



September 12, 2008

MEMORANDUM

TO: Member of the Interim Legislative Committee on Medical Education

FROM: Bruce Newcomb, Boise State University

RE: Response to Request for Information on Existing Resources

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Earlier this month, President Vailas sent Boise State a request to help ISU “identify and assemble an inventory of assets available at our institutions that would support the establishment and operation of an Idaho Medical School using the distributive model approach.” We have been asked to provide the preliminary information gathered to this Legislative Committee. It is attached.

It is important to note at the outset that Boise State University is not convinced that creating a medical school in Idaho using this approach is entirely workable. First, although we can look at each university and identify resources that may support a medical school, we want to be clear that these resources are not necessarily available for that use given that they are, at least in the case of Boise State University, currently being used to support undergraduate and graduate education programs that are also in demand. If these resources were to be redirected for use in medical education, we would need to replace them for purposes of serving current and future students in existing programs that would be impacted. In other words, the use of these resources is mutually exclusive and there would be additional costs involved to either create new resources for purposes of a medical school or to replace existing resources that may be usurped for that use.

Further, we do not believe that a rush to create a medical school using this model is the best solution to meet the needs of students and the population at this moment in time. In our internal deliberations, we have come to the conclusion that the resolution crafted by the Idaho Medical Association (IMA) and presented to the Legislative Interim Committee at the first meeting is the most reasonable and feasible approach.

We are in full agreement that Idaho’s best option is continuing and enhancing our efforts with the WWAMI (Washington, Wyoming, Alaska, Montana and Idaho) program through the University of Washington Medical School (considered the number one medical school in the nation in Family Practice), which can result in an additional 20 seats for Idaho students, 10 of which could enroll as early as next fall. We also support an adjustment in the funding for the University of Utah to reflect the cost of educational needs in 2008.

If we do not look to these readily available, proven options, well-qualified Idaho students who apply for medical school through WWAMI or the University of Utah will continue to be denied admission due to the limited number of seats available. The data in this regard from WWAMI alone this past year is compelling.

- 69 students from the State of Idaho that met all entrance requirements were denied admission to the WWAMI Program for the 2008-2009 academic year simply because there were not enough classroom seats in the Idaho program.
- The average GPA for students who were admitted was 3.72. The average for the 69 who met requirements, but who were not admitted was 3.66, a difference of only .06.
- Of these 69 students who were denied admission, 16 of them were from rural Idaho, one was classified as American Indian, two as Hispanic and seven as “disadvantaged.”

Not only do these citizens deserve access to affordable, high quality medical education, it is safe to presume that the state of Idaho would benefit in the long run from providing this education close to home and incentivizing them to practice here upon completion. Given the fact that one of the justifications for a new Idaho medical school is the need for rural physicians and that one of the most important determinants of placing a doctor in a rural area is his/her having come from a rural area, the most expedient way of increasing the number of rural physicians in Idaho is to increase the WWAMI slots and begin immediately accepting more students likely to practice in rural Idaho.

At the first meeting of this Committee, Matt Freeman provided data that clearly shows that Idaho is most likely to increase practicing physicians in our state in the short term through the WWAMI program. 50% of the Idaho students who have completed their medical education through WWAMI are now practicing in Idaho. The average goes up to 70% if you add in students from other surrounding states who complete their medical training through WWAMI and end up practicing in Idaho. This shows an exceptional return on our investment especially when compared to data from states with stand alone medical schools, where the national average for students who attend an in-state medical school and end up staying in that state to practice is only 39%. At that same meeting Matt Freeman pointed out that out of the ten states rated at the bottom of general primary family practice physician/patient ratio that eight had medical schools. We can only conclude that a medical school is not the panacea that one might assume.

Finally, since we know that another good predictor of where a physician will ultimately practice is where they do their residency, we are also supportive of expanding residency opportunities in Idaho. Our current data shows that 55% of students who come here to do their residency end up staying here to practice. We should consider developing programs that incorporate debt forgiveness for student loans as an incentive for students to practice in our state. We should also look at the federal program for the placement of medical residencies in Idaho and explore ways to enhance those placements.

In the long term, as our population grows, the IMA’s recommendation that we look at the development of a four year medical program for Idaho is also valid. We would propose this be done through a consortium made up of Idaho’s public universities and the Veteran’s Administration in conjunction with the University of Washington. This consortium should be led by the University of Idaho, whose State Board of Education-provided mission includes medical education for Idaho.

In the last five years, state appropriations for higher education in Idaho have declined 11.7% per full-time student. In these difficult times of declining revenues, it is our strong recommendation that the approaches outlined here are the best and most cost-effective way to get the biggest bang for our taxpayer dollars for medical education without negatively impacting appropriations for other higher education endeavors.

