University of California, San Diego

Annual Financial Report 2002
Strategies for Success in Challenging Times
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Facts about UCSD

The University of California, San Diego, one of the ten campuses that constitute the University of California, is counted among the nation’s top-ranked institutions of higher education. The campus has become a powerful magnet for students and faculty seeking a fresh, next-generation approach to education, research, and community service, since it was founded in 1960.

### Revenues Fiscal 2002
- Total: $1.7 billion

### Expenditures Fiscal 2002
- Total: $1.5 billion

### Total Research Awards Fiscal 2002
- Federal Awards: $415.7 million
- State and Local Government: $10.1 million
- Industry Awards: $37.7 million
- Private Awards: $86.5 million
- Average Monthly Payroll: $69.3 million

### Economic Impact
UCSD made a local economic impact of $2.5 billion and an overall national economic impact of $4.6 billion, almost thirteen times the initial state of California contribution of $356.7 million. This $4.6 billion created 283,000 jobs nationally and locally.

### Number of Full- and Part-Time Employees
UCSD is the third largest employer in San Diego, following the federal government and the state of California.

### Average Monthly Number of Employees FY 2002
- Total: 21,226
  - Academic: 5,823
  - Staff: 15,403

### Student Statistics, Fall 2002
- Total Number of Students: 23,548
- Undergraduate Students: 19,088
  - Women: 9,913 (51.9 percent)
  - Men: 9,175 (48.1 percent)
- Average High School GPA 2002 Entering Freshmen: 3.95
- Average SAT Score for 2002 Entering Freshmen: 1,239

### Graduate Students
- Number of Graduate Students on General Campus and Scripps Institution of Oceanography: 3,053
- School of Medicine: 1,376
- School of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences: 31

### Number of Undergraduate Students in Chosen Fields of Study, Fall 2002
- Arts: 1,047
- Engineering: 4,284
- Humanities: 806
- Science/ Mathematics: 4,405
- Social Sciences: 6,177
- Special/ Undeclared: 2,369

### Student Fees, 2002–2003
- Full-time Undergraduate: $3,950
- Nonresident Supplement: $12,379
- Graduate Students: $5,014
- Nonresident Supplement: $11,322

### Private Support
- Total Amount Raised in Fiscal 2002: $100.4 million
- UC San Diego Foundation Total Assets (market value June 30, 2002): $271.9 million
- Number of Endowed Chairs: 97

### Rankings
In a National Research Council study of the quality of faculty in graduate programs in universities in the United States, UCSD was ranked tenth.

In this year’s U.S. News and World Report listing of the best public universities, UCSD was ranked seventh.

In U.S. News and World Report’s surveys of graduate education, the following UCSD programs were ranked among the nation’s top ten: theatre and dance (third); bioengineering (third); political science (seventh); neuroscience (seventh); cellular and developmental biology (eighth); biochemistry (ninth); and molecular biology (ninth). The Jacobs School of Engineering was ranked eighth among public universities and fourteenth overall. Within the UCSD School of Medicine, the Drug and Alcohol Abuse program was ranked seventh and the AIDS program was ranked tenth.

UCSD was sixth in the nation and second in the UC system of universities in terms of total research expenditures in FY 2000 (the most recent year for which comparative figures are available). The top nine are Johns Hopkins University, University of Wisconsin–Madison, University of Michigan, UCLA, University of Washington, UCSD, UC Berkeley, Stanford University, UC San Francisco, and University of Pennsylvania.

In a listing that placed greater weight on quality rather than cost, UCSD was ranked tenth “Best Buy” among 100 of the top public universities and colleges in the nation by Kiplinger’s Personal Finance.

UCSD ranks seventh in the nation in the number of faculty elected to the National Academy of Sciences. Within the academic community, NAS membership is the universally accepted gauge of leadership in research and scholarship. The top ten universities are: Harvard, UC Berkeley, Stanford, MIT, Yale, Caltech, UCSD, Princeton, Chicago, and Cornell. UCSD also ranks seventh in the nation in terms of the number of faculty elected to all national academies.

According to Nature magazine’s Yearbook of Science and Technology 2001, UCSD is one of the ten most powerful research universities in the United States.

Ten recipients of Nobel Prizes in categories as diverse as medicine, chemistry, and economics have been UCSD faculty members.

