The Regents of the University of California

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
March 20, 2024

The Public Engagement and Development Committee met on the above date at UCLA Luskin Conference Center, Los Angeles campus and by teleconference conducted in accordance with California Government Code §§ 11133.

Members present:	Regents Chu, Hernandez, Raznick, Reilly, Sarris, and Tesfai; Advisory members Salazar and Steintrager, Chancellors Block, Hawgood, Larive, and Wilcox; Staff Advisor Mackness
In attendance:	Regent Robinson, Regents-designate Beharry and Pack, Assistant Secretary Bricker, Deputy General Counsel Drumm, Provost Newman, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer Brostrom, Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer Nava, Interim Senior Vice President Reese, Vice President Brown, and Recording Secretary Li

The meeting convened at 10:45 a.m. with Committee Chair Reilly presiding.

Committee Chair Reilly announced that this meeting marked the beginning of a series of presentations on artificial intelligence (AI). She shared that she recently attended the UC Academic Congress on Artificial Intelligence hosted by Provost Newman and Chief Information Officer Van Williams. Academics from across the system discussed the latest AI research at the University, its applications, promise, and risks, and attendees came away with knowledge and an understanding of UC's role in ensuring that AI is used for the public good. Committee Chair Reilly highlighted the AI discussion topics that would be presented at this and subsequent meetings.

1.   **APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING**

     Upon motion duly made and seconded, the minutes of the meeting of January 24, 2024 were approved, Regents Hernandez, Raznick, Reilly, Sarris, and Tesfai voting "aye."[1]

2.   **UPDATE FROM THE INTERIM SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS**

     [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.]

     Interim Senior Vice President Reese began his remarks by noting the uncertain State budget as deficit projections have risen since the January meeting. UC continued to advocate for Governor Newsom's budget proposal, which would defer the University's five percent funding increase, and President Drake recently testified before a State Senate Budget and

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

Fiscal Review Subcommittee. External Relations and Communications planned to report on the Governor's May Revision to his State budget proposal and discuss this year's three constitutional amendments related to labor requirements as they relate to constitutional autonomy and academic freedom. UC was advocating the inclusion of higher education in Senate Bill (SB) 28, a general obligation bond endorsed by the Regents the previous year, as State support was essential to UC meeting its deferred maintenance, seismic, and enrollment growth needs. The U.S. Congress was still working to pass the federal budget for fiscal year 2024 and recently passed a six-bill package containing funding to prevent a partial government shutdown. This package allocated $9.6 billion to the National Science Foundation, a decrease from the FY 2023 allocation. This week, Congress and the White House agreed on a second tranche of FY 2024 funding, which would include allocations to student financial aid and the National Institutes of Health. If Congress does not pass this package or a continuing resolution, the federal government might experience a brief shutdown. Federal Governmental Relations was strategizing with campuses and national partners on how to protect and increase funding to research agencies and UC priorities in the 2025 federal budget. U.S. President Biden's proposed FY 2025 budget reflected his administration's continued commitment to research, student aid, and affordable health care. UC was compiling its top funding priorities for the next fiscal year.

The University worked to increase voter turnout for this month's primary election through editorial content, social media, and UC Advocacy Network Student Ambassadors. UC shared nonpartisan information and resources about registering and preparing for the election with the UC community and the general public. External Relations and Communications helped promote the Student Regent application with an informational webinar, a website with a link to the application, and an advertisement strategy that reached over 270,000 people and resulted in nearly 5,000 clicks through the website. External Relations and Communications delivered a press release indicating that, in fall 2024, there was an increase in applications from California Community College transfer students, underrepresented groups, and California residents, groups prioritized in the funding Compact with the State. With these data, UC showcased students' diverse backgrounds and experiences and its efforts to reach traditionally underserved communities, and gained coverage in the *Los Angeles Times*, the *San Francisco Chronicle*, *EdSource*, and others. The team translated the press release into Spanish and created social media graphics.

3.   **DEMYSTIFYING AI AND ITS IMPACTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION**

[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.]

