

The Regents of the University of California

ACADEMIC AND STUDENT AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

July 17, 2024

The Academic and Student Affairs Committee met on the above date at the UCSF-Mission Bay Conference Center, San Francisco campus and by teleconference meeting conducted in accordance with California Government Code §§ 11133.

Members present: Regents Batchlor, Beharry, Hernandez, Leib, Pack, Robinson, Salazar, and Sarris; Advisory member Steintrager; Chancellors Gillman, Wilcox, and Yang; Staff Advisor Emiru

In attendance: Regent-designate Wang, Regents Analyst Sheridan, Deputy General Counsel Woodall, Provost Newman, Chancellor Block, and Recording Secretary Li

The meeting convened at 2:25 p.m. with Committee Chair Leib presiding.

Committee Chair Leib expressed his excitement about serving as Committee Chair. He invited Provost Newman to provide some updates.

Ms. Newman announced that the Alliance for Renewable Clean Hydrogen Energy Systems (ARCHES) and the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) signed a final agreement following DOE's announcement last October that California and ARCHES would be awarded up to \$1.2 billion for clean energy projects in alignment with the State's net zero carbon economy goals. Aside from UC, ARCHES partners included the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development, the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, organized labor, and nonprofit organizations.

The Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) was released to students and parents on January 1 instead of October 1, and FAFSA data were not sent to schools until late March, just weeks before the commitment deadline. This had a significant effect on mixed-status families with U.S. citizen students and undocumented parents. UC moved the commitment and financial aid deadlines, and campuses approved extension requests. The impact of these changes would not be fully known until the fall, but UC was likely to achieve its resident enrollment targets due to strong summer enrollment and improved unit loads. Resident freshman enrollment might have declined, but resident transfer enrollment appeared much closer to target. Underrepresented students made up more of this year's pool, but low-income students were slightly less represented.

1. APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

Upon motion duly made and seconded, the minutes of the meetings of May 15, 2024 were approved, Regents Batchlor, Beharry, Hernandez, Leib, Pack, Salazar, and Sarris voting "aye."¹

¹ Roll call vote required by the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act [Government Code § 11123(b)(1)(D)] for all meetings held by teleconference.

2. **ESTABLISHMENT OF THE JOE C. WEN SCHOOL OF POPULATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH, UC IRVINE**

The President of the University recommended that Section 15 (a) of the Academic Units and Functions, Affiliated Institutions, and Related Activities of the University, as provided for in Standing Order 110.1, be amended as follows:

Additions shown by underscoring; deletions shown by strikethrough

10. Professional Schools

Public Health

- Joe C. Wen School of Population and Public Health, at Irvine, with curricula leading to degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Master of Science, Master of Public Health, and Doctor of Philosophy.

[Background material was provided to Regents in advance of the meeting, and a copy is on file in the Office of the Secretary and Chief of Staff.]

Provost Newman introduced the item. The School would present an extraordinary opportunity for UC Irvine given the growth of the field of public health.

Bernadette Boden-Albala, Director and Founding Dean of the planned Joe C. Wen School of Population and Public Health, UC Irvine Program in Public Health, stated that the School's mission was to promote health equity for all populations through research, innovative teaching, and community service in order to reduce the burden of disease and disability using evidence-based solutions. The UCI Program in Public Health served 1,400 undergraduate students and 200 graduate students, 80 percent of whom identified as Asian American, Pacific Islander, Hispanic, Black, or multiple underrepresented minority groups. The curriculum, which was monitored by the Council on Education for Public Health, covered diversity, health equity, big data, and community health. The School's priorities of climate change, environmental health, and community health would be aligned with those of the University. The School aimed to welcome almost 1,600 students this year and about 1,800 in five years. Ms. Boden-Albala would report to the UCI Provost and Executive Vice Chancellor and the Vice Chancellor of Health Affairs, and four associate deans and four academic department chairs would report to Ms. Boden-Albala. Southern California businessman Joe C. Wen had pledged \$42.5 million to create a new endowment and to name the School, and the Irvine Health Foundation would provide an additional \$14 million to create seven new endowed chairs. UCI was focused on creating scholarships

to reduce student debt, create research opportunities, provide support during the summer, and create emergency funding.

Upon motion duly made and seconded, the Committee approved the President's recommendation and voted to present it to the Board, Regents Batchlor, Beharry, Hernandez, Leib, Pack, Salazar, and Sarris voting "aye."