Among U.S. universities, UCSD research tied with MIT to create the third highest impact in the major fields of science and social sciences worldwide, according to a recent survey by ScienceWatch, a publication that tracks trends and performance in basic research.
Strategies for Success in Challenging Times
I am happy to present the UCSD Annual Financial Report 2002 containing an overview of the ways the university is tackling new challenges at a time when the state of California is undergoing serious budgetary deficits and the nation is faced with threats to its security.

The report also contains a summary of the impact the university is having on the economy of the region, the state, and the nation, along with a review of the extraordinary achievements of Scripps Institution of Oceanography over the past 100 years, and a summary of selected financial information for fiscal year 2002.

Sincerely,

Steven W. Relyea
Vice Chancellor–Business Affairs
A university that aspires to greatness today needs to play many roles: it needs to be a school where the privilege of preparing new generations of students for the future is cherished; it needs to be a laboratory where the research that generates new discoveries and technologies is conducted; and it needs to be a public forum where new ideas are debated, tested, and put into practice. In short, every great university today is required to be a resource that the community can turn to and depend on, especially in challenging times.

As this report demonstrates, the University of California, San Diego continues to live up to its responsibilities to the people of San Diego and the state of California. More than ever before, our campus continues to prepare the highly qualified students and pursue the ambitious research projects that are vital to the well-being of California. As just one example, after the 9/11 tragedy our campus lost no time responding to the threat of terrorism with a comprehensive program for improving homeland security.

We are proud of the contributions UCSD makes to the local and national economies: our economic impact is conservatively estimated at $4.6 billion, almost thirteen times the $356.7 million that the campus received from the state in fiscal year 2002.

We are grateful for the continuous support of a growing number of people in San Diego and California for our endeavors. Without them we could not have achieved the international reputation for excellence that we enjoy today.

As we celebrate this year the 100th anniversary of the founding of Scripps Institution of Oceanography, the precursor of UCSD, we are committed to continue in that tradition of teaching, research, and service to our community for which we and our supporters are justifiably renowned.

Sincerely,

Robert C. Dynes
Chancellor, University of California, San Diego
At a time when all Americans are struggling to deal with security and economic realities that were unthinkable a year or so ago, the University of California, San Diego has strengthened its resolve to put its invaluable research, teaching, and health-care resources at the service of the people of San Diego, the state of California, and the United States.

UCSD researchers continue to make the discoveries from which the technology to solve many of the problems facing society today will emerge; the campus is opening its doors and expanding its programs to accommodate a new and more diverse influx of college-age students; medical researchers are discovering the molecular and genetic origins of many diseases and finding better ways to treat them; and through its public service, the campus is providing a forum where new ideas for improving life on an ever-shrinking globe are created and tested.

This year, as Scripps Institution of Oceanography takes well-deserved pride in 100 years of spectacular research, its faculty, students, and staff, together with the entire research and learning community of UCSD, are looking forward to making the most of greater and greater opportunities to discover the secrets of our planet.

In fiscal year 2002 UCSD had total current funds revenues of $1.7 billion, of which just $356.7 million (20.8 percent of the total) were provided by the state of California, and current funds expenditures of $1.5 billion.

The economy of the state of California, which is working with a deficit of as much as $20 billion, is challenging the university to plan more wisely than ever, build on existing strengths, and provide the leadership that the people have come to expect of it.
Rising to the Occasion

With those goals in mind, UCSD is nurturing a cluster of programs to improve homeland security: sensors that can detect microscopic particles of biological and radioactive substances are being developed; blast-resistant buildings are being engineered; and surveillance systems to monitor terrorist targets are being invented.

Furthermore, faculty and students at the UCSD- and UC Irvine-based California Institute for Telecommunications and Information Technologies are continuing to improve the infrastructure that the state of California requires to assure its preeminence in the high-tech economy.

Academic Affairs is poised to meet the challenges of the times through “Charting the Course,” a long-range planning process that is grounded on the aspirations of departments, divisions, schools, and colleges. This process enables UCSD to grow without compromising the traditional high quality of its faculty, students, and staff.

Two New Schools

A new School of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences has already begun to train the new breed of pharmacists and pharmaceutical researchers that the ever-growing biotech sector of the economy requires. A dean has been appointed and plans are moving full-speed ahead for a UCSD Graduate Management School, which will support the demand for management and leadership expertise in telecommunications, biotechnology, engineering, health care, and the arts. Its first students will be enrolled in fall 2004.

The California Cultures in Comparative Perspective, a joint venture of the Divisions of Social Sciences and Arts and Humanities, has been formed to address the fast-changing social, political, cultural, and linguistic aspects of race and ethnicity in California.

