

MINUTES OF THE REGENTS`
COMMITTEE ON ACADEMIC AFFAIRS

Date: Thursday, October 21, 2004

Place & Time: University of Hawai'i at Hilo
University Classroom Building, Room 127
3:41 p.m.

Committee Members Present: Regents Bender (presiding)
de la Peña
Haynes
Kakuda
Lee (ex-officio)

Other Regents Present: Regents Albano
Kai
Lagareta
Tanaka
Yamasato

Others Present: David McClain, Acting President, University of Hawai'i
Walter S. Kirimitsu, Vice President and University
General Counsel
Rose Y. Tseng, Chancellor, University of Hawai'i at Hilo
Jerry L. Johnson, Professor, University of Hawai'i at Hilo
David Iha, Executive Administrator and Secretary of the
Board
Carl H. Makino, Executive Assistant to the Board

Approval of Committee Meeting Minutes

Regent Kakuda moved to approve the minutes of the meeting of the Regents' Committee on Academic Affairs and Joint Committees on Academic Affairs and Budget and Long-Range Planning and Joint Committees on Academic Affairs and Community Colleges meetings held on September 9, 2004. The motion was seconded by Regent Haynes and unanimously carried.

Subjects:

1. Overview of University of Hawai'i at Hilo

2. Proposed College of Pharmacy for the University of Hawai'i at Hilo
3. Establishment of a Doctorate in Hawaiian and Indigenous Language and Culture Revitalization; the Certificate in Indigenous Language and Culture Revitalization; and the Master of Arts in Indigenous Language and Culture Education

Overview of University of Hawai'i at Hilo

Chancellor Tseng reported on initiatives at UH-Hilo. Efforts are being made to develop partnerships between campus and the community. Reports were also provided by Professor Don Henneson on his research on mushrooms. He reported that there will be a conference on micology at UH-Hilo in 2005. Professor Susan Jarvi also reported on her research on native bird populations.

Proposed College of Pharmacy for the University of Hawai'i at Hilo

Chancellor Tseng requested that the Committee approve the creation of a College of Pharmacy at the University of Hawai'i at Hilo and that they be authorized to recruit for a Dean for the College.

There is a serious nationwide shortage of pharmacists and this shortage is present in Hawai'i as well. Hawai'i is one of only six states without a school or college of pharmacy, and the pharmacist shortage has made it extremely difficult for Hawai'i students to gain admission to state pharmacy colleges on the mainland. Those who can manage the costs are thus forced to attend expensive private colleges for their training. Many Hawai'i residents are unable to attend a pharmacy school on the mainland for financial or family reasons.

With the new requirement that the entry level degree nationwide for pharmacy licensure is the Pharmaceutical Doctorate, and with the standard of licensure for pharmacists requiring the Doctor of Pharmacy degree, it is important to the quality of health care in Hawai'i that local pharmacists have access to this level of education. The proposed College of Pharmacy is intended to address this need.

BOR Policy 5-7a(1) (a) states: "The University of Hawai'i at Mānoa will remain the only public research University campus in the State. It will continue as the only University of Hawai'i campus that offers the doctoral degree, degrees in law and medicine, and a comprehensive array of master's degrees and undergraduate curricula." Although Pharmacy D is a professional degree that requires a two-year pre-pharmacy course work plus a four-year pharmacy training, it can be considered a doctoral degree. Therefore, an exception is required in order for Hilo to offer this doctoral degree.

Professor Jerry Johnson stated that the objective of the proposed College of Pharmacy is to provide a high quality Doctor of Pharmacy program that will help address significant health care needs in Hawai'i. The proposed College of Pharmacy will be focused state-wide, and on the needs of the U.S.-Affiliated Pacific Jurisdictions. Pharmacists are needed throughout the region to meet the growing challenges of health care to a population that is growing older and requiring more medications. The College will seek to meet the unique needs for pharmacy education of the various regions and their students. The rural nature of much of Hawai'i and the Pacific presents special challenges to professional pharmacy education. The most serious pharmacist shortages are in the rural areas, and the practice of pharmacy is significantly different in rural communities compared to urban practice. The location of the College of Pharmacy in Hilo, rather than Honolulu, will maximize the likelihood that its graduates will be prepared for and willing to practice in rural settings.