3. **ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SCHOOL OF COMPUTING, INFORMATION, AND DATA SCIENCES AT UC SAN DIEGO**

The President of the University recommended that Section 15 (a) of the Academic Units and Functions, Affiliated Institutions, and Related Activities of the University, as provided for in Standing Order 110.1, be amended as follows:

Additions shown by underscoring; deletions shown by strikethrough

* * *

7. Academic Schools and Colleges at San Diego

(j) There is established at San Diego the School of Computing, Information, and Data Sciences with curricula leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science and graduate curricula leading to the degrees of Master of Science and Doctor of Philosophy.

[Background material was provided to Regents in advance of the meeting, and a copy is on file in the Office of the Secretary and Chief of Staff.]

Provost Newman introduced the item. By 2030, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics projected that over 40,000 professionals would be needed in the fields covered by the School of Computing, Information, and Data Sciences.

UC San Diego Executive Vice Chancellor Elizabeth Simmons stated that this would be the first new school to be established on UC San Diego's general campus in over 20 years. The School would leverage educational programs in the Halicioğlu Data Science Institute, which already had undergraduate and graduate programs with robust enrollments, and computing infrastructure at the San Diego Supercomputer Center, which has existed for decades. Establishment of the new School was motivated by a surge of student interest in computing and data science and the need to incorporate such applications across disciplines. The School would also address the compelling need to transform data into actionable knowledge. Given the rapid development of big data, high-performance computing, machine learning, neural networks, and artificial intelligence, UC San Diego had an opportunity to combine innovative education in data science with state-of-the-art research and Supercomputer Center, providing unique opportunities in experiential learning and transdisciplinary research.

Regent Beharry asked whether any funding would be allocated to student financial aid, and fellowships and scholarships. Ms. Simmons replied that the \$75 million endowment from UCSD alumnus Taner Halicioğlu for the Halicioğlu Data Science Institute has existed for six years and has been used to provide direct support to students. Students in the School would have full access to the usual financial aid. A substantial portion of the tuition in the self-supporting master's degree programs was set aside for return-to-aid to ensure a diverse cohort of students.

Upon motion duly made and seconded, the Committee approved the President's recommendation and voted to present it to the Board, Regents Batchlor, Beharry, Hernandez, Leib, Pack, Salazar, and Sarris voting "aye."

4. **THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PRESS—A NEW CHAPTER**

[Background material was provided to Regents in advance of the meeting, and a copy is on file in the Office of the Secretary and Chief of Staff.]

Provost Newman stated that UC Press, founded in 1893 at the recommendation of the Regents, has advanced the University's global impact by supporting faculty careers and disseminating research. Over time, shifting patterns in reader behavior, changes in library purchasing, and the impact of new technology have compelled UC Press to adapt, but it has been a flexible and innovative institution that has maintained the public service aspect of the UC mission. For instance, UC Press established the FirstGen Program to support first-generation scholars with publication, part of UC's broader commitment to "grow our own."

Erich van Rijn, Executive Director of UC Press, shared that UC Press produced 180 to 200 new books and 40 multi-issue journals every year and provided examples of authors and works promoting social justice advocacy and research-based societal solutions. UC Press was also part of a network of 160 university presses worldwide. UC Press sponsored work in emerging and interdisciplinary areas and published the first books of early-career scholars, helping them establish credentials and develop authorial experience, which was important to the tenure and promotion process. UC Press published journals in the humanities, social sciences, and science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) disciplines. The UC Press expense base of \$22 million was largely self-funded by business activities, which accounted for nearly 85 percent of revenues. These included book and journal sales, subscriptions, and fees for open access publications. Approximately \$2 million came from income derived from the General Endowment Pool, which was transferred by Regents action in 1968, and about \$1 million came from the campus assessment to support publications written or edited by UC faculty. The remaining \$1 million came from endowments established by the UC Press Foundation. Fundraising enabled UC Press to publish authors with important messages. UC Press was proud to support President Drake's priority of strengthening an inclusive, respectful, and safe community by publishing works that expand the knowledge base about social justice. Unlike the business model for general interest book publishing, which focused on a small

number of bestselling books, UC Press chose to invest in authors with important messages and in start-up journals that were not supported by a profitable portfolio.

Deputy Director Kim Robinson stated that UC Press worked closely with authors, editors, and the UC Press Editorial Committee, a systemwide Academic Senate committee made up of 20 faculty members who advise and vet publications. Many UC faculty were UC Press authors or editors-in-chief of journals. UC Press provided early-career faculty and graduate students with seminars and workshops about publishing, crafting proposals, selecting a university press for submission, and revising manuscripts during the peer review process. UC Press also provided the UC system with guidance on intellectual property, scholarly communication, and the publishing process. Faculty have participated in UC Press events, such as a book publishing workshop for first-generation scholars and a publishing symposium hosted by UC Press and the UC Humanities Research Institute.

