From: Tru Freeman <Tru.Freeman@kpu.ca>

Sent: Wednesday, May 6, 2015 7:12 AM

To: Loughran, Tony D AVED:EX; Stewart, Katherine AVED:EX

Subject: TCM info

Attachments: CTCMA Recognition Guidelines.pdf; APPENDIX I-Program Structure.May.2015.docx; 60

credits courses and description.docx; Structure with course description.docx

Wednesday, May 06, 2015 Hi Tony and Katherine,

Here is the information that I hope you need to get you going with the flow chart; sorry for the delay... just took a bit of time and bodies to pull this together.

- 1. CTCMA Recognition Guidelines: which outlines what CTCMA requires for an educational program in the province
- 2. Appendix I is our Program Structure: provides you with the semester outline but it doesn't give any "description" of courses
- 3.60 credit courses: This is the list of 60 credits \$.13,8.17

s.13,s.17 Essentially, these were our suggested courses, but students need to come in with 60 post-secondary credits (of any variety). On the bottom of page 9 is the table from the CTCMA that describes the requirement (under the Education tab – and then Student FAQs)

4. Structure with Course Descriptions: this is all of the courses with the draft course description.

Hopefully this will give you a bit of a start. Let me know if you still need additional info.

Thanks, Tru



Tru Freeman, PhD

Dean, Faculty of Health
Kwantlen Polytechnic University
t 604.599.2263 f 604.599.3130 e tru.freeman@kpu.ca

www.kpu.ca

Assistant: Davinder Cheema 604.599.2102

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intended recipient, please destroy the e-mail message and any attachments or copies.

#### Schedule E

#### Recognition Guidelines for Education/Training Program

Students who complete training in British Columbia will only receive recognition for programs offered by training institutions that are currently registered or accredited with the Private Career Training Institutions Agency ("PCTIA"). As of March 31, 2012, recognition will only be given for completion of programs offered by training institution programs in British Columbia that are accredited by PCTIA.

Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) and Acupuncture educational programs are evaluated based on institutional processes, content and length of program and outcomes. Indicators are used to determine if educational programs meet the criteria. Five areas of an educational program are reviewed:

#### I. Institutional Processes

The Institutional philosophy and program philosophy, content and length enable graduates to meet the College's standards of practice.

#### II. Curriculum

The curriculum provides learning experiences necessary for students to achieve the College's professional practice requirements.

#### III. Students and graduates

Students, during their participation in the education program, demonstrate progression towards achieving the College's professional practice requirements. Graduates have been and are successful in achieving professional practice requirements.

#### IV. Resources

The institution has the resources and infrastructure necessary to develop, deliver and evaluate a program that provides learning experiences necessary for students to achieve the College's professional practice requirements.

#### V. Program content

The educational program has met the minimal requirements listed in the following sections of this schedule.

### Minimum educational program requirements

- "Academic year" is used throughout this schedule. 1 academic year consists of 8 months, or 2 semesters, or 3 quarters, or 2 trimesters of study.
- It is expected that 50% of the minimum hours listed under each clinical instruction shall be in a clinic owned and operated by the education or training program. Where appropriate, it shall include:
  - Practice observation: supervised observation of the clinical practice with case presentations and discussions;
  - Diagnosis and evaluation: the application of TCM diagnostic procedures in evaluating patients;
  - Supervised practice: the clinical treatment of patients
- All programs shall include :
  - 1. A minimum of 360 hours of BASIC TCM FOUNDATION BLOCK in
    - History of TCM and Acupuncture
    - Basic TCM theory
    - TCM diagnostic process
    - Treatment principles and method/Zhi Ze and Zhi Fa
    - Communication skills
    - Ethics, medical, legal issues and practice management
  - A minimum of 250 hours in the introduction of relevant biological and clinical sciences; western diagnosis and diagnostic tests.
- A. Acupuncture program: (Totaling 1900 hours minimum in 3 academic years, which included 450 hours minimum of clinical instruction).

In addition to 1 and 2 listed above, a minimum of 550 hours in:

- Pointology/Shu Xue
- Treatment of diseases
- Treatment techniques
- Equipment safety and clean needle techniques, AND

a minimum of 450 hours of clinical instruction in acupuncture. During the initial 200 hours, the supervisor shall be physically present at all times during the diagnosis and treatment of patient. For the remaining 250 hours, the supervisor may be in close proximity to the location at which the patient is being treated during other clinical instruction. The student shall consult with the supervision before and after each treatment.

B. Herbology program (Totaling 1900 hours minimum in 3 academic years, which included 450 hours minimum of clinical instruction).

In addition to 1 and 2 listed above, a minimum of 550 hours in:

- Clinical herbology
- Treatment of diseases
- Introduction to TCM classics, AND

a minimum of 450 clinical instruction in herbology. During the initial 200 hours, the supervisor shall be physically present at all times during the diagnosis and treatment of patient. For the remaining 250 hours, the supervisor may be in close proximity to the location at which the patient is being treated during other clinical instruction. The student shall consult with the supervision before and after each treatment.

C. TCM practitioner program (Totaling 2600 hours minimum in 4 academic years, which included 650 hours minimum of clinical instruction).

The program will be a combination of the acupuncture program (A), the herbology program (B) listed above, and courses in Tui Na, Shi Liao, and Chinese rehabilitation exercises such as Tai Ji Quan and Qi Gong.

D. Dr.TCM program (Totaling 3250 hours minimum in 5 academic years, which included 1050 hours minimum of clinical instruction).

In addition to the TCM practitioner program listed in (C), the program shall consist of a minimum of 450 hours in

- Modern clinical research in TCM
- TCM classics
- Western diagnostic information
- Other TCM treatment modalities

- TCM gerontology
- TCM psychology
- Advanced studies in acupuncture
- Herbal pharmacology, AND

a minimum of 150 hours of clinical instruction.

Page 006 to/à Page 018

Withheld pursuant to/removed as

s.13;s.17

# **Student Frequently Asked Questions**

# 1. What is the two-years of liberal arts or sciences study requirement?

The two-years of liberal arts or sciences study requirement is set out under section 48(1)(a.1) of the CTCMA bylaws.

	YES	NO
two (2) years of liberal arts or sciences study (comprised of at least	Academic courses normally contained in the first two year study towards a general bachelor's	Vocational courses
60 credits)	degree	Block transfer to a special purpose diploma/degree
In an accredited college or chartered/approved university	Accredited/authorized by jurisdiction's regulatory authority	Non-accredited
acceptable to the registration committee	College or university with authority to confer bachelor's degrees	
applicants who completed education outside Canada. Credential Evaluation Report (ICES)	Academic courses in liberal arts or sciences study which are "considered generally comparable to the completion of the first two years of undergraduate study"	Applied or trade or non-academic courses which are "considered generally comparable to the completion of the first two years of post-secondary study (two-year advanced diploma)"

http://www.ctcma.bc.ca/index.php?id=79 (under Education tab – Student FAQ's)

Page 020 to/à Page 029

Withheld pursuant to/removed as

s.13;s.17

From:

Davinder Cheema < Davinder. Cheema@kpu.ca>

Sent:

Friday, May 8, 2015 12:38 PM

Cc:

Davinder Cheema

Subject:

TIME SENSITIVE: Meeting with Minister Wilkinson, Ministry of Advanced Education

Friday, May 08, 2015 Hi TCM \_ PAC member,

Minister Andrew Wilkinson, from the Ministry of Advanced Education (AVED) would like to meet with the KPU Program Advisory Committee (PAC) for Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM). He has some questions about TCM that he would like to address directly with the PAC; he would appreciate a dialogue in person if that is possible. I have included a link for Minister Wilkinson's bio, in case you would like to review: <a href="https://www.leg.bc.ca/mla/40thparl/wilkinson-Andrew.htm">https://www.leg.bc.ca/mla/40thparl/wilkinson-Andrew.htm</a>

Minister Wilkinson, Parlimentary Secretary Richard Lee and Tony Loughran (AVED) will also be in attendance. Minister Wilkinson has given us two options for dates that fit his schedule:

Tuesday, May 19th, 2015 or Wednesday, May 20th, 2015

The timing for the meeting would commence at 1700 -1830 hours. The meeting would occur at the KPU-Richmond Campus, exact room to be confirmed. Could you please let <u>Davinder.Cheema@kpu.ca</u> know by Monday morning, May 11th, your availability for the May 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> dates as we need to get back to AVED as soon as possible so that Minister Wilkinson can organize his calendar. We will then choose the date with the highest attendance/availability.

I would like to thank you in advance for considering this request and look forward to your response.

Thanks, Tru



## Davinder Cheema

Dean's Assistant, Faculty of Health Kwantlen Polytechnic University t 604.599.2102 f 604.599.3130 e davinder.cheema@kpu.ca www.kpu.ca

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## Perrault, Kevin AVED:EX

From:

Tru Freeman <Tru.Freeman@kpu.ca>

Sent:

Wednesday, May 13, 2015 1:23 PM

To:

Perrault, Kevin AVED:EX

Subject:

RE: TCM

s.13,s.17

but initially in 2016, not sure we'll get that.

Tru



#### Tru Freeman, PhD

Dean, Faculty of Health Kwantlen Polytechnic University t 604,599,2263 f 604,599,3130 e fru freeman@kpu.ca www.kpu.ca

Assistant: Davinder Cheema 604,599.2102

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From: Perrault, Kevin AVED:EX [mailto:Kevin.Perrault@gov.bc.ca]

Sent: May-13-15 12:02 PM

To: Tru freeman Subject: RE: TCM

Thanks Tru. Are you planning for \$.13,s.17

regarding faculty? (full time/sessional/clinical/academic)?

Also, ideas yet

Kevin

Director, Health Programs Ministry of Advanced Education, Province of British Columbia

From: Tru Freeman [mailto:Tru.Freeman@kpu.ca]

Sent: Wednesday, May 13, 2015 11:39 AM

To: Perrault, Kevin AVED:EX

Subject: TCM

Wednesday, May-13-15

Hi Kevin,

Hopefully this helps. Let me know.

Tru



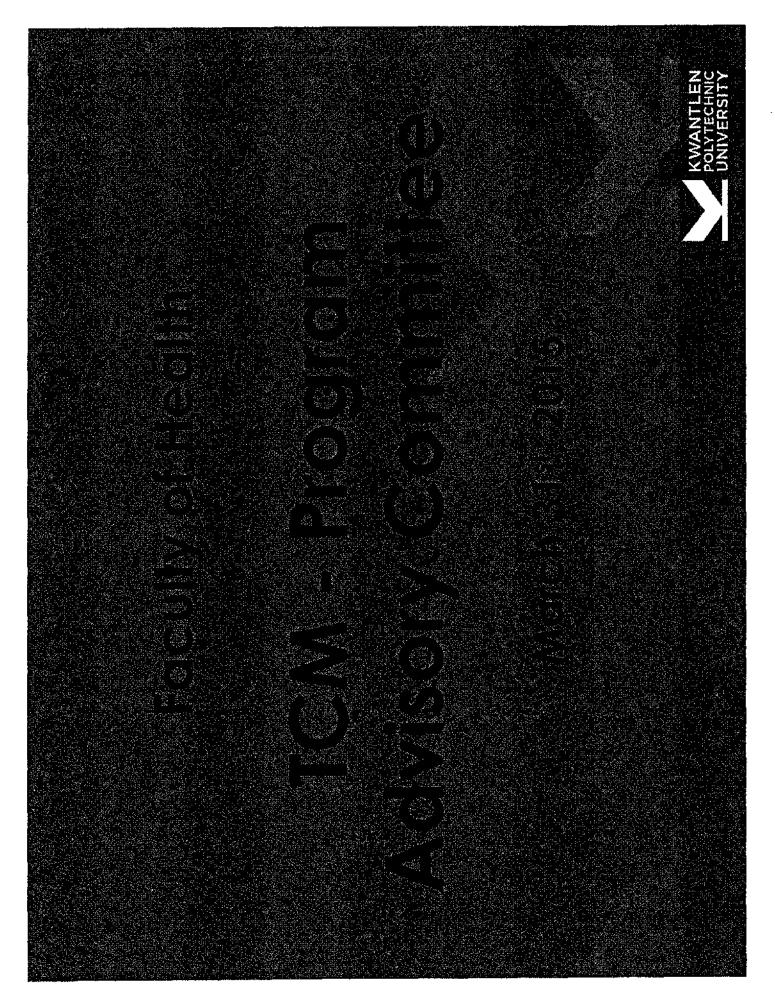
## Tru Freeman, PhD

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www.kpu.ca

Assistant: Davinder Cheema 604,599,2102

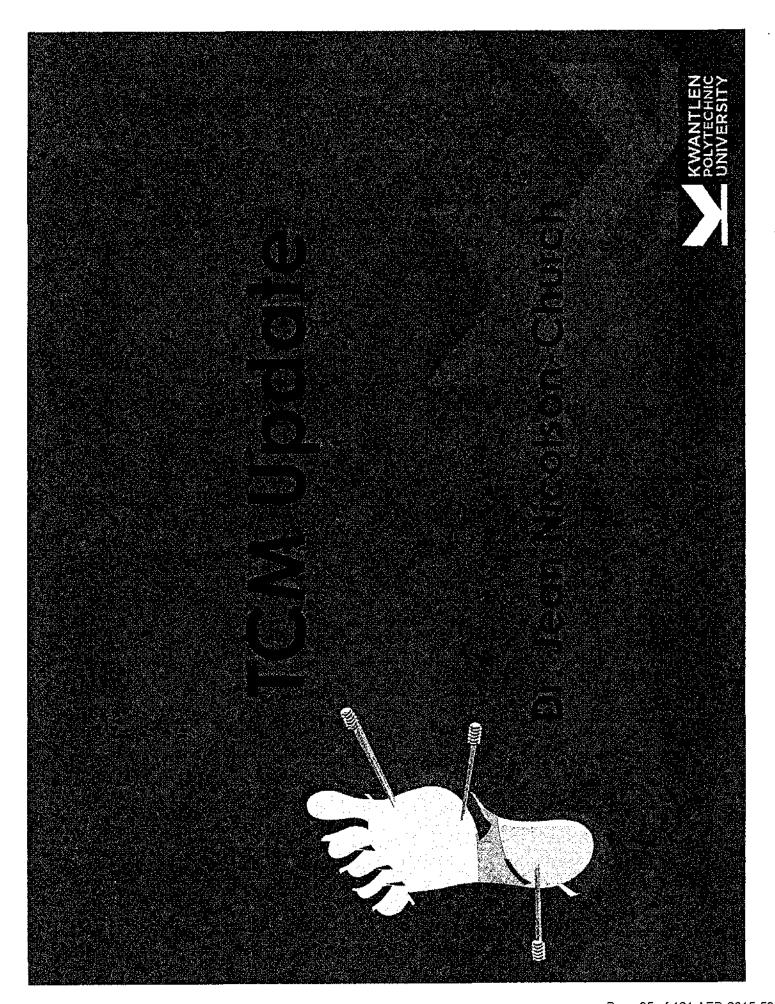
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# Approval of Agenda handout Approval of Minutes (November 24, 2014) handout Welcome & Introductions 1. handout 2. Program Advisory Committee (policy) 3. **KPU/FoH updates Fundraising** handout 4. TCM update 5. 6. TCM timeline handout 7. **BUCM** Student recruitment 8. WFAS 2014 & 2015 conference 9. **OTHER** Adjourn: next meeting date(s) Tuesday, Sept. 29th, 2015

Tuesday, March 29, 2016 / Tuesday, Sept. 27, 2016





Page 35 of 121 AED-2015-53087

- begins September, 2015
- core year for BSN and BPN
- other programs will also use some of the HF programming
- courses such as English, communications, Biology (X 2), Psychology + Introduction to health and health professions



 developed a Concept Paper (CP) and Full Program Proposal (FPP) for submission to \$2C2 in March which included the HF year