Academic Affairs will continue to recruit faculty capable of conducting cutting-edge research; and to enhance the educational experience of undergraduates, the campus is raising the number of seminars that provide entering students with the opportunity to conduct research and learn from ladder-rank faculty in informal settings.

Growing to Meet Demand

UCSD is also building on its tradition of recruiting and training the best and brightest graduate students, and the campus is aggressively pursuing much-needed funding for fellowships.

Last year the campus received $550 million in contracts and grants for research, up by 7.9 percent over FY 2001. (See page 30 for details.)

In response to the state’s need for a greater number of highly qualified experts in curriculum development and school administration, the Teacher Education Program is planning two new programs leading to a doctoral degree in education.

A master of advanced studies degree in Health Care Management is already under way and another in Clinical Research is under consideration. In conjunction with San Diego State University, a Doctor of Audiology program, which will satisfy new national accrediting requirements that are coming into effect in 2005, is under review.

Surfing the Web While Riding the Bus

With the help of laptop computers or personal digital assistants, UCSD faculty, students, and staff can now surf the Web or keep up with their e-mail while riding a specially outfitted shuttle bus that runs between the campus and the Sorrento Point train station. Using off-the-shelf 802.11 technology, digital files can be downloaded at 2.4 megabits per second, a speed that rivals cable connectivity at home, and fast enough to watch streaming video or listen to high-fidelity music.
In keeping with UCSD’s excellence in biology, computer science, bioengineering, and medical research, an interdisciplinary program leading to a doctorate in bioinformatics has been established.

**Cost-Effective Management**

UCSD’s administrative systems are already beginning to experience the considerable stress associated with explosive growth. For example, UCSD faces increasing demands on limited computing resources, utilities budgets lag actual expenses, and environmental health and safety requirements continue to grow.

However, the campus continues to enjoy a “can-do” spirit that animates the administration and staff, a judicious use of limited resources, and the ability to obtain maximum benefits from its core operating funds. The development of efficient and cost-effective systems remains a management priority.

The UCSD Long-Range Development Plan (now being updated) provides guiding principles for the orderly, cohesive layout and physical evolution of the campus. To accommodate the extraordinary growth that UCSD is experiencing at present, a number of capital projects are already under way. These projects include research buildings, new classrooms, conference and housing facilities, and parking structures. (See page 32.)

**Better Business Systems**

The Business Affairs Office at UCSD has played a leading role in the development of a new business architecture that enables the entire University of California system of higher education to improve basic administrative operations. This new model reduces workloads by simplifying policies and procedures, automating repetitive tasks, and increasing the “intelligence” designed into systems without compromising quality and service.

The twenty-seven-megawatt cogeneration plant that has been operating on campus for over a year now is saving UCSD an estimated $250,000 a month in electricity costs. It supplies 98 percent of the campus’s electrical needs, and will have paid for itself within approximately eight years. The plant won a VIP (Very Important Planet) Clean Air Award from San Diego EarthWorks.

UCSD understands perfectly well the unprecedented challenges facing the nation and the state of California, but it is not discouraged. It’s nothing new for this campus to be challenged by limited economic resources in a time of growth and, once again, UCSD is determined to prevail. It’s what this campus does best.
UNPRECEDENTED OPPORTUNITIES for growth greet UCSD as it works its way through the first decade of the twenty-first century. The Office of Student Affairs welcomes these opportunities in the confidence that, with strategic planning of its resources, the challenges that arise from this growth will be overcome.

As enrollment rises, Student Affairs is determined to facilitate the retention, academic advancement, and graduation of all students coming to UCSD. To this end, the campus provides experiences to strengthen the interpersonal and communication skills of students and prepare them for leadership roles within the global community.

The Office of Student Affairs is also dedicated to attracting and enrolling people with the greatest potential for learning and forming a student body that represents the diversity of the people of California. As it stands now, about 30 percent of UCSD students—a particularly high percentage for a research institution—are from the lower third of the economic ladder.

The Engelhorn Family Scholarship Fund, which was established last year to support UniversityLink, a program that eases the transition of students from community colleges in San Diego, Imperial Valley, and East Los Angeles to UCSD, will further advance diversity on campus.

The campus is continuing to build on the UCSD system of undergraduate colleges that has served students so well over the years. Eleanor Roosevelt College is moving into its new facilities this year, and Sixth College, with an emphasis on the relationships between art, culture, and technology, enrolled its first students this fall.