Mr. van Rijn stated that the FirstGen Program, which advanced faculty diversity and provided guidance to first-generation students, was a key pillar of an equity-focused agenda to grow UC Press and expand UC's global impact. There has been a growing emphasis on publishing in open access formats, and developing and maintaining a sustainable pathway to open access scholarship must be priorities. UC Press sought to partner with the campuses in new and innovative ways. As an increasingly digital publisher, UC Press offered expertise in developing content for a variety of audiences, including editing, design, print and digital production, project management, promotion and discoverability, and global distribution.

Committee Chair Leib suggested that UC Press hold an author event at the UC Student and Policy Center so that legislators and their staff could learn about the books published by UC Press pertaining to various policy areas.

Regent Sarris noted that, unlike large publishing houses, UC Press would continue to keep a book in print for a long period of time. He expressed gratitude for the work of UC Press.

Regent Hernandez asked whether UC Press engaged in commercial publishing, noting an opportunity to help students with aspirations of becoming the next great writer. Mr. van Rijn replied that UC Press did not typically focus on this but was reimagining itself for the 21st century and was eager to engage with anyone considering UC Press as a publisher. Ms. Newman stated that UC Press was one of very few university presses that offered crossover publication, aimed at both public and scholarly audiences.

Chancellor Gillman asked if UC Press had a well-developed editorial process that would help it resist pressure not to publish certain viewpoints. Mr. van Rijn responded that all scholarship published by UC Press was meticulously researched and vetted in the peer review process and underwent evaluation by the Editorial Committee. If a work was considered inflammatory or controversial, UC Press would undertake legal review to ensure that there were no liabilities. UC Press had published controversial scholarship for 130 years and was more likely to do so given its location in California and its parent

institution. Ms. Robinson added that UC Press had a clear identity as a publisher that supported authors who experience backlash. This was part of academic freedom.

5. **BOARS UPDATE ON MATHEMATICS (AREA C) PREPARATION FOR UC**

[Background material was provided to Regents in advance of the meeting, and a copy is on file in the Office of the Secretary and Chief of Staff.]

Faculty Representative Steintrager stated that, since the presentation during the March meeting about the Workgroup on Mathematics (Area C) Preparation, the Board of Admissions and Relations with Schools (BOARS) of the Academic Senate received and endorsed the Area C Workgroup's Stage 2 report. The Senate and BOARS have been in communication with the California State Board of Education regarding questions from school districts.

Ani Adhikari, UC Berkeley Professor and Chair of the Area C Workgroup, recalled that the Workgroup's Stage 1 report was presented during the March meeting and shared that the Workgroup consulted with the Intersegmental Committee of the Academic Senates (ICAS) Subcommittee on Mathematical Competencies and the Office of the President (UCOP). In Stage 2, the Workgroup was charged with examining what mathematics coursework was needed to prepare students for success at the University and whether changes to Academic Senate regulations were necessary. The Workgroup did not propose any change to Senate regulations, as there was no change to required lower-level mathematics coursework specified in Senate Regulation 424.A.3.c and in the Stage 1 report, which stated that courses that validate a lower-level course per Senate Regulation 428 must rely on the overwhelming majority of the content of the lower-level course. For example, precalculus courses could validate Algebra 2 because they relied on the overwhelming majority of Algebra 2, but high school statistics and data science courses could not validate Algebra 2 because they did not rely on the overwhelming majority of Algebra 2. The content of the required lower-level courses helped develop the fundamental mathematical fluency required for an increasingly quantified world. Virtually all first-year applicants to UC who were California residents satisfied this Algebra 2 requirement, so retaining this requirement would not lead to significant changes for UC applicants or admissions. In 2023, 0.5 percent of first-year applicants did not take Algebra 2, and approximately 80 percent of applicants and admitted students took more mathematics than the required three-course sequence. The vast majority of applicants had also taken precalculus, which followed the UC recommendation of taking four years of mathematics, including the most rigorous courses available. Recommended fourth-year mathematics courses built substantially on the content of the required lower-level courses and opened a wider array of choices of majors. Science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) majors now accounted for about 50 percent of declared majors at UC. In 2022–23, more than half of UC students declared majors in STEM fields, economics, or business, all of which required calculus, and at least half of Pell Grant recipients were STEM majors.