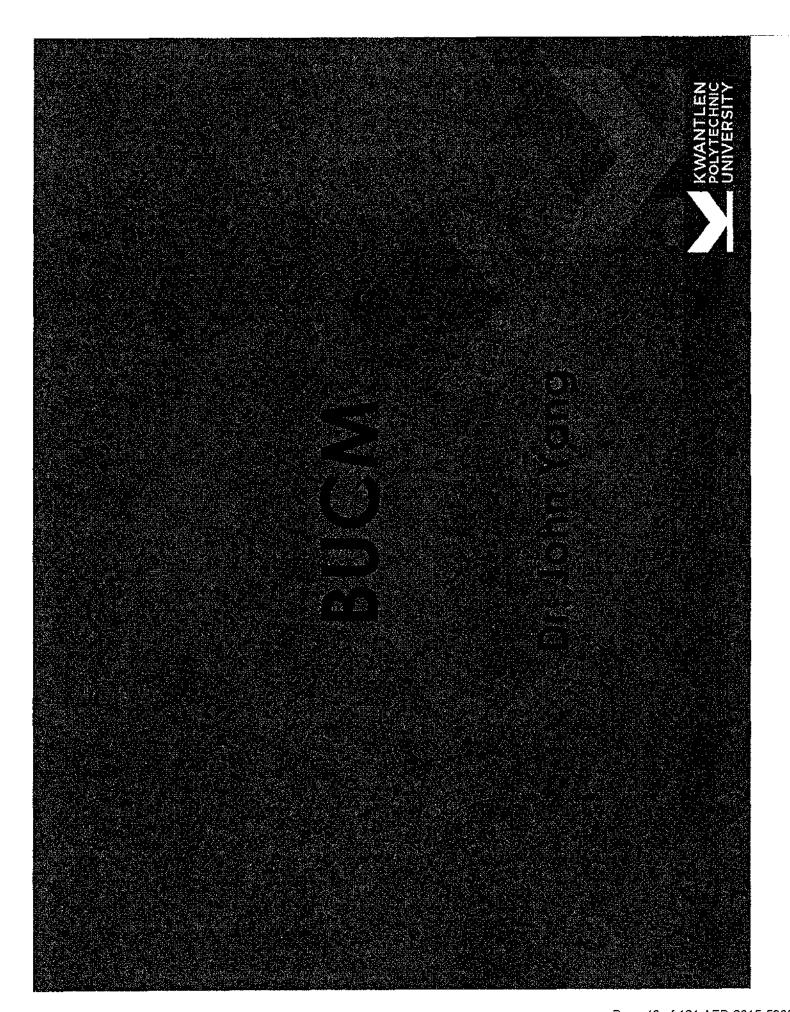
revising the documents and new timelines



Page 038 to/à Page 039

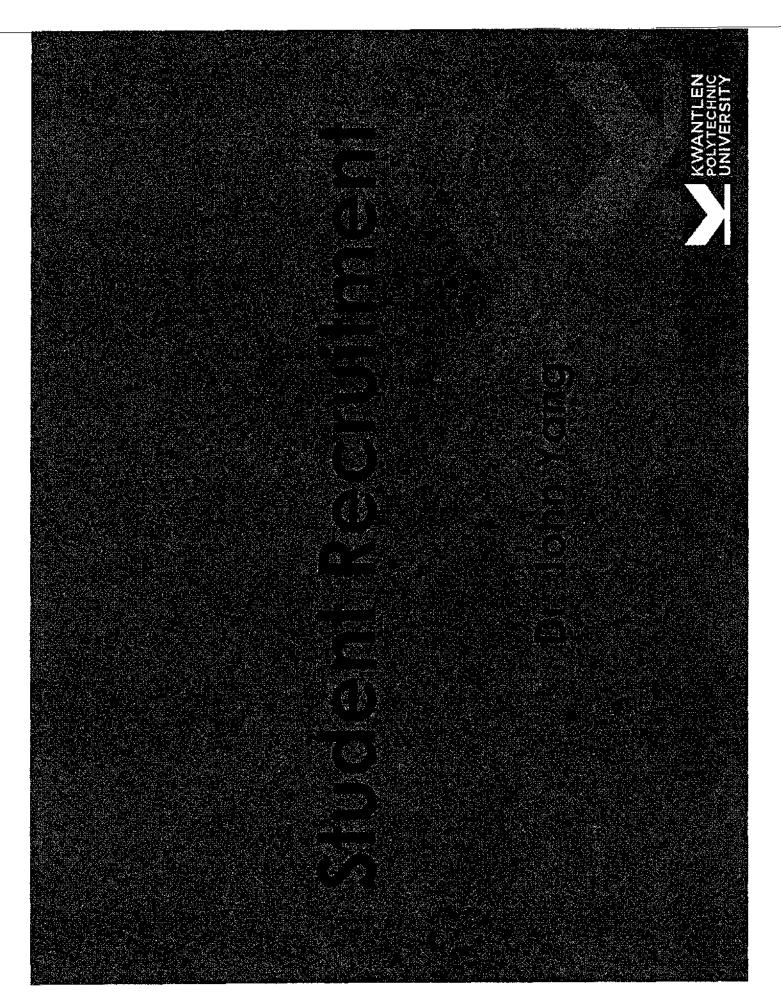
Withheld pursuant to/removed as

s.13;s.17



- BUCM currently reviewing outline of KPU curriculum
- currently developing: 1) contract re: education
- determine costs of faculty/accommodation (KPU →BUCM; BUCM →KPU)
- determine course credits/hours completed at both KPU and BUCM
- depending on outcome of education contract will develop contract for 2) clinic & 3) research





- students with transfer credits/PLA, which includes the following core courses, will be coming into TCM first year in September, 2016
  - Biology 1160 and 1260
  - English 1100
  - Mandarin 1100 and 1101
- no advertising as yet, so not in calendar
- will appear in 2015/16 calendar
- individual calls to students who are interested
- info. sessions X 2
- Other ideas??



From:

Tru Freeman < Tru.Freeman@kpu.ca>

Sent:

Thursday, May 14, 2015 8:06 PM

To:

Perrault, Kevin AVED:EX; Loughran, Tony D AVED:EX

Subject:

Student numbers

Thursday, May 14, 2015 Hi Kevin and Tony,

We

When looking at student numbers again, realistically for the first couple of years, \$.13,s.17 are looking at how numbers have gone for other programs that have just started and we find that new programs usually need a bit of marketing and advertising to get that boost of numbers.

We predict we will start with

Once the

program gets more well known, we believe that s.13,s.17

Thanks, Tru

From:

VINCENT YU s.22

Sent:

Tuesday, May 19, 2015 7:26 PM

To:

Michele La Vie

Cc:

AHenley@cityu.edu; Fei Che; Jeffrev Liu; Jennv Hu; John Stan s.22

Klepsch, Kadagn LASS:EX; s.22

Achadinha, Margaret AVED:EX; Michael

Chung; Lee.MLA, Richard LASS:EX; Loughran, Tony D AVED:EX; Weidong Yu;

youandme@doctoryu.ca

Subject:

Re: Faculty of Health TCM PAC meeting

#### Dear PAC members:

I felt we had a very good meeting with minister Andrew even I didnot give one word . I found he always gave the key points which I concern too. Specially on relationship with private clinic and clinic designing in our future college ,even how to get support from community . I think That few points is really important that I talked in our last PAC meeting. Hope our college can have a good design on that part which can make our education quality different with other private school.

Vincent

Dr. Yu

> 在 Mar 30, 2015, 9:24 AM, "Michele La Vie" < Michele La Vie@kpu.ca > 写道:

>

- > <ATT91470 1.jpg>
- > <TCM-PAC Nov 2014 Draft Minutes.docx>
- > <Policy\_B\_3\_Advisory\_Committees[1].pdf>
- > <meeting.ics>

From:

Tru Freeman <Tru.Freeman@kpu.ca>

Sent:

Wednesday, May 20, 2015 10:20 AM

To:

AHenley@citvu.edu: William Hardman; Jeffrey Líu; Jenny Hu s.22

**John** 

Stan s.22

LASS:EX

Cc:

Jean Nicolson-Church; John Yang; Loughran, Tony D AVED:EX; Davinder Cheema

Mason Loh; youandme@doctoryu.ca; Lee.MLA, Richard

Subject:

TCM - PAC meeting with Minister Wilkinson

Wednesday, May-20-15 Hi TCM – PAC members,

On behalf of KPU and the Faculty of Health, I want to thank all of you who were able to attend the meeting last night with Minister Wilkinson, either in person or on the phone. I appreciate the time taken out of your busy schedules to do this, but I felt it was especially important that we understand the perspectives of the Ministry of Advanced Education around TCM.

Your support in helping to articulate our TCM program and the CTCMA requirements, I believe, went a long way in providing further clarity for the government.

Once again Thanks, Tru



#### Tru Freeman, PhD

Dean, Faculty of Health Kwantlen Polytechnic University t 604.599.2263 f 604.599.3130 e tru.freeman@kpu.ca

www.kpu.ca

Assistant: Davinder Cheema 604.599.2102

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intended recipient, please destroy the e-mail message and any attachments or copies.

From:

Tru Freeman < Tru.Freeman@kpu.ca>

Sent:

Tuesday, June 2, 2015 1:15 PM

To:

Loughran, Tony D AVFD:FX FW: \$.13,s.17

Subject:

Oops... sorry forgot to send this!



## Tru Freeman, PhD

Dean, Faculty of Health Kwantlen Polytechnic University t 604,599,2263 f 604,599,3130 e tru.freeman@kpu.ca www.kpu.ca

Assistant: Davinder Cheema 604.599.2102

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From: Alan Davis

Sent: May 28, 2015 4:31 PM To: Plecas, Bobbi AVED:EX

Subject: s.13,s.17

Bobbi,

Not to belabor the point, but the info we have from the CTCMA is that we will still need a clinic to offer even that part of the program:

Schedule E has always required that 50% of the minimum hours must take place in a clinic owned and operated by the program.

If there are s.13,s.17 in the province that send their students out for more than 50% of the clinical training, I would certainly like to know about it because the hours taken beyond 50% would not be recognized by CTCMA.

Let me know if you have any questions.

Kindest regards

Mary

Mary Watterson

Dr. TCM, Registrar

College of Traditional Chinese Medicine

Practitioners and Acupuncturists of British Columbia

1664 West 8th Ave. Vancouver, BC V6J 1V4

Tel: 604-738-7100 Fax: 604-738-7171

Email: registrar@ctcma.bc.ca Website: www.ctcma.bc.ca

From:

Tru Freeman < Tru.Freeman@kpu,ca>

Sent:

Thursday, June 4, 2015 1:32 PM

To:

Loughran, Tony D AVED:EX

Cc:

Jean Nicolson-Church; John Yang; Alan Davis; Salvador Ferreras

Subject:

Thoughts on TCM

Thursday, June 4, 2015

Hi Tony,

s.13,s.17 I've been thinking a lot about this s.13 s.17

s.13,s.17

s.13,s.17

These are just some of my initial thoughts for consideration as we move towards Monday? Your thoughts?

Tru

From:

Tru Freeman <Tru.Freeman@kpu.ca>

Sent:

Monday, June 8, 2015 9:11 AM

To:

Loughran, Tony D AVED:EX

Subject:

FW: Clinic requirements

Full-email I sent to Mary Watterson.

Tru



#### Tru Freeman, PhD

Dean, Faculty of Health Kwantlen Polytechnic University t 604.599.2263 f 604.599.3130 e tru.freeman@kpu.ca www.kpu.ca

Assistant: Davinder Cheema 604.599.2102

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From: Tru Freeman

Sent: May-28-15 10:16 AM

To: Mary Watterson (registrar@ctema.bc.ca)

Subject: Clinic requirements

Thursday, May-28-15

Hi Mary,

Can I ask you a question please? I understand that both an acupuncture program and a TCM program that is recognized by the CTCMA, requires a "clinic owned and operated by the education or training program" (as per Schedule E below). Is that true for both?

We have heard that there are acupuncture programs in the province that so not have their own clinic, but send their students elsewhere (i.e. to clinics owned by other institutions and/or by private practitioners). Is that true? And can that be done? It would certainly provide some resource relief if this was a possibility?

Schedule E (pg. 60)

Recognition Guidelines for Education/Training Program

Students who complete training in British Columbia will only receive recognition for programs

offered by training institutions that are currently registered or accredited with the Private Career Training Institutions Agency (PCTIA)

As of March 31, 2012, recognition will only be given for completion of programs offered by training institution programs in British Columbia that are accredited by PCTIA. Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) and Acupuncture educational programs are evaluated based on institutional processes, content and length of program and outcomes. Indicators are used to determine if educational programs meet the criteria. Five areas of an educational program are reviewed

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The Institutional philosophy and program philosophy, content and length enable graduates to meet the Colleges standards of practice.

#### II. Curriculum

The curriculum provides learning experiences necessary for students to achieve the College's professional practice requirements.

## III. Students and graduates

Students, during their participation in the education program, demonstrate progression towards achieving the College's professional practice requirements. Graduates have been and are successful in achieving professional practice requirements.

### IV. Resources

The institution has the resources and infrastructure necessary to develop, deliver and evaluate a program that provides learning experiences necessary for students to achieve the College's professional practice requirements.

#### V. Program content

The educational program has met the minimal requirements listed in the following sections of this schedule.

### Minimum educational program requirements

Academic year is used throughout this schedule. 1 academic year consists of 8 months, or 2 semesters, or 3 quarters, or 2 trimesters of study.

It is expected that 50% of the minimum hours listed under each clinical instruction shall be in a clinic owned and operated by the education or training program.

Where appropriate, it shall include:

- Practice observation: supervised observation of the clinical practice with case presentations and discussions;
- Diagnosis and evaluation: the application of TCM diagnostic procedures in evaluating patients;
- Supervised practice: the clinical treatment of patients a minimum of 450 hours of clinical instruction in acupuncture. During the initial 200 hours, the supervisor shall be physically present at all times during the diagnosis and treatment of patient. For the remaining 250 hours, the supervisor may be in close proximity to the location at which the patient is being treated during other clinical instruction. The student shall consult with the supervision before and after each treatment.

From:

Tru Freeman <Tru.Freeman@kpu.ca>

Sent:

Tuesday, June 9, 2015 9:16 AM

To:

XT:HLTH registrar@ctcma.bc.ca Loughran, Tony D AVED:EX; Davinder Cheema

Cc: Subject:

RE: HPA - re: herbology

Tuesday, June 9, 2015 Hi Mary,

I just wanted to give you a heads-up that you will be receiving a calendar invite from my assistant, Davinder Cheema re: a teleconference that I would like to organize with you and Tony Loughran, Executive Director at AVED. Tony and I have been working closely on the TCM program.

AVED would like clarification around the Schedule E requirements re: It is expected that 50% of the minimum hours listed under each clinical instruction shall be in a clinic owned and operated by the education or training program. AVED has asked me whether the 50% for KPU can be done via simulation and other "non-patient" clinical practice, with the remaining 50% being done at outside clinics either owned by private practitioners or other PSE institutions. I reiterated that from what I understood from you and the Schedule E requirements, I believe KPU has to have a clinic where our students worked with TCM practitioners and live clients, but I think it would be worthwhile for you to clarify that to both of us on the phone.

I think a 30 minute conversation (or less) should help... and we will both walk away having heard the same message from you. I would like to thank you in advance for taking the time to speak with us. I have included your contact information below so Davinder can contact you via phone if need be.

Thanks again, Tru

Mary Watterson Dr. TCM, Registrar

College of Traditional Chinese Medicine Practitioners and Acupuncturists of British Columbia

1664 West 8th Ave. Vancouver, BC V6J 1V4

Tel: 604-738-7100 Fax: 604-738-7171

Email: registrar@ctcma.bc.ca Website: www.ctcma.bc.ca



Tru Freeman, PhD

Dean, Faculty of Health Kwantlen Polytechnic University t 604.599.2263 f 604.599.3130 e tru.freeman@kpu.ca www.kpu.ca

Assistant: Davinder Cheema 604.599.2102

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From:

Mary Watterson < registrar@ctcma.bc.ca>

Sent:

Tuesday, June 9, 2015 3:59 PM

To:

Tru Freeman

Cc:

Loughran, Tony D AVED:EX; Davinder Cheema

Subject:

RE: HPA - re: herbology

#### Hi Tru

In advance of the Friday teleconference, the following are notes relevant to Schedule E amendments requested by the CTCMA board and currently under review - please note that the Ministry has not had an opportunity to conduct a fulsome review before the College posts the requested amendments, but here it is for your information, albeit in an early form.