Athletics continue to thrive at UCSD. The women’s soccer team won its second consecutive NCAA Division II national championship, and the UCSD athletics program was ranked third in the nation in the 2001–02 NCAA Division II Sears Directors’ Cup.
Discovering New Opportunities to Create

Where critical questioning is encouraged and technological innovation is put at the service of music

IT IS TO BE EXPECTED that the Division of Arts and Humanities at UCSD should share in the spirit of inquiry that has characterized the campus ever since it was founded forty-two years ago. The six Departments of History, Literature, Music, Philosophy, Theatre and Dance, and Visual Arts all address, apply, consider, work with, benefit from, or in some way deal with the products of modern science and technology at UCSD.

The Department of Music in particular has been marked by a propensity to experimentation and critical analysis since it came into being in 1967.

Music at UCSD is a creature of its time—the last half of the twentieth century, characterized by technological innovation—and place—California, a magnet for explorers from time immemorial.

At UCSD, music faculty and students constitute a laboratory where composers and performers can explore new sounds using traditional instruments or contemporary technology; where computers replicate and synthesize sounds; and where computer programmers write software that is used around the world to assist with music experimentation. The department is a home where music and the idea of music are subjected to a rigorous and critical inquiry that questions the meaning, the purpose, and the very existence of the art.

UCSD composers and performers collaborate to produce not just new works but new modes of performing, and premiering—giving life to a composition never heard before—is a vital part of the life of the department.

Conscious of the high regard in which it is held in North America and the world at large, the Department of Music at UCSD is committed to enhancing its reputation by holding to the course on which it is set as it welcomes the compositions and the technology that a new century has yet to create.
AS CALIFORNIA UNDERGOES DRAMATIC CHANGES in its demographic makeup, the UCSD Division of Social Sciences is in the forefront of an initiative to study the broad implications of the history and growth of the state’s minority and immigrant populations that are responsible for the transformation.

The initiative, an interdisciplinary program called California Cultures in Comparative Perspective (CCCP), builds on the already existing strengths of scholars in the university’s Department of Ethnic Studies, the Center for U.S.–Mexican Studies, and the Center for Comparative Immigration Studies. The research also relies on clusters of recognized expertise in Latin American, Asian and Asian-American studies, and African and African-American studies on the campus.

California’s demographics have changed dramatically over the past three decades. Whereas the state’s population was nearly 75 percent white (non-Hispanic) in the 1970s, by the new millennium the white population had dropped below 50 percent for the first time since the Gold Rush. By 2005, the state’s population is expected to be 43 percent Latino, 34 percent white, 17 percent Asian, 5 percent black, and less than 1 percent Native American.

As these changes take place, the state is also challenged by socioeconomic polarization, an erosion of its public education system, and work force shortages. These new conditions are generating, in their turn, new types of social memberships, agencies, processes, and cultural expressions.

California has become one of the more economically and demographically dynamic places in the world, and CCCP represents a concerted effort to explore and address the challenges posed by the transformation taking place within its borders.
Transcending the Frontiers of Biology

An institute to explore the human brain builds on UCSD’s achievements in the neurosciences

NEUROSCIENTISTS AT UCSD are planning a mind-brain institute that will link researchers in the Division of Biological Sciences and the School of Medicine with three social science-based groups— the Center for Brain and Cognition, the Center for Research in Language, and the Human Development Program— and form a partnership to explore the nuances of human behavior and its genetic basis.

The initiative recognizes the ongoing successes of the nation’s top-ranking neuroscience program at UCSD in particular, and the reputation of La Jolla as the world’s center of neuroscience research in general.

The ultimate goal of the new institute is to develop an understanding of the brain that will inspire new approaches to battling disease and delivering health care. Each year, brain and central nervous system disorders, like Alzheimer’s disease, afflict one in five people in the United States. With a greater understanding of the processes involved in such disorders, brain illnesses that are devastating now may someday be as treatable as high cholesterol.

Recent technical advances in molecular biology, dynamic imaging, and powerful computational modeling have created an unprecedented opportunity to explore deep questions about the mind and humanity. As a consequence, the relationship between the physical brain and mental processes such as sensory perception, learning, and memory are now among the most exciting areas of scientific research.