**BOISE STATE UNIVERSITY**

**Questionnaire of Current Resources Applicable to and Supportive of  
An Idaho Medical Education Program**

**Medical Education Interim Committee  
September 15, 2008**

1. **Please identify the number of existing university faculty positions appropriate to support a medical education program. Indicate in this total the number that are tenure track and the number that are non-tenure track. This compilation should include the departments of chemistry, physics, and biological sciences (include in this category microbiology and biochemistry), as well as faculty in other existing health science programs. However, this list should not include affiliate faculty.**

**In general, positions included in this response should be positions identified in the university budget or supported by sponsored funding. Most will be full time. If part time positions are included in this response, include the total number of individual positions that are part time and the total FTE associated with that part time faculty positions that are part time and the total FTE associated with that part time faculty number. Any non-budget positions, such as research professors, may be included, but should be identified as such and presented as a separate category in each department.**

**As a subset, please identify the number of faculty that have had appointments at medical schools, either as faculty or as postdoctoral research appointments.**

The following is a list of existing faculty at Boise State University that have the necessary expertise and background to support a medical education program. However, it should be noted that this list was compiled without the suggestion of a specific medical program curriculum to aid in collecting this information. Consequently, faculty from several allied health departments/programs were included even though their respective disciplines may only peripherally support medical education in existing medical school models. It should also be noted that Boise State has experienced a tremendous growth in its student body over the past several years. Many of the faculty listed below continue to have relatively high teaching and research loads to meet this demand. Therefore, they may not be readably available in the future to redirect their efforts to fully support medical education in the state without adversely impact the educational experience of existing students enrolled at the University.

College of Arts and Sciences

**Department of Chemistry**

11 tenure-track faculty

4 non tenure track faculty

**Department of Biology**

17 tenure-track faculty

3 non tenure track faculty

**Department of Physics**

7 tenure-track faculty

1 non tenure track faculty

College of Education

**Department of Kinesiology**

4 tenure-track faculty

1 part-time, non tenure-track faculty

College of Engineering

**Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering**

1 tenured faculty

1 tenure-track faculty

**Department of Materials Science**

1 tenured faculty

**Department of Mechanical and Biomedical Engineering**

3 tenured faculty

1 tenure-track faculty

1 non-tenured faculty

College of Health Sciences

**Department of Community and Environmental Health**

3 tenured faculty (1-former appointment at a medical school)

2 tenure-track faculty

**Respiratory Care**

3 tenure-track faculty

**Nursing**

3 tenure-track faculty

**Department of Radiologic Sciences**

1 non-tenured faculty

1 research faculty, former appointment at a medical school

College of Social Science and Public Affairs

**School of Social Work**

6 tenured faculty

2 tenure-track faculty

2 professional staff (all individuals have hospital experience)

2. **Please provide the total number of University Clinical Affiliate Faculty and Clinical Affiliate Sites. As an appendix, provide a listing of the clinical affiliate sites.**

College of Health Sciences

20 clinical affiliate faculty in Nursing, Respiratory Care, Radiologic Sciences, and Health Information and Informatics

College of Social Science and Public Affairs (School of Social Work)

8 clinical affiliate faculty

At present, Boise State has affiliations with 131 hospitals, clinics, and agencies, which are listed in Attachment A.

3. **Please identify and list individuals not included above that are employed by the University and have prior administrative/management experience at an accredited medical school.**

College of Education

**Department of Counselor Education**

Dr. Diana Doumas, tenure-track faculty with both administrative and clinical experience as a Staff Psychiatrist at Stanford Hospital and Clinics. Dr. Doumas was also an attending who supervised

psychiatry residents, medical students, and predoctoral and postdoctoral interns and fellows. Administrative titles included Assessment and Family Program Coordinator, Adolescent Program Coordinator, and Assistant Director of Stanford Alcohol and Drug Treatment Center, as well as Coordinator of Psychology Services, Stanford Hospital Psychiatry Inpatient Units.