Meanwhile the current Schedule E is in force.

With thanks

Mary

Where the requirements below specify a minimum number of hours of clinical instruction, 50% of the minimum hours must take place in a clinic owned and operated by the program. For the initial 200 hours of supervised practice, the supervisor shall be physically present at all times during the diagnosis and treatment of the patient. For the remaining hours, the supervisor may be in close proximity to the location at which the patient is being treated.

"Clinical Instruction" includes:

- Practice observation: supervised observation of clinical practice;
- Diagnosis and evaluation: the application of TCM diagnostic procedures in evaluating patients;
- Supervised practice; the clinical treatment of patients, "EOCPIA Blueprint" means the Entry-Level Occupational Competencies, Performance Indicators and Assessment Blueprint, which is approved by the Board from time to time and published on the College's website.

Clinical training hours required

A&H 450 with at least 225 in supervised practice P 650 with at least 425 in supervised practice D 1,050 with at least 825 in supervised practice

The clinical hours must align with learning outcomes consistent with the indicators identified as "Clinical" for the Assessment Requirements in Education Program in the EOCPIA Blueprint for TCM Practitioners and Acupuncturists.

From: Tru Freeman [mailto:Tru,Freeman@kpu.ca]

Sent: June-09-15 9:16 AM To: Mary Watterson

Cc: Tony Loughran; Davinder Cheema

Subject: RE: HPA - re: herbology

Tuesday, June 9, 2015

Hi Mary,

I just wanted to give you a heads-up that you will be receiving a calendar invite from my assistant, Davinder Cheema re: a teleconference that I would like to organize with you and Tony Loughran, Executive Director at AVED. Tony and I have been working closely on the TCM program.

AVED would like clarification around the Schedule E requirements re: It is expected that 50% of the minimum hours listed under each clinical instruction shall be in a clinic owned and operated by the education or training program. AVED has asked me whether the 50% for KPU can be done via simulation and other "non-patient" clinical practice, with the remaining 50% being done at outside clinics either owned by private practitioners or other PSE institutions. I reiterated that from what I understood from you and the Schedule E requirements, I believe KPU has to have a clinic where our students worked with TCM practitioners and live clients, but I think it would be worthwhile for you to clarify that to both of us on the phone.

I think a 30 minute conversation (or less) should help... and we will both walk away having heard the same message from you. I would like to thank you in advance for taking the time to speak with us. I have included your contact information below so Davinder can contact you via phone if need be.

Thanks again, Tru

Mary Watterson
Dr. TCM, Registrar
College of Traditional Chinese Medicine
Practitioners and Acupuncturists of British Columbia
1664 West 8th Ave.

Tel: 604-738-7100 Fax: 604-738-7171

Vancouver, BC V6J 1V4

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Website: www.ctcma.bc.ca



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Assistant: Davinder Cheema 604.599.2102

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intended recipient, please destroy the e-mail message and any attachments or copies.

From:

Tru Freeman <Tru.Freeman@kpu.ca>

Sent:

Monday, June 15, 2015 8:25 AM

To:

Marlyn Graziano; Alan Davis

Cc:

Salvador Ferreras: Loughran, Tony D AVED:EX

Subject:

Communication s.13,s.17

Monday, June-15-15 Hi Marlyn and Alan,

Just wondering who is writing the communication document s.13,s.17

I talked with

Tony Loughran on Friday (on a teleconference with the CTCMA). Following that discussion Tony and I talked and he suggested that the communication would not come from AVED, it would need to come from KPU (likely vetted by AVED before it goes out).

I'm just wondering about the timing, given the call that Alan, Sal and I had with the ADM and Tony a week+ ago. We were hoping to have this out by the end of the month and if I work backwards from there, I will need to set up a conference call with the TCM-PAC so they hear it from me first.

If you can let me know the timeline, it would be helpful so that Davinder can start organizing the conference call with the PAC.

Thanks, Tru



### Tru Freeman, PhD

Dean, Faculty of Health Kwantlen Polytechnic University t 604.599.2263 f 604.599.3130 e tru.freeman@kpu.ca www.kpu.ca

Assistant: Davinder Cheema 604.599.2102

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intended recipient, please destroy the e-mail message and any attachments or copies.

From:

Tru Freeman <Tru,Freeman@kpu.ca>

Sent:

Tuesday, June 16, 2015 6:09 AM

To:

Loughran, Tony D AVED:EX

Cc:

Salvador Ferreras; Alan Davís; Marlyn Graziano

Subject:

RE: Communication re<sup>s.13,s.17</sup>

Tuesday, June-16-15 Hi Tony,

Thanks for the summary; this is helpful and probably useful to have after each conference call so we all walk away on the same page. I didn't come away with quite the same understanding.

I thought you would be meeting with the Minister after our conversation with the CTCMA last week to advise him about the clinic component and we would be moving on from there with a communication s.13,s.17 s.13.s.17

Thanks for the clarification.

Tru



#### Tru Freeman, PhD

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From: Loughran, Tony D AVED:EX [mailto:Tony.Loughran@gov.bc.ca]

Sent: June-15-15 5:17 PM

To: Tru Freeman

Cc: Salvador Ferreras; Alan Davis; Marlyn Graziano

Subject: RE: Communication re: s.13,s.17

Hi Tru,

I wonder if we're perhaps mixing up the deliverable that came out of the June 8 conference call? It was my impression there was general agreement on the benefit of holding off on any outward facing communications, including any discussion with the PAC, until key outstanding issues have been resolved and the Minister has been briefed – including seeking his direction on any sticking points s.13,s.17

in terms of the end of June, I think we were hoping to see something that Alan has asked for on the call - s.13.s.17

s.13,s.17 didn't think we had discussed writing a communications document, or issuing any communication by month's end, and that wasn't Bobbi's recollection either?

It certainly was a very useful meeting with the Registrar this past Friday to better understand the expectations around the clinic, s.13,s.17

s.13,s.17

Tony

From: Alan Davis [mailto:Alan.Davis@kpu.ca] Sent: Monday, June 15, 2015 8:57 AM

To: Tru Freeman; Marlyn Graziano

Cc: Salvador Ferreras; Loughran, Tony D AVED:EX

Subject: Re: Communication re: \$.13,s.17

Well, I started drafting something. I'll send it on tomorrow.

Sent from my BlackBerry 10 smartphone on the Rogers network.

From: Tru Freeman

Sent: Monday, June 15, 2015 11:24 AM

To: Marlyn Graziano; Alan Davis Cc: Salvador Ferreras; Tony Loughran Subject: Communication re s.13,s.17

Monday, June-15-15 Hi Marlyn and Alan,

Just wondering who is writing the communication document re s.13,s.17

I talked with

Tony Loughran on Friday (on a teleconference with the CTCMA). Following that discussion Tony and I talked and he suggested that the communication would not come from AVED, it would need to come from KPU (likely vetted by AVED before it goes out).

I'm just wondering about the timing, given the call that Alan, Sal and I had with the ADM and Tony a week+ ago. We were hoping to have this out by the end of the month and if I work backwards from there, I will need to set up a conference call with the TCM-PAC so they hear it from me first.

If you can let me know the timeline, it would be helpful so that Davinder can start organizing the conference call with the PAC.

Thanks, Tru



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# Loughran, Tony D AVED:EX

From:

Alan Davis <Alan.Davis@kpu.ca>

Sent:

Thursday, June 18, 2015 7:40 AM

To: Cc:

Plecas, Bobbi PREM:EX; Loughran, Tony D AVED:EX

Tru Freeman; Salvador Ferreras

Subject:

Memo re TCM

Bobbi and Tony,

Have a look at this.

s.13.s.17

s.13,s.17

we are working on the curriculum, and we are starting on the new business plan and new BUCM collaboration, but that will all have to go through due processes here and at ... AVED and Health anyway.

Alan

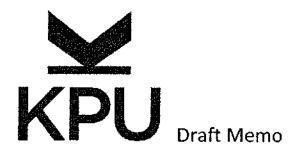


#### Alan Davis, PhD

President and Vice Chancellor Kwantlen Polytechnic University t 604.599.2078 f 604.599.2235 e alan.davis@kpu.ca www.kpu.ca

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To: Bobbi Plecas, ADM, Institutions and programs, Ministry of Advanced Education

From: Alan Davis, President and Vice Chancellor, KPU

Date: June 18th, 2015

Re: Amendment to our EOI for a School of Traditional Chinese Medicine, dated 2013-09-13

This letter is submitted as a proposed change to the expression of interest (attached) submitted in September 2013 response to a call by AVED (also attached) to establish a School of Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) at KPU.

s.13,s.17

KPU and AVED continue to be committed to establishing a public school of Traditional Chinese Medicine that is accredited and recognized for its excellence.

CC: Tony Loughran, AVED; Dr. Sal Ferreras, Dr. Tru Freeman, KPU

# School of Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM)Expressions of Interest (EOI)

**SUBMITTED BY:** 

Kwantlen Polytechnic University

SUBMITTED TO:

Lori MacKenzie

Director

**Executive Sumn** 

Lower Mainland Branch

Summary Fact S

Ministry of Advanced Education

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# **Executive Summary**

The February 12<sup>th</sup>, 2013 Government of British Columbia Speech from the Throne (pg. 21-22) commits that "government will begin work to create the environment for a school of Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) at a British Columbian post-secondary institution." (http://www.leg.bc.ca/39th5th/Throne\_Speech\_2013.pdf)

For approximately one year, Kwantlen Polytechnic University (KPU) has been exploring the opportunity of developing a TCM program in the Faculty of Community and Health Studies (CAHS). As a polytechnic university with a mandate for diverse educational initiatives that apply theory and experiential learning, KPU feels a TCM program is a very appropriate fit for the institution and the local community it serves.

TCM is viewed as both alternative medicine which is built upon complete systems of theory and practice and as complementary medicine to that practiced side-by-side Western medicine in many of China's hospitals and clinics. Furthermore, KPU sees this as an opportunity to develop a Holistic Centre to alternative or complementary medicine that includes not only a School of TCM, but the potential of including others, such as an educational stream that deals with Ayurvedic Medicine used widely by the South Asian population. Additionally, the KPU Faculty of Science and Horticulture offers a unique internal opportunity for collaboration and interprofessional practice with potential link/growth of herbs for the herbology component of both TCM and Ayurvedic Medicine.

With approximately 1,500 TCM practitioners and 300 student registrants with the College of Traditional Chinese Medicine Practitioners and Acupuncturists of British Columbia (CTCMA, 2010), the Faculty of CAHS feels there is a future pool of students interested in a quality TCM education program that would be provincially recognized. There is also a large group of current TCM practitioners that would likely return for a TCM degree completion program.

As a revenue generating program, KPU would be preparing to have one year of core *pre-health* education ready by September, 2014. This core year would meet half of the two (2) years of liberal arts or sciences study (30 of 60 credits) required by the CTCMA (http://www.ctcma.bc.co/documents/two year university requirement.pdf). This core pre-health year could be incorporated into other programs in the Faculty of CAHS and would be developed using new/existing KPU courses in order to make the best use of available resources.

The 2013-14 up-front investment for start-up of a School of TCM is \$2,438,600, due in large part to the initial capital costs. We are suggesting matching start-up funds from both KPU and AVED, where each would pay \$1,219,300. KPU would agree to pay their half of the funding in 2013-14 and AVED could pay their half in 2014-15.

This EOI was presented to the KPU Board Finance & Audit Committee on Wednesday, September 4, 2013. A motion was passed in principal to support this initiative stating: "THAT the Board Finance & Audit Committee recommends to the Board of Governors that it approve submission of the Expression of Interest regarding a School of Traditional Chinese Medicine to the Ministry of Advanced Education, Innovation & Technology". This EOI will also be presented to the Board of Governors on Wednesday, September 18, 2013.

With an active Office of International Students and Scholars to help connect us with global partners and subject matter experts, an Office of Advancement that has strong connections to the Chinese community for potential fundraising opportunities, a supportive Office of Research and Scholarship, a Faculty of CAHS that is keen to welcome another discipline into its health family and preliminary Board Finance & Audit support, KPU is extremely excited, interested and up to the challenge of developing the first public School of TCM in British Columbia.

### **Summary Fact Sheet**

If the Ministry of Advanced Education (AVED) announces that KPU is the institute of choice for development of a School of Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM), the following is a summary of assumptions we would currently be working under:

- the EOI was presented to the KPU Board Finance & Audit Committee on Wednesday, September 4, 2013. A motion was passed in principal to support this initiative stating: "THAT the Board Finance & Audit Committee recommends to the Board of Governors that it approve submission of the Expression of Interest regarding a School of Traditional Chinese Medicine to the Ministry of Advanced Education, Innovation & Technology".
- the EOI will also be presented to the Board of Governors on Wednesday, September 18, 2013.
- startup year is 2013/14: this would include development of a Concept Paper then full Proposal
- 2013-14 up-front investment for start-up is \$2,438,600, due in large part to the initial capital costs.
- KPU is suggesting matching start-up funds from both KPU and AVED, where each would pay \$1,219,300. KPU would agree to pay their half of the funding in 2013-14 and AVED could pay their half in 2014-15
- TCM program would be located in Richmond (at either the Richmond campus, or potentially a separate facility in the area). A separate building would require substantial investment from the external community
- KPU plans to partner with Beijing University of Chinese Medicine (BUCM) to deliver this program.
   BUCM is the only institution in China delivering TCM programming that is supported by their gov't

- College of Traditional Chinese Medicine and Acupuncturists (CTCMA) requires "successful
  completion of not less than two (2) years of liberal arts or sciences study (comprised of at least 60 credits)
  in an accredited college or chartered/approved university acceptable to the registration committee"

  | http://www.cscma.bc.co/ossets/files/pdf\_resources/About/2013/un25-CTCMABylaws-WithSchedule.pdf\_Pa\_21). Students:
  - could come into the program with 60 existing credits (TABLE VI: KPU-TCM Preliminary Semester Schedule; pg. 13)
  - without existing credits could take a KPU pre-health year (30 credits); this pre-health year would be developed from existing KPU courses and potentially new courses that would need to be created. The remaining 30 credits would be taken within remaining portion of the program
- CTCMA TCM practitioner diploma program (totaling 2600 hours minimum in 4 academic years, which included 650 hours minimum of clinical instruction). The program will be a combination of the acupuncture program (A), the herbology program (B) and courses in Tui Na, Shi Liao, and Chinese rehabilitation exercises such as Tai Ji Quan and Qi Gong". (http://www.stoma.bc.co/assets///lies/pdf resources/Aboot/2013/Jun25-CTCMARDylaws-WithSchedule.pdf. Pg. 11)
- a patient clinic is a compulsory part of a TCM program and will be a self-sustaining operation
- approximately 12 faculty positions will be required for this program. Faculty will come from BUCM and the local Vancouver TCM community to teach into this program
- no attrition has been factored into the projected student numbers
- potential "RISKS" to KPU if we successfully attain a TCM program are listed below:

#	TCIVI Potential Risk	Risk Challenge	Risk Mitigation
1.	Absence of government funding (start-up/ongoing)	- KPU would have a large up- front investment of funds (>\$2,000,000)	<ul> <li>budget schedule suggests that the program will generate revenue in 2016/17 and by &gt;\$400,000 by 2019/20</li> </ul>
2.	Availability of KPU funding for start-up	- no KPU funding = no TCM program	<ul> <li>given AVED has announced this in the Throne Speech challenge gov't to provide at least half of the start-up funding</li> </ul>
3.	Space challenges (where will program reside?)	AVED has mentioned that it would take issue with a TCM program that required a new building to be built	<ul> <li>renovate space at KPU Richmond</li> <li>work with KPU Office of Advancement to develop donor relationship with Chinese community</li> </ul>
4.	Lack of subject matter experts (SME) re: TCM	<ul> <li>inability to find enough appropriate faculty to teach in the TCM program</li> <li>inability to use international SME's (i.e. Beijing)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>build relationship with BUCM for SME's</li> <li>build relationships with local TCM practitioners who could provide theory/clinical instruction</li> </ul>
5.	Potential challenge to attract/retain students	<ul> <li>already several private institutions in Vancouver that provide TCM programs</li> <li>these programs have lower</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>appropriate marketing</li> <li>public sector PSE has a</li> <li>reputation of high quality ed.</li> <li>building in a degree completion</li> </ul>

		tuition rates	will entice students
6.	Program sustainability	- fong-term will this continue to be a viable program	<ul> <li>need to do a more fulsome investigation in Concept Paper</li> <li>pre-health year can be used by other CAHS programs</li> <li>integration of Ayurvedic Medicine could provide &gt; sustainability re: complimentary medicine</li> </ul>
7.	Current TCM programs already in Vancouver	- potential upset from programs that already exist in Vancouver due to competition	- work with Chinese community to try and encourage friendly relationships with private Institutions - seek advice from CTCMA
8.	Safety	<ul> <li>patient clinic provides</li> <li>additional risks for KPU</li> <li>delivery of herbal medication</li> </ul>	- affiliation agreements - requirement for liability insurance

#### School of Traditional Chinese Medicine

# Request for Expressions of Interest (EOI)

#### 1. Introduction:

For almost six months prior to the BC Speech from the Throne announcing a School of Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM), Kwantlen Polytechnic University (KPU) has been exploring the opportunity of developing a TCM program in the Faculty of Community and Health Studies (CAHS). While there are several private schools in Vancouver and the province that offer TCM programming (Appendix A), there is not a TCM program in a British Columbia public post-secondary institution. Commencing in September, 2012, numerous consultations/meetings have occurred with key stakeholders in the TCM community, government, and other international post-secondary institutions that deliver TCM programs (Appendix B), to better understand the discipline and the opportunities and risks associated with TCM education. As a polytechnic university with a mandate for diverse educational initiatives that apply theory and experiential learning, KPU feels a TCM program is a very appropriate fit for their institution and Strategic Plan (Appendix C).