The institute will be housed in two state-of-the-art buildings connected to a high-volume/high-speed computational network tied to the San Diego Supercomputer Center at UCSD. This network will link up with other researchers on campus and at nearby institutions, and the research conducted and the discoveries made there will help UCSD scientists transcend one of the very last frontiers of human biology.
Physics Leads Search for Aerosols

Human health, food production, and homeland security will benefit as many disciplines converge to monitor airborne particles caused by fossil fuel burning

A RESEARCH PROGRAM SPEARHEADED by the UCSD Division of Physical Sciences is studying the origins and impact of the billions of tons of microscopic particles that are lofted into the atmosphere every year as a result of fossil fuel burning and other human activities.

Led by divisional dean Mark Thiemens, the study builds on the expertise of atmospheric scientists from Scripps Institution of Oceanography, as well as biomedical scientists, biologists, computer scientists, economists, and political scientists at UCSD and other institutions. The purpose of the study is to understand the impact of “atmospheric aerosols” as they rain down on cities, homes, and farms.

The heart of the effort involves the construction of the “California Earth Observatory,” an array of particulate sensors collecting and disseminating data in real time by means of a wireless network operated by UCSD’s San Diego Supercomputer Center. This network will provide scientists with the information required to assess the long-term health and environmental impacts of aerosols.

By providing warnings of aerosol clouds containing bacteria or viruses from a bioterrorist attack, the observatory would also contribute to homeland security.

From the Indian Ocean Experiment, or INDOEX, UCSD scientists have already learned that atmospheric pollution can cause significant declines in crops thousands of miles away from its source.

More importantly, these pollutants appear to have a major impact on human health. A recent study in the New England Journal of Medicine suggests that as many as 200 people die every day in the United States from cardiovascular disease caused by aerosol inhalation.

“Smart dust” silicon crystals that detect microscopic amounts of toxic chemicals and biological materials.
Responding to an Ever-Changing World

IR/PS adds environmental studies and international economics to its areas of expertise

WITH THE DEVELOPMENT of two new areas of concentration—one in international environment studies and the other in international economics—the Graduate School of International Relations and Pacific Studies (IR/PS) at UCSD is demonstrating its ability to respond to the demands and challenges of an ever-changing world.

The International Environmental Policy Program, which began last year, applies economic concepts and methods, political science, management science, and international law to the complex and contentious environmental challenges facing decision makers in the public, private, and nonprofit sectors.

The second—the International Economics Program—is specifically designed for students interested in careers in international finance, international trade policy, or international management. The program is being directed by a distinguished group of economists and political scientists focusing on international economics and development.

Two important lecture series have also been introduced in conjunction with the UCSD Division of Physical Sciences and Scripps Institution of Oceanography. Last year, IR/PS launched, “Nature and Society: Putting Knowledge to Work,” a series that complements the environmental policy program. The school has also launched a “Senior Asian Executive Business Strategy Series” that will create a forum for San Diego community leaders to meet with key senior executives of Asian companies.

In order to increase the number and raise the quality of its student applicants, IR/PS is adopting more flexible language requirements that will enable students to spend more time on the disciplinary, regional, and professional components of their chosen fields of research.
CONSCIOUS OF ITS RESPONSIBILITY to prepare professionals skilled in today’s constantly emerging technologies, the Irwin and Joan Jacobs School of Engineering lives up to its past successes and continues to conduct research that will help our economy prosper and improve the quality of life tomorrow.

With that mission in mind, the school has just conducted its most intensive faculty recruiting season in years. Fifteen new faculty members with expertise in nanotechnology and embedded systems, bioinformatics, networking and optical-sensor networks, structural-health monitoring, computer graphics, and data management were added to the school.

At the same time, student interest soared. Undergraduate and graduate applications for admission this fall increased by 72 percent to 5,275 applicants, following a 42 percent increase last year when applications rose to 3,072.

To make way for this increase, the new Powell-Focht Bioengineering Hall—the first academic building on the UCSD campus funded almost entirely through private support—was dedicated in August. The hall is home to the UCSD Department of Bioengineering, the Whitaker Institute of Biomedical Engineering, and the new Von Liebig Center for Entrepreneurism and Technology Advancement. The center has already provided funds to develop six Jacobs School inventions and initiated a course on entrepreneurism for engineering students.

In May, Governor Gray Davis joined UCSD in breaking ground for a new Computer Science and Engineering Building as well as the California Institute for Telecommunications and Information Technology Building. Both facilities will be completed in 2004.

Jacobs School researchers have deployed video cameras and seismic sensors on the Coronado Bridge across San Diego Bay and demonstrated how data can be fed by wireless to a control center at UCSD. Such a network could be used to monitor threats to security, seismic activity, environmental problems, and traffic.

