Final Report, Provost's Workgroup on Organization of Public Health June 19, 2003

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In March 2003, Provost Dr. Mike Nietzel formed the Workgroup on Organization of Public Health at the University of Kentucky. The primary charge for the group was to assess, identify, and recommend structural option(s) for the Provost to consider for the School of Public Health (SPH) that would insure the School was accreditable by the Council on Education for Public Health (Attachment 1, Charge/Timeline). Deans of the Colleges of Health Sciences, Medicine, and the Graduate School were asked to identify faculty to serve on the Workgroup. In addition, the College of Nursing requested that one of their faculty members be invited to join the Workgroup. To insure that current School of Public Health students were involved in the process, the student association president for the SPH was asked to serve on the Workgroup (Attachment 2, Workgroup members).

The Workgroup charged itself with identifying options that would promote UK's central mission of academic excellence, enhanced research capacity, and increased service to the Commonwealth. The current challenges in the fiscal climate in Kentucky, and specifically at UK, were recognized; however, there was agreement that this issue should not influence the recommendations of the Workgroup. This critical issue was viewed as a consideration for the Provost as the decision and implementation processes occur.

Process

Workgroup meetings occurred during April and May 2003 (Attachment 3, Workgroup meeting agendas). The Workgroup members were charged with informing faculty/staff in their respective academic units about Workgroup discussions/actions. In addition, a Workgroup homepage was established to provide routine updates to UK faculty, staff, and students (Attachment 4). The members agreed to identify structural option(s), assess the strengths and weaknesses of each option, and develop recommendations for the Provost. In addition, the Workgroup would make broader, but specific, recommendations for the Provost to consider as he makes decisions about the future of the public health program at UK.

Input from the Deans of the Colleges of Health Sciences, Medicine, and the Graduate School was requested, along with input from the Kentucky School of Public Health and Council on Education for Public Health (CEPH). Pat Evans, CEPH Executive Director, visited UK on May 9 and consulted with the Workgroup and Drs. Mike Nietzel and David Watt. Three currently accredited schools of public health that contain departments similar to departments in UK's College of Health Sciences were consulted regarding the challenges/opportunities associated with their organizational environments. Extensive

background information was provided to each Workgroup member including; a chronology of the School of Public Health at UK, a survey of departmental components of accredited SPH, and CEPH Accreditation Criteria.

Workgroup meetings were open meetings, with notices posted on the Workgroup homepage, including an advance agenda for each meeting. Meetings were taped, minutes transcribed and provided to Workgroup members, and posted on the homepage. When recommendations from the Workgroup were on the table, members voted their position on each recommendation/issue.

Background-UK and Public Health

In October of 1998, the University of Kentucky Board of Trustees approved the creation of the Kentucky School of Public Health (KSPH) to be initially located administratively within the College of Medicine. The approval for the creation of the Kentucky School of Public Health was based on many factors, including the need for a population-based approach to health issues to complement existing strong clinical approaches.

Attachment 5 provides additional history and relevant facts regarding the history of the KSPH.

A decision was made to pursue school accreditation by CEPH and communicated to CEPH in an August 2001 letter (Attachment 6), signed by President Dr. Lee Todd. This decision was made based upon the following considerations:

- An accredited School of Public Health would assist UK in fulfilling its service and research mission:
- Kentucky's health problems can be greatly attributed to individual and community behaviors that place Kentuckians at greater risk for developing and dying from heart disease, cancer, and diabetes. From a research, training, and service perspective, UK needed to be a part of finding solutions to these significant health challenges;
- An accredited School of Public Health would strengthen the public health infrastructure in Kentucky and have the potential to improve the health of Kentuckians;
- An accredited School of Public Health at UK would assist the University as it
 moves forward to achieve top-20 status; nine UK benchmark academic
 institutions have accredited schools of public health;
- A strong, well-funded, accredited School of Public Health permits access to significant research dollars for faculty and training/internship opportunities for students only available to individuals that are a part of an accredited school; and,
- The Commonwealth already had an accredited Graduate program in public health (health education) at Western Kentucky University and Eastern Kentucky University was considering applying to CEPH for an accredited

Graduate program in public health (environmental health). The next level of need in Kentucky was for an accredited school of public health.

UK administrators realized that as the School of Public Health matured, and a formal application for pre-accreditation/accreditation was submitted to CEPH, UK would need to address a CEPH accreditation requirement regarding organizational structure. This was based upon CEPH Accreditation Criteria IIA for schools of public health, that requires that public health have the: "same level of independence and status accorded to other professional schools at the institution...particularly professional schools preparing major health professions." This Workgroup was charged with identifying structural options for the School of Public Health to insure that CEPH accreditation criteria for structure are met.

Workgroup Findings

- 1. UK faculty and staff expressed interest in participating in the decision-making process regarding a SPH at UK. Workgroup members obtained significant input from each of the units they represented, thus providing broad input into the deliberations.
- 2. There was broad, but not unanimous, support for an accredited SPH by the senior UK administrators who visited with the Workgroup. Most of these senior leaders believed that an accredited school of public health helps UK meet its service, education, and research missions. However, one of the senior administrators voiced concern about UK moving forward toward accreditation at this time, recommending a pause due to the current fiscal climate.
- 3. There was consensus among the Workgroup that a strong, well-funded, accredited SPH can add value to UK and move the university forward in its quest for top-20 research status. Significant federal research and service monies in areas such as bioterrorism, and infectious and chronic disease control, etc. are available only to accredited schools of public health. Many of these areas of scientific focus are consistent with UK's current strengths and promoting a population-based approach to understanding the health problems of the commonwealth complements the basic biological and clinical programs already in place at UK.
- 4. UK administrators and Workgroup members voiced concern about the current fiscal environment and establishing a college of public health when resources are scarce. However, the consensus opinion of the Workgroup and those with whom we visited was, "if we are going to move forward, we should make sure the resources are available to **strive for excellence**, not setting as the only goal, achieving CEPH accreditation." An assessment of the current SPH faculty/staff infrastructure by the Workgroup shows that it is very thin; UK would likely need

- to invest additional recurring resources over the next two to three fiscal years to achieve CEPH accreditation.
- 5. Several Workgroup members indicated the importance of the source of the additional funding that would be required to achieve an accredited school of public health. The Workgroup became aware that the sources of funding for a SPH is a very sensitive issue within several academic programs on campus, who perceived institutional reallocation of dollars as a potential threat to existing units.
- 6. Workgroup members learned of the many concerns students have about current and future status of SPH programs and accreditation. In the current academic year, 150 masters and doctoral students are enrolled at UK. These students clearly have the expectation that UK is moving forward to achieve accreditation. For the fall of 2003, 200 students will be enrolled in SPH academic programs. The currently enrolled students indicated to the Workgroup that UK's commitment to seek accreditation influenced their decision to attend the SPH and the absence of accreditation may have an impact on the students' futures. Numerous public health training opportunities are available only for students from accredited schools of public health. Some federal jobs in the public health area are available only to graduates of accredited schools of public health. The Executive Director of CEPH indicated that there is no "grandfathering" for students who earn degrees prior to the receipt of accreditation or pre-accreditation status by a school of public health. A petition was developed and signed by 25 of 32 current doctoral students indicating their serious concerns about any change in UK's position on obtaining accreditation. This petition was not circulated to MPH students due to time constraints associated with the end of the semester.
- 7. The CEPH accreditation Criteria IIA (described on Page 3) is an important one to the Council and presents challenges when considering an option to administratively join public health with an existing UK college. This criterion requires a school of public health to have equal standing with health professional schools. Thus, it excludes the Colleges of Medicine, Nursing, Pharmacy and Dentistry, as options for an administrative home for an accredited school of public health. At UK, this leaves the College of Health Sciences as the only realistic option for joining the KSPH with an existing college.
- 8. The CEPH requires all programs in an accredited school to have public health content in their curricula. This would have significant impact upon existing academic programs and students if UK decided to administratively join public health with the College of Health Sciences. It would mean adding at least two-three required courses to the curricula for any program that is part of the College of Public Health; the result would be lengthened programs of study for students in those areas. This could negatively influence student recruitment and retention, and create unnecessary tuition burden for students in programs where such content is not critical. In addition, it would require additional faculty lines for public health