The presence of a new professional school will enhance the University's ability to contribute to the needs of the State. For example, an independent Pharmacoeconomic/Public Policy Center is a common feature of colleges of pharmacy throughout the mainland. The State Legislature, Executive Branch and other public/private interests have an unmet need for a local independent think tank to evaluate all manners of legislative proposals, drug benefit designs, natural product development and public spending programs related to pharmaceuticals.

In addition to the current demand for pharmacists, there are factors that suggest that the need will increase through the foreseeable future. Drug usage has been increasing at an accelerating rate, with the largest increases among those in the older population. As the baby boomers begin to retire, the number of people in the age group that has the highest usage of drug therapy will increase dramatically. It is now common for an individual to be taking 7 or 8 drugs at the same time, and it is not uncommon for people to take two or even three times that number. There are also increasing numbers of new drugs on the market, which increases the variety of drugs and drug interactions that must be managed. The pharmacist is the central health care provider in drug management, and this is increasingly true with the shift to a more clinical role for pharmacists throughout the profession and with the new requirement that the entry level degree nationwide for pharmacy licensure is the Pharmaceutical Doctorate.

The demographics of the pharmacy profession also suggest an increasing need for pharmacists. A large percentage of the pharmacy workforce is nearing retirement, which will add significantly to the shortage. There is also a trend for increasing numbers of women to enter the pharmacy workforce, and the data show that female pharmacists generally desire a more balanced lifestyle and work fewer hours than men, thus adding to the shortage.

The Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education (ACPE) is the federally recognized accrediting body for professional pharmacy programs. After July 2000, the ACPE only accredits programs of study that lead to the Doctor of Pharmacy (Pharm. D.) degree. The Pharm. D. is a doctoral degree requiring four years of professional education after at least two years of defined pre-professional courses. The pre-professional courses are typically taken as part of a student's undergraduate degree. All of the necessary pre-pharmacy courses are currently offered at UH-Hilo; and the pre-professional curriculum may also be completed (all, or in part) at any regionally accredited college or university.

The four-year professional curriculum will include two years of primarily didactic and laboratory-based instruction in Hilo. The third year will consist of approximately 50% didactic instruction and 50% clinical experiences. For this year, students will be placed in half-time clinical rotations at various locations on all of the major islands in Hawai'i, and in selected locations in the Pacific Jurisdictions. The didactic instruction will be presented using distance learning technology to all of the field sites. The final year of the program will consist entirely of clinical rotations. Some of these rotations will be completed with medical students from the John A. Burns School of Medicine (JABSOM) at the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa. The JABSOM administration has indicated its support of the development of the proposed College of Pharmacy and is enthusiastic about the prospect of joint clinical experiences for medical and pharmacy students.

The proposed curriculum is intended to be illustrative of what the eventual curriculum will look like. It is necessary to have a curricular model in order to plan such things as class size, staffing needs and building requirements. It is acknowledged that the founding Dean and faculty will create the specific elements of the final curriculum and will submit them to the appropriate university review process.

Only six states, including Hawai'i, do not have an in-state pharmacy school or college, and there are no programs to train licensed pharmacists in any of the Pacific Jurisdictions countries or territories. One of the primary reasons to provide pharmacy education within a state is to offer the citizens the opportunity to secure a career in pharmacy without the cost and burden of leaving the state. At the present time, there are 129 Hawai'i residents attending pharmacy colleges on the mainland, and many more who desire such training but cannot afford the costs of relocation from Hawai'i. Nationally, the trend over the last five years has been a significant increase in both the number of applicants per school and the number of students enrolled. With applicant-to-acceptance ratios as high as 12:1, it is becoming increasingly difficult for out-of-state students to gain acceptance to mainland programs.