In work that helps pave the way for total-joint-replacement therapies, Jacobs School bioengineers fabricated cartilage tissue that mimics the multi-layered structure and function of normal cartilage.
A National Resource for Scientific Research

A center that supplies high-performance information technology to researchers in academic and private-sector settings across the United States

As a National Laboratory with nearly 400 scientists and research personnel developing and applying high-performance information technology to science, the San Diego Supercomputer Center (SDSC) at UCSD works closely with researchers on campus and more than fifty industry partners.

Researchers at the center’s programs in high-end computing, grid and cluster computing, and networking futures are working with partners at Caltech and in Illinois to build the National Science Foundation-supported TeraGrid, the world’s largest and most powerful distributed infrastructure for open scientific research.

With ten years of experience in computational biology and bioinformatics, the center’s integrative biosciences and environmental science researchers are collaborating with the UCSD School of Medicine, the UCSD Cancer Center, Scripps Institution of Oceanography (SIO), and several campus departments. Off-campus they work with San Diego’s leading research organizations, including the Scripps Research Institute, the Salk Institute for Biological Sciences, and the Burnham Institute.

Researchers at the SDSC Data and Knowledge Systems Program are creating the tools needed to bridge new data-collection technologies with the power of high-end, data-intensive computing systems. They help manage large amounts of data for the California Institute for Telecommunications and Information Technology, SIO, and UCSD departments as disparate as computer science and engineering, and urban studies and planning. They also work with data from the National Archives, the Library of Congress, and similar agencies.

Working with Enosys Markets and Polexis, the center’s data- and knowledge-systems researchers have also demonstrated an Information Integration Testbed that provides seamless access to government information from distinct—and possibly incompatible—sources. The approach taken by the researchers has wide-ranging uses in Earth-systems science, neuroscience, and other disciplines.
Medicine for the Twenty-First Century

A school that emphasizes collaboration at all levels of health-care research, education, and delivery

THE UCSD SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, the UCSD Healthcare system, and the new School of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences, each an integral part of UCSD Health Sciences, are poised to take advantage of the fast pace of modern science, turning discoveries into patient care, and forging closer-than-ever links between research, clinical medicine, and education.

At the School of Medicine, this process is being developed within the framework of a “College of Integrated Life Sciences” (COILS), a paradigm that emphasizes collaboration at all levels of health-care research, education, and delivery.

COILS is designed to prepare for the twenty-first century, when new information is disseminated instantaneously and computers and wireless technology track subtle changes in a patient’s health; when clinicians and scientists will work from genetic profiles of individual patients and prescribe interventions at the earliest sign of molecular misalignment; when multi-institutional teams of physicians will consult across long distances; and when the information available to treat patients will become more complex and individualized than ever before.

The initiative has four interlocking components:
• an Institute for Molecular Medicine, where molecular biologists will lay the groundwork for disease to be treated at the most fundamental level;
• private sector partnerships, where promising discoveries will be developed into drugs and technologies to diagnose, treat, and even prevent disease;
• a Clinical Investigation Institute, where promising new products will be evaluated quickly, efficiently, and safely; and
• an Academy of Clinician Scholars, a group of UCSD physicians to serve as “master clinicians” and mentors for students, trainees, and colleagues.

This initiative will also expand opportunities for medical students to pursue degrees in science, engineering, public health, management, and other disciplines in addition to their medical degree, and prepare them to assume leadership roles in clinical medicine, research, policy, and other areas that contribute to quality care.

Pharmacy in an Age of Collaboration

New school is built on the strengths of medical research and the technologies of the genetic revolution

THE NEW SCHOOL OF PHARMACY AND PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES at UCSD opened its doors this fall to a charter class of twenty-five students enrolled in a four-year course leading to a doctor of pharmacy degree.

The school is designed to take advantage of the emerging technologies of the genetic revolution and of UCSD’s strengths in molecular biology and genetics, pharmacology, informatics, and analytical techniques.

The school is also geared to a future when pharmacists will not only dispense medicines, but will also design and monitor clinical trials, and collaborate closely with physicians as drugs are developed and delivered with a patient’s individual genetic makeup in mind.

A Doctor of Pharmacy (Pharm.D.) program will provide education and training in a variety of environments, including hospitals, outpatient clinics, home care, the pharmaceutical industry, and retail pharmacies. Pharmacy and medical students will take some classes together, and will work in teams in the clinical-teaching settings of UCSD’s hospitals and outpatient facilities.

