

# THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

January 20, 2026

The Regents of the University of California met on the above date at the UCLA Luskin Conference Center, Los Angeles campus.

Members present: Regents Anguiano, Brooks, Cohen, Hernandez, Komoto, Kounalakis, Leib, Makarechian, Matosantos, Milliken, Myers, Reilly, Robinson, Sarris, Sures, and Wang

In attendance: Regents-designate Craven, Melton, and Tokita, Faculty Representatives Palazoglu and Scott, Staff Advisers Frías and Hanson, Secretary and Chief of Staff Lyall, General Counsel Robinson, Chief Compliance and Audit Officer Bustamante, Provost Newman, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer Brostrom, Executive Vice President Rubin, Senior Vice President Turner, Vice Presidents Brown, Gullatt, Kao, and Yu, Chancellors Assanis, Frenk, Gillman, Hawgood, Hu, Larive, May, and Muñoz, and Recording Secretary Li

The meeting convened at 2:20 p.m. with Chair Reilly presiding.

Chair Reilly wished all a healthy and prosperous start to 2026 and thanked her fellow Regents for the time, talent, and energy that they devoted to the University of California. Beyond Regents meetings, their service included meeting preparation, year-round engagement with the University, campus visits, meetings with legislators, serving as UC ambassadors, and more recently, selecting the next UC President. Many Regents were proud UC alumni whose experiences as UC students shaped their lives, careers, and commitment to public service. That connection deepened the Regents' responsibility to ensure that current and future students have access to the same transformative opportunities that defined the Regents' own paths.

## 1. REMARKS OF THE CHAIR OF THE BOARD

Chair Reilly began her remarks by highlighting some of the University's achievements in 2025, a banner year for UC despite a tumultuous time in higher education. UC campuses continued to lead in national rankings, from *U.S. News and World Report* to *Forbes* and *Washington Monthly*. In fall 2025, UC enrolled more than 301,000 students, over 200,000 of whom were Californians. UC set a new record with five affiliated Nobel prize winners, some of whom presented their work at the November 2025 meeting. Chair Reilly underscored the Regents' deep commitment to advancing the University's research, health care, and public service mission. One year after the fires in Los Angeles County, UC continued to lead nationally and globally in efforts to mitigate the impact of climate-driven disasters. UC's health enterprise continued to deliver exceptional care while educating and training the next generation of health professionals. The entire UC community must remain energized to increase student access, ensure research excellence, and maximize social impact. How much UC could do and how far it could go was dependent upon the resources it had. Chair Reilly extended the University's deepest gratitude to Governor Newsom for

his continued support for and unwavering commitment to UC, as well as his strong and steadfast advocacy for preserving and strengthening the institution. The Governor's proposed 2026–27 State budget would provide critical support at a challenging time for the University. UC would continue to engage its partners in Sacramento to ensure that UC's impact is fully understood and sustained.

This meeting's items included a "UC Inspires" presentation on the University's leadership in cancer research and its global impact on patient care and survival, as well as the consideration of proposed amendments related to faculty conduct. Much work and consultation brought UC to this point, a true example of shared governance. Chair Reilly expressed gratitude to Regents Leib, Sarris, and Anguiano, Provost Newman, and Faculty Representative Palazoglu for their leadership in this effort. Chair Reilly's overarching goal was clear, effective governance that enables the University to meet its fiduciary responsibilities while positioning UC for the future.