The first two years will entail planning and start-up activities, with successive classes of students enrolling beginning in year three. The planning phase will consist of all of the activities necessary to the creation of a new college at the University of Hawai'i at Hilo,

including program approval, fiscal, staffing, building and curricular issues. Concurrently with the planning for the College of Pharmacy, efforts will be undertaken to publicize the pre-pharmacy curriculum, strengthen the undergraduate science curriculum at the University of Hawai'i at Hilo in anticipation of increasing enrollment in basic science courses, and offering a Pharmacy Technician training program. The latter program will be offered in Hawai'i and to the Pacific Basin Jurisdictions via distance learning and is presently being developed in cooperation with the University of Hawai'i Community Colleges.

Because the College of Pharmacy is likely to impact selected undergraduate courses in basic sciences, resources will be allocated to address these impacts. The major effect of an increase in undergraduate students enrolling in pre-pharmacy courses will be on the Biology and Chemistry departments. In addition to the faculty needed for the professional pharmacy curriculum, a position in each of these two departments will be added to meet the additional demand for Biology and Chemistry courses. Funds have been allocated from the current year's planning grant to upgrade the equipment in the chemistry laboratories, and the pharmacy building plan includes a biomedical sciences laboratory which can be used for undergraduate instruction.

Accreditation Standards mandate that appropriate space for the College of Pharmacy be available. This will require the construction of a new building. An architect is currently working on developing cost estimates and initial schematic design and conceptual drawings of a building based on the space plan. This information will be used to attempt to secure funding from federal and private sources for the building construction. The campus long-range development plan identifies a site for a new instructional building upon which the pharmacy building would be constructed.

The annual operating budget for the College at full enrollment will be approximately \$6.1 million. With tuition providing an income of approximately \$4.4 million, the balance of \$1.7 million in operating funds will be requested from the State. There are presently no state funds budgeted for this program. Federal funding in the amount of \$700,000 has been awarded for the current year, and the same amount is included in the federal budget for next year. At least this level of funding is expected for the next few years. The federal funds are expected to cover all costs of the first year of planning period, excluding construction. The second planning year would be the first year state funds would be needed. This is the second year of the next biennium budget cycle. Year two of the planning period will add a position for a Dean of the College. Year three will include positions for a total of four administrative and six professional staff. A total of 38 faculty will be required for the college. Twenty-five of these will be clinical faculty located throughout the islands. Senator Daniel Inouye has indicated his strong support for the creation of the College of Pharmacy at UH-Hilo. He has earmarked \$700,000 for the current year and next year to support program development. At least this level of funding is expected to continue

for the next few years. Assuming the federal funds continue at the present level, the projected operating budget would exceed the federal funding by \$950,000 in the 2006-2007 academic year. The net operating costs in state funds for program operation could be reduced by assuming a different tuition rate for resident students, non-resident students, or both. The attempt in the present model was to keep resident tuition at a relatively low level to encourage access to pharmacy careers for local residents.

The College of Pharmacy would enroll 66 students per year, with 75% of the students from Hawai'i and 25% non-residents. This mix is expected to meet the local demand for pharmacists and allow the College to still have a student body of varied backgrounds. Tuition is proposed to be \$11,000 annually for residents and \$22,000 annually for non-residents. The differential tuition will allow the non-residents to help subsidize the costs of the College for residents. As indicated earlier, there is such a high demand for pharmacy education that there should be no difficulty finding qualified students. The working timeline for the creation of a College of Pharmacy at UH-Hilo is to admit the first class in the Fall of 2007, with the first graduation in Spring of 2011. Thus, the need for pharmacists must be projected to that date and beyond. The American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy has estimated an unmet need for pharmacists nationwide of 157,000 by 2020 if the need is not addressed by the creation of more pharmacy education programs. This would lead to a major healthcare crisis. A 1998 report by the State Department of Labor projected an annual need for 28 pharmacists in Hawai'i. Our need assessment in 2002 indicated that the number of unfilled positions had increased to approximately 40. In addition, letters from virtually all of the state's hospitals, community health centers, major long-term care facilities and chain drug stores identify a severe shortage, both immediate and projected for the long term. Both HMSA and Kaiser Permanente have also submitted letters documenting the need.