A seven-year program that combines a bachelor of science degree in chemistry with the doctor of pharmacy degree is being developed in cooperation with UCSD’s Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry. The school will also offer a doctorate in pharmaceutical and biomedical sciences to prepare students for careers in drug development and testing in academia, government, and private laboratories.

Partnerships with San Diego’s biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries, cited as third in the nation in the development of new products, will further bolster the clinical and research programs, and offer unique training settings.

The projected steady-state enrollment of the new school will be 240 Pharm.D. students, 60 Ph.D. students, and 30 pharmacy residents by 2005. At that time, construction of a four-story, 76,150-square-foot School of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences building on the School of Medicine campus should be completed.

Graduates from the school—only the second public pharmacy school in California—will help meet the state’s growing demand for more clinical and research pharmacists.

Research that Cares for People

The UCSD Healthcare system, the clinical component of UCSD Health Sciences, provides world-class medical care to people from all walks of life. In fiscal year 2002, the system’s 421-bed UCSD Medical Center in Hillcrest and 105-bed John M. and Sally B. Thornton Hospital in La Jolla logged over 21,000 patient stays. Combined with its outpatient and specialty centers, the system registered 470,800 outpatient and 58,300 emergency room visits.
A Campus at the Service of Business

UCSD Extension taps into already existing expertise and provides the community with user-friendly opportunities for lifelong learning.

NOW THAT MOST PEOPLE understand that learning endures forever, continuing education has become an essential component of the ongoing endeavor to maintain professional competency and global competitiveness.

At UCSD, Extended Studies and Public Programs (Extension) is also the door to new discoveries and to the creation of original companies through entrepreneurship education and networking.

With strong ties to San Diego’s corporate and community leaders, Extension taps into the many resources of UCSD to develop a variety of initiatives that support economic renewal and growth within the region and beyond.

The division—which enrolls more than 40,000 adults every year—complements the campus’s academic reputation and commands respect throughout the state and the nation. Its academic programs provide access to advanced fields of knowledge that address the needs of San Diego’s fastest-growing industries—defense, biotechnology, and health care.

Earlier this year, UCSD CONNECT—a program supporting technology entrepreneurship since 1985—showcased new business opportunities in the fields of sensornet technology, life sciences, and homeland defense. A series of San Diego Dialogue symposia brought to the public an increased awareness of timely regional issues that are shaping the future of the San Diego region. And the division has been host to more than fifty international institutions and corporations from abroad.

Conducting more than 2,000 courses for working professionals each year and producing more than 200 programs for UCSD-TV, Extension links the San Diego community to the knowledge required to keep pace, especially in challenging times.
Reaching out to People

UCSD benefits from the energetic encouragement and growing support of the community

As a state-funded university, UCSD has a special responsibility to work closely with the community at large to achieve common goals. Therefore the campus, through its Office of External Relations, reaches out and invites members of the community to become acquainted with the mission of the university and to share in its success.

Since the state of California provides UCSD with just 20 percent or so of its revenues each year, private funding in the form of gifts and grants to the campus is especially important. This funding enables UCSD to provide more scholarships and fellowships for a rapidly growing student body, to recruit and retain the best faculty possible, and to support the academic and research programs conducted by its faculty.

Last year, private support to UCSD totaled $100.4 million, a 17 percent decrease from FY 2001. This sum mirrors the decline in philanthropic giving to higher education throughout the United States over the same period.

At the same time, however, UCSD benefited from a 14.8 percent increase in the state's share in its success.

Since the state of California provides UCSD with just 20 percent or so of its revenues each year, private funding in the form of gifts and grants to the campus is especially important. This funding enables UCSD to provide more scholarships and fellowships for a rapidly growing student body, to recruit and retain the best faculty possible, and to support the academic and research programs conducted by its faculty.

New UC San Diego Foundation Trustees

During fiscal year 2002, the UC San Diego Foundation appointed eleven new trustees for three-year terms.

- Dr. Steven R. Briggs, President and CEO of Torrey Mesa Research Institute and Head of Genomics, Syngenta
- Mrs. Julia R. Brown, Executive Vice President, Amylin Pharmaceuticals
- Dr. John D. Cambron, Principal, Commercial Bridge Capital, LLC
- Mr. Gary A. Curtis, President and CEO, Radio Therapeutics*
- Dr. Peter C. Farrell, President and CEO, ResMed
- Mr. Warner C. Lusardi, Chairman of the Board, Lusardi Construction
- Professor Mark J. Machina, Professor of Economics, UCSD*
- Mr. Michael M. Searles, Chairman of the Board and CEO, Factory 2 U
- Mr. Eugene L. Step, Private Investor
- Dr. John D. Cambon, Principal, Commercial Bridge Capital, LLC
- Ms. Julia R. Brown, Executive Vice President, Amylin Pharmaceuticals

* Terms became effective in March 2001.