In her final six months as Chair, she would focus on the three priorities that have guided her term so far: food insecurity, healthcare governance, and Board governance. Chair Reilly believed UC could and should set an ambitious goal to eliminate student hunger across all campuses, serving as a model for the rest of the nation. Hunger was a direct barrier to equity, academic success, and well-being. This goal reflected UC's responsibility for student welfare and its mission. Second was modernizing healthcare governance so that Regents have a clear and effective way to engage regarding core fiduciary issues, such as access and equity, Medicare and Medi-Cal strategy, system growth, and financial sustainability, while preserving the existing governance framework. Chair Reilly planned to work with Regents Leib and Sures and President Milliken on this effort. Third was strengthening Board governance by examining meeting cadence, structure, and process to ensure that meetings are focused, efficient, and strategically oriented without diminishing transparency or accountability. By inviting broad Regental input and piloting thoughtful reforms, Chair Reilly aimed to better align meeting structure with the University's complexity and the demands on Regents' time. In the year ahead, UC would continue to face challenges, including the effect of federal uncertainty on research funding and healthcare programs. The nation was also experiencing challenges related to public safety, civil liberties, and the rule of law. Recent events underscored the fragility of public discourse and the pressures facing communities and institutions. It was the solemn and urgent responsibility of the Regents to ensure that students, faculty, and staff feel safe and are able to express their beliefs respectfully. The University met past challenges through collective effort and would meet future challenges in the same way—steadfast in purpose, grounded in shared governance, and focused on guiding the University through uncertainty.

## 2. **REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY**

President Milliken recalled highlighting the University's various financial challenges at the November meeting: federal cuts and uncertainty, rising operational costs, and the State's fiscal challenges. Earlier this month, UC gained some clarity in Governor Newsom's proposed State budget, with a seven percent base budget increase made up of a \$350 million increase in ongoing funding and a restoration of the \$130 million base budget deferral from

the current fiscal year. President Milliken was deeply grateful to the Governor and legislative leaders for their support, and he looked forward to ongoing collaboration. Even so, UC's financial challenges were not going away any time soon. Court rulings that were favorable to the University regarding federal cuts were under appeal, and ultimate outcomes were uncertain. UC needed to continue to find efficiencies, economies of scale, and additional sources of revenue. In this environment, State support was more important than ever.

This past fall, the University enrolled more than 300,000 students for the first time in its history, including over 200,000 California resident undergraduate students. This was the tenth consecutive period of growth for in-state enrollment. These numbers reflected California's commitment to the academic excellence, access, and innovation that have contributed to the greatness of the University, and they demonstrated the clear value of a UC degree at a time when nearly two-thirds of Americans are reportedly questioning whether a college degree was still "worth it." President Milliken replied in the affirmative.

President Milliken shared some of his own priorities. First, access and affordability were central to the University's identity. Talent was universal, but opportunity still was not, and UC sought to match talent with opportunity. Students from across the state and scholars from around the world wished to study and conduct research on UC campuses. A UC degree benefited them, their families and future employers, the state and its economy, and the nation. The average UC graduate broke even on their education investment four to six years after graduation, and their salary more than doubled two to ten years after graduation. Upon graduating, UC alumni were ready to contribute to the industries that have made California the fourth-largest economy in the world, such as biotechnology, computing, engineering, finance, education, health care, and entertainment. The University should consider how to make a UC-quality education possible for more people. According to recent reports, a growing number of students earned Advanced Placement and community college course credits before arriving at UC; this helped them save money, graduate with lower debt, and finish their degrees in three years, and it also made room for more students.

Second, the University needed to equip students with the skills needed to succeed in workplaces changing due to technology. UC must establish itself as a leader in shaping how artificial intelligence (AI) changes how students learn, how researchers discover, and how workers do their jobs. The University must do this ethically, with the interests of all Californians in mind. UC must truly be a place for lifelong learning, supporting Californians through future career transitions and evolving workforce demands.

President Milliken's third priority was research. Since joining UC, he has been focused on enhancing and protecting the University's research enterprise. In December, he joined the University's five affiliated Nobelists in Sweden for Nobel week, where he heard their lectures and celebrated them alongside the U.S. Ambassador to Sweden and others. The extraordinary value of UC research was on display on the global stage, and many people from around the world recognized and respected the tremendous contributions that UC faculty made. President Milliken recalled feeling great pride that week in Stockholm, as he introduced himself as being affiliated with UC and credited faculty with the University's

achievements. Federal research funding under the current federal administration remained unpredictable, and policies such as H-1B visa fees and immigration restrictions have made international academic collaboration and its benefits more difficult to achieve. This not only disrupted current research, but it threatened lasting damage to the national science and innovation ecosystem that has been one of this country's greatest strategic assets. This work would still be central to the University's agenda in 2026.