KPU has four campuses located in: 1) Cloverdale, 2) Langley, 3) Richmond and 4) Surrey (main campus). If KPU is the successful post-secondary institute to develop a School of TCM, it would be located in or near the Richmond campus. With convenient access to public transportation (i.e. Canada line) and Chinese reported as the highest ethnic population in Richmond (91,885 or 48.5%), KPU Richmond is ideally situated to offer an educational program to address the needs of its local community (Appendix D).

TCM originated in ancient China and has evolved over thousands of years with recorded instances dating as far back as two thousand years BC (http://cim.ucdavis.edu/clubs/comsia/whatiscam.pdf http://www.acupuncturetoday.com/abc/). Traditional Chinese Medicine consists of several disciplines — the more popular being acupuncture, tuina (a type of therapeutic massage) and herbology (refer to Appendix E for definitions). Previously unregulated, acupuncture was designated as a health profession under the Health Professions Act in April 1996. About five years later, TCM was designated as a health profession under the Health Professions Act in December 2000. TCM professions are regulated by the College of Traditional Chinese Medicine Practitioners and Acupuncturists of British Columbia (CTCMA).

The data indicates that there were nearly 1,500 TCM practitioners in 2010 and approximately 300 student registrants with the College of Traditional Chinese Medicine Practitioners and Acupuncturists of British Columbia (CTCMA, 2010). Over the years, the use of acupuncture has

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> in April 2008, British Columbia became the first Canadian province to offer acupuncture treatments as a supplementary benefit for its Medical Services Plan (MSP) premium assistance recipients.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Ontario was the second province in Canada to regulate TCM practitioners in April 2013.

increased in British Columbia. A 2006 study shows that over two in 10 (22%) BC residents are estimated to have used acupuncture at least once in their lifetime, an increase of eight percentage points from the 1997 study results (Fraser Institute, 2006). The estimated proportion of the population who have accessed acupuncture services at least once in their lifetime in BC is higher than the Canadian average (17% in 2006) (Fraser Institute, 2006). Of those in BC who have accessed acupuncture services at least once in their lifetime, 25% had an acupuncture treatment 12 months prior to when the 2006 research fieldwork was conducted. Canadians who have used acupuncture typically start in their late-thirties (average age of 38). British Columbians who have used acupuncture treatments for the first time are on average 39 years old (Fraser Institute, 2006).

KPU's Faculty of CAHS would be delivering a TCM Practitioner "diploma" program as the entry to practice. The Practitioner designation is a combination of the acupuncture and herbology. KPU would develop this program as a diploma exit and continue to develop future education that would include a degree completion program for a Bachelor of Traditional Chinese Medicine. Both of these programs will be revenue generating.

The Faculty of CAHS is excited to consider this new diploma offering, as we look to expand our innovative and creative programming and meet the provincial needs of the population as outlined by the government. If KPU is the successful institution that is awarded the ability to provide a TCM diploma, there would be a much more fulsome and in-depth discovery conducted as we develop the *Concept Paper* and full *Proposal* for KPU's own internal Senate processes.

# 2. Institution Contact(s):

Dr. Tru Freeman Dr. Jean Nicolson-Church

Dean Associate Dean

Faculty of Community and Health Studies (CAHS) Faculty of CAHS

Kwantlen Polytechnic University (KPU) KPU KPU

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Phone: 604-599-2263 (office) Phone: 604-599-2266 (office)

s.22

Email: tru.freeman@kpu.ca Email: jean.nicolson-church@kpu.ca

# Opportunities and Risks:

#### a) Program alignment with the mandate and expertise of the institution:

#### i) Mandate:

Appendix B outlines "KPU's Strategic Plan: Vision 2018". The development of a TCM program at KPU, fulfills KPU's Mission of "offering all learners opportunities to achieve success in a diverse range of programs" and supports KPU values that include the scholarship of discovery, creativity, integration, application, and teaching; rich learner experiences; and excellence and innovation.

KPU's Strategic Plan outlines goals and strategies in three categories: 1) Quality, 2) Reputation and 3) Relevance. The specific goals that relate to the alignment of a TCM program with the mandate and expertise of KPU are:

#### Quality:

 Ensure that programming builds on KPU's tradition of laddering to allow students recognition for previous learning and flexible options.

#### Relevance:

- Implement a coordinated approach to document, expand, measure, and celebrate effective partnerships with KPU's communities.
- Undertake research to understand the needs of learners in the diverse communities KPU serves.
- Expand the distinctiveness and scope of KPU's program offerings to realize its
  polytechnic university mandate.
- Ensure every KPU program of study includes experiential learning that connects theory to its application.
- Support and coordinate opportunities for experiential learning, applied research, and community engagement.

#### Reputation:

Expand initiatives to improve KPU's recognition and reputation in the community.

#### ii) Expertise of the Institution:

The Faculty of CAHS currently has nine (9) health programs that offer degrees, certificates or a citation, one (1) community school program\*, a host of Professional Studies (PS)/Continuing Education (CE) courses offered to industry and house the British Columbia International Nurses Assessment (IEN) Centre on a year-to-year contract that is renegotiated annually.

- 1. Bachelor or Psychiatric Nursing (BPN) degree
- 2. Bachelor of Science in Nursing (BSN) degree
- 3. BSN Post-Baccalaureate (BSN) degree
- 4. Critical Care (CC) certificate
- 5. Graduate Nurse Internationally Educated Re-entry (GNIE) certificate
- 6. Graduate Nurse Qualifying (GNQU) (Peds, Mental Health, Obstetric) citation
- 7. Graduate Nurse re-entry (GNUR) certificate
- 8. Health Unit Coordinator (HAUC) certificate
- Health Care Assistant Program (HCAP) certificate
- 10. Special Education Teaching Assistant (SETA) certificate\*
- 11. PS/CE
- 12. BC- IEN Centre

The continued success of these programs demonstrates an expertise with the various teaching modes and partnerships required for a successful TCM program. CAHS enjoys a lengthy history of practice placement partnerships, lab development and implementation at all levels of simulation, and a philosophical base focused on cultural diversity. CAHS at KPU is also known for excellence in working with Internationally-Educated Nurses, integration of Aboriginal content and pedagogy into all nursing programs, teaching/learning technology, and high fidelity simulation.

External to the Faculty of CAHS, KPU has a number of Faculties that can provide curriculum courses that are already developed in the Faculty of Horticulture and Science, the Faculty of Business, and the Faculty of Arts. This will help to reduce the costs of development and provide an interdisciplinary approach to education. KPU also sees this as an opportunity to develop a Holistic Centre to alternative or complementary medicine that includes not only a School of TCM, but the potential of including an educational stream that deals with Ayurvedic Medicine used widely by the South Asian population in the Surrey community. The Faculty of Horticulture and Science, especially, is seen as a key component for the herbology portion of the TCM program.

#### b) Capacity to establish a School of TCM: (i.e. physical space, financial resources, faculty, etc...)

The Faculty of CAHS envision developing a *pre-health* year for students coming into the program without any post-secondary credits. The Faculty of CAHS plans to start with 24 or hopefully 36 students in 2014/15 and then increase the size of the cohort over the next two years. We have stipulated 40 for the highest enrollment due to ease of cohort size. We would likely ramp up from  $24/36 \rightarrow 40$  because faculty FTE numbers are the same for both the 36 and 40 cohort size. The increase to 40 would also provide a cushion for potential attrition. KPU would begin the TCM *diploma exit* year in 2015/16 with 24/36 students; we also anticipate starting a *degree completion* program in 2015/16.

The teaching requirements of the TCM program are stipulated by the College of Traditional Chinese Medicine and Acupuncturists (CTCMA). Table I outlines the program hours and basic programming that is required for a TCM Practitioner program.

Table I suggests that approximately 12 faculty positions will be required for this program.

Table I:

	CIMI Facn	ity FIE re	quireme	nts relate	d to cohort r	numbers
Cohort Size	Mode	Hours/ Mode	Class Size	FTE	Sections Required	Total FTE
24	16	1710	40	3.5625	1	3.5625
	20	200	6	.3333	4	1.3333
	24	240	20	.3333	2	.6666
	32	450	20	.46875	2	.9375
24			<u></u>		Total fo	r Cohort ≈ 6.4999
36	16	1710	40	3.5625	1	3.5625
	20	200	6	.3333	6	1.9999
	24	240	20	.3333	2	.6666
	32	450	20	.46875	2	.9375
36					Total fo	r Cohart = 7.1665
48	16	1710	40	3.5625	2	7.125
<del></del>	20	200	6	.3333	8	2.6666
_	24	240	20	.3333	3	.9999
	32	450	20	.46875	3	1.40625
48					Total for	Cohort = 12.1977

- CTCMA requires an additional 60 credits of post-secondary course work
- CAHS at KPU intends to implement 2 pre-requisite semesters to provide 30 of these credits (an addition of 1.25 faculty FTE)
- The remaining 30 credits will be integrated into the TCM diploma with another additional 1.25 faculty FTE requirement

Initial 2013-14 funding for start-up is \$2,438,600, due in large part to the initial capital costs as indicated in *Table II*.

Table II:

TCM Program Costing	
Expenses	Cost
Program Coordinator (.25 release)	21,000
Curriculum Coordinator (.25 release)	21,000
Capital Costs	
Computer lab	45,000
E-classroom	17,000
Simulation lab (software, computer)	144,000
Network/Server infrastructure	30,000
WiFi set-up	5,000
Simulator + 12 beds	55,200
Renovations	2,100,000
TOTAL:	\$2,438,600
Matching funds: KPU 2013/14	\$1,219,300
Matching funds: AVED 2014/15	\$1,219,300

We are suggesting matching start-up funds from KPU and AVED where each would pay \$1,219,300. KPU would agree to pay their half of the funding in 2013-14 and AVED could pay their half in 2014-15. AVED funds could be paid in 2014/15 year because the initial year is slated to be a *pre-health* year. None-the-less, the costs for starting a School of TCM are quite high, due to the technology and health equipment required to deliver a quality program that meets the competencies and standards.

#### c) Addressing the needs of the institution's local community:

KPU has four campuses located in Cloverdale, Langley, Richmond and the main campus in Surrey. The majority of registered TCM practitioners are located in the following five cities (CTCMA database), indicating that easy access to KPU's Richmond campus via public transportation would be an appropriate place to situate a TCM program:

- Vancouver (27% of registered practitioners)
- Richmond (12%)
- Victoria (13%)
- Burnaby (10%)
- Surrey (6%)

The 2011 National Household Survey (NHS) estimated that 133,320 individuals in Richmond belonged to a visible minority group, accounting for 70.4% of its total population. In comparison,

visible minorities comprised 27.3% of British Columbia's population. The largest visible minority groups living in Richmond were Chinese and South Asian. The three most frequently reported ethnic origins in Richmond, for people reporting either one or multiple ethnic origins, were Chinese, English and Canadian. This again bodes well for KPU as the university of choice for a TCM program.

#### d) Consultation to be undertaken with stakeholders:

**Appendix B** outlines the consultations to date that KPU has undertaken regarding the development of a TCM program.

The Deputy Minister, Ministry of Advanced Education (AVED) and the host public post-secondary institution will establish a Program Advisory Committee (PAC) to guide the development and implementation of the School. In consultation with AVED, KPU would consider inviting individuals to a PAC as per recommendations from the TCM community (Appendix F). We have also visited the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology (RMIT) (May, 2013) and Beijing University of Chinese Medicine (BUCM) (May, 2013) (Appendix G). In addition, we have contacted other schools in the lower mainland to ascertain as much about costs as possible. If we are the institute of choice to deliver a TCM program, we will be working with BUCM to help deliver this program. We will likely use their curriculum as a framework for the KPU program, recognizing that we must closely meet the competencies and practice standards of the CTMCA.