The Workgroup recommended high school mathematics pathways depending on the choice of major. Students who wish to major in data science, a STEM major at UC that typically

required both calculus and linear algebra, should prioritize taking precalculus rather than data literacy in high school. Students who wish to major in arts and humanities could take a quantitative reasoning or data literacy course in the fourth year of high school if they are unlikely to be affected by the resulting lack of academic flexibility at UC. Ms. Adhikari underscored that only the lower-level courses were required for full consideration of a UC application; the recommendation of a fourth year of mathematics was not a limitation. Holistic review in UC admissions was based on the entirety of an application, including additional mathematics courses taken and the educational opportunities available. During Stage 1, the Workgroup examined the three most common data science curricula in high school and found that they did not build substantially on the required lower-level mathematics courses to be recommended for the fourth year. In the Stage 2 report, the Workgroup provided a guiding principle for developing data science content appropriate for a fourth year of mathematics study: to substantially engage students with the mathematics of the lower-level courses while also making important points in data science. Given the hierarchical structure of mathematics, the Workgroup emphasized the importance of taking increasingly advanced mathematics courses, each building on knowledge previously acquired, and asked that all high schools offer such choices so that all students have choices at the university level. The Workgroup was mindful that four percent of California high schools lacked the resources to offer mathematics courses beyond the three required and suggested that, where practical, such schools permit students to take the recommended fourth-year mathematics courses elsewhere, such as at the community colleges or through the UC SCOUT program.

Barbara Knowlton, Professor and Vice Chair for Undergraduate Studies at UCLA and Chair of BOARS, stated that BOARS unanimously supported the conclusions of the Workgroup's Stage 2 report and recommended that it be forwarded to the Executive Director of Undergraduate Admissions at UCOP. BOARS members appreciated that the thoughtful consideration of different types of high school mathematics classes enabled effective preparation for college-level quantitative coursework. The Stage 1 report, which was presented to the Intersegmental Committee of the Academic Senates, has gained support from faculty across the segments of public higher education. BOARS agreed that data science was an important emerging field and supported offering courses that gave students the foundation to pursue data science in college. The material in the three-course sequence should be required for all applicants. Students without such a foundation might be severely limited in the types of majors they could pursue. Courses with more elementary mathematics knowledge were generally not offered at the college level. The Stage 2 report concluded that some courses like precalculus and Advanced Placement Statistics prepared students better for quantitative work, but this was not the only factor in course selection. The report clarified the implementation of Area C requirements and provided guidance to prospective applicants.

Committee Chair Leib asked for comment about a letter from Linda Darling-Hammond, President of the California State Board of Education. In this letter, Ms. Darling-Hammond noted the confusion among school districts and the need for clarification of Area C requirements. She also stated that BOARS signaled new criteria for fourth-year courses that were not yet fully transparent, and that UC has evaluated only four out of the one

hundred previously approved courses that would no longer validate Algebra 2. Han Mi Yoon-Wu, Associate Vice Provost and Executive Director of Undergraduate Admissions, replied that the Stage 1 report concluded that courses that do not build on lower-level mathematics courses cannot be used to validate Algebra 2. Mathematics courses that surpass what is required for admission would be viewed favorably. Ms. Yoon-Wu raised the question of what would best prepare students for UC given their interests. For instance, Area E required two years of learning a language other than English and recommended three years. Three years of the same language could clear a graduation requirement at UC, but students who take a different language in the third year would still be viewed favorably.

Ms. Newman asked how the K–12 schools should proceed given these new considerations. Ms. Yoon-Wu replied that UC would be creating new discipline areas that would enable the classification of additional courses. For example, statistics and data science courses had previously been classified as part of the statistics discipline, but UC now understood that these courses could not be grouped in this way. UC planned to disseminate information to K–12 schools by the end of the summer so that they understand the criteria when preparing courses for submission for the next academic year.

Committee Chair Leib requested a meeting to discuss the letter from the State Board of Education so that the University might adequately respond.

Regent Salazar noted the angst in many communities and the need for clarity. He encouraged the University to approach this from a student perspective rather than an academic perspective. Students might not be aware of UC’s efforts to provide clarity and might not understand the timeline of implementation. Communication could help.

Regent Salazar asked what problems UC was solving by no longer allowing statistics or data science to validate Algebra 2. Ms. Adhikari responded that the Workgroup believed its approach to be student-centered because it wanted students to understand that the kind of mathematics one should take in high school depended on what one wished to do at UC. The Workgroup was looking beyond admission. Without algebra, one could not take precalculus, which was vital in many fields in which UC students were interested, and much of what was taught at UC would be out of reach. Algebra would be difficult to acquire later as it was not offered at UC or the California State University.

Regent Salazar reiterated the need for more communication.