As he approached six months of service at UC, President Milliken remained optimistic about the University's direction and the incredible ways that UC has continued to make a difference amidst so many challenges. UC's path to success entailed preserving what has made UC an extraordinary public university while continuing to evolve, innovate, and ensure that this institution is responsive and meets current and future needs. President Milliken was an optimist but not naïve about the work ahead. He looked forward to working with the Board, the rest of the UC community, and the many people across California who support the University's efforts.

### 3. **REMARKS OF THE CHAIR OF THE ACADEMIC SENATE**

Faculty Representative Palazoglu began his remarks by acknowledging and honoring Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. (1929–1968), a pivotal force for social change who has continued to inspire global movements for human rights and systemic change today. Despite significant strides since the Civil Rights era of the 1960's, society seemed stuck in its old ways. The challenges and threats one faced last year carried over to the new year, but a new year gave an opportunity to reflect and see problems differently.

On January 7, 2026, *The New York Times* reported that Texas Agricultural and Mechanical (A&M) University Professor of Philosophy Martin Peterson was told on January 6 that he could not teach Plato as he intended. Rather, he could either curtail course material or be reassigned to another course. According to his department head, the new policies enacted by Texas A&M's board of regents limited the discussion of race and gender in a classroom. In an interview, Mr. Peterson said that he “would reluctantly alter the course and replace the disputed modules with ‘lectures on free speech and academic freedom.’” This was one of many instances in which the Trump administration was threatening academic freedom. At UC, academic freedom principles were encoded in the Academic Personnel Manual (APM) - 010 and in Regents Policy 2301, Policy on Course Content. Regents Policy 4403, Statement of Principles Against Intolerance, included the following: “Freedom of expression and freedom of inquiry are paramount in a public research university and form the bedrock on which our mission of discovery is founded. The University will vigorously defend the principles of the First Amendment and academic freedom against any efforts to subvert or abridge them.”

In his selected works entitled “Academic Freedom and the Research University,” former UC President Richard Atkinson wrote that APM - 010 was first articulated by then President Robert Sproul in 1934 and formally adopted as UC policy in 1944. Coming out of the Great Depression and facing the “Red Scare,” then President Sproul believed that the political neutrality of faculty would be rewarded with political support by the State, a

quid pro quo. In 2003, however, dealing with a conflict regarding a Palestinian poetry class at UC Berkeley, President Atkinson said, “Neutrality, the principle that undergirds the Sproul policy, does not constitute a sufficient criterion on which to decide cases of academic freedom... Academic freedom is concerned with protecting the conditions that lead to the creation of sound scholarship and good teaching, not with maintaining political neutrality.” These points resonated with the recent challenge of balancing an inclusive campus climate with viewpoint diversity in the midst of ongoing threats from the federal government. After a review process that involved then UC Berkeley Law Professor Robert Post, Academic Senate Chair Gayle Binion, and General Counsel James Holst, the University’s academic freedom policy was revised to what it is in the APM today.

Mr. Palazoglu noted two noteworthy aspects of the revised APM - 010. First, it said: “The University also seeks to foster in its students a mature independence of mind, and this purpose cannot be achieved unless students and faculty are free within the classroom to express the widest range of viewpoints in accord with the standards of scholarly inquiry and professional ethics.” The new language forwent political neutrality, instead connecting freedom of expression in a classroom with scholarly and professional standards. Second, it went on to say, “The exercise of academic freedom entails correlative duties of professional care when teaching, conducting research, or otherwise acting as a member of the faculty. These duties are set forth in The Faculty Code of Conduct (APM - 015).” Therefore, the new language not only sought a balance between speech and responsibility, but it also cited the Faculty Code of Conduct as the source of professional and ethical standards for faculty. Learning from UC’s history and understanding its present, the University shall continue to stay true to and resolutely defend its fundamental values. Mr. Palazoglu concluded with the following quote from Plato: “If a man neglects education, he walks lame to the end of his life.” He added that the University of California would be teaching Plato.