- to teach courses to non-public health students (600+) in the administratively joined college.
- 9. Consultations with the Dean's of the University of South Carolina and George Washington University Schools of Public Health revealed challenges to organizing and guiding a school of public health administratively joined to programs similar to those in UK's College of Health Sciences. The Dean at USC clearly articulated his position; indicating he would not recommend this merged structure. The most significant issues were associated with joining units that have a primary focus on clinical training with public health, additional public health coursework required in the curricula of non-public health programs, and faculty promotion and tenure.
- 10. Despite challenging economic conditions in most institutions of higher learning, Pat Evans, CEPH Executive Director, indicated that in addition to the approximately 30 currently accredited schools of public health nationally, as many as 30 additional universities are either in or considering "applicant status" with CEPH. The Workgroup interpreted this momentum as a widespread recognition of the importance of a SPH, the opportunities for funding for public health research and service at the federal level, as well as current national interest in public health issues related to bioterrorism, infectious diseases, etc. This finding also means there may be a limited window of opportunity for UK to move forward and develop an accredited school of public health to take advantage of the increasing resources that are now available only to accredited schools. Regionally, two universities have indicated their intent to restructure and develop the infrastructure necessary to pursue an accredited SPH. The University of Louisville has indicated to CEPH they are moving in that direction through the UL School of Public Health and Information Sciences. The UL plans to enter "applicant status" with CEPH during 2003. The UL will offer Ph.D. and MSPH degrees, and plans to request from CPE the ability to offer the MPH degree. The University of Tennessee also announced plans this spring to pursue an accredited school of public health.
- 11. During the site visit, the CEPH Executive Director informed UK that a strategy to direct grant dollars through a research center at the University of Iowa, so the College of Medicine and SPH both counted research dollars, had recently been deemed inappropriate by CEPH. The SPH and College of Medicine at UK had considered this model as well.
- 12. UK currently has an accredited, highly ranked master of health administration (MHA) program. An accredited SPH that offered a master of public health, with a management track, could directly compete for students and student resources, thus adversely affecting an existing program.
- 13. There may be centers and academic units interested in joining the School of Public Health. The Workgroup recommends consulting with faculty and

administrators in these areas during the implementation process regarding potential interest. In addition, numerous UK colleges have faculty who will be interested in joint appointments, teaching, and research collaboration. A transdisciplinary academic unit like the SPH should catalyze this type of interaction.

14. The Workgroup Kentucky evaluated the advantages and disadvantages of four structural options for the Kentucky School of Public Health:

Option A: Abandon the school of public health, immediately notifying faculty, students and staff.

Option B: Abandon plans to develop an accredited SPH, withdrawing immediately from CEPH "applicant status," and setting as the goal the development of an accredited Graduate program in public health, in yet to be determined programmatic areas.

Option C: Administratively join the School of Public Health with an existing College. After a review of CEPH accreditation criteria IIA and consulting with Pat Evans, the only realistic existing College for accomplishing this option was the College of Health Sciences.

Option D: Develop a freestanding College of Public Health. Current budgetary constraints may necessitate a phased-in approach, however, the goal is the development of a separate College of Public Health as soon as possible.

Workgroup Recommendations

Structural Recommendation

The four options considered by Workgroup members are provided in finding number 14 above. This section summarizes the areas of significant concern related to Options A, B, and C and the positive attributes of Option D, which led to unanimous support for this option by the Workgroup. The Workgroup provides a recommendation for primary and secondary courses of action for achieving Option D. The Workgroup believed these were important because while fiscal issues were reviewed, an in-depth assessment of financial feasibility was not viewed as an appropriate role for the Workgroup.

Option A

UK should abandon the concept of a School of Public Health:
This option would not honor the clear commitment UK has made to students, who have either graduated or who are currently enrolled in the SPH, to move forward toward accreditation. This would mean that students currently enrolled and those who have already graduated, would hold a degree from an

unaccredited school. The university's research infrastructure would not be enhanced in critical areas like biostatistics and epidemiology, thus potentially limiting future opportunities for research funding and negatively influencing UK's ability to achieve top-20 research institution status. Further, this option would seriously limit opportunities for scientific development in the area of public health, critically needed educational advancement for public health practitioners and the type of service engagement UK can uniquely provide to improve the health of the people of Kentucky. The only positive attribute associated with this option was that the current fiscal climate presents a challenge to the development of additional programs. However, the Workgroup thought this was insufficient rationale to support this option.

Option B

Abandon plans to pursue an accredited SPH, withdrawing immediately from CEPH "applicant status," and setting as the ultimate goal the development of an accredited Graduate program in public health, in yet to be determined programmatic areas:

The Workgroup did not view this option as being consistent with an institution seeking top-20 research institution status. A review of the institutions that currently have accredited Graduate programs in public health, revealed no UK benchmark institutions. An accredited Graduate program(s), while a significant commitment, provides less access to opportunities for federal funding and student training than does an accredited school of public health. The university would be required to seek accreditation in each specific program area, biostatistics, environmental health, epidemiology, health behavior, and management, each requiring a separate self-study and site visit. This would consume a tremendous amount of institutional resources for what the Workgroup viewed as little return on investment. The current fiscal climate, the ability to likely achieve an accredited program without additional resources, and the ability to target specific program areas of faculty growth versus all core areas were some of the positive attributes of this option. Overall, the Workgroup believed this option would limit UK's ability to pursue excellence in public health.

Option C

Administratively join the School of Public Health with the College of Health Sciences:

Initially this was viewed by some of the Workgroup members as a feasible option. However, after an extensive review of CEPH criteria, consultation with other universities who have taken this approach, and the CEPH Executive Director, the Workgroup determined that this was not a feasible option. The challenges associated with combining two units with very different missions and scientific cultures, and the changes that would be required in the curricula of accredited programs in the College of Health Sciences were viewed as too significant. There were also questions regarding whether CEPH would view this merged entity as accreditable. In addition, a

comparison (Attachment 7) of costs to implement Options C and D showed that a merged entity is more costly.

Option D

Creation of a freestanding College of Public Health:

This option is clearly accreditable by CEPH and makes a strong statement regarding the UK commitment to public health, especially as compared to schools of public health at UK benchmark institutions. It will provide a focused organizational entity to recruit both faculty and students. It creates the greatest access to federal grants for faculty and training opportunities for students and is likely to attract additional graduate students, including DrPH students. Given that one of the key goals of the University is to expand the number of doctoral students, this option is more consistent with this goal. The Workgroup members unanimously supported this option. If it is necessary to utilize a phased-in approach, allowing sufficient time for garnering resources necessary for implementation, the Workgroup outlined two separate approaches:

Primary approach; Immediate development of a freestanding College of Public Health, initiation of CEPH self-study, and plans to continue preparing for the recently rescheduled CEPH accreditation site visit in 2004.