#### e) Potential partnerships:

KPU sees a number of potential partnerships that will be introduced in the School of TCM:

- Beijing University of Chinese Medicine (BUCM) using an outline of their curriculum;
   their faculty as visiting scholars and our students/faculty for practicum
- KPU
  - Faculty of Science and Horticulture, Arts, and Business; there would be existing
    courses from these Faculties woven into the program. We also see the Faculty of
    Science and Horticulture potentially having a substantial role working with the
    "herbology" portion of the TCM program
  - Facilities
  - Library
  - IET

Teaching & Learning

- TCM Community (i.e. teaching and learning, clinical preceptorships)
- other post-secondary (i.e. research re: complementary/alternative medicine)
- Dr. Arun Garg, Fraser Health (i.e. complementary/alternative medicine Ayurvedic Medicine))

# f) SWOT Analysis:

**Table III** describes the **S**trengths, **W**eaknesses, **O**pportunities and **T**hreats of implementing a TCM program in KPU's Faculty of CAHS:

### Table III:

FACULTY of CAHS SW	OT ANALYSIS re: TCM
STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
TCM community looking for a public PSI to deliver	lack of government funding (stort-up/ongoing)
program	
preparation of highly skilled graduates	availability of KPU funding for start-up
high quality instruction	space challenges (where will program reside?)
applied hands-on learning experience	lack of subject matter experts re: TCM
strong simulation practice for risk free learning	
health programming exists in the Faculty of CAHS	
Richmond campus – easy public transport	
Richmond campus close to large Chinese	]
population	
collaboration with other CAHS/KPU programs/	
Faculties	
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
fulfill polytechnic mandate	potential challenge to attract/retain students
<ul> <li>fulfills KPU mission, mandate &amp; values</li> </ul>	program sustainability
<ul> <li>responds to AVEDs throne speech</li> </ul>	current TCM programs already in Vancouver
<ul> <li>builds partnerships (i.e. other PSI's; Chinese community)</li> </ul>	funding challenges
<ul> <li>strengthen local, provincial, national reputation</li> </ul>	hiring faculty with TCM expertise
<ul> <li>seek alternative funding sources</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>safety (would need to minimize the risk through Affiliation agreements, requirement for liability insurance etc)</li> </ul>
fundraising opportunities (i.e. Foundation)	
• promotes research	,
develop new programs	
<ul> <li>attract new students (local, provincial, national, international)</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>continues to promote Faculty of CAHS expertise/reputation with simulation</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>request half of the start-up funding from AVED for 2014/15</li> </ul>	

The weaknesses and threats described in the SWOT analysis have been referred to as potential Risks in **Table IV**:

Table IV:

	Po	tential RISKS to KPU re: TCM	
#	TCM – Potential Risk	Risk Challenge	Risk Mitigation
1,	Absence of government funding (stort-up/ongoing)	- KPU will have a large up-front investment of funds (>\$2,000,000)	- budget schedule suggests that the program will generate revenue in 2016/17 and by >\$400,000 by 2019/20
2.	Availability of KPU funding for start-up	- no KPU funding = no TCM program	- given AVED has announced this in the Throne Speech challenge gov't to provide at least half of the start-up funding
3.	Space challenges (where will program reside?)	- AVED has mentioned that it would take issue with a TCM program that required a new building to be built	<ul> <li>renovate space at KPU         Richmond</li> <li>work with KPU Office of         Advancement to develop donor         relationship with Chinese         community</li> </ul>
4.	Lack of subject matter experts (SME) re: TCM	<ul> <li>inability to find enough appropriate faculty to teach in the TCM program</li> <li>inability to use international SME's (i.e. Beijing)</li> </ul>	- build relationship with BUCM for SME's - build relationships with local TCM practitioners who could provide theory/clinical instruction
5.	Potential challenge to attract/retain students	- already several private institutions in Vancouver that provide TCM programs - these programs have lower tuition rates	- appropriate marketing - public sector PSE has a reputation of high quality education - building in a degree completion will entice students
6.	Program sustainability	- long-term will this continue to be a viable program	<ul> <li>need to do a more fulsome investigation in Concept paper</li> <li>pre-health year can be used by other CAHS programs</li> <li>integration of Ayurvedic Medicine, could provide &gt; sustainability re: complimentary medicine</li> </ul>
7.	Current TCM programs already in Vancouver	<ul> <li>potential upset from programs that already exist in Vancouver due to competition</li> </ul>	work with Chinese community     to try and encourage friendly     relationships with private     institutions     seek advice from CTCMA
8.	Safety	<ul> <li>patient clinic provides</li> <li>additional risks for KPU</li> <li>delivery of herbal medication</li> </ul>	affiliation agreements     requirement for liability     insurance

# 4. Curriculum and Program Delivery:

The TCM program would be delivered in a format that allows for a pre-health year of core courses (30 credits). CTCMA Bylaw Section 48(1)(a.1) effective December 28, 2009 outlines that

"successful completion of not less than two (2) years of liberal arts or sciences study (comprised of at least 60 credits) in an accredited college or chartered/approved university acceptable to the registration committee". (http://www.ctema.bc.ca/documents/two year university requirement.pdf). The remaining 30 credits of the liberal arts/science study will be delivered in the TCM semesters that encompass the diploma portion of the program. Table V offers a preliminary schedule of how the diploma portion of the program would be delivered. KPU also intends to offer a degree completion for these students and grandfothercurrent TCM practitioners who want to attain a Bachelor of TCM designation. This would likely be achieved through a combination of Prior Learning Assessment (PLA), grandfathering of practice hours and the potential of having to complete some course work to achieve a degree designation.

Table V:

КР	U – TCM Preliminary	semester schedule	
2015	2016	2017	2018
Pre Year		TCM semesters	
Pre-semester 1 .	Pre-semester 2	TCM -Semester 3 -	TCM -Semester - 6
September (15 –credits)	January (15 -credits)	January	January
	TCM -Semester 1	TCM -Semester - 4	TCM -Semester - 7
	May	May	May
	TCM -Semester 2	TCM -Semester - 5	TCM -Semester - 8
	Sept	September	September

**Table VI** indicates the program teaching requirements as prescribed by the CTCMA. Clinical practicum hours will be achieved through preceptorship/internship with current TCM practitioners. This would include a 12 bed patient clinic at KPU and an international practice placement in Beijing in semester 6 or 7. A KPU simulation laboratory and virtual simulation will also be used as an adjunct to clinical practice.

Table VI:

TCM Program Teaching Requirements			
CTCMA Hours	Description	KPU Mode	Class Size
610	Base Theory	16	40

550	Acupuncture Theory	16	40
550	Herb Theory	16	40
1710 = Total	theory hours		
240	Rehabilitation Exercises and Labs	24	20
240 = Total	simulation hours	***	
200	Clinical - Direct Supervision	20	6
200 = Total	clinical with instructor hours		
450	Clinical - Practicum	32	20
450 = Total	clinical practicum hours		
2.600 = TOTA	L INSTRUCTIONAL HOURS		

- international semester in Beijing in Semester 6 or 7
- 30 credits of Chinese culture, Mandarin language, as well as a Business course dispersed throughout TCM Semesters 1-8
- the specific terminal/semester outcomes, curriculum, and courses for this program will be developed in consultation with our stakeholders and TCM Advisory Committee in accordance with the KPU Senate and Ministry approval processes for program development and review.

#### APPENDIX A

# Institutions Offering TCM programs in/out of the Lower Mainland

#### INSTITUTIONS OFFERING PROGRAMS IN TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE

In the Lower Mainland, Burnaby-based PCU College of Holistic Medicine, the Vancouver's International College of Traditional Chinese Medicine, and Richmond-based Vancouver-Beijing College of Chinese Medicine offer comprehensive selection of TCM programs. See *exhibit 3* for additional details.

#### Programs Offered by Postsecondary Institutions in the Lower Mainland

Tuina/Anmo	44 weeks	Practicum placements
Acupuncture	96 weeks	Supervised clinical internships
TCM Herbalist	: 132 weeks	Supervised clinical internships
TCM Practitioner	132 weeks	Supervised clinical internships
Doctor of TCM	44 weeks (following the TCM Practitioner program)	Supervised clinical internships
International College of Tradit	ional Medicine of Vancouver	
Chinese Tul Na (certificate)	12 weeks	Practicum
Herbalist	3 years	Not specified
Acupuncturist	3 years	Not specified
Practitioner	4 years	Not specified
Doctor of TCM	5 years	Not specified
Vancouver-Beijing College of C	hinese Medicine (Richmond)	
Not specified	Not specified	Not specified

Source: Institutional websites (accessed August 2013) and PICTIA website (accessed August 2013).

Notes: 1. All institutions listed in this exhibit are accredited by PICTIA (as of August 2013). 2. Shang Hai TCM College has a website that lists BC-based TCM programs, but the institution is not listed as being accredited on the PICTIA website.

Outside of the Lower Mainland, other PCTIA-accredited BC postsecondary institutions offering TCM programs include:

- Academy of Classical Oriental Sciences (Nelson, BC)
- Oshio College Of Acupuncture and Herbology (Victoria, BC)
- Pacific Rim College (Victoria, BC)

# Programs Offered by Postsecondary Institutions outside of the Lower Mainland

Built and a state of the state	LENGTH	PRACTICUM/INTERNSHIPS
Academy of Classical Oriental So Acapaneture	gences 3 years	Not specified
TCM Herbalist	3 vears	Not specified
TCM Practitioner	4 years	Not specified
Doctor of TCM	5 years	Not specified
Oshio College of Acupuncture a	nd Herbology	
Chinese Tui Na	Not specified	Not specified
Acupancturist	3 years	Not specified
Practitioner	4 years	Not specified
Pacific Rim College (School of Ad	cupuncture & Oriental	l Medicine)
Diploma of Acupuncture	3 years	Clinical observation/practice
Diploma of Acupuncture and Oriental Medicine	4 years	Clinical observation/practice
Doctor of TCM	5 years	Clinical observation/practice
Dual Diplomas of Acupuncture and Phytotherapy	5 γears	Clinical practice
Dual Diplomas of Acupuncture and Holistic Nutrition	5 years	Clinical practice

Source: Institutional websites (accessed August 2013) and PCTIA website (accessed August 2013).

Notes: 1. All institutions listed in this exhibit are accredited by PCTIA (as of August 2013). 2. Pacific Rim College also offers Japanese Acupuncture Certificate program.

# **APPENDIX B**

# **KPU's - TCM Consultations**

DATE	INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED	CONTEXT OF MEETING
Wednesday September 26, 2012 Tuesday November 20, 2012	<ul> <li>Dr. Arden Henley, Ed.D, R.C.C.         Professor and Principal, Canadian Programs         CityU of Seattle         Phone: 604.689.2489         Fax: 604.689.0440         E-mail: ahenley@CityU.edu             www.CityU.edu         </li> </ul> <li>Dr. Tru Freeman, Dean, Faculty of CAHS, KPU</li> <li>Dr. Arden Henley (CityU)</li> <li>Gordon Lee, KPU Interim Provost/Vice-President, Academic</li>	Initial discussion re: KPU's interest in developing a TCM program  Dr. Henley was the prior President /Registrar of the College of TCM (CTCM)  discussions at the higher levels of KPU re: interest in TCM
Thursday January 24, 2013	Dr. Tru Freeman (KPU)     Dr. Tru Freeman (KPU)	TCM programming documented in the Faculty of CAHS DRAFT Academic Plan (version1) re: "Possible long-term growth strategies"
Friday February 15, 2013	Lori MacKenzie     Director, Lower Mainland Branch     Ministry of Adv. Ed, Innovation and Technology     Phone: 250-356-0054     E-mail: Lori MacKenzie@gov.bc.ca	E-mail asking about the explicit reference to TCM in the BC Speech from the throne, September 12, 2013 (pg. 21-22)  "An innovative health-care system must respond to the changing needs of its citizens and embrace practices beyond traditional western medicine. In the months ahead, your government will begin work to create the environment for a school of traditional Chinese medicine at a British Columbian post-secondary institution."
Sunday March 24, 2013	<ul> <li>Dr. Boxu (Andy) Zhou         President, BC Qualified Acupuncturists and TCM         Practitioner Association (QATCMA)         </li> <li>Dr. Weidong Yu         Past-President, QATCMA         Phone: 604-         Dr. Tru Freeman (KPU)     </li> </ul>	attended the QATCMA - AGM
Tuesday May 07, 2013	<ul> <li>Dr. John Blazevic</li> <li>Chair, Board of College of Traditional Chinese</li> <li>Medicine (CTMC)</li> <li>Phone: 604-224-6692</li> <li>E-mail: john@littlemountainclinic.com</li> </ul>	Lunch to discuss provincial TCM     perspective

	Dr. Tru Freeman (KPU)	
	Dr. Jean Nicolson-Church, Associate Dean (AD),	}
	Faculty of CAHS	
DATE	INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED	CONTEXT OF MEETING
Tuesday	Dr. Shawn Poppi Sabhaney	discussion re: provincial TCM
May 07, 2013	President	perspective
.,,	Traditional Chinese Medicine Association of BC	p and p and a
	(TCMABC)	
	Dr. Shannon Larson	
	Vice-Presient, (TCMABC)	
	Phone: 778-233-0074	
	E-mail: shannon@vancouvertcm.com	
	www.vancouvertcm.com	
	Dr. Philippe Souestre	
	Phone: 604-736-3963 (X 104)	
	Cen.	
	Email: pas@neurokinetics.com  • Dr. Tru Freeman (KPU)	
	Dr. Tru Fleeman (KPO)     Dr. Jean Nicolson-Church (KPU)	
May, 2013	Dr. Alan Davis	visited the Beijing University of
IVIAY, 2013	President/CEO	Chinese Medicine (BUCM)
	KPU	BUCM interested in a
	Stuart Mcilmoyle	partnership with KPU
	Associate Vice-President	BUCM currently has
	KPU International	programming in Middlesex, UK
Thursday	Dr. Tony Zhang	visited the Royal Melbourne
May 16, 2013	Discipline Head, Chinese Medicine	Institute of Technology (RMIT),
	School of Health Sciences	Australia to review their Chinese
	Bundoora campus	Medicine program, which has
	Building: 202. Level: 4. Room: 56.	been in existence for
	Pienty Road	approximately 20 years
	PO Box 71, Bundoora VIC 3083 Australia	
	Phone: +(61-3) 9925 7758	a.une
	Fax: +(61-3) 9925 7503	A COMPANY OF THE PARTY OF THE P
	Email: tony.zhang@rmit.edu.au	
	Dr. Chi Jing Liu JP	
	- Executive Member of the Presidium of WFCMS	
	- President of Pulse Manifestation of WFCMS	
	- Secretary-General of Federation of Chinese	50
	Medicine/Acupuncture Societies of Australia Ltd	
	P. O. BOX 526, Glen Waverley Vic. 3150 Australia	
	Phone: 161-3\ 9887\ 9738. FAX: 61-3-98879748.	İ
	Cell: 5.22	1
	E-mail: www.fcma.org.au  • Dr. Tru Freeman (KPU)	
	Dr. Hu Freeman (KPO)     Dr. Jean Nicolson-Church (KPU)	
Saturday		two major TCM Associations
June 8, 2013		merge into the Association of
Julie O, ZUIJ	Dr. Boxu (Andy) Zhou, President, QATCMA     Dr. Tru Freeman and Dr. Jean Nicolson-Church	Traditional Chinese Medicine
	attend the signing at the Dr. Sun Yat-Sen	and Acupuncture (ATCMA)
····	attenu the signing at the Dr. Suit Tat-3ett	T and Acabancians (Alcana)

DATE	Gardens, 578 Carral Street, Vancouver, BC INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED	the regulatory body - College of TCM and Acupuncture (CTCMA) and regulatory body of TCM in 8C endorses the merger CONTEXT OF MEETING
Thursday June 27, 2013	<ul> <li>Lori MacKenzie (AVED)</li> <li>Tony Loughran, Executive Director         Lower Mainland Branch         Ministry of Advanced Education         Phone: 250 387-8871         Email: Tony.Loughran@gov.bc.ca</li> <li>Gordon Lee (KPU)</li> <li>Dr. Tru Freeman (KPU)</li> </ul>	discussion at AVED offices     (Victoria) re: TCM as outlined in     the BC Speech to the Throne and     letter of welcome to new Deputy     Minister, AVED
Monday July 22, 2013	<ul> <li>Honorable Alice Wong, PC, MP 360-5951 No. 3 Road Richmond, BC V6X 2E3 Phone: 604-775-5790 E-mail: alice.wong.c1@parl.gc.ca</li> <li>Dr. Alan Davis President/CEO (KPU)</li> <li>Stuart McIlmoyle (KPU)</li> <li>Jeff Norris, Vice-President, Office of Advancement (KPU)</li> <li>Gordon Lee (KPU)</li> <li>Dr. Tru Freeman (KPU)</li> </ul>	dinner to discuss potential support if KPU was given the go- ahead to provide TCM programming
Tuesday July 23, 2013	<ul> <li>Xue Huanbai         Consul         Consulate General of the PRC of Vancouver         2215 Eddington Drive         Vancouver, BC, V6L 2E6         Phone: 604-739-8711         E-mail: huanbai@chinaeduvan.org</li></ul>	lunch to discuss support of TCM program at KPU
Friday August 23, 2013	Dr. Mary Watterson     President/Registrar     College of Traditional Chinese Medicine     Practitioners and Acupuncturists of BC     1664 West 8th Ave     Vancouver BC V61 1V4     Phone: 604-738-7100     E-mail: registrar@ctcma.bc.ca	<ul> <li>meeting to discuss the competencies required for a TCM diploma</li> <li>initial discuss re: a DRAFT high level description of a TCM program structure and delivery method, including how clinical education would be undertaken</li> </ul>

Dr. Arden Henley (CityU)	
Dr. Jean Nicolson-Church (KPU)	
Dr. Tru Freeman (KPU)	

# APPENDIX C KPU Strategic Plan: Vision 2018

Mission:

KPU offers all learners opportunities to achieve success in a diverse range of programs that blend the theory and practice, critical understanding, and social and ethical awareness necessary for good citizenship and rewarding careers.

Vision 2018:

In 2018, KPU is Canada's leading polytechnic university, with inspiring educators, all learners engaging in campus and community life, open and creative learning environments, relevant scholarship and research, and authentic external and internal relationships.