#### 4. **UC INSPIRES: THE GLOBAL IMPACT OF UC CANCER RESEARCH**

[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.]

Chair Reilly introduced the item, which highlighted the University’s role in advancing cancer research, from foundational discovery to life-saving clinical translation. Through systemwide collaboration and sustained investment, UC researchers were improving patient outcomes, driving innovations such as adaptive clinical trials and next-generation therapies, and helping make cancer care more effective and accessible.

Executive Vice President Rubin stated that he relished visiting UC campuses, medical centers, and health professional schools to understand the scale of UC’s research enterprise and its contributions to clinical care and public health not only in California but throughout the world. In this presentation, the importance of that scientific enterprise would be articulated through a UC employee who became a patient, a physician scientist, and a Ph.D. scientist, as well as through the University’s unique contributions to breast cancer research.

Michelle Brubaker, Director of Media Relations at UC San Diego Health, described her experience with breast cancer treatment at UC and how research saved her life. She shared the following quote from singer-songwriter Robert Nesta “Bob” Marley (1945–1981): “You never know how strong you are until being strong is your only choice.” Through her work in Media Relations at UCSD Health, she promoted new treatments, groundbreaking research, new surgeries, and other accomplishments. In 2017, Ms. Brubaker herself was diagnosed with an aggressive form of breast cancer and tested positive for the Breast Cancer Gene (BRCA) 1 mutation at the age of 39. Overcome with stress and anxiety, she resolved to live to see her sons grow up; they were five and two years old at the time. Her treatment plan included ten rounds of chemotherapy, a double mastectomy, 28 rounds of radiation, reconstructive surgery, and a hysterectomy. Ms. Brubaker also participated in the I-SPY clinical trial, which combined oral medication with chemotherapy. A few weeks after joining I-SPY, her tumor shrank by two-thirds and her enlarged lymph node returned to normal size. She has continued to participate in a ten-year proton therapy trial to determine whether healthy tissue around the heart and lungs is spared.

Ms. Brubaker shared her experience as a cancer survivor of eight years. Her sons are now 14 and 11 years old, and she was motivated to share her story, educate, and provide hope and encouragement. Patients represented the life-saving care that federal funding supports. The University was advocating for what is right and protecting science, so patients like her could live life fully with their families.

Rebecca Shatsky, clinical professor and oncologist at UC San Diego Moores Cancer Center, stated that one in three to one in four women diagnosed with invasive breast cancer would still die despite advances in treatment, and oncology clinical trials typically took too long to translate to better outcomes for patients. I-SPY was founded in 2010 by Laura Esserman, Director of the UCSF Breast Care Center and leading breast surgeon at UCSF. I-SPY has led to many changes in breast oncology and was one of most influential clinical trials in breast cancer history. So far, it has treated over 1,000 patients at UCSF, UCSD, and UC Davis. I-SPY 2 was a clinical collaborative that exchanged ideas and tested hypotheses using the trial’s large repository of over 90,000 patient samples and information on treatment and treatment outcomes. This was a free resource for members of the I-SPY consortium, who tested their theories and published results. I-SPY has already led to over 40 publications in high-impact journals and changed how academia, the pharmaceutical industry, and the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) evaluate new drug application, and it led to similar trials for colorectal cancer and COVID-19. Dr. Shatsky expressed gratitude to the patients who entrust their lives to UC physician scientists in order to advance research and combat breast cancer. She expressed gratitude to taxpayers who support funding from agencies like the National Institutes of Health.

Lili Yang, professor and principal Investigator at the Yang Engineering Immunity Lab at UCLA, stated that her research area, immunotherapy, was becoming the fifth pillar of cancer care. Ms. Yang had a particular interest in Chimeric antigen receptor (CAR)-T cell therapy, which revolutionized blood cancer therapy but remained unsuccessful against certain tumors. The current therapy process was labor intensive, personalized to each patient, and cost about \$500,000 per patient per treatment. UCLA aimed to make life-