Secondary approach; A two-step process for achieving this goal, by 2006; (1) immediate withdrawal from CEPH school "applicant status," pursuit and achievement of a CEPH accredited Graduate program in public health by 2005, with the establishment of an independent college as soon as it is fiscally feasible, and (2) following the achievement of an accredited Graduate program in public health by 2005, immediately reentering CEPH accredited school "applicant status," initiation of the CEPH required self-study, and scheduling of an accreditation site visit. This course of action would require two self-studies and CEPH site visits, during a two-year period.

Other Recommendations

- 1. The Workgroup encourages the timely completion of decisions related to organizational location of the School of Public Health, preferably by fall 2003. This recommendation is driven by the need to: 1) inform students in the KSPH of UK's direction, so they can make decisions about enrollment, and 2) take action on the pending CEPH self-study and site visit.
- If the University of Kentucky has a school of public health as an academic unit, it should have the organizational structure and infrastructure resources necessary for accreditation and excellence.
- 3. Every effort should be made to support the level of excellence of existing academic programs as UK moves forward to develop an accredited SPH. A specific

- recommendation in this area relates to the need for discussions between faculty and administrators guiding the MHA and MPH programs to coordinate efforts.
- 4. Following a decision by the Provost on organizational location, the Workgroup recommends the development of an Implementation strategy, including articulation of how an accredited SPH will assist UK in achieving its mission, and a timeline for action. This process should include an assessment of programmatic and faculty/student considerations.

Additional Considerations for Implementation Phase

- 1. A university-wide communications campaign should be initiated as soon as the Provost makes a decision regarding the future of UK's public health program. The effort should communicate the value of a SPH to the university and the Commonwealth, the implementation process that will be followed, and seek to allay concerns about departmental takeovers and resource diversion.
- 2. The Implementation phase should include regular and routine communication with faculty, staff, and students.
- 3. Consultation should be sought from 2-3 senior academic public health colleagues who have established accredited schools of public health during their careers. Individuals with experience establishing a free-standing school of public health in an institution similar to what we aspire could provide useful advice on recruitment of senior leadership, strategies for establishing partnerships between public health and the rest of the university community, etc. If a decision is made to move forward initially with an accredited program(s), then a consultant with experience moving accredited programs to separate accredited school status should be sought. This type of consultation may also help minimize the number of unanticipated costs and challenges that will occur during this process.
- 4. Careful attention should be paid to leadership issues in the new College. Strong attention should be given to recruiting the most qualified, dynamic proven leaders that can be identified.
- 5. If the recommended primary approach for achieving Option D is selected, every effort should be made to keep the recently rescheduled fall 2004 CEPH accreditation site visit and the self-study process required by CEPH should be initiated immediately by the KSPH.
- 6. The faculty, staff and all fiscal resources of Center for Health Services Management and Research and the Division of Health Services Management from the College of Health Sciences should be immediately moved to the newly formed College (Option D). The faculty in the Division of Health Services Management has previously voted

- to make this move and the broader faculty of the College of Health Sciences voiced their support.
- 7. The Center for Prevention Research and the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center should be located within the newly formed College.
- 8. Discussions should continue with the College of Medicine regarding the Department of Preventive Medicine and Environmental Health and if this department is moving to the newly formed College (Option D). This Department had supported the formation of the KSPH, with faculty providing individual letters of support. The faculty had been informed by senior administrators that such a move would occur and many made significant decisions based upon that information. However, there are issues regarding credit for research grants, practice plans, and faculty status and benefits that would need to be addressed. The credit for research dollars issue is especially critical to the College of Medicine in light of the recent CEPH position on credit for research grants at the University of Iowa. The faculty of this department should be provided with the opportunity to determine their administrative location following these discussions.
- Consistent with a pre-existing agreement with the Department of Statistics, the three
 primary appointment lines for untenured Biostatistics faculty should be moved to the
 newly formed College in the Department of Biostatistics.
- 10. An assessment of faculty lines in the School of Public Health reveals that by counting faculty with joint and secondary appointments who have teaching responsibilities in the KSPH, there may be enough lines to reach the CEPH minimum of 25 faculty lines for accreditation. However, these 25 faculty lines include only approximately 15 lines with primary appointments in public health when current KSPH funding, and faculty currently assigned to the Division of Health Services Management and Center for Health Services Management and Research are combined. Up to five additional lines would be available if the Department of Preventive Medicine and Environmental Health were to transfer to the KSPH. UK should establish a solid core of faculty for teaching and service with primary appointments in the newly formed College. It may be necessary to secure five additional state-funded faculty lines with primary KSPH appointments, through the addition of faculty from existing academic units, who have interest in primary academics appointments in public health, or new recurring resources to achieve this goal.
- 11. As the new College becomes established, discussions should be held with units throughout the university regarding interest in joining the SPH and education, service, and research collaboration.

Attachments

Attachment 1;

Charge/Timeline

Attachment 2;

Workgroup members

Attachment 3a-3e;

Meeting agendas

Attachment 4;

Workgroup homepage

Attachment 5;

Chronology, Kentucky School of

Public Health

Attachment 6;

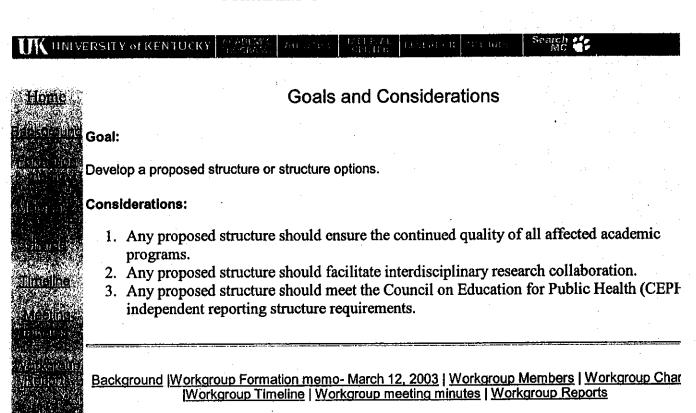
CEPH Applicant Status letter,

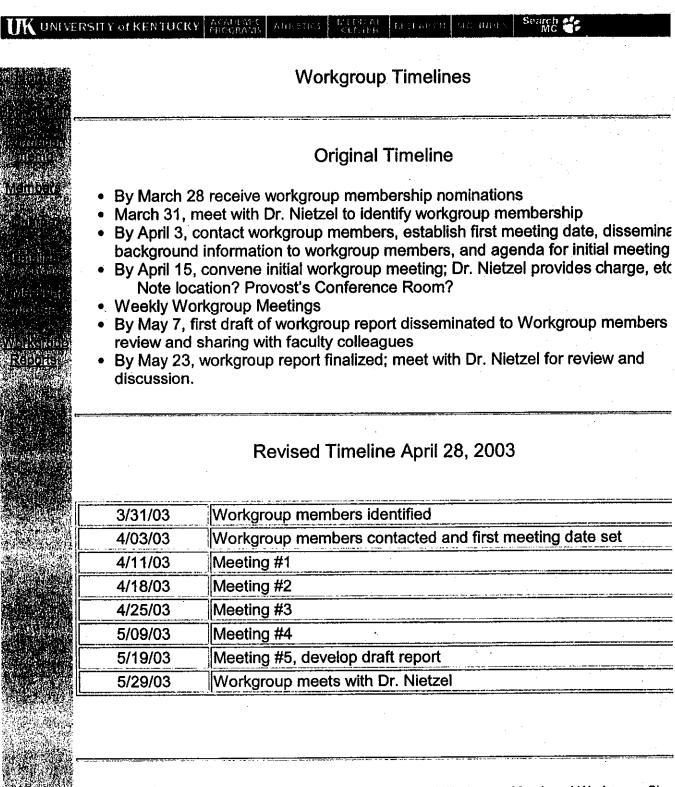
August 13, 2001

Attachment 7;