- Synergistic community relationships
- Supportive and collaborative learning and working environments
- Scholarship of discovery, creativity, integration, application, and teaching
- Rich learner experiences and a vibrant campus life
- Responsible stewardship of resources
- Multiple ways of knowing
- Excellence and innovation
- Diversity and inclusion

**KPU Values:** 

- Continuous personal and professional enrichment
- Access and flexibility
- · Academic freedom

# Goals and Strategies:

#### QUALITY

#### 1. All KPU graduates are prepared for global citizenship and rewarding careers.

- a) Embed learning outcomes that prepare students for global citizenship and rewarding careers within the University's Academic Plan.
- b) Enhance internationalization at KPU to allow learners and educators to develop a better understanding of the global challenges facing society.
- c) Integrate sustainability into the core curriculum across disciplines.

#### 2. KPU is a well-managed, integrated, and transparent organization that supports learning.

- a) Implement an integrated system that aligns institutional plans, allows for strategic allocation of resources, and facilitates the articulation of, and reporting on, annual goals and priorities.
- b) Institutionalize effective quality assurance processes that allow for regular review of all areas of the University.
- Review and adjust KPU's procedures to ensure efficiency and effectiveness.
- d) Broaden the modes and increase the frequency of communication within the university community in order to enhance transparency, decision-making, collaboration, and relationship building among departments.
- e) Implement initiatives that will attract, support, engage, and retain KPU's people and create an environment where all employees see themselves as contributing to student learning.
- f) Continue to enhance environmental sustainability efforts on campus.
- g) Create an inclusive and safe learning environment for everyone at KPU.

#### 3. Learner engagement and retention at KPU show continuous improvement.

a) Assess, select, implement, and celebrate learning methodologies and educational delivery options that provide learners with the support within and beyond the classroom to succeed academically, personally, socially, and professionally.

- b) Develop and implement retention strategies that identify groups of students at risk, set retention targets, and enhance student success.
- c) Ensure that KPU's physical and virtual learning spaces and other infrastructure are able to accommodate curricular innovation and changing educational practices, and create vibrant campuses.
- d) Improve the student experience in first year and beyond based on the recommendations arising from the 2011/12 internal study (Foundations of Excellence).
- e) Ensure that programming builds on KPU's tradition of laddering to allow students recognition for previous learning and flexible options.

#### **RELEVANCE**

- 1. The impact of KPU's community engagement has doubled by 2018.
  - a) Implement a coordinated approach to document, expand, measure, and celebrate effective partnerships with KPU's communities.
  - Establish KPU as a place where the community gathers for informed discussions on relevant topics.
  - c) Establish KPU as a key partner in regional economic development.
  - d) Create distinct campus identities within the unifying institutional vision.
  - e) Cultivate KPU's relationship with its alumni in order to celebrate their accomplishments, respond to their life long educational needs, and support their role as KPU ambassadors in the community.
  - f) Partner with Aboriginal communities to develop appropriate educational pathways and programs to facilitate Aboriginal learner success.
- 2. KPU's operations support purposeful and supportable learner FTE growth of at least 5% annually to meet the educational needs of its region's diverse population.
  - a) Expand initiatives to increase operating and capital funding from government and other external sources.
  - b) Undertake research to understand the needs of learners in the diverse communities KPU serves.

- c) Create financially viable professional development, degree completion, post-baccalaureate, and graduate programs.
- d) Expand the distinctiveness and scope of KPU's program offerings to realize its polytechnic university mandate.
- e) Develop a comprehensive strategic enrolment management plan directed towards traditional and non-traditional, domestic and international learners to support strategic growth.
- 3. Experiential learning is integrated into every KPU program, connecting theory to application and the classroom to the community.
  - a) Ensure every KPU program of study includes experiential learning that connects theory to its application.
  - b) Support and coordinate opportunities for experiential learning, applied research, and community engagement.

#### REPUTATION

- 1. KPU is widely recognized for its teaching and its scholarship.
  - a) Develop and implement a plan for teaching and learning, including the role of instructional technologies that will extend and enrich the learning environment within and across disciplines.
  - b) Develop and implement a comprehensive plan that engages KPU in research and scholarship.
  - c) Promulgate and celebrate KPU's achievements in teaching, learning and scholarship.
- 2. KPU's unique identity is clearly articulated and well understood across the University and beyond.
  - a) Ensure that KPU's unique role in higher education, pride in its important endeavors, and the success of its students are all reflected in its publications and communications, internal and external.
  - b) Expand initiatives to improve KPU's recognition and reputation in the community.
- 3. KPU is the foremost provider of continuing and professional education in its region.

- a) Establish the necessary infrastructure to effectively expand continuing and professional education in response to the changing needs of business, industry and individual adults in KPU's region.
- \* Areas highlighted indicate strategies that align a TCM program with KPU's strategic vision

# APPENDIX D Immigration and Ethnocultural Diversity

http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/as-sa/foqs-spa/Pages/FQG.cfm?lang=E&level=3&GeoCode=933

Table 1: Immigrants by non-official languages spoken most often at home, Richmond (City)

	Richmond (City)		British Columbia			
	Count	%	Rank	Count	%	Rank
Cantonese	26,620	23.6	1	101,495	8.5	2
Mandarin	17,105	15.2	2	74,110	6.2	3
Chinese	16,865	14,9	3	73,380	6.2	4

Table 2: Most frequently reported ethnic origins, Richmond (City)

	Richmond (City)		British Columbia		
	Count	% Rank	Count	% Rank	
Chinese	91,885 4	18.5 1	464,805	10.7 6	
English	20,790 1	11.0 2	<b>1,199,9</b> 55	27.7 1	
Canadian	15,060	8.0 3	826,340	19.1 3	

# APPENDIX E Definitions

These definitions were quoted directly from Acupuncture Today; The Acupuncture and Oriental Medicine News Series. <a href="http://www.acupuncturetoday.com/abc/">http://www.acupuncturetoday.com/abc/</a>

#	TERMINOLOGY	DEFINITION
1.	Acupressure	Acupressure is an ancient art of healing believed by some people to be even older than acupuncture. It involves the use of the fingers (and in some cases, the toes) to press key points on the surface of the skin to stimulate the body's natural ability to heal itself. Pressing on these points relieves muscle tension, which promotes the circulation of blood and qi to aid in the healing process.  http://www.acupuncturetoday.com/abc/acupressure.php
2.	Acupuncture	Several theories have been presented as to exactly how acupuncture works. One theory suggests that pain impulses are blocked from reaching the spinal cord or brain at various "gates" to these areas. Another theory suggests that acupuncture stimulates the body to produce narcotic-like substances called endorphins, which reduce pain.
		TCM hold that there are as many as 2,000 acupuncture points on the human body, which are connected by 20 pathways (12 main, 8 secondary) called meridians. These meridians conduct energy, or qi (pronounced "chi"), between the surface of the body and its internal organs. Each point has a different effect on the qi that passes through it
3.	Alternative Medicine	http://www.acupuncturetoday.com/abc/acupuncture.php  Used in place of conventional medicine. An example of an alternative therapy is using a special diet to treat cancer instead of undergoing surgery, radiation, or chemotherapy that has been recommended by a conventional doctor.
		Alternative medical systems are built upon complete systems of theory and practice.  Often, these systems have evolved apart from and earlier than the conventional medical approach. Examples of alternative medical systems that have developed in Western cultures include homeopathic medicine and naturopathic medicine. Examples of systems that have developed in non-Western cultures include traditional Chinese medicine and Ayurveda.
		http://cim.ucdavis.edu/clubs/camslg/whatiscam.pdf
4.	Asian Bodywork Therapy	Asian bodywork therapy (ABT) is a term used to describe a wide range of manual (and sometimes mechanical) treatments to the human body. As with most forms of Asian healing, Asian bodywork therapy treats not just the body, but a person's mind and spirit, and helps one achieve optimal health on a variety of levels.
		All forms of ABT involve touching to some degree. Some forms are more comprehensive than others. Some therapies involve only light touching on various pressure points or regions of the body; others may involve specific motions along specific parts of the body at specific times, and may include the use of herbs, applications of cold and heat, and stretching.
		http://www.acupuncturetoday.com/abc/abt.php
5.	Ayurveda/ Ayurvedic Medicine	A alternative medical system that has been practiced primarily in the Indian subcontinent for 5,000 years. Ayurveda includes diet and herbal remedies and emphasizes the use of body, mind, and spirit in disease prevention and treatment.

	T	http://cim.ucdavis.edu/clubs/camsig/whatiscam.pdf
6.	Chi gong (qigong)	A practice of aligning breath, movement, and awareness for exercise, healing, and meditation. With roots in Chinese medicine, martial arts, and philosophy, gigong is traditionally viewed as a practice to cultivate and balance qi (chi) or what has been translated as "intrinsic life energy". Typically a glgong practice involves rhythmic breathing coordinated with slow stylized repetition of fluid movement, a calm mindful state, and visualization of guiding qi through the body. Qigong is now practiced throughout China and worldwide, and is considered by some to be exercise, and by others to be a type of alternative medicine or meditative practice. From a philosophical perspective gigong is believed to help develop human potential, allow access to higher realms of awareness, and awaken one's true nature.  http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qigong
7.	Complementary Medicine	Used together with conventional medicine. An example of a complementary therapy is using aromatherapy to help lessen a patient's discomfort following surgery.  http://cim.ucdavis.edu/clubs/camsig/whatiscam.pdf
8.	Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM)	A large and diverse set of systems of diagnosis, treatment, and prevention based on philosophies and techniques other than those used in conventional Western medicine, often derived from traditions of medical practice used in other (non-Western) cultures. Such practices may be described as alternative or complementary, that is, used in addition to conventional Western practice. CAM is characterized by its focus on the whole person as a unique individual, on the energy of the body and its influence on health and disease, on the healing power of nature and the mobilization of the body's own resources to heal itself, and on the treatment of the underlying causes, rather than symptoms, of disease. Many of the techniques used are the subject of controversy and have not been validated by controlled studies.
9.	Cupping	http://medical-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/complementary+and+alternative+medicine  Cupping is one of the oldest methods of TCM. Glass cups are warmed using a cotton ball or other flammable substance, which is soaked in alcohol, let, then placed inside the cup. Burning a substance inside the cup removes all the oxygen, which creates a vacuum.
		As the substance burns, the cup is turned upside-down so that the practitioner can place the cup over a specific area. The vacuum created by the lack of oxygen anchors the cup to the skin and pulls it upward on the inside of the glass as the air inside the jar cools. Drawing up the skin is believed to open up the skin's pores, which helps to stimulate the flow of blood, balances and realigns the flow of qi, breaks up obstructions, and creates an avenue for toxins to be drawn out of the body. Depending on the condition being treated, the cups will be left in place from 5 to 10 minutes. Several cups may be placed on a patient's body at the same time.
10.	Electro- acupuncture	http://www.acupuncturetoday.com/abc/cupping.php  Electroacupuncture is an acupuncture technique that, comparatively speaking, has only recently come into use. Some scholars believe electroacupuncture was first used by physicians in France and Italy as far back as the early 1800s. Others attribute its discovery to Japanese scientists in the 1940s who were interested in making bone fractures heal more quickly. Still others claim that electroacupuncture wasn't really developed until 1958, when acupuncturists in China began experimenting with it as a form of pain relief. Whatever the case, electroacupuncture is an increasingly popular form of treatment, and is used by practitioners of TCM for a wide array of conditions.  http://www.acupuncturetoday.com/abc/electroacupuncture.php
11.	Five Element Theory	Five Element theory is one of the major systems of thought within TCM. Also referred to as the "five phase" theory by some practitioners, Five Element theory has been used for more than 2,000 years as a method of diagnosis and treatment. The Five Elements are:

		1) wood, 2) fire, 3) earth, 4) metal and 5) water. While it is an important component of TCM, today Five Element theory is not used by every acupuncturist and doctor of Oriental medicine; rather, it is employed to a certain degree, depending on the practitioner's training and education, and the style of acupuncture that he or she practices.		
		Essentially, Five Element theory is used to help explain the cause of particular diseases, and to associate signs or symptoms to particular organs and afflictions. In the context of "phases," Five Element theory helps to explain the processes that are occurring the body throughout various stages of disease and healing. This is particularly useful in explaining the processes that take place during the generating and controlling cycles mentioned in Five Element theory.		
		http://www.acupuncturetoday.com/abc/fiveelementtheory.php		
12	Herbology/ Herbologist	This instructional program class comprises any program that prepares individuals for the independent professional practice of Chinese herbal medicine, a system based on the use of nutrition, natural products, and prescribed medical formulae to treat imbalances in the state of bodily health. These programs include courses in the basic Western medical sciences, history and theory of Chinese medicine, Chinese medical anatomy and physiology, Chinese herbology, herbal prescription preparation, herbal patent medicine, herbal pharmacology, Chinese internal medicine and gynecology, febrile diseases, food therapy, practice management, and professional standards and ethics.		
	***	http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p3VD.pi?Function=getVDDetail&db=imdb&dis=2&adm=8&TVD=139116&C VD=139119&CPV=51.3302&CST=01012011&MLV=4&CLV=3&CHVD=139120		
13.	Moxibustion	Moxibustion is a TCM technique that involves the burning of mugwort, a small, spongy herb, to facilitate healing. Moxibustion has been used throughout Asia for thousands of years; in fact, the actual Chinese character for acupuncture, translated literally, means "acupuncture-moxibustion." The purpose of moxibustion, as with most forms of traditional Chinese medicine, is to strengthen the blood, stimulate the flow of qi, and maintain general health.		
		There are two types of moxibustion: direct and indirect. In direct moxibustion, a small, cone-shaped amount of moxa is placed on top of an acupuncture point and burned. This type of moxibustion is further categorized into two types: scarring and non-scarring. With scarring moxibustion, the moxa is placed on a point, ignited, and allowed to remain onto the point until it burns out completely. This may lead to localized scarring, blisters and scarring after healing. With non-scarring moxibustion, the moxa is placed on the point and lit, but is extinguished or removed before it burns the skin. The patient will experience a pleasant heating sensation that penetrates deep into the skin, but should not experience any pain, blistering or scarring unless the moxa is left in place for too long.		
		Indirect moxibustion is currently the more popular form of care because there is a much lower risk of pain or burning. In indirect moxibustion, a practitioner lights one end of a moxa stick, roughly the shape and size of a cigar, and holds it close to the area being treated for several minutes until the area turns red.		
		Another form of indirect moxibustion uses both acupuncture needles and moxa. A needle is inserted into an acupoint and retained. The tip of the needle is then wrapped in moxa and ignited, generating heat to the point and the surrounding area. After the desired effect is achieved, the moxa is extinguished and the needle(s) removed		
		http://www.acupuncturetoday.com/abc/moxibustion.php		
14.	NADA Protocol	NADA – which is Spanish for "nothing" – is also the acronym for the National		