Interim Senior Vice President Reese stated that the Committee would explore the topic of artificial intelligence as it relates to the University over several meetings. He introduced Brandie Nonnecke, Founding Director of the Center for Information Technology Research in the Interest of Society (CITRIS) Policy Lab headquartered at UC Berkeley. Ms. Nonnecke was working with Federal Governmental Relations to plan briefings for policymakers in Washington, D.C. and moderated the first systemwide briefing at the State Capitol last fall. Ms. Nonnecke hosted "TecHype," a video and audio series that clears up

misunderstandings regarding emerging technologies and explores technical and policy strategies that would leverage these technologies for good.

Ms. Nonnecke began her remarks by defining artificial intelligence (AI) and its ability to help UC achieve its mission. She shared a quote from British science fiction writer Sir Arthur Charles Clarke (1917–2008): "Any sufficiently advanced technology is indistinguishable from magic." In her view, this was a troubling and harmful view; one needed to understand technology in order to harness it. One interacted daily with AI, such as recommendation algorithms, a form of machine learning. The CITRIS Policy Lab maintained a database of all AI-related legislation proposed at the State and federal levels. The way laws and institutions defined AI did not necessarily match the way computer science defined it, and failure to correctly define AI could result in missed opportunities to benefit faculty, staff, students, and the broader community. While the federal government did not have a comprehensive AI law, the National AI Initiative Act of 2020, which established the National AI Initiative Office within the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy, defined AI as "a machine-based system that can, for a given set of human-defined objectives, make predictions, recommendations, or decisions influencing real or virtual environments." The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) AI Risk Management Framework, which identified potential risks of AI systems and risk mitigation strategies, defined an AI system as an "engineered or machine-based system that can, for a given set of objectives, generate outputs such as predictions, recommendations, or decisions influencing real or virtual environments." The European Union (EU) Artificial Intelligence Act, which required risk assessments for applications of AI in high-risk areas such as education, defined an AI system as one that is "designed to operate with elements of autonomy and that, based on machine and/or human-provided data and inputs, infers how to achieve a given set of objectives using machine learning and/or logic- and knowledge-based approaches, and produces system-generated outputs…" Within the field of computer science, machine learning, the most ubiquitous type of AI, was defined as statistical pattern recognition. Three types of machine learning were supervised or unsupervised learning, deep learning, and reinforcement learning. Chat GPT was an example of a deep learning model that uses reinforcement learning via human feedback. When implementing governance mechanisms or technical requirements, one must be clear what forms of AI are included.

Ms. Nonnecke described the types of machine learning, emphasizing the importance of minimizing the rate of false positives and false negatives in machine learning models, especially in high-risk settings such as admissions and financial aid, and ensuring that these false positives and false negatives are non-discriminatory. In supervised machine learning, labeled data is used to train the model, which is then tested for accuracy and retrained. In unsupervised machine learning, the model interprets latent factors in unlabeled data. Reinforcement learning, in which the model uses unstructured data and rewards or punishes based on the accuracy of its predictions, has enabled the development of more advanced machine learning models. There were challenges associated with these types of machine learning. Humans were needed to label data in supervised machine learning, which could be time-intensive, detrimental to those labeling harmful or sensitive data, and subject to implicit bias. The greater complexity and higher volume of data in unsupervised machine

learning resulted in a higher risk of inaccurate results. Reinforcement learning faced these same challenges as well as a faulty reward function that creates unintended behavior.

Deep learning, a subset of machine learning that has existed since the 1950s, could mimic the human brain, process large amounts of unstructured data, and automate feature extraction, identifying features that humans do not necessarily see. Ms. Nonnecke presented an image demonstrating the many layers of analysis in a deep learning model; black box algorithms were an example of such a model. Challenges associated with deep learning included the need for large amounts of data and powerful computing, the potential lack of transparency, and faulty reward functions creating unintended behaviors. Generative AI used deep learning models to generate high-quality text, images, audio, and other content. Foundation models, such as large multimodal models, were AI systems with broad capabilities that could be adapted to a range of different purposes.