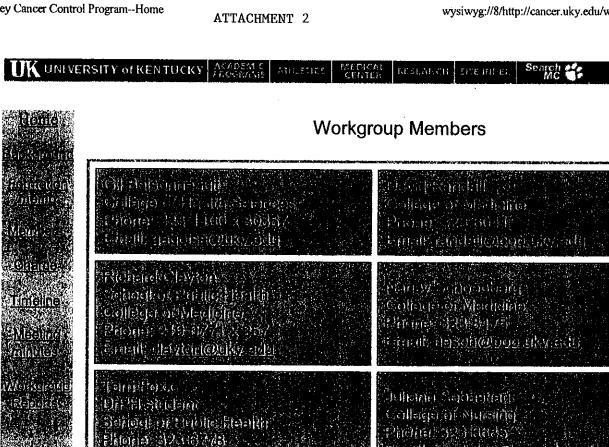
Cost assessment, stand-alone college

versus administratively-joined college





Background | Workgroup Formation memo- March 12, 2003 | Workgroup Members | Workgroup Char | Workgroup Timeline | Workgroup meeting minutes | Workgroup Reports



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Background | Workgroup Formation memo- March 12, 2003 | Workgroup Members | Workgroup Char Workgroup Timeline | Workgroup meeting minutes | Workgroup Reports

Workgroup on the Organization of Public Health Meeting #1 April 11, 2003

AGENDA

Welcome

Stephen Wyatt

Workgroup Chair

Workgroup Charge

Dr. Mike Nietzel

Provost

Questions for the Provost

Workgroup members

5 minute Break

Workgroup member introductions

Stephen Wyatt

Member responsibilities

Briefing Book content review

Issues for Discussion

- Developing a process and outcome
- Input from impacted colleges?
- Scheduling of future meetings
- Others??

Workgroup on the Organization of Public Health Meeting #2 April 18, 2003

AGENDA

Follow up from Meeting #1

- Changes to Workgroup homepage
- Scheduling of Meetings with Deans, SPH & CEPH
- Sharing information with colleagues

Questions from Meeting #1 or Following Review of Briefing Book

Question #1

Is there consensus among workgroup members that an Accredited School of Public Health should be a priority for UK?

• Discussion

Question #2

What are the potential organizational structure option(s) for an accredited school of public health at UK?

- Categories
- Specifics

Question #3

For each structural option, what are the strengths and weaknesses from an organizational perspective?

Other Issues

Future Meetings

April 25; 7:30am – 9:30 am

Location?

May 9; 7:30am - 9:30 am

May 19; 7:30am - 9:30am

WORKGROUP on the ORGANIZATION OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Meeting # 3 April 25, 2003 <u>AGENDA</u>

7:30-7:35 Review of Discussions from Last Week

7:35-7:40 Check In on Feedback to Workgroup members from Faculty, Staff, and Students

7:40-8 AM Additional Discussion on Option to Administratively join existing Academic Units

*Which existing Colleges provide the potential for this option, considering CEPH accreditation criteria ??

8:00-8:15 Doug Kalika, Graduate School

*As a senior UK administrator/faculty member is an Accredited School of PH a good investment for UK?

*From the Graduate Schools perspective, what are the advantages/disadvantages for UK regarding the creation of an accredited SPH at this time.

*React to 2 Structural Options:

1. Creation of a Stand-alone SPH, with core departments and potentially existing centers, programs, etc that may be interested in joining;

2.Administrative joining of SPH with an existing College, so that number of colleges does not increase and CEPH accreditation criteria are met.

8:15-8:30 Emery Wilson, MD, College of Medicine

*As a senior UK administrator/faculty member is an Accredited School of PH a good investment for UK?

*From the Graduate Schools perspective, what are the advantages/disadvantages for UK regarding the creation of an accredited SPH at this time.

*React to 2 Structural Options:

1. Creation of a Stand-alone SPH, with core departments and potentially existing centers, programs, etc that may be interested in joining;

2.Administrative joining of SPH with an existing College, so that number of colleges does not increase, and CEPH accreditation criteria are met.

8:30-9AM Tom Samuel, Ph.D., School of PH

*The importance of an Accredited SPH versus a SPH for UK

*Current SPH vision for PH at UK, why this is a solid investment for UK

*Perspective of current students on commitment UK has made to ensure they graduate from an accredited program

*Structural options; new stand-alone College versus administrative joining with an existing College

9:9:25 Discussion of 2 Options

9:25-9:30 Next Meeting, review of Timeline and obtaining feedback

Workgroup on the Organization of Public Health Meeting #4 May 9, 2003

AGENDA

7:30am - 7:35am Review of last meeting

7:35am - 7:40amFollow-up from last meeting

Questions to/response from SPH

• Discussions with U. of South Carolina and George Washington

7:40am - 7:45amReview of today's agenda

7:45am - 7:50am**Next Meetings**

> May 19, 7:30 – 9:30am MN136 May 29, 8:00 - 10am Gillis Bldg

7:50 am - 8:00 amAround the Table

8:00 am - 8:25 amTom Robinson, PhD

Dean, College of Health Sciences

- From a senior UK administrator perspective, is an Accredited School of PH a good investment?
- From a College of HS perspective, what are pros/cons of UK moving forward to create an accredited SPH at this time?
- React to the following organizational structure options for an accredited SPH.

A. Creation of a new stand-alone college with traditional departments and dialogue with existing UK Centers, etc. regarding interest in joining this new academic unit.

B. Administratively joining PH with an existing college while insuring CEPH accreditation criteria are met.

• If the existing college in B above was CHS, what would be the impact on curriculum, students and faculty?

8:30am – 9:30am Pat Evans, MPH Executive Director, CEPH

- CEPH as an Accrediting Body
- Review of Number of Accredited SPH and # "in pipeline"; number of accredited graduate programs in PH and any "in the pipeline"
- Compare Accredited SPH to Accredited Graduate Programs in PH in terms of access to research \$ and training opportunities for students.
- Address CEPH criterion IIA on organizational reporting and any structure issues for graduate programs in PH.
- It is our understanding that all academic units in a School of PH structure must have ph content in their curriculum. If UK administratively joined ph with the College of Health Sciences, how much ph content would have to be added to non-ph academic programs; physician assistant, physical therapy, nutrition, etc.
- Must a Dean of an Accredited SPH have public health credentials? Or can the senior ph leadership be at the Associate Dean level?
- What are the CEPH guidelines regarding minimum number of faculty for accreditation?
- UK went into applicant status with CEPH in August 2001.
- Planned pre-accreditation/accreditation site visit for fall 2003 has been postponed. From CEPH's perspective how much time does UK have to move forward on pre/accreditation?