		Acupuncture Detoxification Association. NADA was founded in 1985 by Dr. Smith and others who were interested in promoting the integration of the protocol in the treatment of addiction. Dr. Smith, a medical doctor at Lincoln Hospital in the South Bronx area of New York, modified an existing system of auricular acupuncture into a simple technique for the treatment of many common drug addictions as an alternative to methadone  The original NADA protocol consisted of electrical stimulation on the Lung point of a patient's ear. It was soon discovered, however, that manual needling of the same point produced a more prolonged effect than that produced by electric stimulation. Gradually, the protocol was expanded by adding Shen Men, a well-known ear point that produces a sensation of relaxation. Over the next few years, other points were added based on pain resistance, sensitivity, and other clinical factors. The NADA protocol as it exists today consists of the insertion of small, stainless-steel, disposable acupuncture needles into five points on the outer surface of a person's ear. The points used in the NADA protocol are Sympathetic, Shen Men, Kidney, Liver, and Lung.
15.	Pulse Diagnosis	<ul> <li>http://www.acupuncturetoday.com/abc/nadaprotocol.php</li> <li>Along with inspecting (conducting a general observation of the patient), auscultation and olfaction (i.e., listening and smelling), and questioning (obtaining information about a patient's medical history and symptoms), pulse diagnosis is considered an essential part of the practice of TCM. It has been practiced in both China and Japan for centuries, and while it is difficult to master and considered somewhat subjective by physicians in the West, it remains an important diagnostic tool by both TCM practitioners and patients.</li> </ul>
		In TCM, pulse diagnosis is used to check a variety of functions. Primary among these are the condition of the patient's blood and qi, an invisible type of life force or energy that travels through the body's acupuncture meridians. Using pulse diagnosis, an acupuncturist can determine areas of the body that may have disruptions or blockages of qi, and may also be able to determine the condition of certain internal organs. Over time, a variety of locations have been used in the process of pulse diagnosis. Originally, pulses were felt at nine locations, three on the head, three on the hands, and three on the legs. Some practitioners still examine the pulse at these locations, along with other pressure points along the body.
		In modern times, however, the majority of practitioners perform a simplified version of pulse diagnosis. This simplified version focuses on the radial artery above the wrist, examining three finger positions (cun, guan and chi), and felt at three depths (superficial, intermediate and deep). Both wrists are palpated, one wrist at a time. The results of these readings are used to categorize a patient's pulse.  http://www.ocupuncturetoday.com/abc/pulsediagnosis.php
16.	Qi, Jing and Shen	TCM holds that the body is an interconnected system of channels and pathways, a self-contained system that relies on various factors to maintain a state of balance and harmony. Among these factors are the Vital Substances, which travel through the body's pathways to help the body maintain its health state.
		The Vital Substances are:  Qi. Pronounced "chi," this substance is a vital force or energy believed to control the workings of the human mind and body. As such, it plays an important role in TCM. It warms the body and protects it from illness.  Qi is derived from two main sources: the air we breathe and the food we eat. Qi is believed to flow through the body via channels, or meridians, that correspond to

		Shiatsu is usually delivered with the thumbs. However, some practitioners will use their fingers, palms, elbows — and even feet — to achieve the desired effect. Typically, a shiatsu practitioner will apply pressure not just to a few points on the body. The goal
19.	Shiatsu	http://www.acupuncturetoday.com/abc/reiki.php  Shiatsu is a Japanese form of massage therapy quite similar to acupressure; in fact, the word shiatsu literally means "finger pressure." As with acupressure, the concepts of shiatsu hold that it can promote health and facilitate healing by correcting energy imbalances in the body. These imbalances are corrected by applying pressure to specific points along channels in the body known as meridians.
18.	Reiki	Reiki is an ancient Japanese form of healing using light touch and hand positions. The word reiki comes from two Japanese words - rei, meaning higher power or universal force, and ki, meaning life energy. Loosely translated, reiki means universal or spiritually-guided life-force energy.
17.	Qigong	http://www.acupuncturetoday.com/abc/qijingshen.php  The word "qi" in Chinese means "energy." According to traditional Chinese philosophy, qi is a form of fundamental life energy that is found throughout the universe and is responsible for health and vitality. "Gong," meanwhile, means "skili." Qigong (the skill of attracting energy) is an ancient system of healing that combines postures, exercises (also known as "movements"), breathing techniques and meditation to improve and enhance the body's supply of qi, and to increase one's sense of well-being.  http://www.acupuncturetoday.com/abc/qigong.php
		Jing. Jing, or essence, is the substance responsible for reproduction and regeneration. It is believed to be derived from two sources: the energy inherited from one's parents and the energy a person acquires in his or her daily life (chiefly from air, food and water). Jing regulates the body's growth and development, and works with qi to help protect the body from harmful external factors.  Jing and qi have a close relationship. In TCM, they are believed to form the foundation for the shen, or spirit.
		<b>Blood.</b> Blood, or xue (pronounced "shway"), is perhaps the most important liquid in the body. TCM principles hold that blood is the foundational element for the formation of bones, nerves, skin, muscles and organs. It nourishes the body, moistens body tissues and ensures that they do not dry out. Blood also contains the <i>Shen</i> , or spirit, which balances the psyche. Blood and <i>qi</i> perform many of the same functions, yet are interdependent.
		The body fluids and blood are closely aligned. They have the same source, replenish and nourish each other. The body fluids are also closely connected with qi. A loss of body fluids may result in a qi deficiency, while a depletion of qi may cause an unwanted dispersal of body fluids.
		Body Fluids. Also known as jin ye, body fluids are the liquids that protect, nourish and lubricate the body. These fluids include sweat, tears, saliva, stomach acid, mucus, semen, breast milk, and other bodily secretions. In TCM theory, the jin are the lighter, purer fluids, which moisten and nourish the skin and muscles. The ye, on the other hand, are the darker, denser fluids; they nourish the internal organs, brain, bones and body orifices.
		Occasionally, qi may become imbalanced due to depletion or obstruction. When this occurs, the function of organs or organ systems may be adversely affected, because of the body's inability to transport or produce the qi necessary to fight illness or infection.
		particular organs or organ systems. Each organ, in turn, has its own characteristic qi (e.g., liver qi, kidney qi, and so on).

		here is twofold: to release energy (qi in Chinese, ki in Japanese) in areas where it may be blocked or stagnating, and to bring energy back to areas that are depleted. In addition to applying pressure, shiatsu practitioners may manipulate the soft tissue over and around meridians, and perform passive and active stretching exercises as part of treatment.  http://www.ocupuncturetoday.com/abc/shiotsu.php
20.	Tai Chi	Tai chi is arguably the most popular form of exercise in the world. It is actually an ancient martial art that combines breathing techniques, meditation and body movements, performed in slow-motion. Although first taught as a form of self-defense, tai chi is now practiced by tens of millions of people daily as a means of reducing stress, promoting balance and flexibility, and enhancing well-being.  http://www.acupuncturetoday.com/abc/taichi.php
21.	Tuina	Tuina (pronounced "twee nah") is a form of Oriental bodywork that has been used in China for centuries. A combination of massage, acupressure and other forms of body manipulation, tuina works by applying pressure to acupoints, meridians and groups of muscles or nerves to remove blockages that prevent the free flow of qi. Removing these blockages restores the balance of qi in the body, leading to improved health and vitality. http://www.acupuncturetoday.com/abc/tuina.php
22.	Yin and Yang Theory	The theory of yin and yang is the most fundamental concept of TCM. One of the major beliefs of TCM is that all things in the universe are either yin or yang. However, there are no absolutes: nothing is ever all yin or all yang, but a balance between the two forces. For example, when day changes into night, it is an example of a yang object changing into a yin object; when winter turns into spring; it is considered a changing from yin to yang.
		These forces are opposite and yet complementary, and share an interdependent relationship without yin, there would be no yang, and without yang, no yin.
		Yang is generally associated with items or concepts that are bright, warm, and in motion. Yin is generally associated with objects or ideas that are dark, still and cold. Any given frame of reference can be divided into opposite factors, i.e. a yin side and a yang side. For instance, a human body can be divided into exterior and interior sections; the temperature can be divided into hot or cold; time can be divided into day or night; animals can divided into hot-blooded or cold-blooded, and so on.  http://www.acupuncturetoday.com/abc/yinyang.php

These definitions were "cut and posted" from several internet sources as indicated.

## APPENDIX F Potential TCM Program Advisory Committee Representatives

	TCM Program Advisory Co	ommittee Representatives
#	Contact	E-mail
1.	Dr. Vincent Yu	- s.22
2.	Dr. Fei Che	
3.	Dr. Lorn Brown	<u></u>
4.	Dr. John Stan	
5.	Dr. Michael Chong	-
6.	Dr. Weijia Tan	
7.	Dr. Xiaochuan Pan, "Dr. Pan"	
8.	Dr. Jeffrey Liu	
9.	Joyce Murray	
10.	Richard Lee	
11.	Bill Hardman	
12.	Mason Loh	
13.	Dr. Weidong Yu	
14.	Dr. Mary Watterson	
15,	Jenny Hu	
16.	Jeffrey Xiaoning Liu	
17.	Dr. Brad Matthews	
18.	Lingzhen Jane Hua	
<b>1</b> 9.	Hannah Shen	
20.	Weijia Tan	

		 	s.22	
21.	Dr. Arden Henley			
		 	:	

## APPENDIX G Review of Other TCM Programs

#### 1. Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology (RMIT):

- 1. Student numbers: 40-50 students/year; changes based on the government funding model (they have a government election this Sept.)
- 2. Tuition: depends on the funding sources students receive
  - local students ≈ \$8,000 per year
  - international students ≈ \$28,000 per year
- 1. Clinic: 40 rooms that 3 disciplines share; currently building another clinic
  - ~ ≈ 3\*4=12 square meters each room
  - A \$30 plus cost of herbs. RMIT uses the income projection to calculate funding etc. I can't estimate the actual details
- Simulation: not used in their current curriculum but will be in the future.
- 3. Class ratios:
  - 1:6 ratio for clinical supervised class and 1:8 for general practical class
  - size of theory class is for the whole class
  - No. of clinical hours will need to follow the relevant registration/course accreditation
- 2. PCU College of Holistic Medicine: (information included in PCU proposal for degree)
  - 1. Student body/year:
    - a. 1 = 41
    - b. 2 = 82
    - c. 3 = 120
    - d. 4 = 156
  - 2. College space: is located on the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> floors of the PCU building
  - 11,330 sq. ft. consisting of a reception, admissions area, administrative offices (6), classrooms (12), computer lab (1), library, herbal dispensary, student and faculty lounges, teaching clinic and additional ancillary space
  - 4. Clinic space: includes 14 treatment rooms, a locker area, waiting room, herb dispensary and a consultation area for the students and faculty to discuss patient treatment
  - 5. Simulation: planning to use extensively

#### 3. Beijing University of Chinese Medicine (BUCM):

1. Student numbers: 40-50 students/year; class size

2. Tuition: 35,000 Chinese Yuan for international students (\$6,000 CAD)

#### 3. Clinic:

- BUCM has more than 30 teaching hospitals, which include three affiliated hospitals with 1,735 beds. Most of the students finish their intern-training in the affiliated hospitals.
- currently only students from BUCM have the opportunities to intern in the affiliated hospitals
- the charge for each visit depends on the service the patients get and some of the revenue go back into supporting the program
- 4. Simulation: currently in the middle of optimizing the simulation system

#### 5. Class ratios:

- 1:3 to 5 ratio for instructor to students
- the students need to finish 8 weeks of clinical observation and 40 weeks clinical internship

#### Schools contacted in BC

Name	Address	Phone	Email	Cost
PCU College of Holistic Medicine -TCM Practitioner - TCM Herbalist - Doctor of TCM	5021 Kingsway, Burnaby, BC V5H 4A5	604-433-1299 1-800-603-9127	admin@eminata.com	Would not give any information
International College of Traditional Chinese Medicine of Vancouver (ICTCM)		604-731-2926	drlu@tcmcollege.com	\$200 per credit Dr. TCM \$48,735 TCM Practitioner \$38,229 Herbalist \$27,629
Pacific Rim College	229-560 Johnson Rd, Victoria, BC V8W 3C6	250-483-2119 1-866-890-6082	admissions@pacificrim college.ca	\$210 per credit Dr. TCM \$45,780
Academy of Classical Oriental Sciences (ACOS)	303 Vernon St, Nelson, BC V1L 4E3	1-888-333-8868	registrar@acos.org	\$223 per credit Dr. TCM \$50,175
Vancouver Beijing College of Chinese Medicine	3135-8888 Odlin Crescent, Richmond, BC V6A 3Z8	604-207-9389	vbcocm@yahoo.ca	Would not give any information
JCE International College of Holistic Medicine - TCM Herbalist - TCM Chinese Medicine - Dr of TCM	309-333 Terminal Ave, Vancouver, BC V6A 4C1	604-568-8815	info@jcecollege.ca	?

# School of Traditional Chinese Medicine Request for Expressions of Interest (EOI)

#### Background

The February 2013 Speech from the Throne commits that "government will begin work to create the environment for a school of Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) at a British Columbian post-secondary institution." A School of TCM with international partnerships has the potential to benefit British Columbians by expanding access to preventative, holistic health services and by providing global learning opportunities.

The school of TCM (the School) is to be established at a public post-secondary institution.

- TCM and Acupuncture are designated health professions in British Columbia (under the Health Professions Act and regulated by the College of Traditional Chinese Medicine Practitioners and Acupuncturists of British Columbia [CTCMA].<sup>3</sup>;
- A valid registration (professional licence) issued by CTCMA is required in order to
  practise TCM and acupuncture in British Columbia (registration requires passing the
  CTCMA examination, 2 years of university and a specified number of hours of clinical
  and practicum hours;
- The current credential for entry-to-practice in British Columbia for TCM and/or acupuncture is a diploma;

Definitions are set out in the Health Professions Act (bylaws are bylaws of the CTCMA): "acupuncturist" means a registrant authorized under the bylaws to practise acupuncture; "doctor of traditional Chinese medicine" means a traditional Chinese medicine practitioner who is authorized under the bylaws to use the title "doctor of traditional Chinese medicine; "traditional Chinese medicine practitioner" means a registrant authorized under the bylaws to practise traditional Chinese medicine.

• The Entry-level Occupational Competencies for the Practice of TCM in Canada 2010 ("the Competencies") were developed by the Canadian Alliance of Regulatory Bodies for Traditional Chinese Medicine Practitioners and Acupuncturists.

#### A School of Traditional Chinese Medicine

- Expressions of Interest are now being requested from public post-secondary institutions to establish a School of TCM.
- The School will establish a diploma program.
- There is no additional funding available from government for start-up of the School and diploma program delivery.
- The Deputy Minister, Ministry of Advanced Education and the host public postsecondary institution will establish a Program Advisory Committee to guide the development and implementation of the School.

#### **Process**

Institutions are invited to submit expressions of interest (EOIs) to establish a School of Traditional Chinese Medicine. The EOI can be in the form of a letter that includes the following information:

#### Institution Contact

Include contact name, telephone number and email address.

#### Opportunities and Risks

Describe anticipated opportunities and risks associated with the development and implementation of a School of Traditional Chinese Medicine at your institution, including the following considerations:

- Describe how this program is aligned with the mandate and expertise of your institution.
- Describe how your institution has the capacity to establish a School of TCM (in terms of physical space, financial resources, faculty, etc).
- Describe how this program would help address the needs of your institution's local community.

- Describe the consultation to be undertaken with stakeholders.
- Identify potential partnerships.

#### **Curriculum and Program Delivery**

Provide a high level description of the program structure and delivery method, including how clinical education would be undertaken.

Please submit the EOI to Lori MacKenzie, Director, Lower Mainland Branch at Lori.MacKenzie@gov.bc.ca by Friday, September 13, 2013.

#### Contacts

For further information regarding this request:

Lori MacKenzie, Director

Lower Mainland Branch

Ministry of Advanced Education

Tel: 250-356-0054

Email: Lori.MacKenzie@gov.bc.ca

Tony Loughran, Executive Director

Lower Mainland Branch

Ministry of Advanced Education

Tel: 250 387-8871

Email: Tony.Loughran@gov.bc.ca

From:

Tru Freeman < Tru.Freeman@kpu.ca>

Sent:

Friday, July 10, 2015 6:17 AM Loughran, Tony D AVED:EX

To: Cc:

Salvador Ferreras

Subject:

Acupuncture program

Friday, July 10, 2015 Hi Tony

s.13,s.17

I thought it might be helpful to bring you up to speed as to KPU's process s.13.s.17

1. We have found someone who is really interested and keen to do the business case s.13,s.17

On Monday, I have sent this individual a lot of the back ground information and history on Monday, s.13,s.17

We talked on Wednesday again and this

individual is developing what they consider to be the format for this business case and their associated costing. I hope to receive this information by early next week at the latest and will follow-up. We believe this business case can be completed by early September/15 and I will work to assist setting up meetings with individuals at KPU and externally etc...in order to develop a fulsome business case

- 2. KPU Faculty of Health (FoH) are currently redeveloping the concept paper and FPP s.13,s.17
- 3. I have removed any marketing or website information related to TCM from both our FoH and KPU internet sites. We continue to get inquiries from prospective students and I have asked John Yang to let them know that we are currently "reframing" our processes and will get back to them as soon as we have the process refined.

s.13,s.17

s.13,s.17

Hope this is helpful; good news is that we are making steady progress

Tony, do you have a sense of when you will be able to provide your written follow-up and questions to our teleconference on June 22nd? I am eager to confirm that KPU and AVED are aligned in their thought processes.