Ms. Nonnecke cautioned that, if AI is applied to UC services without a governance structure that aligns the use of AI to UC values, the University would not be able to achieve efficiency, effectiveness, and equity. In 2020, UC formed the Presidential Working Group on AI to establish the UC Responsible AI Principles, the most important Principle being appropriateness, and published a report with recommendations that were being implemented. To implement the first recommendation, institutionalizing the UC Responsible AI Principles in procurement and oversight practices, UC was using established policies rather than creating a new process. To implement the second recommendation, establishing campus-level councils and systemwide coordination, UC formed the permanent UC AI Council to share best practices across the ten campuses. For the third recommendation, developing a risk and impact assessment strategy, the Working Group considered the use of AI in four high-risk areas: health, human resources, policing, and the student experience. The UC AI Council's draft risk assessment has drawn from the NIST AI Risk Management Framework. To implement the fourth recommendation, documenting AI-enabled technologies that pose greater than moderate risk, the UC AI Council was conducting surveys to identify where machine learning was being used.

Much of the progress on AI governance at the federal level has been spurred by ChatGPT, such as the Biden administration's Executive Order on the Safe, Secure, and Trustworthy Development and Use of Artificial Intelligence, which would put in place requirements for federal departments and agencies procuring AI technology. The work of the UC AI Council matched the four components of the NIST AI Management Framework: governing with a culture of risk management, mapping potential risks, measuring identified risks, and managing risks. In collaboration with the UC Berkeley Center for Long-Term Cybersecurity, the CITRIS Policy Lab published a profile for general-purpose AI systems and foundation models based on the NIST AI Management Framework. Ms. Nonnecke projected that the EU AI Act would have a spillover effect on the U.S.

AI standards were not as easy to set as conventional technical standards, and the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) and the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) were determining standards for transparency, accountability, and nondiscrimination. Due to the lack of consensus on how to conduct risk assessments in the

U.S., companies would be relying on third parties to audit, evaluate, license, and certify their tools. Ms. Nonnecke expressed concern that some start-up companies might license or certify a tool for a price. A potential solution could be CertifAIEd, a program that IEEE has developed to train third-party auditors.

Committee Chair Reilly invited Provost Newman to make remarks. Ms. Newman thanked Regents who attended the UC Academic Congress on Artificial Intelligence, noting the attendance of 240 faculty from all ten campuses. In his keynote address, Daron Acemoglu, an Institute Professor of Economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, expressed concern that the interests behind the development of AI would not be properly guided by the ethics discussed in this presentation. One must pay attention to how AI develops and for what purposes. Brian Spears, a physicist at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, presented that the AI technology that enabled the simulation of COVID-19 vaccine trials could also disable human immune systems if placed in the wrong hands. Scientists, engineers, and computer scientists across the UC system were thinking about these issues within climate science, national security, health care, teaching and learning, the creative sector, computational, clinical, and biomedical research, and more. UCLA Professor Safiya Noble highlighted the complexities of equity and diversity in AI, which has gained much attention with regard to policing. The UC AI Council would continue to monitor these issues, and UC would continue to engage faculty. Ms. Newman stated that the University is an unstoppable force for innovation and collective criticism.

Regent Hernandez stated that he was not a naysayer of AI and remarked that it was here to stay. However, he noted that AI lacked empathy and would not consider extenuating circumstances in areas such as financial aid and admissions. UC should develop a culture of human involvement in AI and work closely with NIST, IEEE, and other organizations in order to remain influential within the UC community and among other institutions and in other applications. Ms. Nonnecke noted that UC was the first university to set responsible principles, echoing Ms. Newman's comments about the University being a source of innovation, oversight, and criticism. She expressed pride in UC prioritizing its mission and values before adopting these technologies.