Workgroup on the Organization of Public Health Meeting #5 May 19, 2003 7:30am – 9:30am; MN 136

AGENDA

7:30am - 7:40am Follow-up from last meeting

7:40am – 7:45am Report Format

7:45am – 8:15am Broad Recommendation

Discussion & Vote

Including: Revisit of motion from meeting 1, "The Workgroup Supports an Accredited

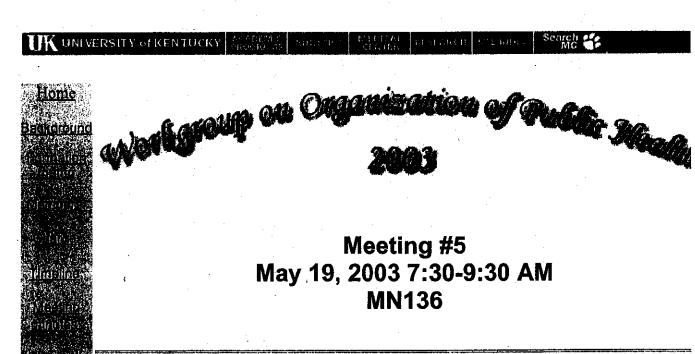
SPH at UK"

8:15am – 9:05am Discussion & Vote on Structural Options

9:05am – 9:25am Discussion & Vote Considerations for

Implementation

9:25 am – 9:30 am Review of May 29 meeting with Dr. Nietzel



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Background

- Chronology
- SPH Relationship to UK 's Goal of National Science Foundation Tor Twenty Research University Status by 2020
- Kentucky School of Public Health Strategic Plan
- CEPH Accreditation Criteria

Chronology

PART 1:

Chronology of Events Concerning Public Health Education at the University of Kentucky , 1917-1988

1917, University of Kentucky President Frank McVey established the "Department of Hygiene and Public Health" in the College of Arts and Sciences along with a University Dispensary.

1919, The University of Kentucky offered a preparatory program for nurses in response to the Surgeon General of the Army's request.

1919, President McVey applied for Federal support for the Department of Hygie and Public Health under a Federal program to establish Departments of Hygier in universities. \$11,250 was awarded March 13, 1920 and was matched by \$16,900 in University funds for the four-year \$28,150 program. To apply for this grant, the University agreed to comply with a proposed model.

1919, President McVey was invited by the U.S. Department of the Interior to organize a Kentucky Conference for Educators on the subject of Sex Education in the High School.

1920, The University of Kentucky Bulletin first identifies Hygiene and Public Health courses in the College of Arts and Sciences.

1920, The U.S. Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board Invited McVey to send a faculty member to Summer School in Social Hygiene at Columbia University.

1920, Under the Federal grant, \$6,500 was provided to the University of Kentuc for the State Superintendent of Public Schools to organize a Division of Educational Hygiene under contract to the University of Kentucky and report semi annually to the University of Kentucky. The University of Kentucky

provided advice, help, and counsel to the Division.

1921, President McVey planned a Social Hygiene Conference under the auspice of the University of Kentucky, the U.S. Bureau of Education, the U.S. Public Health Service, and the State Board of Health.

1921, President McVey appointed P.K. Holmes, M.D. as the first Department Director. Holmes wrote about the "Department of Hygiene and Public Health at the University of Kentucky" in the American Journal of Public Health describit the organization and its attempts to extend its work through the Department of University Extension.

1922, The University of Kentucky offered a Health Conference Summer Session

1922, The University of Kentucky Bulletin identified six courses in the Department of Hygiene and Public Health.

1922, President McVey was invited to serve on a committee of the American Social Hygiene Association to address issues of hygiene and venereal disease Subsequently he became a member of the Presidents' Committee of Fifty on College Hygiene.

1925, The University of Kentucky Bulletin identified expansion to 14 credit courses in Department of Hygiene and Public Health.

1928, John S. Chambers, M.D. was appointed Director of the Department and Professor of Public Health. Chambers reported to McVey that the Department Hygiene and Public Health had three functions: teaching, research, and medica service to students. The Department faculty taught hygiene to freshman. Chambers also proposed granting the Doctor of Public Health ("DPH") by using resources of other university departments. He noted that the University of Kentucky was the "only state agency for medical education." He proposed Schools of Medicine and Public Health at the University of Kentucky, and calle for increased medical research.

1931, President McVey agreed to establish a "Summer School in Public Health' with 30?40 participants each year. The program continued through 1939. Duri this period, the University of Kentucky offered hygiene courses in Louisville.

1934, The Department began to offer public health courses and round tables for nurses.

1935, The Department began to offer an undergraduate minor in Hygiene. Chambers also reported to McVey that there was a need to expand teaching facilities due to passage of Social Security Legislation and appropriations to the Public Health Service for rural sanitation should lead to establishment of a School of Public Health. Noting that the Harvard and Johns Hopkins programmer were insufficient in size, Chambers proposed that three or four additional public health schools be established. Dr. McCormack of the U.S. Public Health Services.

met with representatives from the University of Kentucky and five other states. Chambers established a relationship with faculty from the School of Public Health at Johns Hopkins who participated in the summer courses.

1936, The Courier Journal reported that the Lexington training station was the first permanent school of its kind in Kentucky and that the University of Kentucky Department of Hygiene and Public health had the support of the U.S. Public Health Service and the Kentucky State Board of Health. The Departmen 1936 Annual Report notes teaching at the college level, the success of the summer school for public health workers, and Chambers proposed "introductory, refresher, or short courses" at the University of Kentucky. The summer program was discontinued due to an absence of funding.

1931 to 1936, The U.S. Public Health Service established an Office for Mental Hygiene Field Studies at the University of Kentucky.

1937, Chambers wrote to McVey and provided a detailed report "in relation to c summer school for public health workers," and proposed offering the Master of Public Health (MSPH) and a Certificate in Public Health. That year the University of Kentucky Graduate Bulletin lists the MSPH for the first time.

1937, A Department brochure announced "Courses in Public Health Nursing ar Community Health Education offering credits applying on the B.S. or A.B. degree." Public health nursing courses were also offered at Good Samaritan Hospital.

1940, The University of Kentucky Graduate Bulletin notes that the Department offered general hygiene courses, a one year graduate program for public healtl nurses, the MSPH, and 25 courses.

1955, Dr. W. Distler of the Lexington USPHS Hospital received MSPH degree, h was reported as the first M.D. to do so at the University of Kentucky and was believed to be the only physician to be awarded the degree other than at Columbia University.

1955, The University of Kentucky Bulletin identifies an undergraduate major in Hygiene and Public Health.

1938 to 1955, 38 MSPH degrees were awarded by the University of Kentucky. Data is not currently available for subsequent years (1965 to 1970).

1957, John Chambers retired and in 1958 recommended a "post graduate or extension program."

1967, The Department of Hygiene and Public Health and its degrees were transferred from the College of Arts and Sciences to the College of Allied Healt Professions.

1968, The MSPH was offered in the College of Allied Health Professions

Department of Public Health.

1970, The Bachelor of Science in Public Health was renamed Bachelor of Science in Community Health.

1973, The University of Kentucky Bulletin notes the "MSPH has been discontinued."

1980, The University of Kentucky Bulletin notes the Bachelor of Health Science (BHS) in Community Health with three options in health education, environmental health, and health services administration.

1983, the Community Health Bachelor of Health Science Health Administration track became the only option offered.

Approximately 1982, A Committee is appointed by Medical Center Vice Preside Peter Bosomworth to explore the need for a School of Public Health at the University of Kentucky. The Committee recommends the establishment of a School of Public Health. Correspondence from Vice President Bosomworth acknowledges the work of committee and states that the recommendation cannot be implemented due to current financial constraints.

(Note: Committee reports and correspondence is not available.)

1988, The Department of Preventive Medicine in the College of Medicine began offer the MSPH with specialization in a number of areas: health care administration, occupational/environmental health, health epidemiology, toxicology, and other similar areas. The MSPH has been offered continuously since that time.