saving treatments effective and affordable. Ms. Yang's laboratory studied natural killer T (NKT) cells, which made up less than one percent of human blood. To overcome scarcity, UCLA engineered donated cord blood stem cells to mass-produce NKT cells. A single cord blood donation could become thousands of doses, shifting the paradigm from expensive, personalized therapy to off-the-shelf, universal medicine. This also slashed treatment costs by 95 percent. In pre-clinical testing, CAR-NKT eliminated cancer in every patient sample of late-stage metastatic breast cancer and was highly efficient at infiltrating and destroying solid tumors. CAR-NKT targeted something found in many malignancies, so the treatment could be applied to lung, ovarian, and pancreatic cancers. The laboratory was preparing FDA applications to begin clinical trials. Sustained funding was critical to moving CAR-NKT from the laboratory to the hospital bedside.

Staff Advisor Frías asked how long it would take to apply this research to more common and less deadly cancers. Dr. Shatsky replied that I-SPY was an adaptive clinical trial that aimed to move innovations from the laboratory to the hospital more quickly. In the past, it took 14 years for a drug to become FDA-approved. I-SPY suggested that other fields use adaptive design to quicken the clinical trial process. The I-SPY trial has remained open for 15 years, adding amendments and testing drugs, imaging, diagnostics, and surgery. Keeping the trial open saved time and money amidst limited budgets.

Regent Makarechian asked if CAR-NKT would now be covered by insurance, and he asked about the process for FDA approval. Ms. Yang replied that there were multiple steps for a new medicine to go from discovery to final proof, and that scientists were trying to bridge the gap between the laboratory bench and the clinical trial. If the clinical trial is successful, then the FDA would approve the new medicine. The discovery process took Ms. Yang's laboratory five years and included developing a concept, proof of concept, gathering results, and a pre-investigational new drug (IND) meeting with the FDA. Afterward, the laboratory would conduct an IND-enabling study, which would take three years. The first batch of treatments produced could accommodate phase 1 or more of the clinical trial.

Regent Makarechian asked how patients join a clinical trial. Dr. Shatsky replied that one could contact any major cancer center, especially a National Cancer Institute (NCI)-designated cancer center, to ask about applicable trials. NCI-designated cancer centers like UCSD had clinical trials for different stages and scenarios of various oncology types.

Regent Makarechian asked if the participant had to cover the cost of a clinical trial. Dr. Shatsky responded in the negative. The parts of the trial that were within the standard of care were covered by the patient's insurance, and what was not covered by insurance was covered by the clinical trial as built-in costs.

Regent Makarechian asked about reducing the cost of CAR-NKT treatment to \$5,000. Ms. Yang replied that \$5,000 was the estimated production cost of CAR-NKT, while \$500,000 was the current market price of the approved CAR-T cell therapy. One hoped that the dramatic reduction in production cost would bring down the overall cost as well.

Regent Leib asked Dr. Rubin how the University was directing patients to the cancer center that was the best fit for their disease and whether artificial intelligence would be employed for such an effort. Dr. Rubin replied that helping patients navigate was one aspect of access, and the University's five NCI-designated cancer centers worked together to direct patients to different trials. UCLA Health President Johnese Spisso added that all UC clinical trials were listed on a single website for cross-collaboration and referral. UC Biomedical Research Acceleration Innovation Development (BRAID) also kept a list of non-cancer trials.

Regent-designate Craven asked whether keeping a repository was common practice, about the potential of I-SPY's repository, and how I-SPY was encouraging more people to use the repository. Dr. Shatsky stated that I-SPY's repository was unique in oncology. There were I-SPY trials now open at 27 academic institutions across the country. They treated over 4,400 patients, and each iteration has led to FDA approvals. Many common breast cancer therapies were first tested in I-SPY. The next step was to make I-SPY a global effort.

Regent Robinson asked Ms. Yang whether current resources were sufficient for commercializing discoveries. Ms. Yang stated that UC provided a strong foundation to pursue commercialization. Her research received federal and State funding, as well as internal support in order to reach the initial discovery stage. UCLA and the rest of the UC system invested heavily in facilities that helped bridge the gap between the laboratory bench and clinical testing. UCLA helped Ms. Yang plan a clinical trial, showing her how to engage patients, set up a clinical site, and how to navigate the regulatory process. UCLA also helped her with aspects of intellectual property (IP), such as marketing strategy and investor and industry outreach. Funding cuts have hurt this process; any delay could mean life-saving medicines take additional years to reach patients.