Committee Chair Leib stated that students, parents, and high school counselors were trying to determine what to do. He asked whether a course being recommended would bear weight in admissions. Ms. Adhikari noted that, in the letter from the State Board of Education, the word “recommended” was in quotation marks as if to imply that a course was actually required. The Workgroup disagreed with such an implication; a recommendation was merely that, and it was part of holistic review. Ms. Knowlton explained that, when BOARS first discussed mathematics preparation, there was a concern that the number of students taking data science courses to validate Algebra 2 would increase and that high schools would focus on developing data science courses instead of Algebra 2. Though not yet a

problem, this could potentially be a problem. Without a better policy on what courses could validate Algebra 2, high schools and undergraduate admissions offices would not have clarity. She agreed about the need for more communication but noted that these criteria dovetailed with existing criteria. Courses that validated Algebra 2 were deemed advanced mathematics under existing criteria. Statistics courses that were recommended fourth-year courses would conform to State Common Core advanced statistics criteria. The Workgroup was using existing criteria and standards.

Regent Sarris reiterated the importance of helping students and counselors understand what is recommended and what is required. Ms. Newman responded that the recommendations have been developed and must be explained. She did not sense that UC bore hostility toward data science. Rather, UC would help K–12 schools identify data science courses that are sufficiently grounded in the principles of Algebra 2 so that students have flexibility to pursue a variety of fields at UC.

Committee Chair Leib stated that several groups have posed questions. Ms. Newman replied that BOARS would continue to elucidate standards for data science.

6. CALIFORNIA INSTITUTES FOR SCIENCE AND INNOVATION (CAL ISI)

[Background material was provided to Regents in advance of the meeting, and a copy is on file in the Office of the Secretary and Chief of Staff.]

Provost Newman introduced the California Institutes for Science and Innovation (Cal ISI), four institutes throughout the University system that were developed 24 years ago.

Camille Crittenden, Executive Director of the Center for Information Technology Research in the Interest of Society and the Banatao Institute (CITRIS), stated that CITRIS was headquartered at UC Berkeley and had partnerships with UC Merced, UC Santa Cruz, and UC Davis. CITRIS research initiatives covered aviation, climate, health, and policy and had cross-cutting themes of robotics, artificial intelligence (AI), and diversity and gender equity in technology. The CITRIS Innovation Hub fostered interdisciplinary innovation and next-generation talent, and the CITRIS Foundry, which helped students and faculty transition research from laboratory to market, had incubated 135 ventures and its alumni secured hundreds of millions of dollars of funding. Researchers from the CITRIS Seed Funding Program received follow-on funding that was 4.5 times the amount of their seed award. CITRIS recently received awards for research in agricultural technology, wildfire, material science, and health care. UC Merced and UC Davis, for example, developed a tool that helped farmers decide when to deploy electric tractors, which would improve air quality and public health in the Central Valley. The CITRIS Policy Lab engaged with agencies, policymakers, and programs on issues of mis- and disinformation, responsible artificial intelligence (AI), social media and platform governance, and data privacy and security to increase technology policy education and create professional networks and public outreach.

David Schaffer, Director of the California Institute for Quantitative BioSciences (QB3), explained that QB3 supported bioscience and climate science research at UC Berkeley, UCSF, and UCSC, as well as the translation of that research to scalable solutions by private companies. QB3 researchers were studying infectious diseases in anticipation of future pandemics, neurodegenerative diseases and neurodevelopmental disorders using stem cell and genome editing technologies; and crop preparation that would mitigate the effects of climate change. QB3 has invested in fundraising to multiply the impact of its resources, and its facilities offered cutting-edge technology to academic and company researchers. In its next major mission, QB3 was building a network of start-up incubators like Bakar Labs on the Berkeley campus, currently the largest biotechnology incubator in the U.S. owned and operated by a university. Bakar Labs offered proof-of-concept funding, internships, mentorship, a venture capital fund, and industry sponsors. Since its opening in November 2021, 38 companies that incubated at Bakar Labs raised over \$400 million and created over 350 jobs in California. QB3 planned to replicate the success of Bakar Labs in a new climate technology incubator. By enabling research to more directly benefit society and helping students obtain internships and employment, QB3 amplified the UC mission. It has incubated over 300 companies, which created over 17,000 jobs and raised over \$13 billion.