Revised September 11, 20

Part 2: Chronology of University Events Concerning the Kentucky School of Public Health

1997-Present January 1, 1997, F. Douglas Scutchfield joins the University of Kentucky School of Public Health as the Director, Center for Health Services Management and Research with the goal of establishing a School of Public Health at the Chandler Medical Center

March 11, 1998, Letter from School of Medicine Dean and Vice Chancellor, Eme A. Wilson to Medical Center Chancellor James Holsinger, describing the motivation behind the proposal of the School of Public Health.

March 27, 1998, Letter of support from College of Pharmacy, Dean Jordan Cohen, to Medical Center Chancellor, James Holsinger, supporting the creation of the School of Public Health.

March 27, 1998, Letter of support from College of Allied Health, Dean Thomas Robinson, to Medical Center Chancellor, James Holsinger, supporting the creation of a School of Public Health and proposing opportunities for interactic with the new Ph.D. in Rehabilitation Sciences.

April 24, 1998, Letter of support from College of Nursing, Dean Carolyn A. Williams, to Medical Center Chancellor, James Holsinger supporting establishment of a School of Public Health in the Medical Center and expressir the nursing faculty would be eager to participate in collaborative programming with the School of Public Health.

May 4, 1998, Letter of support from College of Dentistry, Dean Leon Assael, to Medical Center Chancellor, James Holsinger explaining strong support for the creation of a new School of Public Health in the Medical Center and interest in students in Dentistry taking Public Health courses and offering joint degree programs.

May 18, 1998, Council on Postsecondary Education Spring 1998 Program Advisory Statements Agenda Item lists the Western Kentucky University MPH ' replace existing program" and six University of Louisville public health degree

June 2, 1998, Memorandum from Director F. Douglas Scutchfield to Chancellor James Holsinger reporting that the University Senate Committee on Academic Organization and Units has requested a more detailed proposal to establish the School of Public Health prior to action.

June 10, 1998, Memorandum from Director F. Douglas Scutchfield to Chancelle James Holsinger providing the Program Advisory Statement for the Doctor of Public Health degree program.

August 26, 1998, Letter from Dean of Graduate School, Michael Nietzel, to Chancellor James Holsinger supporting the creation of a School of Public Heal Including the MSPH, MPH and DrPH degrees

Undated, 1998, The Council on Postsecondary Education administratively approves the request of Western Kentucky University to convert its Master of Science degree programs into Master of Public Health (MPH) and Master of Health Administration (MHA) degree options.

September 22, 1998, Circulation to the University Senate from the Senate Council, presenting the proposal to create a School of Public Health.

September 24, 1998, Memo from Chancellor James Holsinger to University

Senate Chair Roy Moore addressing funding of the School of Public Health. Chancellor Holsinger writes that "the establishment of the School of Public Health is part of my effort to assure that the Medical Center is one of the top 20 Academic Health Centers in the nation. In fact, I think it would be unlikely to accomplish this objective without the School

October 1, 1998, Medical Center Chancellor James Holsinger sends proposal to create a new School of Public Health to the University Senate.

October 10, 1998, Courier Journal story: "UK and U of L Plan School of Public Health."

October 12, 1998, Following review in the College of Medicine, Academic Council of the Medical Center, and Senate Council, by voice vote the Universit of Kentucky Senate unanimously approves establishment of a School of Public Health in the College of Medicine.

(Note: Minutes of the meeting and attachments are available at http://www.uky.edu/usc/minutes/sen1012.html.)

October 18, 1998, The University of Kentucky Board of Trustees approved establishment of a School of Public Health in the College of Medicine.

October 20, 1998, Chandler Medical Center News: "UK Board of Trustees Approve School of Public Health." The story describes approval of "the first school of its kind in the Commonwealth and one of the first in the region." The story states that "the UK Chandler Medical Center will be one of a few academinealth centers composed of all of the six schools of the health professions."

October 21, 1998, Courier Journal story: "UK Trustees Okay School of Public Health."

October 27, 1998, Letter from Memo from College of Medicine Dean and Vice Chancellor for Clinical Services Emery Wilson to Acting Director F. Douglas Scutchfield, reporting that the University of Kentucky Board of Trustees has approved creation of the School of Public Health, and that "it is important that we move quickly to continue the pace of planning and development of such a School." Dean Wilson appoints Scutchfield as Acting Director and appoints a Steering Committee.

October 29, 1998, Memo from College of Medicine Dean and Vice Chancellor fo Clinical Services Emery Wilson to the School of Public Health Steering Committee, reporting that the University Board of Trustees voted to establish a School of Public Health, and appointing F. Douglas Scutchfield as Associate Dean for Public Health in the College of Medicine and Acting Director of the School of Public Health. The memo also invites the 21 recipients (14 Medical Center faculty, 5 Lexington Campus faculty, and 2 external representatives) to serve on the School of Public Health Steering Committee. Stating that it is the Committee's responsibility to be sure that the School of Public Health is well

designed and thought out, he charges the Committee to:

- 1. assist in the development of the mission, vision, goals and objectives of the new School,
- 2. in the design of the MPH and Dr.P.H. curricula,
- 3. review the current programs and academic units that potentially should become part of the School of Public Health'
- 4. examine the resources available to contribute to the creation of the School, specifically identifying faculty,
- 5. review assets and recommend what additional resources might be required establish the School, and
- 6. provide input regarding the organizational structure and administrative character of the School.

November 3, 1998, Letter from Chancellor James Holsinger to President Gordo Davies reporting UK Board of Trustees approval to form a School of Public Health, noting that this follows nearly two years of planning, including moving academic units and research centers under its banner.

November 11, 1998, Memo from School of Public Health Acting Director F. Douglas Scutchfield to the School of Public Health Steering Committee appointing three committees: Vision, Mission, Goals, and Objectives; Curriculum; and Academic Units.

January 1999, The Steering Committee for the University of Kentucky School o Public Health is appointed representing academic units of the University and the Commonwealth. The Steering Committee meets regularly developing a framework for the future of the School of Public Health including a mission and goals for the future.

January 8, 1999, Report of the Subcommittee on Academic Processes of the Steering Committee for the University of Kentucky School of Public Health is issued addressing academic unit and faculty membership.

February 3, 1999, Vision, Mission, Goals, and Objectives, Curriculum Sub Committee, Academic Units Subcommittee Reports.

February 4, 1999, Memorandum from Dean Emery Wilson to Deans, Departmen Chairs, and Members of the University Senate submitting four School of Public health courses for consideration.

February 5, 1999, the University of Kentucky College of Medicine Faculty Council approves the MPH degree.

February 25, 1999, E-mail from School of Public Health Acting Director F. Douglas Scutchfield to College of Medicine Faculty Council Chair Harold Traur concerning the schedule for the MPH proposal.

February 26, 1999, Letter and MPH curriculum proposal from School of Public Health Acting Director F. Douglas Scutchfield to Medical Center Chancellor James Holsinger. (Duplicate letter to College of Medicine Curriculum Committ Chair and Associate Dean Lois Nora.)

March 1, 1999, Letter from Dean Emery Wilson to Medical Center Chancellor James Holsinger recommending School of Public Health appointments be submitted through the Medical Center Clinical Sciences Area Advisory Committee, and citing the reasons for this recommendation.

March 15, 1999, Letter from College of Medicine Curriculum Committee Chair a Associate Dean Lois Nora to Director F. Douglas Scutchfield and Terrence Collins, reporting that the Curriculum Committee has approved the Master of Public Health curriculum with a request for minor changes and will forwarded the proposal.

March 18, 1999, College of Medicine Curriculum Committee approves the Mast of Public Health degree proposal.