UCLA Health Sciences Vice Chancellor John Mazziotta stated that the pathway from discoveries to IP and then to start-up companies has been an emphasis at UCLA, but start-up companies needed co-investment in order to overcome the "valley of death," or the gap between initial investment and revenue generation. The University could engage in co-investment and generate revenue from its own discoveries. Chair Reilly emphasized the Board's understanding of the importance of research funding.

## 5. UC ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT

[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, in July 2025, the University released its 18th Accountability Report, which contained over 135 indicators on students, faculty, and staff; UC's teaching, research, and public service mission; and other aspects of UC operations. The report was connected to the UC Information Center, which was now in its 11th year and provided timely information on many indicators. UC's Compact with Governor Newsom and legislative support have aided progress in many areas, but there would be risk if funding was significantly reduced.

Vice President Brown stated that the Compact provided funding to help UC achieve its UC 2030 Capacity Plan goal of adding over 217,000 California resident undergraduate students. The University was projected to be one year ahead of schedule in achieving its Compact goals and could achieve its 2030 Capacity Plan goals the following year. This meant that UC would enroll enough students for an additional campus. As of 2024–25, UC issued over 806,000 degrees and was on track to achieve the goal of adding 1.2 million graduate and undergraduate degrees by 2030. More than half of California resident students paid no tuition, and 68 percent graduated with no debt. Debt levels at UC were less than those of its Association of American Universities (AAU) peers by about \$10,000, and perceptions about affordability were improving, particularly among lower income students. In 2024, a decrease in first-year retention and four-year graduation rates was observed in the cohort that was fully remote in its freshman year as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. The latest data demonstrated a rebound in these rates due to programs and strategies for helping campuses achieve the UC 2030 goals. In 2025, the four-year graduation rate met the Compact goal of 74 percent; the two-year transfer graduation rate met the Compact goal as well. The four-year rate rose six percent overall and was up nine percentage points among Pell Grant recipients, eight percentage points among underrepresented students, and five percentage points among first-generation students. Despite these increases, gaps in graduation rates persisted. The first-year retention rate was 93 percent overall, 92 percent for Pell Grant recipients, and 91 percent for first-generation students.

For UC bachelor's degree holders, incomes doubled between two and ten years. They earned as much as the median income of California bachelor's degree holders by year six and exceeded the median income of California graduate degree holders by year 11. The University continued to be what *The New York Times* in 2015 called California's upward mobility machine. Today, the majority of Pell Grant recipients and first-generation students earned more than their families within four years of graduation. The top employers of UC alumni included top research and State universities; local unified school districts; federal, State, and local governments, as well as major companies such as Kaiser Permanente, Apple, Disney, and Amazon. Many UC faculty have received national and global honors. UC now had 75 Nobel Prize winners, surpassing many countries. UC faculty attracted some \$9 billion in research funding, most of which came from the federal government. This funding also supported job creation, both from research activities and the 1,444 inventions and 78 start-up companies that came from this work. California was the fourth largest economy in the world, due in part to the 14 research universities in the state, ten of which were UC campuses. Of the 11 AAU member institutions in California, eight were UC campuses. UC's health enterprise was one of the top healthcare providers in the state, and many individuals served were low-income and had complex cases. There were over 5,000 clinical trials across the University.

UC was the second largest employer in the state—UC employees and retirees lived in districts across California—and this did not account for the additional jobs created by UC activities and spending. For every dollar in State funding, the University generated \$21 in economic impact, or \$82 billion in total. UC also generated about \$12 billion in tax revenue. These were some examples illustrating UC's successful partnership with State and federal governments and the return on investment, but some outcomes were slipping

and needed to be monitored closely. UC's Ph.D. population has continued to decline, there was a 20 percent drop in mostly federal research awards during the last quarter, and non-academic staff hiring declined by 80 percent during the hiring freeze. Opportunities for support included the Governor's proposed State budget and bonds such as the California Science and Health Research Bond Act.