Ramesh Rao, Director of the California Institute for Telecommunications and Information Technology (CalIT2), stated that initial funding enabled trans-disciplinary collaborations in the arts and humanities, medicine, environmental sciences, and engineering. These collaborations applied technology to preserve world cultural heritage sites, monitor California wildfires, detect brain activity, engage with indigenous communities, explore generative AI, provide nanotechnology training, and nurture start-up companies. Close to 1,000 users from over 100 companies and 12 disciplines were using CalIT2 facilities at UC San Diego, UC Irvine, and UC Riverside. Start-up companies benefited from CalIT2 facilities, had access to student interns, and could secure funding while retaining their own intellectual property. Data infrastructure and mentorship were creating new educational opportunities and improving clinical workflow. Over 200 students conducted research every year in CalIT2 laboratories; they were working in teams and being mentored by more senior students, researchers, faculty, or representatives from the community or industry. At a new magnetoencephalography facility, students applied machine learning and AI to review data at 92 percent accuracy in minutes as opposed to in 20 hours using traditional methods. Recently, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention awarded funding to Resilience Shield, a project that used modeling and “gamification” to understand disease outbreaks. The project was a partnership with public health agencies that convened infectious disease researchers and computer, data, and social scientists. UC Riverside also secured an award from the U.S. Economic Development Administration to study environmental protection in the Lithium Valley near Riverside.

Adam Stieg, Associate Director of the California NanoSystems Institute (CNSI) at UCLA, stated that CNSI stimulated transdisciplinary research, translated technologies for commercial enterprises, and propelled next-generation scientists and engineers to be leaders for the benefit of the state. CNSI served over 2,000 individuals every year through its facilities, infrastructure, and initiatives; incubated over 125 start-up companies that have raised over \$2.4 billion over the last decade; and offered unique education and training

opportunities. Philanthropic donors have helped CNSI seed new research initiatives that would lead to new innovations, companies, and intellectual property that could be reinvested into the institution. To go from basic research and discovery to societal benefit, CNSI has invested substantially in seed funding for new research initiatives, establishing and operating leading-edge user facilities, and dedicating resources to new education and outreach programs. CNSI has realized large-scale research centers, such as BioPACIFIC MIP (Materials Innovation Platform), the California DREAMS Microelectronics Hub, and the Quantum Foundry. Infrastructure and programs led to the founding of companies such as Nereid Biomaterials and Nexus Photonics. CNSI has partnered with community colleges in Southern California to provide experiential training in semiconductor manufacturing to meet workforce needs. CNSI has supported over 120 start-up companies, most of which sprang from technologies developed at UCSB and UCLA, and a diverse community of entrepreneurs and founders who were creating new jobs and generating new investments. Over 82 percent of CNSI-incubated companies were still in operation. One example was Appia Bio, which was developing cell-based therapy for solid tumors. To train the workforce of the next generation, CNSI has developed hands-on experiments for the Los Angeles Unified School District that aligned with State Common Core standards, experiential training programs for college students, and internships and entrepreneurship training.

Committee Chair Leib credited former Governor Gray Davis for launching Cal ISI. Committee Chair Leib recalled his and Regent Park's leadership of the Special Committee on Innovation Transfer and Entrepreneurship and praised Cal ISI programs. He underscored the University's many contributions to the California economy.

Chancellor Lyons asked how these institutes participate in the economic value they create. Mr. Schaffer responded that UC had eight campus-affiliated venture capital funds. Mission Bay Capital, a venture capital fund founded by QB3, has seen gains in the value of its investments. Philanthropic gifts invested in companies could be multiplied and returned philanthropically to UC. These funds were creating new avenues for financial returns.

Chancellor Yang added that many UCSB faculty joined CNSI. Three have since received Nobel Prizes: Herbert Kroemer (1928–2024), Shuji Nakamura, and Alan Heeger.

Committee Chair Leib recalled visiting a company that specialized in precision cancer surgery at UCLA and marveled at the work being done. Ms. Newman replied that UC has been campaigning for additional investment in proof-of-concept funding, which bore the highest risk but had the potential to benefit Californians' health, wealth, and prosperity.

7. **UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA COLLEGIATE RECOVERY PROGRAMS**

[Background material was provided to Regents in advance of the meeting, and a copy is on file in the Office of the Secretary and Chief of Staff.]

Committee Chair Leib invited Student Observer Xavier De Anda to make remarks.