March 18, 1999, College of Medicine Faculty Council approves the Master of Public Health degree proposal.

March 18, 1999, Letter from College of Medicine Dean Emery Wilson forwarding the Master of Public Health degree proposal to the Academic Council of the Medical Center.

March 18, 1999, Letter from Medical Center Chancellor James Holsinger to Association of Schools of Public Health President Al Sommer requesting affiliate Membership for the School of Public Health.

March 30, 1999, The MPH proposal is forwarded from the Medical Center to the Graduate Council following approval by the Academic Council of the Medical Center.

March 30, 1999, Letter from Medical Center Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs, Phyllis Nash to

University Senate Chair Roy Moore reporting Academic Council approval of the MPF "a professional degree option to the existing MSPH" forwarding the degree proposal and course proposals.

March 31, 1999, Graduate Council forwards notification of the Master of Public Health degree proposal to the University Senate.

April 2, 1999, Memo from Graduate School Dean Michael Nietzel to University

Senate Chair Roy Moore recommending that the University of Kentucky MPH b located in the Graduate School.

April 20, 1999, Draft Report of the University of Kentucky College of Medicine, Draft Report of the Task Force on MD/MPH curriculum.

April 22, 1999, Letter from College of Agriculture Associate Dean for Extension Walter J. Walla to School of Public Health Director Douglas Scutchfield noting past collaboration with the Medical Center and "as we look to the future I think that it will be even more important to strengthen the relationship between Agriculture and the School of Public Health in addressing the crosscutting Issues that will require resources from both our organizations" and designating contacts.

April 26, 1999, Memo from University Senate Chair Roy Moore to Medical Cente Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs, Phyllis Nash noting that the Senate Council voted unanimously to send the MPH Proposal to Graduate Council to preview as a professional oriented Graduate Degree

May 11, 1999, Letter from School of Public Health Acting Director Douglas Scutchfield to MPH/MSPH Director of Graduate Studies Sanford Horstman noti that the MPH would be an academic degree under the Graduate School and the Dr.P.H. would be a professional degree, also addresses issues of MSPH admissions and transfers to the MPH.

May 11, 1999, Memo from School of Public Health Acting Director Douglas Scutchfield to Graduate School Dean Michael Nietzel concerning four new 800 level courses for the MPH curriculum.

June 8, 1999, The Good Samaritan Foundation announces a gift of \$1 million to the University of Kentucky Chandler Medical Center to establish two endowed chairs. One will benefit the new School of Public Health. The endowed chair will be the first in the School of Public and will focus on research and teaching programs directed toward providing improved health care and access to care flow income, uninsured people in medically underserved areas of Kentucky. To gifts are being matched by the Commonwealth of Kentucky Research Challeng Trust Fund (RCTF).

July 30, 1999, Graduate School Dean Michael Nietzel writes the Graduate Council adding the MPH degree to the existing MSPH degree.

August 20, 1999, First Kentucky School of Public Health Financial Implementation Form (for the 2000-2002) Biennial Request submitted.

August 23, 1999, School of Public Health Steering Committee meets, addressing renaming of the school as the Kentucky School of Public Health, presenting vision, mission, goals, and objectives; the MPH curriculum, plans for the Dr.P.I curriculum, the revised Joint Agreement, organization and management, funding, the External Advisory Committee, academic affiliations, and

appointment of University of Louisville representatives and community representatives to the committee.

September 3, 1999, Letter from Graduate School Dean Michael Nietzel to Medic Center Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs Phyllis Nash – Graduate Council approves the MPH with minor requests for changes and forwards it to the Sena Council.

September 18, 1999, The Doctor of Public Health degree is on the Action Items list of the Kentucky Council on Postsecondary Education.

September 27, 1999, The University of Kentucky Senate circulates the propose to add the MPH degree to the existing MSPH degree resulting in its approval.

September 28, 1999, The External Advisory Committee meets for the first time. The External Advisory Committee on Public Health Practice of the University of Kentucky School of Public Health was appointed to advise the school on community issues, student field placements, and career opportunities for graduates in the Commonwealth. The discussion topic for the first meeting is "What are the essential elements that must be in place if the SPH is to meet the needs of the Public Health Practice Community?" The committee includes senior level local and state health department staff, legislators, and representatives of professional associations.

October 1, 1999, Memorandum from College of Medicine Dean Emery Wilson to Deans, Department Chairs, and Members of the University Senate presenting Applications for New Courses for the Doctor of Public Health Degree Program

October 4, 1999, Memorandum from College of Medicine Dean Emery Wilson to Deans, Department Chairs, and Members of the University Senate presenting the Executive Summary for the Doctor of Public Health Degree Program.

October 29, 1999, Kentucky School of Public Health organizational structure meeting takes place.

November 2, 1999, Letter from Medical Center Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs Phyllis Nash to University Senate Chair Roy Moore reporting that on October 26, the Academic Council of the Medical Center approved the Doctor c Public Health Degree Program and recommends approval by the University Senate.

December 1, 1999, Letter from Medical Center Chancellor James Holsinger to University Senate Council Chair Roy Moore acknowledging approval of the Doctor of Public Health Degree Program and responding to questions concerning resources detailing specific issues and noting that the School of Public Health "has the highest priority in the Medical Center for resources. Re assured that it would not go without resources necessary to offer a top-notch program."

December 14, 1999, The University of Kentucky Board of Trustees approves the Master of Public Health degree.

December 14, 1999 , F. Douglas Scutchfield named director of The Kentucky School of Public Health.

December 15, 1999, Letter from President Charles Wethington to President Gordon Davies, reporting that on December 14, "the Board of Trustees approve the MPH as an option to the MSPH," and that when notified that the MPH is approved "we will suspend the MSPH."

Undated, 2000, Kentucky School of Public Health, Public Health Grand Rounds begin. Originating in Lexington, presentations are offered at 15 sites around Kentucky using the Kentucky Telecare and Kentucky Tele-Linking Networks.

January 25, 2000, The University of Kentucky Board of Trustees approves the Doctor of Public Health (Dr.P.H.) degree, and forwards it to the Council on Postsecondary Education.

January 27, 2000, Meeting of the Kentucky School of Public Health Steering Committee, addressing progress, organization and staffing, faculty, the Joint Agreement and Dr. Scutchfield's meetings with Dr. McKinney and regional Universities, inaccurate press coverage, curriculum, joint degrees (MD/MPH, Pharm.D./MPH, and a D.O./MPH with the Osteopathic College in Pikeville), and the Prevention Research Center. In addition, the External Advisory Committee academic affiliation agreements with health departments, accreditation, and student affairs, and future opportunities were addressed.

February 10-11, 2000, Consultative visit by from Council on Education in Publi Health, Executive Director, Patricia Evans.

May 26, 2000, E-mail from Director F. Douglas Scutchfield to the School of Public Health Steering Committee reporting on program approvals, initiation of faculty appointments, and thanking and disbanding the committee

June 19, 2000, Patricia Evans, Executive Director of the Council on Education Public Health visits Lexington for a second time and meets with representative of the University of Kentucky, University of Louisville, and Council on Postsecondary Education concerning accreditation of a multi university schoo of public health.

July 12, 2000, The School of Public Health becomes a partner in the Federally funded five state (Kentucky, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee) Southeast Public Health Training Center.

August 10, 2000, School of Public Health faculty meeting concerning the first MPH class, impending approval of the Dr.P.H., development of Vision, mission and a framework for student competencies.

August 2000, First Master of Public Health class of 37 students enrolls at the University of Kentucky .

