to the regional workshops for the 7 different health section topics. These programs will be designed to develop new leaders in the public health workforce. These training specialists may also function as case managers. They first assess the training needs of the seven health sections in KPHA and then guide them through the most appropriate training method.

In the process of setting up trainings, the training manager will also be responsible for event coordination. Planning and program development is an essential part of the training specialist's job. In order to identify and assess training needs within the Association; trainers may confer with managers and supervisors or conduct surveys. They also evaluate training effectiveness to ensure that the training employees receive, helps the organization meet its strategic business goals and achieve results.

Depending on the size, goals, and nature of the health sections, trainers may differ considerably in their responsibilities and in the methods they use. Training methods include classroom training and electronic learning, which may involve interactive Internet-based training, multimedia programs, distance learning, satellite training, other computer-aided instructional technologies, videos, simulators, conferences, and

workshops.

The first step in planning a meeting or convention is determining the purpose, message, or impression that the sponsoring organization wants to communicate. Planners increasingly focus on how meetings impact the goals of their organizations; for example, they may survey prospective attendees to find out what motivates them and how they learn best. Planners then choose speakers, entertainment, and content, and arrange the program to present the organization's information in the most effective way.

Training and development managers will search for prospective meeting sites, which may be hotels, health departments, or conference centers. They issue requests for proposals-documents that state the meeting dates and outline their needs for the meeting or convention, including meeting, lodging, food and beverages, telecommunications, audio-visual requirements, transportation, and any other necessities-to all the sites in which they are interested. The establishments respond with proposals describing what space and services they can supply, and at what prices. Trainers will review these proposals and either make recommendations to supervisors or choose the site themselves.

Once the location is selected, trainers arrange support services, coordinate needs with the facility, prepare the site staff for the meeting, and set up all forms of electronic communication needed for the meeting or convention, such as e-mail, voice mail, video, and online communication.

Meeting logistics, the management of the details of meetings and conventions, such as labor and materials, is another major component of the job. Trainers register attendees and issue name badges, coordinate lodging reservations, and arrange transportation. They make sure that all necessary supplies are ordered and transported to the meeting site on time, that meeting rooms are equipped with sufficient seating and audio-visual equipment, that all exhibits and booths are set up properly, and that all materials are printed. They also make sure that the meeting adheres to fire and labor regulations and oversee food and beverage distribution.

There also is a financial management component of the work. Trainers will negotiate contracts with facilities and suppliers. These contracts, which have become increasingly complex, are often drawn up more than a year in advance of the meeting or convention. Contracts may include clauses requiring the planner to book a certain number of rooms for meeting attendees and imposing penalties if the rooms are not filled. Therefore, it is important that the training manager is able to closely estimate how many people will attend the meeting, based on previous meeting attendance and current circumstances. Planners must also oversee the finances of meetings and conventions. They are given overall budgets by their organizations and must create a detailed budget, forecasting what each aspect of the event will cost. Additionally, some planners oversee meetings that contribute significantly to their organization's operating budget and must ensure the meeting meets income goals.

An increasingly important part of the work is measuring how well the meeting's purpose was achieved, and planners begin this measurement as they outline the meeting's goals. Training managers set their own specific goals after learning an organization's goals for a meeting or convention. They choose objectives for which success is measurable and define what will constitute achievement of each goal. The most obvious way to gauge their success is to have attendees fill out surveys about their experiences at the event. Training managers can ask specific questions about what the attendees learned, how well organized the meeting or convention appeared, and how they felt about the overall experience. If the purpose of a meeting or convention is publicity, a good measure of success would be how much press coverage the event received. A more precise measurement of meeting success, and one that is gaining importance, is return on investment (ROI). Training managers compare the costs and benefits of an event and show whether it was worthwhile to the organization. For example, if a company holds a meeting to

motivate its employees and improve company morale, the Training manager might track employee turnover before and after the meeting.

An important part of all these different functions of meeting professionals is establishing and maintaining relationships. Training managers interact with a variety of people and must communicate effectively. They must understand their organization's goals for the meeting or convention, be able to communicate their needs clearly to meeting site staff and other suppliers, maintain contact with many different people, and inform people about changes as they occur.

Some aspects of the work vary by the type of organization for which Training managers work. Those who work for the Association must market their meetings to association members, convincing members that attending the meeting is worth their time and expense.

Training managers act as liaisons between the meeting facility and Association planners. They present food service options to outside planners, coordinate special requests, suggest hotel services based on the planners' budgets, and otherwise help outside planners present effective meetings and conventions in their facilities.

Training managers in local health departments perform a wider range of duties, with perhaps one person coordinating an entire meeting. These planners usually need to multi-task even more than the training managers in the Association.

Training managers will handle most of the meeting logistics; registrars, who handle advance registration and payment, name badges, and the set-up of on-site registration, coordinate the meeting content, including speakers and topics.

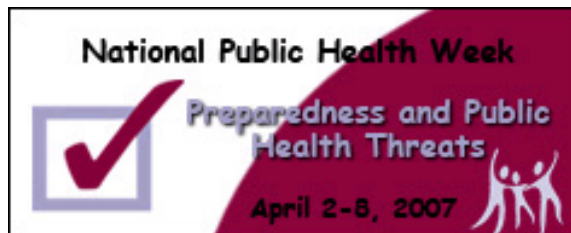
Principal Working Relationships:

It will be important for the Training managers to develop relationships with key staff and members in the organizations they will be working with: the Association, and the local health departments. They will also establish relationships with other key people within public health within Kansas.

During project year one, VISTA members will work with KPHA staff in Topeka and the immediate supervisors at the other 3 locations to develop and implement plans and materials for the overall operation of the project.

1. Conduct an assessment of both KPHA and the individual county health department's current education programs to determine trainings needed.
2. All eight Vista members will conduct planning meetings with KPHA and with local staff at the 4 sites, and a task force of other KPHA member volunteers.
3. Draft state and local plans for trainings sponsored by each site and gain approval for these plans from KPHA and sponsoring health departments.
4. Design, collect, and print training session materials.
5. Secure training locations, speakers, and equipment needed for trainings.
6. Contact local public and private agencies to obtain lists of potential participants.
7. Conduct recruitment campaign via speaking engagements, web, emails, postal mail, and telephone and register eligible participants.
8. Develop systems to track numbers of trainings, attendees and evaluation materials for the trainings to determine effectiveness. [Back to top](#)

NPHW Information from APHA



Enter the NPHW Viral Video Contest and Win a Cash Prize!

Can you make films? APHA and the Student Assembly invite high school, college, and graduate students to participate in our first ever National Public Health Week Viral Video contest.

How do I enter? Think of a compelling idea for a video that spreads the word about preparing for a public health emergency. Maybe it's a story, an interview, or what life is like in the aftermath of a natural or man-made disaster. Whatever the idea, make it creative and inspired.

Shoot a video that is no longer than five minutes in length, **submit it by March 25, 2007**, and if our judges vote it their favorite, you'll win a cash prize. Top videos in each school category will also be posted on the NPHW website.

For more information and contest rules, visit the NPHW Viral Video Contest website at http://www.nphw.org/2007/pg_viralvideo.htm.

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