4. **Please identify and list the physical facilities (buildings and significant equipment) devoted to and/or supportive of health programs at the university. This list should include only assets belonging to or leased by the State of Idaho or its institutions. Your list should include the square footage and replacement values of these items, however, do not include the replacement values of leased items.**

**On a separate list, identify any major hospitals included in the clinical affiliate sites identified in number 2 above that are located in Idaho and would significantly contribute to a medical education program.**

**Your response should include the following sections:**

- a. **A brief narrative overview**
  - b. **A list of buildings and major equipment (single item equipment valued over \$500,000) involved in health programs at the main and secondary campuses. Your list should include the square footage and replacement value of each item listed**
  - c. **A list of major hospitals included in your clinical affiliate sites (see number 2 above) that are located in Idaho and would significantly contribute to a medical education program**
  - d. **Map of the main campus, highlighting buildings supporting health programs**
- a. This question requests information on the physical facilities at Boise State University that are devoted to supporting its health programs. Because of the ambiguity of the question and fact that the line of questioning throughout the questionnaire is somewhat inconsistent, it was decided to identify those buildings, facilities, and pieces of equipment (> \$500,000) that could potentially support both medical education, and those allied health programs that may only indirectly support medical education. It should be noted that although new state-of-the-art health-related facilities are currently being built on the Boise State campus, space continues to be at a premium. Reallocating space for the purposes of medical education in the future would need to be addressed through a well-vetted, campus-wide strategic planning process.
- b. The buildings on the Boise State campus that house the departments, academic programs, and faculty that could potentially support both medical- and health-related education programs are listed below. Please note that only a fraction of the office and laboratory space in each of the buildings is dedicated to medical- and health-related activities.

Science/Nursing Building – 105,583 gross square feet. This building houses a 600 MHz Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectrometer that was recently acquired for \$816,500. This instrument is used to determine the structure of organic compounds. The depreciation of this piece of equipment is negligible at this time.

Multi-Purpose Classroom Building – 60,564 square feet. This building houses an X-Ray Photoelectron Spectroscopy (XPS) System that was recently acquired for \$568,212. This instrument is used to determine the elemental composition, empirical formula, chemical state, and electronic state of the elements that exist in a material. The depreciation of this piece of equipment is negligible at this time.

Micron Engineering Center – 68,764. This houses a Transmission Electron Microscope (TEM) that was recently acquired for \$799,900. This instrument is a high-powered microscope that is able to image items down to the atomic level. The depreciation of this piece of equipment is negligible at this time.

Engineering and Technology Building – 64,314 square feet.

Health Sciences-Riverside – 21,987 square feet.

Kinesiology Building – 50,285 square feet. This facility houses the Human Cadaver Laboratory (763 square feet).

Health and Wellness Center – 9,213 square feet.

- c. This information is provided in Attachment A.
- d. A map of the main campus highlighting building that could potentially support medical- and health-related programs on campus is provided in Attachment B.

**5. Please identify and briefly describe the structure and capability of your Distance Learning and Web based course delivery facilities. Your response should address the following:**

- a. The number of H 323 video conferencing locations and student capacity and whether the connection is dedicated/leased bandwidth of uses public Internet within the state of Idaho. Please identify the number of full time staff dedicated to support faculty with video conferencing.**

Boise State does not operate a dedicated videoconferencing network with sites, but regularly connects with College of Southern Idaho, BSU West Campus, and as needed with other institutions, hospitals, businesses and other agencies. Boise State uses the public internet, and does not have any staff dedicated solely to videoconferencing. Four staff have videoconferencing support as part of their duties.

- b. In the rooms identified in a. above, the number of academic courses taught via H.323 video conferencing during spring semester 2008 and the total student enrollment in those courses after 10<sup>th</sup> day**

7 classes, 68 students

- c. What Learning Management Platform(s) or LMS is provided on your campus for web based instruction, including a description of the server architecture. Please identify the number of full time staff dedicated to maintaining your LMS platform**

Boise State uses the Blackboard LMS, but will transition to a Linux platform at winter break. It is a redundant, load balanced system. No staff is tasked exclusively with Blackboard support but at least 5 staff who have significant support assignments among other duties.

- d. The number of fully on-line Web based courses delivered in spring 2008 and the number of students enrolled in those courses after 10<sup>th</sup> day**

182 classes, 2,470 students

- e. The number of web supplemented courses delivered in spring 2008 and the number of students enrolled in those courses after the 20<sup>th</sup> day**

365 web-supported courses (many with multiple sections) with 8,291 unduplicated headcount.

**f. The number of full time staff dedicated to assist faculty in the development of instructional resources for use in on-line courses**

4 or 5 instructional designers and media producers and 8 student technology assistants who help faculty prepare media for online learning among other duties.

**g. Other distance education mediums utilized on your campus and the total number of students served by that medium during spring semester 2008.**

Boise State also utilized computer-based multi-media (34 classes, 669 students), interactive television (13 classes, 367 students) and telecourses (9 classes, 226 students) to deliver distance education classes.