The University of Hawai'i at Hilo Faculty Congress endorsed the establishment of the College of Pharmacy at its February 2004 meeting.

Regent de la Peña asked if Pacific Island and Trust Territory residents will be able to attend the proposed College of Pharmacy. Professor Johnson said they would but did not expect many from those areas in the beginning.

Regent Tanaka noted that in the out years UH-Hilo might encounter a shortfall with this program. Professor Johnson said that if that was the case they would ask the Legislature to provide funds. Regent Lagareta followed that she no longer had problems recognizing the need for such a school and that it be placed in Hilo. However she still had serious concerns about resources and priorities at the time of limited resources and how such a new school would impact other priorities. She recalled that at a previous meeting Dr. Johnson had said that the Hilo community was prepared to step forward with financial support as soon as the program was established, adding that she hoped that would be the

case or the Board would have concerns. Chairperson Lee concurred, adding that in their financial projections, UH-Hilo had counted on a certain amount of non-residents, however, after one year these non-residents could become residents, thus affecting the financial projections. Dr. Johnson said that tuition would then be raised.

The following testimonies were received:

1. State Representative Jerry Chang asked for equity among campuses of the University's system. He pledged that he would gather sufficient support from his fellow legislators to assure that funding for the new school, if needed, will be provided.
2. Big Island Mayor Harry Kim expressed his support for the School of Pharmacy.
3. Big Island Councilman Fred Holschuh expressed support for a School of Pharmacy as it would benefit the economic development of the Big Island.
4. Paula Helfrich representing the Economic Development Alliance assured that the County will support such a program.
5. Dr. Alec Keith described the field of pharmacy and pharmaceuticals. Chairperson Lee thanked him for his philanthropic support of UH-Hilo.
6. Stacy Evensen representing Hawai'i Medical Service Association (HMSA) expressed support for the School of Pharmacy because it will help the overall health care of Hawai'i.
7. Kent Kikuchi expressed that a School of Pharmacy located in Hawai'i will help residents get their license at a lower cost.
8. Mewing Cash-Kaeo representing Alu Like expressed support for the School of Pharmacy.
9. Kathy Hirayama, KIAA, expressed that the Big Island business community was fully in support of a School of Pharmacy.
10. Dr. Joel Weber expressed support for a School of Pharmacy.
11. Ronald J. Schurra of Hilo Medical Center, informed that there was a shortage of pharmacists and, therefore, he was in support of a school of pharmacy here in Hawai'i.

12. Richard Ha of Kea'au Banana Farm, expressed that his farm workers are interested in their families' welfare and a School of Pharmacy would benefit the overall health care here in Hawai'i.
13. Carol Van Camp of Prince Kuhio Plaza, expressed support for a School of Pharmacy.
14. Ron Taniguchi of Hawai'i Pharmacists Association, expressed support for a School of Pharmacy.
15. Chancellor Peter Englert, University of Hawai'i at Mānoa, expressed that the Mānoa Campus was supportive of a School of Pharmacy at the University of Hawai'i at Hilo.
16. Art Taniguchi, Hawai'i Island Chamber of Commerce, expressed support for a School of Pharmacy.
17. Richard Henderson expressed support for a School of Pharmacy.
18. Joy Matsuyama, Hawai'i Pacific Health, expressed support for a School of Pharmacy.
19. Dr. Richard Lee-Ching, private Physician, expressed support and hoped that some kind of collaborative effort can be reached.
20. Ginger Takeshita representing the students of UH-Hilo, expressed support for a School of Pharmacy.
21. Jane Horibe, County Research and Development, supports a School of Pharmacy.
22. Lilikalā Kame'eleihiwa representing Puko'a Council expressed support, adding that some of the traditional methods of pharmaceutical need to be preserved also.