Regent-designate Beharry asked how UC could demystify the use of AI in classrooms to ensure accessibility and competency while maintaining UC's educational standards. He believed that there was much skepticism among faculty about the use of AI in classrooms. Ms. Newman echoed Regent Hernandez's remarks about AI being here to stay. Therefore, UC had a responsibility to make sure that students master and understand the productive use of AI. There were examples of faculty using AI creatively. For instance, one faculty member at UC Santa Cruz asked students to generate an account of Ancient Roman history using ChatGPT and to critique this account using what they learned in the course.

Regent-designate Beharry asked what the University should be aware of when creating academic policies regarding AI use. Ms. Newman predicted the return of blue books for written examinations and personal interviews of students to ensure that they are mastering the material. In her view, AI technology could relieve students and physicians of the drudgery of information process, leaving room for higher-order decision-making.

Chancellor Hawgood noted that the velocities of change in the academic and regulatory environments were different but paled in comparison with the pace of the commercial environment. Ms. Nonnecke replied that Samuel Altman, the Chief Executive Officer of OpenAI, was seeking $7 trillion to further develop his AI tool and also testifying before the U.S. Congress about AI's complexity, which she characterized as a strategic move. However, members of Congress and the State Legislature were introducing bills due to greater awareness. Legislation passed in California would have an effect since most AI companies were headquartered in the state.

Committee Chair Reilly shared that there were a number of bills related to AI regulation in this State legislative session.

Regent Raznick asked about potential risks and challenges as well as AI's potential for good. Ms. Nonnecke responded that part of adapting to technological revolutions was ensuring that institutions of higher education were training students to work in a world with these advanced technologies. ChatGPT was affecting white-collar jobs. She was confident that humans would be able to adapt to AI and that new jobs would emerge.

Regent Raznick asked how the Regents and the Office of the President (UCOP) could help amplify and promote adherence to standards. Ms. Nonnecke emphasized the influence of the University given its ten campuses and the millions of people it served, and as a large procurer of these technologies. UC could set requirements for third-party vendors and leverage its power across the state. The UC AI Council would push vendors to be more transparent, conduct risk assessments, and have oversight. The University had much power. Ms. Newman added that, as the Council sets standards on how UC conducts its internal business, the Regents could receive periodic reports on progress.

Regent Sarris stated that faculty needed much training as students might be more well-versed in certain technologies. In his own teaching experience, faculty were still using blue books, and he predicted that AI would present more work for faculty rather than less. Ms. Newman responded that UC was investing in continuous training for the entire UC community, particularly for online education. Faculty have responded well to training, including those in fields without the most immediate applications in AI.

4.   **THE UCLA BRUINHUBS: BRIDGING BASIC NEEDS, WELL-BEING, AND COMMUNITY IN ONE PLACE**

[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.]

UCLA Vice Chancellor of Student Affairs Monroe Gorden stated that the UCLA BruinHub initiative was an extension of the campus' basic needs services. Initially meant to help students recuperate from demanding schedules, the program has since evolved to providing for the specific needs of commuter students. This work began in 2018–19, when UCLA received an innovation grant from the Office of the President (UCOP) for this work, which was championed by the Regents. Mr. Gorden introduced the other presenters.

UCLA Assistant Vice Chancellor of Campus Life Michael Deluca explained UCLA's approach to identifying needs and providing services. With the introduction of the concepts of food and housing insecurity, there were news headlines about homeless college students. What emerged at UCLA was the profile of a student who was not living on campus and spent two to three nights per week "couch-surfing" or sleeping at the library. In a February 2020 summit, campus financial aid, transportation services, housing, and student services offices considered a different approach to UCLA's continuum of resources. For instance, the campus considered repurposing space in the John Wooden Center, a recreation facility that was already open long hours and had a number of amenities, to address housing insecurity in response to student advocacy for safe parking initiatives. UCLA was also connecting its basic needs, healthy campus, sustainability, and inclusive community initiatives to better incorporate commuter students into the campus experience. In 2020, with the support of U.S. Senator Feinstein and Senator Alex Padilla, UCLA was awarded a federal earmark grant of $451,000 to expand the BruinHub concept.