AGENCY
<b>Clinical Affiliate Agencies for Boise State University College of Health Sciences' Programs (hospitals noted in boldface type)</b>
About Balance Mental Health, LLC
Affinity Inc.
Agency for New Americans
Alliance For the Mentally Ill - Idaho
American Lung Association of Idaho
Blue Cross of Idaho
Boise Alliance for the Mentally Ill
Boise City Ada County Housing Authority
Boise Health and Rehabilitation Center
Boise Independent School District #1
Boise OB-GYN
Boise Samaritan Village
Boise State University Health Wellness and Counseling Services
Booth Memorial Home see Boise Independent School District #1
Boys & Girls Club of Nampa
Caldwell Care Center
Canyon West Health and Rehabilitation Center
Capital City Family Medicine
Cascade Medical Center
Center for Lifetime Health
Central District Health Department
Community House
Community Support Center



Correctional Medical Services, INC; .Idaho Department of Corrections
Critical Care Systems
Department of Environmental Quality
Eagle Eye Surgery and Laser
Easter Seals Growing Place
<b>Elks Rehabilitation Hospital</b>
<b>Elmore Medical Center</b>
Emmett Rehabilitation & Healthcare
Emmett School District
Episcopal Diocese
Eye Associates, P. A.
Faith in Action
Family Advocate Program CASA Court Appointment Special Advocate
Family Home Health and Hospice
Family Medicine Residency of Idaho
Four Rivers Health Service (Integracare)
Friends of Children and Families (Headstart)
Genesis World Mission Garden City Community Clinic
<b>Gooding County Memorial Hospital</b>
Gritman Medical Center Adult Day Health
Guardian Home Care
Hands of Hope NW, Inc.
Health and Welfare, Idaho Department of same as Health and Welfare Crisis Mobile Unit
Hope's Door
Horizon Health
Human Supports of Idaho, Inc.
Humphreys Diabetes Center

Idaho Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence
<b>Idaho Elks Rehabilitation</b>
Idaho Gastroenterology Associates
Idaho Juvenile Rehabilitation Center-Nampa
Idaho School Boards Association
Idaho State Chapter of the March of Dimes
<b>Idaho State School and Hospital</b>
Idaho Veterans Home
Intermountain Claims INC
<b>Intermountain Hospital</b>
Intermountain Medical Imaging
Intermountain Orthopedics
Intermountain Pediatric Clinic
Karcher Estates
Kuna School District
Learning Tree School, Inc.
Life Care Center of Boise
Life Care Center of Treasure Valley
Life Counseling Center
Marquis Care Shaw Mountain
<b>McCall Memorial Hospital</b>
McMillan Medical Center
Melba School District
<b>Mercy Medical Center</b>
Meridian School District
Mountain States Group
Mountain States Tumor Institute

MRI Center of Idaho
Nampa Care Center
Nampa First Church of the Nazarene
Nampa Recreation Center
Nampa School District
Notus School School District
OB-Gyn Center, P.A.
Orthopedic Surgery Center of Idaho
Park Place Assisted Living Community
Peak Medical of Boise d/b/a Capital Care
Planned Parenthood of Idaho
Primary Health Medical Group (13 sites).
Progressive Nursing Staff PRN
Pullman Regional Medical Center
Rocky Mountain OB/GYN
Roman Catholic Diocese St. Mary's Catholic Church
Saint Alphonsus' Behavioral Health
Saint Alphonsus' Physician's Group (9 sites)
<b>Saint Alphonsus Regional Medical Center</b>
Saint Joe Regional Medical Center
Saltzer Medical Group
Snake River Alliance
Somali Bantu Z Community
South Central District Health Department
South West District Health Department
<b>Southwest Idaho Advanced Care Hospital</b>
South minster Presbyterian Church

<b>Southwest Idaho Advanced Care Hospital</b>
SPAN-Idaho
<b>St. Luke's Regional Medical Center (downtown and Meridian campus sites)</b>
Saint Luke's Physician's Group (8 sites)
State Insurance Fund of Idaho
Stats Pads
Sunbridge Care & Rehabilitation for Emmett
SunBridge Rehabilitation & Living Center - Meridian
SunHealth Behavioral Health System for Boise
Terry Reilly Health Services
Total Renal Care DaVita formerly Saint Alphonsus Nephrology Center
Treasure Valley Coalition of Reach Out and Read
<b>Treasure Valley Hospital--Surgical Care Affiliates</b>
Trinity Mission Health and Rehab of Midland (
V & T Mental Health Services (AKA Daybreak)
Valley Family Health Care
Valley View Retirement Community
<b>Veterans Administration Medical Center</b>
<b>Walter Knox Memorial Hospital</b>
Waterford Home Health
<b>Weiser Memorial Hospital</b>
<b>West Valley Medical Center</b>
WICAP (Western Idaho Community Action Partnership)
Willow Park Assisted Living
Woman's Clinic
Women's Health Associates
XL Hospice Inc.