Regent Haynes said that this approval would be a leap of faith but if the county was supportive it should be a success.

Regent de la Peña moved to approve the creation of a College of Pharmacy at the UH-Hilo in concept and to allow UH-Hilo to commence a search for a Dean for the College, with the understanding that when a candidate for the deanship is brought to the Board the President will also provide an update on the financial situation and outlook of this project. The motion was seconded by Regent Kakuda and unanimously carried.

Establishment of a Doctorate in Hawaiian and Indigenous Language and Culture Revitalization; the Certificate in Indigenous Language and Culture Revitalization; and the Master of Arts in Indigenous Language and Culture Education

Chancellor Tseng requested that the Committee approve an integrated program providing the Doctorate in Hawaiian and Indigenous Language and Culture Revitalization, the Certificate in Indigenous Language and Culture Revitalization, and the Master of Arts in Indigenous Language and Culture Education. She added that in order to consider this proposal, it was also requested that the Board grant an exception to its policy on doctoral programs which stipulates that the Mānoa Campus shall be the only University of Hawai'i campus that offers the doctoral degree.

Previous to establishment of the Ka Haka 'Ula O Ke'elikōlani College, dreams of a Hawaiian graduate program, teaching education program and laboratory school program had been articulated in the 1986 Ka'ū University of Hawai'i System Task Force on Hawaiian Studies, but remained unfulfilled. With the establishment of the College, these milestones have been realized for the University of Hawai'i System at the Hilo campus. The program proposal addresses the last remaining milestone—the doctorate. Establishment of the doctorate is in accordance with the status of Hawaiian as an official language of the State of Hawai'i and the only language whose promotion is specifically called for in the Constitution of Hawai'i.

The Chancellor of UH-Hilo approved the request for Authorization to Plan and the proposal for this expanded and integrated graduate program was approved by the Faculty Senate of Ka Haka 'Ula O Ke'elikōlani College, the University of Hawai'i at Hilo Graduate Council, and the University of Hawai'i at Hilo Faculty Congress.

The proposed program is consistent with both the current University of Hawai'i System and UH-Hilo long-range plans that identify Hawaiian language and culture study as a priority area for development. It is consistent with both the current University of Hawai'i System and UH-Hilo long-range plans that identify Hawaiian language and culture study as a priority area for development. The specific provision of a doctorate in Hawaiian Language at the University of Hawai'i at Hilo is found in the 1997 University Hawaiian Language Task Force report to the Legislature and in the 2002-2010 University of Hawai'i at Hilo Strategic Initiatives. Further, the proposed program builds upon the existing post-baccalaureate programs of the College -- the M.A. in Hawaiian Language and Literature and the Kahuawaiola.

While the State of Hawai'i has provisions in its Constitution for special support for the Hawaiian language, establishing a doctorate in Hawaiian Language at the University of Hawai'i at Hilo is also justified by student enrollment numbers. In the fall of 2003, Ka Haka 'Ula O Ke'elikōlani College had 108 declared majors (94 undergraduate and 14

graduate), the largest major count for an indigenous language in the United States as supported by data from the American Modern Language Association. This major count exceeded that of seven of the eight foreign languages for which a graduate degree is awarded at the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa.

The proposed graduate program is designed to be inclusive and to provide opportunities for other indigenous communities to benefit from Hawai'i's strengths and leadership. Entrance requirements include a Master's degree, exceptional fluency in an indigenous language such as Hawaiian, and fundamental knowledge of how languages function as social and communicative systems. The Certificate and the M.A. will provide another opportunity to fulfill prerequisites for the doctoral program in addition to providing educational opportunities for those who do not wish to seek the Ph.D., but who wish to strengthen teaching credentials and language and cultural expertise at the graduate level.