Dana Cuff, UCLA Professor of Architecture and Director of cityLAB, shared that cityLAB, which she founded in 2006, was unique in that it combined research with design and social impact and social justice causes. In her view, the BruinHub could serve as a model. cityLAB co-authored affordable housing legislation regarding the use of K–12 school lands in California for educator housing and took on numerous projects before realizing that there were deep housing problems within higher education, such as issues with belonging among UCLA students who lived off-campus. According to the cityLAB report "My Commute is Hell," 43 percent of off-campus UCLA students commuted more than one hour each way. These were disproportionately students of color, first-generation students, transfer students, and students from diverse cultural backgrounds. Many were "nontraditional"— these students were older, were employed in other parts of Los Angeles, could not afford to live in dormitories, lived with their families, or were student parents. Nearly 30,000 students commuted to the Los Angeles campus, which was located in one of the most expensive neighborhoods in the country. One survey found that 42 percent of commuter students had stayed overnight on or near campus. CityLAB convened focus groups and gatherings of commuter students to learn more about their experiences. A common narrative was that students leave home early in the morning to avoid traffic; schedule classes so that they are on campus as few days per week as possible; eat breakfast, lunch, and often dinner on campus; and wait for traffic to subside before returning home. Commuter students sought a center that concentrated all the services they needed, but napping places on college campuses were stigmatized and seemed undignified, which led to their underutilization. Based on this research, Marta Nowak, a lecturer from the UCLA Department of Architecture and Urban Design, worked with students to design study pods, and the campus prioritized commuter students' access to these pods given their popularity.

Dominique Peñate, Program Coordinator for the Commuter Support and Programs office at UCLA, stated that the first BruinHub, which opened at the John Wooden Center in fall 2021, was a repurposed racquetball court with five pods equipped with electrical outlets and desks so that students could nap or take teleconference meetings. There was communal lounge space for commuter students to meet, a study bar to charge electronic devices, and a microwave and refrigerator. During the academic year, this BruinHub was open from

5:15 a.m. to 1:00 a.m. With the federal earmark grant, UCLA opened a new BruinHub in the winter 2024 quarter, a repurposed conference room with four pods, a communal lounge space and study area, a microwave and a refrigerator, and study nooks. This BruinHub was located in the Strathmore Building, home of the campus' career and basic needs centers, and in close proximity to public transportation stops. In addition to the BruinHubs, the Commuter Support and Programs office hosted meal-based social events throughout the quarter and partnered with other campus offices to connect commuter students with resources and other student populations. The Bruin Commuter Parking Fund, which was launched in spring 2023 with a UCOP basic needs innovation grant, helped offset some travel and parking costs. Over 200 commuter students have applied for the Fund every quarter; the longest-distance commuter this quarter had a 102-mile commute to UCLA. Many commuter students were traveling long-distance to campus four to five times per week. This academic year, the Commuter Support and Programs office launched the Commuter Ambassador Program, which provides commuter students with a yearlong leadership and service experience.

Sofia Gevorgian, a Commuter Ambassador and UCLA student in her sophomore year, shared her experience as a commuter student. Ms. Gevorgian commuted from the San Fernando Valley five times a week for family and financial reasons. Being a commuter student did somewhat detract from her college experience; it made participating in campus activities, attending office hours, and meeting with friends and peers more difficult. However, the Commuter Support and Programs office was a great resource. At the beginning of her freshman year, Ms. Gevorgian attended a commuter welcome event that connected her with new and old friends. This year, she decided to stay on campus for more hours to have more of an on-campus experience. Every morning, she packed meals and snacks since many locations on campus did not offer food later in the day, and she listened to audio recordings of reading assignments while driving to campus. Ms. Gevorgian joined an intramural soccer team, but classes ended in the afternoon while matches were held at night, so she passed the time by taking meetings, attending office hours, locating a study room, and visiting the BruinHub. Still, her schedule took a mental toll on her. BruinHubs made commuter students visible on campus, addressed their needs, and helped connect students with each other. She praised the colorful space and furnishings that were distinct from the rest of the campus, and she wished to see the expansion of and investment in commuter-specific places. Commuter students needed more enclosed spaces to take calls and teleconference meetings without disrupting others. Ms. Gevorgian expressed gratitude for the support that UCLA was providing as the challenges that commuter students faced affected their community involvement and academic success.