August 2000, University of Kentucky Student Chapter of the Kentucky Public Health Association established.

September 11, 2000, Remarks by President Charles T. Wethington to the University Senate Meeting:

I wanted to update you on the School of Public Health in the Medical Center. "As you will recall, the Board of Trustees approved the creation of the Kentuck School of Public Health in October of 1998. Both UK and UofL are involved in this School of Public Health. With its creation, the Chandler Medical Center becomes one of only 11 academic health centers with all six programs - medicine, dentistry, nursing, allied health, pharmacy, and public health. The number health initiative is an important part of the Medical Center 's strategy of becoming a "Top 20" academic health center. We expect a doctorate in public health degree program to be on the CPE agenda for final approval at the September meeting."

September 25, 2000, Letter from Special Assistant to the President Juanita Fleming to Special Assistant to the President for Academic Affairs Juanita Fleming to from School of Medicine Dean and Vice Chancellor, Emery A. Wilso reporting that the Council on Postsecondary Education approved the Doctor of Public Health Program at its September 18th meeting.

October 11, 2000, The College of Medicine, Department of Family Practice reports the Fellows are expected to pursue an MPH (Master of Public Health) through the Kentucky School of Public Health.

December 20, 2000, Chandler Medical Center News: Kentucky 's School of Pub Health Offers Unique Training Program," describes the history of the School of Public Health, describes the MPH and Dr.P.H. degrees and joint degrees in Medicine and Pharmacy. The story also notes that under a joint agreement, the Kentucky School of Public Health under the governance of the University of Kentucky Board of Trustees and the University of Louisville Institute for Public Health are developing cooperative efforts in teaching, research, and service. (www.comed.uky.edu/mcpr/news/2000/December/ksph.htm)

December 24, 2000, Lexington Herald Leader story: "Public Health School Gets Professionals: Students Like School's Emphasis On Applying Lessons to the Real World."

January 2001, First Doctor of Public Health class of 14 students enrolls at the University of Kentucky .

January 22, 2001, Memorandum of Understanding between the University of Kentuc University of Louisville and others with the Department of Public Health and Management of the University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Carol Davilla", and The

Institute of Health Services Management in Romania.

Undated, Agriculture Health and Safety Center, Center for Health Services Management, Center for Prevention Research, and Kentucky Injury Prevention Research Center become part of the Kentucky School of Public Health.

March 15, 2001, "The Kentucky Partnership for Public Health Anytime Anyplace Learning" a \$506,857 grant proposal is submitted by Dr. Scutchfield to the U.S. Department of Education. The University of Kentucky grant for distance education ir public health includes the University of Louisville, Eastern Kentucky University, Western Kentucky University, Kentucky Department of Public Health, Kentucky Hea Department Association, and Kentucky Virtual University as partners.

March 30, 2001, Kentucky Student Public Health Network web site established.

May 1, 2001, The College of Medicine receives a National Institutes of Health, K30 institutional training grant from the National Institutes of Medicine. The award is to establish the "Career Training in Therapeutics and Translational Research" project to provide trainees with the skills necessary to successfully pursue careers in clinical research. The School of Public Health is invited to collaborate providing the framework and the certificate

August 2001, Second Master of Public Health class of 44 students enrolls at the University of Kentucky.

August 13, 2001, Request for Council on Education in Public Health (CEPH) Accreditation Applicant Status.

October 15, 2001, Approval of Council on Education in Public Health (CEPH) Accreditation Applicant Status.

October 22, 2001, Approval of Association of School of Public Health Associate Member Status.

January 2002, Second Doctor of Public Health class of 10 students scheduled to ent at the University of Kentucky

May 2002, First Master of Public Health class scheduled to graduate at the Universit of Kentucky.

August 2002, Third Master of Public Health class of 55 students, and third class of Doctor of Public Health class of 10 students scheduled to enroll at the University of Kentucky .

Microsoft Word Format

ATTACHMENT 6

RECEIVED UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKCHANCELLOR'S OFFICE UKMC

2001 AUG 28 P 12: Mentucky School of Public Health

CAHP Building, Rm. 102 121 Washington Avenue Lexington, KY 40536-0003 (859) 323-6010 Fax: (859) 257-6644 http://www.mc.uky.edu/Kysph/

August 13, 2001

Kathleen R. Miner, Ph.D., President Council on Education for Public Health 800 Eye Street, NW, Suite 202 Washington, DC 2000

Dear Dr. Miner:

The purpose of this letter is to invite the Council on Education for Public Health to initiate the accreditation process for the University of Kentucky, Kentucky School of Public Health. Enclosed you will find the University's request for CEPH School of Public Health Applicant Status, summarizing the School of Public Health's ability to meet the accreditation criteria. The proposal provides documentation that the school has the following:

- a. an organizational structure with assigned primary responsibility for curriculum development, admission standards, faculty selection and retention, and fiscal planning:
- b. a stated vision and mission with supporting goals:
- c. a curriculum plan, consonant with CEPH criteria, with a timetable for implementation:
- d. institutional commitment to the development of the school or program, including evidence of fiscal support; and
- e. policies and plans for recruitment and selection of faculty and students.

We are requesting consideration of this proposal at the Council's October 11-13th meeting.

It is the intent of the University of Kentucky to achieve Council on Education in Public Health accreditation in as expedient a manner as possible. We are formally requesting additional CEPH consultative visits as soon as possible to achieve that objective.

President

ames W. Holsinger, Jr., M. g/, Pk/O.

Senior Vice President and Chancellor

F. Douglas Scutchfield, M.D. Director, Kentucky School of

Public Health

Request for Council on Education in Public Health School of Public Health Applicant Status University of Kentucky

ATTACHMENT 7

Comparison of Additional Infrastructure Costs for a Stand-Alone College of Public Health versus Administratively Joining the College of Health Sciences and School of Public Health

Scenario 1; Additional Recurring Infrastructure Needs (State dollars) of a Newly Created College of Public Health

Dean

Associate Dean for Academic Affairs

Associate Dean for Research

Administrative Assistant to the Dean

Administrative Assistant for Associate Dean, Academic Affairs for Faculty appointments, promotion, etc

2 clerical staff

10 faculty lines to complete infrastructure of 5 academic departments; these could be phased in over a 3 year period

Needs that could be supported with non-recurring funds

Teaching/graduate assistants, 5 positions

Scenario 2; Additional Recurring Infrastructure Needs (State dollars) for Public Health in an Administratively Joined Structure with the College of Health Sciences

Associate Dean for Public Health Administrative Assistant to Associate Dean Administrative Assistant for Academic Affairs 1 clerical staff

10 faculty lines to complete infrastructure of 5 academic departments; these could be phased in over a 3 year period

6 additional faculty lines to teach public health courses (research methods, health behavior, environmental health, and management) for current College of Health Sciences academic programs

Needs that could be supported with noon-recurring funds

Teaching/graduate assistants, 5 positions

RESULTS:

Estimated costs for the two scenarios reveals that Scenario 2 is the more costly of the two. Scenario 2 costs approximately \$300,000 more than Scenario 1.

Documentation:

Estimated annual salaries (fringe rate) for identified positions:

Dean, \$200,000 (25%)

Associate Dean, Research, \$150,000 (25%)

Associate Dean, Public Health, \$150,000 (25%)

Associate Dean, Academic Affairs, \$125,000 (25%)

Administrative Assistants, \$40,000 (34%)

Clerical staff, \$25,000 (34%)

Faculty lines, \$100,000 each (34%)

TA/GA, \$18,000