Regent Hernandez asked about the progress UC has made to enroll a student population that reflects the diversity of the state. Ms. Newman replied that there was much population data in the report that she offered to discuss with Regent Hernandez after the meeting. UC was committed to its goal to educate Californians.

Regent Park expressed hope that more time would be made to further examine the data in the report. She asked what became of the annual commercialization report and about the status of item S6, *A Conceptual Framework for Defining and Measuring the Value of UC's Innovation and Entrepreneurship Enterprise*, from the August 2023 meeting of the Special Committee on Innovation Transfer and Entrepreneurship. Regent Park expressed disappointment that there was not more Proof of Concept funding to incentivize discoveries. Ms. Newman stated that there would be a "UC Inspires" item at a future meeting regarding Proof of Concept funding. Ms. Brown replied that the Accountability Report included a hyperlink to a dashboard with information dating back to 2007–08 about research and invention disclosures, patents, licensing, and income. At the Office of the President (UCOP), Institutional Research and Academic Planning (IRAP) worked with Research and Innovation to update these data.

Regent Park encouraged a review of item S6 and anticipated a future discussion on Proof of Concept funding with President Milliken.

Regent Anguiano, referring to Chapter Seven of the Accountability Report, noted that there were still discrepancies in high school access to A–G courses and asked if trends were improving. Ms. Brown responded that the gap was about nine percentage points, down from over 14 percentage points some five to ten years ago. There was room to improve. Even if the number of high school graduates held flat, continuing to improve A–G completion rates would mean more students would be eligible for the California State University or UC.

Regent Anguiano asked what UC was doing to close the gap. Ms. Newman suggested a separate discussion item, as Vice President Gullatt's team was responsible for such outreach activities. The gap has narrowed because of UC's concerted effort to provide A–G courses to students, train high school teachers, and increase the online distribution of materials to underserved areas, as well as steady support from State and federal governments. Many of these accomplishments were very sensitive to funding. The University was very committed, but this effort was not inexpensive.

Regent-designate Craven noted the three-year graduation trend and asked about efforts to help the campuses that were struggling more than others to reach even six-year graduation targets. Ms. Newman replied that UC was starting to examine the three-year graduation

trend. Many students gravitated toward it themselves, and some campuses were counseling students toward it. The struggle to graduate in four or six years was often economically inflected; students working 40 hours per week, for instance, often did not graduate in three years. To Ms. Newman's knowledge, this progress was unique to the University, a reflection of State and institutional investment in students. She expressed concern about the impact that the erosion of federal funding would have on this progress. Ms. Brown stated that, through the funding Compact, UCOP worked with campuses to identify and report on promising programs and strategies. Another report highlighted campus efforts with regard to entry-level courses in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) fields. These efforts were supported by funding that was now at risk, including Hispanic-Serving Institution (HSI) funding. Ms. Newman invited the Regents to attend an online congress on mathematics and science that UC would host in early March.

Regent-designate Craven asked how UC planned to navigate the effect that the decline in Ph.D. enrollment would have on undergraduate education. Ms. Newman replied that UC's obligation to its undergraduate students was tied to its doctoral and master's degree students. Doctoral students also required much investment, and commitment to them must be durable. UC might consider new technologies to reach people more effectively.

Regent Wang asked about using these data to counter misinformation and a shift in public perception, especially in the federal government, and how the Regents could support this. Ms. Brown replied that IRAP aimed to maximize the accessibility of this information and worked closely with External Relations and Communications to connect data with media stories. She and her team were open to suggestions and ideas. President Milliken stated that these data would be used in many ways. Although State legislators and members of the U.S. congressional delegation already received the report, he shared highlights with them as a reminder. Regent Wang noted that Regents could also share this information.

In response to a question from Regent Komoto, Ms. Newman expressed pride in UC's international students as well as deep concern about UC's ability to bring them to California, as it was becoming more complex and difficult to do so.

The meeting adjourned at 4:10 p.m.

Attest:

The Secretary and Chief of Staff