Mr. Deluca shared a quote from the late UCLA basketball coach John Wooden (1910–2010): "Little things make big things happen," He stated that this work was just the beginning. Ms. Cuff shared that more study pods were being planned on campus and at the Trust Building in Downtown Los Angeles in order to engage with students in the southern and eastern sides of the city. BruinHubs could be part of a campus well-being strategy that takes the whole student body into account. Ms. Cuff envisioned a string of BruinHubs and recreation facilities along Westwood Boulevard.

Regent Hernandez recalled his own experience as a commuter student looking for places to study during final examinations. He praised the study pods but suggested that the space could be better utilized to create more places to sleep and study.

Regent Tesfai noted his and others' experience as commuter students and called for more research into and advocacy for this population. He appreciated the use of knowledge from UCLA faculty and research centers, drawing input from students and staff regarding design and implementation, and future plans to grow beyond the campus. Regent Tesfai underscored the isolation that commuter students experienced and the need for affordable student housing. He asked Mr. Gorden about his vision for this pilot program. Mr. Gorden highlighted the intersectionality in this population and students' individual needs. By working with other campus leaders, his team was able to survey students about what they want, need, and use. In the next few years, he wished to see more outreach to understand those needs. Centers like the BruinHubs were located near basic needs services in order to better provide for students.

Regent Tesfai asked if there was student feedback about the BruinHubs. Ms. Peñate replied that Commuter Ambassadors were sharing the needs of the current population of commuter students, who had experienced the COVID-19 pandemic and other events in recent years. With the federal earmark grant, UCLA would continue to serve commuter students, and the Commuter Support and Programs office sought to connect commuter students with campus culture. Ms. Cuff acknowledged that the BruinHubs were not a solution to the housing crisis but rather one part of a continuum of housing. As UCLA expands to multiple locations, different housing solutions might be needed. A coalition of staff, faculty, and students was seeking these solutions.

Regent-designate Salazar asked Interim Senior Vice President Reese to share Ms. Gevorgian's story with Senator Padilla, who was also from the San Fernando Valley.

Regent-designate Salazar asked how many transfer students were commuter students and whether there was specific onboarding for commuter transfer students. There was an orientation for transfer students, and, through a partnership between the campus' Student Affairs and Undergraduate Education offices, all incoming students received information about community, well-being, belonging, and courses. The Transfer Student Center also provided onboarding. There was still much work to be done to help transfer students feel welcome.

Staff Advisor Mackness asked if BruinHub utilization was tracked and how much growth was needed to meet student demand. Ms. Cuff responded in the affirmative; UCLA was tracking utilization through the reservation system for the study pods. Despite the pandemic and other interruptions, the BruinHubs have seen high utilization. The campus has not begun tracking utilization of the Strathmore BruinHub location as it has not been fully completed. Ms. Cuff anticipated that UCLA would have a better understanding of how much growth is needed upon the completion of the Strathmore location.

Ms. Mackness asked how much UCLA has engaged with other campuses facing the same issues. Ms. Cuff replied that the University of Southern California has contacted UCLA for more information. She offered to reach out to her colleagues at other UC campuses. Mr. Deluca shared that UCLA has hosted the directors of UC recreation programs, student unions, and career centers, and the BruinHub was part of the campus tour. He has reminded other campuses that they all had available space on campus that they could repurpose.