Mr. De Anda began his remarks by sharing a testimonial from a student at UC Irvine, one of the campuses without a collegiate recovery program (CRP). After losing a parent, the student began struggling with addiction, failed courses, and was placed on academic probation. The student sought help on campus but was referred to outside services. Mr. De Anda referred to a story shared by a speaker during the public comment period about a student who had lost his life in May due to an accidental fentanyl overdose from counterfeit Adderall. Given the rise in recreational drugs laced with fentanyl, test strips and naloxone nasal spray to reverse an opioid overdose could save lives. CRPs offered peer and staff support, sober housing, awareness events, and supplies such as overdose prevention kits. However, CRPs did not have a significant presence at UC Irvine, UC Merced, UCSF, and UC Riverside, and campuses with CRPs such as UC Santa Barbara and UCLA lacked the infrastructure and full-time staff needed to run the programs, which could lead to staff burnout and high turnover. Mr. De Anda alleged that UC has denied or downplayed this. Students requested the following baseline standards: that a CRP be established at every campus, that they be staffed by at least one full-time coordinator, and that they be given a dedicated and private physical space. The UC Student Association sought the support of Regents and chancellors, as well as funding and infrastructure, to address the disparities among campuses. Students were grateful that UC Davis committed to hiring a full-time CRP staff member and called on the campuses without CRPs to do the same. Campus Advocacy, Resource, and Education (CARE) offices were established due to a systemwide recognition of the prevalence of sexual violence on college campuses. Mr. De Anda asked that UC acknowledge the prevalence of substance abuse on college campuses as well. Students believed that funding CRPs with County grants was not feasible due to the difficulty of the application process, the staff needed to manage the grants, and the temporary nature of grant funding. Instead, funding should come from campus budgets or from the Office of the President's systemwide budget.

Provost Newman explained that collegiate recovery programs provide a supportive environment to address substance use, misuse, other addictive behaviors, and the risks posed on campus. Most CRPs were non-clinical and offered peer support, groups, and services to help students maintain sobriety. Since 2012, five campuses have established CRPs, and staff at the remaining campuses were assessing the feasibility of similar programs. Campuses supported an estimated 4,000 students per year. UC has adopted a holistic model for support services and embraced the behavioral health continuum of care, which ranged from prevention to early intervention, clinical treatment, and recovery support.

Johnny Smith, UC Berkeley alumnus, shared that he had begun using drugs at age 11, dropped out of school in eighth grade, nearly died of an overdose, and was sentenced to 16 months in State prison. Despite nearly three decades of hardship, Mr. Smith recently graduated from UC Berkeley with a 4.0 grade point average and planned to pursue a Ph.D. in sociology at Harvard University. In fall 2021, his stress and anxiety led to a relapse after nine years of sobriety, but Recovery@Cal, UC Berkeley's CRP, provided him with a consistent and structured place to express himself. He was among a population of students who had co-occurring diagnoses, were first-generation, re-entry, and transfer students, as well as students who were formerly incarcerated, formerly homeless, or former foster

youth. The resources that campuses without CRPs offered did address some challenges but were supplemental to the multi-faceted community and support that only CRPs could provide. Mr. Smith facilitated meetings, guided group discussions, and launched one-on-one peer support for scholarship essays, research projects, and navigating disability accommodations and crisis intervention. His experience allowed him to be of service to others while achieving self-fulfillment. Unfortunately, Mr. Smith recently learned that a student life had been lost due to substance issues; the student was most likely unaware of CRPs. He emphasized that this was a life-saving initiative that should be prioritized.

Stephen Sutton, Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs at UC Berkeley, stated that Recovery@Cal, which was funded by campus grants, was founded as a pilot program in 2018 by student leaders and staff who engaged in harm reduction work. The CRP has since grown to one professional staff member and six student staff, and it was moving to new space near the residence halls. In 2022–23, Recovery@Cal reached over 1,700 students through 64 recovery meetings, nine substance-free social events, and 50 harm reduction workshops. Mr. Sutton shared that 92 percent of students reported CRPs to be helpful or very helpful for well-being. The program focused on student development, helped students navigate resources, and was committed to culturally competent learning and growth instead of punishment. Mr. Sutton shared testimonials from students who participated in the program; they developed coping mechanisms, gained confidence, and helped others in similar situations. CRPs provided a community in which students feel safe, supported, and empowered to succeed.

Jacqueline Kurta, Director of the Alcohol and Drug Program at UC Santa Barbara, stated that Gauchos for Recovery, the first CRP in the UC system, launched in 2012 with a small grant from the U.S. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration and a small contract with the County of Santa Barbara Behavioral Wellness Department. The recovery program was managed by a UCSB Student Health clinician at 80 percent time and a half-time assistant manager, the latter funded by the State Equity in Mental Health program. The reporting and administrative burden and oversight from these grants and contracts were difficult for a part-time staff person to handle. Gauchos for Recovery had a dedicated office and lounge in a residential community and offered 24 hours of support. Recovery meetings were held seven days a week, social events were hosted throughout the quarter, and peer mentors offered daily drop-in hours. Key campus partners included academic advising, disabilities services, financial aid, and basic needs offices. Gauchos for Recovery also offered overdose prevention and harm reduction services, providing safety training and distributing thousands of free naloxone kits and fentanyl test strips, including to campus police. Recently, Gauchos for Recovery received accreditation through its participation in a pilot program from the Association for Recovery in Higher Education. UCSB held the belief that a campus safe for students in recovery was safe for all students.