Thanks, Tru

From:

Loughran, Tony D AVED:EX

Sent:

Friday, July 24, 2015 11:26 AM

To: Cc: 'Tru.Freeman@kpu.ca'
Perrault, Kevin AVED-FX

Subject:

NEXT STEPS

Attachments:

CIP 51 policy doc.docx

Hello Tru,

I'm writing in follow-up to our June 30 teleconference during which time we reviewed requirements for seeking ministry approva s.13,s.17 and discussed a number of the questions you had raised in your June 22, 2015 email. I've attached your email to this note for ease of reference.

To ensure we have a common understanding of the various steps associated with government approval of this new program, I thought it might be useful to summarize some key elements including:

- the CIP 51 approval process;
- (2) additional information KPU is requested to provide as part of its revised business case; and
- (3) the PSIPS requirements for new program proposals.

In addition, I had hoped to touch on some of the points raised in your June 22 email to provide greater clarification.

Stage 1:CIP 51 - Health Program Review

The Ministry of Advanced Education works collaboratively with the Ministry of Health to ensure BC post-secondary institutions graduate health professionals with the right skills, in the right communities, at the right time to help address BC's 's health human resource needs.

To ensure health programs at public post-secondary institutions address provincial priorities, the Ministry has established a health education program review process. Institutions are required to consult with the Ministry prior to developing new or implementing substantial changes to existing health education programs. It is important to note that the health education program review process is separate from existing program review processes for degree and non-degree programs (see item 3 below). Further information regarding the health program review process and how KPU can seek Ministry review and approval of the second is detailed in the CIP 51 Policy document attached to this email.

s.13,s.17

Stage 2:Business Case and Program Proposal Requirements

In order to provide the Minister with a more complete understanding of the full cost implications s.13,s.17

s.13, some additional financial and program specific information is necessary. It is anticipated that much, hopefully all, of the information being requested should already form part of the submission that would normally be prepared for consideration by KPU's Board and Senate.

KPU is requested to submit a revised business case with a detailed breakdown of costs in the following areas:

#### 1.Costs:

- •Faculty and staff salaries
- Clinic supplies and equipment
- Classroom equipment
- Renovation and construction costs
- Marketing and student recruitment
- •Insurance -- has KPU identified a potential insurer to provide indemnity insurance?

#### II.Revenue:

•Tuition:

oProposed tuition

oProjected enrolment – include description of target market and enrolment strategy •Clinic fees – is it possible for a clinic at a public post-secondary institution to operate at a profit? If so, are there potential faculty association issues regarding faculty working at a for-profit clinic •Fundraising – goal and amount raised to date

KPU is also requested to provide a program proposal to AVED, including an outline of the planned curriculum and program delivery schedule. The program proposal should also address the following questions:

III. Program and clinic location - will the program be delivered at the Richmond campus?

IV.Public safety concerns – has KPU contacted CTCMA regarding what measures are required to address potential public safety concerns about non-invasive medical procedures performed at the clinic?

V. How will KPU prevent minors from seeking treatment at the clinic?

VI. Who provides ongoing monitoring of the clinic facilities?

VII. How will KPU ensure privacy of patient records? Additional safeguards should be considered, due to the clinic's location in a publicly funded institution.

VIII.Are there conditions that would disqualify patients from treatment at the clinic? s.13.s.17

X. Has the faculty association flagged any potential issues with BUCM involvement?

XI. What consultations has KPU had with sector stakeholders, including CTCMA, BUCM and other post-secondary institutions with regard to program design and requirements?

XII. Has KPU explored potential partnerships with public post-secondary institutions in B.C.?

s 13 s 17

XIII. Has there been any consultation with the other public post-secondary institutions in Canada

(Grant MacEwan University and Collège Rosemont)?

Stage 3:Post-secondary Institution Proposal System (PSIPS)

In 2002, the Ministry introduced a new process for reviewing new non-degree programs offered at British Columbia public institutions. Under this process, the institution's Board of Governors decides whether they wish to implement a new non-degree proposal. All public institutions are then required to participate in an online peer review process through PSIPS. Non-degree program review criteria and guidelines are available here: http://www.aved.gov.bc.ca/degree-authorization/psips/docs/ndgGuidelines.pdf.

Prior to engaging in the above review processes, all health program proposals must be reviewed and receive approval from the Ministry (this requirement is a reference to the CIP 51 policy outlined above as Stage 1).

Some key aspects of PSIPS:

- •The Ministry of Advanced Education's online Post-secondary Institution Proposal System (PSIPS) allows for peer review of all non-degree program proposals by B.C. public post-secondary institutions.
- •All B.C. public institutions must submit proposals for new non-degree credit programs through PSIPS, except for certificate programs that do not "ladder" into diploma programs. Eligible programs include: oNew fields of study
- oNew credentials, including post-baccalaureate and post graduate certificates and diplomas oOptions developed in existing programs and to be recognized on student's transcripts oMajor program revisions that warrant an internal review or institutional approval oPrograms originally established as credentials offered outside the province, but are later offered within the province by a British Columbia institution.
- •Before a program proposal is posted on PSIPS, the program proposal must be reviewed by the proponent institution's Education Council or equivalent.
- After the program has been reviewed by the Education Council or equivalent, the proponent institution submits the proposal for a 30-day peer review on PSIPS.
- •Once the proposal has been peer reviewed and peer comments have been addressed, the institution records the implementation date and attaches the proposal they intend to implement.
- •The ultimate decision with respect to the implementation of new non-degree program proposals rests with the institution's Board of Governors.

During our June 30 teleconference we also discussed several points arising from your June 22 email. I wanted to conclude by quickly touching upon a few important points of clarification:

- AVED concurs with the two scenarios outlined in the June 22 email. s.13,s.17 s.13,s.17
  - •Confirmation that AVED has provided the CTCMA Registrar with proposed language to include in Schedule E of the CTCMA's bylaws, setting out the legislative authority for KPU to establish and grant TCM programs.

s.13,s.17

s.13.s.17

Please feel free to raise any additional questions as they might arise Tru. I fully appreciate this is an involved process and the more we stay closely in the touch with one another the greater the chance of success.

I will be away on vacation until August 4. If anything comes up in the meantime, please feet free to contact Kevin Perrault, Director of Health Programs. Kevin can be reached at (250) 356-8257.

Regards,

Tony Loughran
Executive Director
Ministry of Advanced Education

-----Original Message-----

From: Tru Freeman [mailto:Tru.Freeman@kpu.ca]

Sent: Monday, June 22, 2015 8:44 AM

To: Loughran, Tony D AVED:EX Subject: NEXT STEPS \*.13,s.17

Monday, June-22-15 Hi Tony,

I think a phone call between AVED and KPU would be great; it will help us all understand next steps as this is getting very tricky. I would like to lay out my understanding of what AVED believes KPU is supposed to be doing so that I don't mis-step again. Can you please verify that I'm on the right track and, from AVED's perspective, that I can proceed as planned.

1. Over the summer, KPU will develop a business case that looks at:

s.13,s.17

If you could respond to this Email and provide your thoughts whether I'm on the right track or if I've misinterpreted anything.

Would you like me to have Davinder set up a time with you and me to talk this week? Should Bobbi (and anyone else) be involved? Let me know if you would prefer to set this up.

Thanks, Tru

Tru Freeman, PhD
Dean, Faculty of Health
Kwantlen Polytechnic University
t 604.599.2263 f 604.599.3130 e tru.freeman@kpu.ca www.kpu.ca

#### Ministry of Advanced Education

#### Health Education Program (CIP 51) Review Policy

The Ministry of Advanced Education (AVED) works collaboratively with the Ministry of Health (HLTH) to ensure that health education program delivery aligns with and supports provincial health human resource needs and priorities. AVED works closely with sector partners to ensure health education programs, whether target funded or funded through base operating grants, are sustainable, provide students with credible and recognized knowledge and skills training, and are designed to address provincial and/or local labour market need.

AVED is seeking continued cooperation from all public post-secondary institutions with respect to the provincial health human resource and education program planning process by requesting that institutions consult with AVED health program staff when any of the following changes in health education program delivery are being considered:

- 1. Development and implementation of a new degree and/or non-degree health program;
- 2. A change in the number of graduates and/or FTE's delivered at the program level (e.g. expansion, contraction, suspension, termination);
- 3. A change in student cohort or funding type (e.g. addition of an international student stream, etc);
- 4. A change in program duration;
- 5. A change in the credential awarded.

For the purposes of the health education program review process, a health education program is defined as any program coded in the Classification of Instructional Program (CIP) Canada 2011 series, Category 51. – Health Professions and Related Programs.

Please note that the review process applies to all health education programs regardless of whether they are domestic, include international students, are offered through continuing/professional studies, cost-recovery and/or funded by the Ministry.

To initiate the review process, the Ministry requests that institutions provide a formal proposal that describes the program in detail while also providing evidence that the program will have sufficient institutional capacity, student demand, clinical placement capacity and will be meeting provincial or local health human resource need.

Clinical placement capacity and labour market demand can be established partially by including letters of support from health authority Chief Nursing Officers, confirming student clinical placement availability and describing the need for and type of employment opportunities for graduates of the program.

If a proposal includes a request for funding, a detailed program budget will need to be included.

AVED will consult with HLTH for all reviews and will respect HLTH recommendations.

Ministry of Advanced Education - June 2015

From:

Tru Freeman < Tru.Freeman@kpu.ca>

Sent:

Monday, August 17, 2015 6:33 PM

To:

Loughran, Tony D AVED:EX

Subject:

TCM - interesting discussion with BUCM

Monday, August 17, 2015 Hi Tony,

I had a really interesting discussion with BUCM tonight  $^{\rm s.13,s.17}$  s.13,s.17

Tony, what do you think? Would this be an acceptable strategy for AVED? I believe KPU does not overstep the bounds of what Minister Wilkinson expects \$.13,s.17

I'm excited at the possibility!

From:

Tru Freeman <Tru.Freeman@kpu.ca> Friday, August 21, 2015 7:12 AM

Sent: To:

Loughran, Tony D AVED:EX

Subject:

Timeline for KPU s.13,s.17

Attachments:

Timeline.docx

Friday, August-21-15 Hi Tony,

.13.s.17

Here is a DRAFT timeline that we've put together

As you are aware, we are still working towards a September, 2016 start date (if we can), realizing that if the process gets delayed, we can opt for the January/17. So I'm not sure how you want to present that to the Minister, as I don't want to get ourselves in a pickle if the wheels fall off with some of our process timelines and we end up not being able to meet Sept.

Some of the Senate processes that we're looking at are predicated on getting a nod from the Minister in late October or early November. As you are probably aware, our KPU Curriculum and Senate meets on specific dates that we can't change.

Question: The other thing we are investigating is s.13,s.17

You will see in the timeline that we have suggested moving our current PAC from October 6<sup>th</sup> likely to sometime in November. Haven't made any changes as yet, but it probably makes more sense, given that it would likely be better to meet with the PAC after the Minister hopefully gives his "nod" that this program can go through as we have suggested.

Another question: With the business case that Val is doing s.13,s.17 s.13,s.17

Last question: were you able to find the link to the Tuition policy?

If you need to talk to me, please feel free to call time for us too if that works better.

(cell) or 604-599-2263 (work). Davinder can find some

Thanks, Tru

#### Tru Freeman, PhD



Dean, Faculty of Health Kwantlen Polytechnic University t 604.599.2263 f 604.599.3130 e tru.freeman@kpu.ca www.kpu.ca

Assistant: Davinder Cheema 604.599.2102

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# <u>Timeline for KPU</u> s.13,s.17

Activities	Comments Status
<ul> <li>Business Case<sup>s.13,s.17</sup> to AVED</li> <li>Curriculum development, Concept, FPP and course outlines (31 courses)</li> </ul>	Fall 2015  • September / early October 2015  • September to December
CIP 51 report to MoH	Mid / late October 2015
<ul> <li>Approval of Business Case from AVED         Minister.</li> <li>Concept Paper and FPP to FoH CurrCom,         AP&amp;P and Faculty Council</li> </ul>	Late October / early November     .
<ul> <li>Concept Paper to S2C2</li> <li>Course outlines to FoH CurrCom, AP&amp;P and Faculty Council</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>November 12, 2015 (pending AVED approval)</li> <li>15 in November (Semesters 1,2, &amp; 3)</li> <li>16 in December (Semesters 4,5, &amp; 6)</li> </ul>
TCM-PAC	November (pending AVED approval)
FPP and course outlines to S2C2	• December 30, 2015
Clinic Development plan completed     Commence clinic development	November/December
	Spring 2016
Course outlines to SCC	• January 6, 2016
<ul> <li>Concept, FPP and course outlines to Senate</li> <li>Posting on AVED website following</li> </ul>	• February 12, 2016
Concept to Board Meeting     Issues from AVED posting addressed	• March 30, 2016
AVED approval     Calendar submission	April 2016     April 2016
CTCMA Report	April 2016 (pending Senate and AVED approval)

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s.13,s.17

## **Timeline for KPU**

Marketing Commences	April 2016 (pending Scnate and AVED approval)
Office of Advancement	April 2016 (pending Senate and AVED approval)
Faculty Recruitment	April 2016 (pending Senate and AVED approval)     Formation of Search Committee
Applications Open	April 2016 (pending Senate and AVED approval)
	Summer 2016
• PAC	Focus on Clinic, Faculty Recruitment and Placement Requirements     May 2016 (pending Senate and AVED approval)
Calendar published	• End of May, 2016
Faculty Recruitment and Hiring	Ongoing
Clinic and Program hiring and preparation	July/August
Clinic Opens	• August, 2016
	Fall 2016
Semester 1 implemented	•
	Spring 2017
Semester 2 implemented	•
Additional CTCMA Report as required	•
	Summer 2017
Semester 3 implemented	•
	Fall 2017
Semester 4 implemented	•

PAGE: - 2 -Timeline for KPU Acupuncture Program

s.13,s.17

### **Timeline for KPU**

Semester 1 for second cohort	•	
	Spring 2018	
Semester 5 implemented	•	
Semester 2 for second cohort	•	
	Summer 2018	
Semester 6 implemented	First cohort graduates	
Semester 3 for second cohort		
	Fall 2018	J .
Semester 4 for second cohort	•	
Semester 1 for third cohort	•	

From:

Tru Freeman <Tru,Freeman@kpu.ca>

Sent:

Tuesday, September 1, 2015 7:40 AM

To:

Loughran, Tony D AVED:EX

Subject:

Can we talk?

Tuesday, September 1, 2015 Hi Tony

The timclines for the business case report that KPU is doing is going to need to be "tweaked" in order to have it vetted by (in this order) 1) our President's University Executive (PUE); 2) our Board Finance and Audit and 3) our Board of Governors (BoG) <u>before</u> it goes to Minister Wilkinson. Davinder is finding out specific dates for a few of them:

- what i do know is that the next KPU Board of Governors meeting is Sept. 23 and Nov. 18th
- given Sept. 23 is too close, I think we need to probably work backwards from the November 18th BoG (or the next date will be January 27, 2016
- I believe there is a PUE on Sept. 28th (but Davinder will confirm); I'm just not sure if they meet once a month or every 2 weeks. So perhaps it's that date for the business case to go to PUE, then Board Finance (which I know falls sometime before the BoG) likely in late October before the Nov. 18th BoG.
- this means that Minister Wilkinson will not see the report until late November at the earliest.

s.13,s.17

I could talk today after 1300 hours and my Wednesday and Thursday look good. Can you let me know what works for you and perhaps we can set aside 15 minutes or so?

Many thanks, Tru



#### Tru Freeman, PhD

Dean, Faculty of Health Kwantlen Polytechnic University t 604.599.2263 f 604.599.3130 e tru.freeman@kpu.ca www.kpu.ca

Assistant: Davinder Cheema 604.599.2102

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