Regent Raznick, noting Ms. Cuff's comments about a continuum of housing from a pod to a home, suggested a timeshare model to address the systemwide shortage of student housing. Ms. Cuff stated that she was working with the Housing Services office to determine how dormitories could accommodate emergency and short-term housing needs and decided that pods were the best starting point. Possibilities ranged from "podshare," as in youth hostels, to dormitories with a group housing setup; one could add beauty and dignity without adding much cost. Mr. Gorden added that the BruinHub was never intended to be a substitute for housing. A team was working with students who need emergency housing or to transition into longer-term housing. The BruinHub was providing support in a niche area. He noted the need to consistently consider students' long-term housing needs.

Regent Raznick suggested that this was a possible topic of conversation with Executive Vice President and Chief Investment Officer Brostrom.

Committee Chair Reilly invited Student Observer Chely Saens (who uses they/them pronouns) to make remarks.

Student Observer Saens stated that the BruinHub initiative was a significant step in addressing students' long commutes and housing insecurity, and expanding such a program to all UC campuses would support student mental health and well-being. Student Observer Saens was currently attending UC Davis, which was a one-hour flight or a 15-hour bus and train ride from their hometown. When their housing situation became unsafe last year, Student Observer Saens spent much time on campus, napping in classrooms and the arboretum. Staying at a friend's house became difficult, and seeking rest in multiple places was exhausting. Some of Student Observer Saens' friends had commute times to UC Riverside of 45 to 105 minutes, going over the Cajon Pass. Centers like the Bruinhubs would help propel students toward academic success and should be created specifically for resting or for creating a community for resting.

Student Observer Saens recalled their previous remarks about Center for Advocacy, Resources, and Education (CARE) offices and collegiate recovery programs (CRPs) for substance abuse disorder. The UC Student Association and the UC Graduate and Professional Council recently coauthored a letter to the Regents that was signed by eight statewide and national organizations representing mental health advocacy, college access and retention, and racial equity in higher education. The letter requested that the Board direct that CRPs be established at each UC campus, to be staffed by at least one full-time coordinator, be given a designated, private physical space, and be provided with institutional funding. Student Observer Saens urged the Regents to find ways to support existing initiatives as well. Issues of sexual violence, sexual harassment, substance abuse,

and recovery were prevalent on college campuses, and CARE offices and CRPs provided services, education, and prevention for the collegiate setting. Student Advisor Saens called for investing in additional staff, resources, and training to meet increasing demand, as well as the infrastructure necessary to deliver counseling, medical, and legal services. This funding would clearly communicate UC's commitment to supporting survivors and be an investment toward a safer, more inclusive campus. Mental health was also a top priority for students, as stress and anxiety could significantly affect one's academic journey. Student Observer Saenz urged the Regents to lend their support to BruinHubs, CARE offices, and CRPs.

5.   **UC IMPACT: A NEW DIGITAL RESOURCE**

[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.]

Interim Senior Vice President Michael Reese stated that the University has developed new digital resource and social media tools to communicate its impact on California's economy, education, research, and health care.

Associate Vice President Jorge Silva presented the website and social media campaign that Communications at the Office of the President (UCOP) has been developing for the past several months. He asked the Regents to help share this campaign using wallet-sized cards that featured data points and a quick response (QR) code that linked to the website. These cards, which were distributed to legislators and legislative staff and at events in Washington, D.C. and Sacramento, have been very well received. These cards would also be distributed on UC Day in Sacramento. The website had eight sections focusing on economic growth, education, affordability, opportunity, research, health, public service, and climate change. It mixed storytelling, data points, and interactive graphics. The website has had over 20,000 visits from 15,000 users, with the education webpage being the most popular. UCOP was in the process of translating the website into Spanish. Mr. Silva asked for feedback on this effort and offered to work with Regents to promote the website and the cards. He concluded his remarks by recognizing the work of the Communications team.

Committee Chair Reilly asked if a slideshow of these data points could be shown from the large display screen at the UC Student and Policy Center. Mr. Silva responded in the affirmative, adding that some of these data points could be displayed when events are held at the Center. Communications would continually update these data points as well.

Regent Raznick praised the project and congratulated Mr. Reese, Mr. Silva, and the Communications team.

The meeting adjourned at 12:45 p.m.

Attest:

Secretary and Chief of Staff