Regent Beharry stated his understanding that UC Irvine, UC Riverside, UCSF, and UC Merced did not have CRPs. Referring to a table in the presentation materials, he asked what was meant by a CRP status of “developing” and about the number of students served, particularly at campuses without a CRP. Genie Kim, Director of Student Mental Health and Well-Being at the Office of the President, replied that campuses designated as

“developing” had assigned staff who were responsible for assessing the needs of the campus. Each UC campus had a chief well-being officer who was responsible for ensuring that State mental health funding went to the entire behavioral health continuum of care. Prevention, early intervention, treatment, clinical treatment, and recovery services have been added to the clinical treatment that UC has traditionally provided. The number of students served was a combination of students who received clinical care or were referred to off-campus services.

Chancellor Gillman shared that Anteaters for Recovery, though not as well-developed as other campus CRPs, did offer a suite of programs. UC Irvine was committed to addressing issues of recovery and was looking forward to taking the appropriate next steps.

Regent Beharry shared four benefits of developing CRPs on campuses. First, CRPs could help address crime on campus, as data have shown that a number of campus incidents involved substance abuse. Second, they could improve the continued enrollment and academic success of students struggling with substance abuse. Third, they could help students struggling with academic performance and social integration due to exposure to substance abuse at home or in their communities. Fourth, CRPs helped reduce legal and other costs. Regent Beharry thanked Committee Chair Leib and Regent Cohen for meeting with students advocating for CRPs. He noted that students struggling with addiction could be high academic performers and leaders. Substance abuse was an intersectional issue that affected students of many backgrounds. He emphasized the shame, especially among first-generation students, that made seeking help difficult. When he first joined the Board last year, Regent Beharry stated that where the University spends its time is how it communicates its values. He echoed the need for the baseline standards requested by the students and the need for budgetary funding.

Committee Chair Leib stated that, although UC was not currently equipped to lobby for County-level funding for mental health and substance abuse programs, it must prioritize obtaining this funding. With the right resources, the process might not be as challenging. UC might need to shift its government relations strategy, which was focused on advocacy in Sacramento. Committee Chair Leib had been urging UC to seek County funding since he began his term as Regent.

Regent Hernandez, noting the similarity in the number of students served at campuses with established CRPs, asked if students were being turned away at those campuses. Ms. Kurta replied that numbers of students served where there were established programs were similar because students helped share information and identified peers who were seeking help. The consistency of programming was also a factor. At UCSB, staff and faculty awareness of the CRP made students feel more comfortable with seeking support.

Regent Hernandez asked what could be learned from community recovery centers that could be applied and standardized across the system, and what was needed for all campuses to have “established” status. Ms. Kim responded that campuses must focus on student services and outreach. At UC Santa Barbara, students and staff worked together to establish their CRP, and information about the CRP was spread by word of mouth among students.

Like cultural identity centers, CRPs need sustainable resources, space, and staffing, the latter being crucial to building trust with students. Mr. Smith added that, when he met with the UCB Associate Vice Chancellor and Dean of Students about relocating the CRP to a private space, she stated that she was waiting for students to make such a request. He underscored that campuses could do more to meet students halfway. After much effort from staff, Recovery@Cal was recently granted an alternative space.

Regent-designate Brooks stated that UC could miss a population of students if outreach focused only on students who fit a certain profile. One did not have to wait for CRPs to be established to engage in outreach; there could be poster campaigns and magnets distributed in residence halls. Students could be offered recovery programs after being arrested, as part of case management, in Title IX offices, or during orientation.

Staff Advisor Emiru, referring to the written materials, asked if the partnership between UCI and WellTrack Connect, a counseling referral service, was unique to UCI or available systemwide. Ms. Kim replied that this was unique to UCI.

Mr. Emiru asked if there were programs similar to WellTrack Connect across the system. Ms. Kurta stated that recovery is much more than counseling support. UCI connected students with available providers through WellTrack Connect. UCSB had a team of therapists who specialized in behaviors related to alcohol and drugs and could connect student seeking more significant and longer-term support with local providers as well.

Committee Chair Leib asked whether UC could access monies from the Purdue Pharma litigation. Ms. Kurta stated her understanding that those monies were given to the Santa Barbara County Public Health Department, which was assessing how it would distribute the funds. The County might use the funds to increase the availability of naloxone nasal sprays and fentanyl test strips.

Committee Chair Leib reiterated the need to pursue funding from the Counties and suggested that Office of Federal Governmental Relations (FGR) examine whether those monies could be given directly to UC programs.

The meeting adjourned at 5:05 p.m.

Attest:

Secretary and Chief of Staff