Students in the doctoral program will have the choice of specialization in any two of four areas: a) Hawaiian language and culture, b) Indigenous language and culture education, c) Indigenous language and culture in society, and d) language planning. Courses in the Hawaiian specialization will be taught through Hawaiian and the other specialization areas will be taught through English.

Funding to support the program will come through a combination of existing UH-Hilo resources and resources committed to Ka Haka 'Ula O Ke'elikōlani College in an action by the Board of Regents at its meeting on October 17, 2003. The Board's action was based on a historic Hawaiian Studies request initiative of the University of Hawai'i System. The College's historic request is found in the UH System Hawaiian Language Committee report to the 1997 Legislature. There are a total of three phases in the program proposal. Phase 1 of the program proposal provides the required new initial faculty and includes initial planning for a College building. The resource required is in the University of Hawai'i Biennium Budget approved by the Board of Regents on September 10, 2004. Funds for the building are included in the current capital improvements budget.

Professor Larry Kimura introduced teachers and representatives from Hawaiian related programs at UH-Hilo who presented brief anecdotes on their personal experiences in support of the proposed programs.

Written testimonies were received from Lt. Governor Duke Aiona, U. S. Senator Daniel Inouye, and State Department of Education Superintendent Patricia Hamamoto in support of the proposed programs.

Testimonies were then received from the following:

1. Lilikalā Kame'eleihiwa representing the Puko'a and Kualii's' Councils expressed

support and encouraged that the program be reviewed through the normal review process for doctoral programs. This would help to strengthen the proposal.

2. Stanley Roehrig, Regent Emeritus, expressed support for the program.
3. Lehua Waipa Ah Nee representing the UH-Hilo Student Association, expressed support for the program.
4. Chancellor Peter Englert, representing the Mānoa Campus, expressed support for the degree and certificate programs which are necessary within the system. He informed that the Mānoa Faculty Senate had concerns over the strength of the proposal which can be strengthened by going through the graduate degree review process.
5. Professor Robert Bley-Vroman, Mānoa Faculty Senate, expressed that the Senate was enthusiastic about the proposal, however, they were concerned because it interacts in complicated ways with the missions of Mānoa and UH-Hilo. It was not reviewed by the systemwide body that normally reviews all doctoral programs, therefore, the Mānoa Faculty Senate had concerns over maintaining academic integrity throughout the System. The Senate asked to postpone the decision due to process of reviewing doctoral programs.

Regent Lagareta asked why the proposal had not gone through the normal review process for doctoral programs. President McClain explained that there should be exceptions, since this would be a rather unique program. Regent Bender, however, suggested that there should be cooperation between appropriate UH-Hilo and UH-Mānoa units. He added that the Graduate Division at Mānoa should continue to have systemwide responsibility for doctoral programs. He feels that the Mānoa Graduate Council, which is comprised of faculty with experience in Ph.D. programs, can only improve and strengthen the program by reviewing it. Board approval would be effective when the review is completed.

Regent Kakuda moved to approve the establishment of the Ph.D. Program in Hawaiian and Indigenous Language and Culture Revitalization and feeder programs in concept at UH-Hilo and that the Board's approval of the program be contingent upon development by the UH-Hilo and UH-Mānoa administrations of a system that insures cooperation on the program between UH-Hilo and the appropriate academic units at UH-Mānoa and that the program be reviewed by the Graduate Division and Graduate Council of the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa which shall continue to have systemwide responsibility for the evaluation of all doctoral programs. The President will notify the Board when these requirements have been met and the Board's approval of the program will become effective at that time. The motion was seconded by Regent de la Peña and unanimously carried.

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Chairperson Lee expressed that without a review the Western Association of Schools and Colleges (WASC) might express concerns over the academic integrity of the institution due to clarity of missions. President McClain explained that UH-Hilo was therefore about to apply to WASC for a substantive change review.

There being no further business before the Committee, the meeting was adjourned at 6:46 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

David Iha, Secretary

Dated: November 17, 2004

c: Chairperson Patricia Y. Lee
Members, Committee on Academic Affairs
Acting President David McClain