Giving Deserving Students a Share in UCSD Excellence

UCSD’s scholarship program recognizes outstanding achievement, encourages academic excellence, and provides support to deserving students who may not otherwise be able to afford a higher education experience. During the last six years, UCSD has increased its scholarship support fifteen-fold.

Last year alone, private funding provided nearly $1.3 million in scholarships to more than 700 deserving students at UCSD.

Sheldon and Susan Engelhorn of Cardiff-by-the-Sea, California, donated a gift of nearly $250,000 to establish a scholarship program for students who transfer from community colleges to UCSD. The Engelhorn Family Scholarship Fund is the largest fund designated for transfer students in the history of the campus.

Keeping in Touch with 90,000 Alumni

The mission of the UCSD Office of Alumni Relations is to serve UCSD’s largest constituency—nearly 90,000 graduates. The office plays an invaluable community-building role, keeping alumni informed of the university’s concerns and inspiring them to help the campus reach its goals.

Over the past year, Alumni Relations has successfully concentrated on developing its communications programs and promoting regional groups of alumni, and membership in the UCSD Alumni Association has now reached 5,300, an all-time high.

At UCSD, the Alumni Association, in conjunction with the Council of Provosts and the Student Affairs Office, sponsors the National Merit Scholars program, which brings some of the nation’s best and brightest students to the campus. Currently 170 National Merit Scholarship recipients benefit from this program at UCSD.

Endowed Chairs Attract and Retain Top Faculty

Endowed chairs enable UCSD to attract and retain faculty of the highest caliber. Ten new chairs were established last year.

- The Harry E. Gruber Professor of Computer Science and Information Technologies Chair, endowed by various donors
- The Cymer Corporation Endowed Chair, endowed by Cymer Corporation
- The Conexant Endowed Chair in High-Performance Communications Devices and Circuits, endowed by Conexant
- The Qualcomm Endowed Chair in Embedded Microsystems, the Qualcomm Endowed Chair in Mobile Computing, the Qualcomm Endowed Chair in Sensor Networks, and the Qualcomm Endowed Chair in Telecommunications and Information Technologies, all endowed by Qualcomm, Inc.
- The Structural Systems Research Chair, endowed by various donors
- Two new chairs, one in biological sciences and one in political sciences, endowed by the Chancellor’s Associates

http://www-er.ucsd.edu
One Hundred Years of Oceanography

SCRIPPS INSTITUTION OF OCEANOGRAPHY is celebrating 100 years of outstanding research and discovery by communicating the importance of earth and ocean science and reaching out to friends and colleagues around the world.

The Mission of Scripps Institution of Oceanography

To seek, teach, and communicate scientific understanding of the oceans, atmosphere, Earth, and other planets for the benefit of society and the environment.

http://scripps.ucsd.edu
“As Scripps celebrates the extraordinary achievements of our past century, we will continue into the next frontier, our eyes wide open to the global problems—and opportunities—we face.”

Scripps Director Charles F. Kennel

SCRIPPS INSTITUTION OF OCEANOGRAPHY, the precursor of UCSD itself, is currently celebrating the 100 years of outstanding research, education, and public service that has made it the best known, and very likely the most reputable center of oceanography in the world.

Scripps began in San Diego in 1903, when a UC Berkeley professor of zoology, William E. Ritter, and a handful of his students arrived at the Hotel del Coronado to conduct a summer session in marine biology.

Throughout the twentieth century, the institution played a key role in defining the new science of oceanography. It is now a thriving multidisciplinary institution, with more than 1,600 scientists, students, staff, and volunteers conducting a wide range of scientific activities all over the world.

Notable Research

Among the extraordinary examples of research conducted over the past 100 years, the following stand out.

- In 1908, physicist George M cEwen started gathering data on ocean temperatures, tides, and currents. The daily water sampling at the Scripps Pier now constitutes the longest continuous sea-surface-temperature record in the world.
- In 1943–44, Scripps Director Harald U. Sverdrup and his student, Walter M unk, began to wonder if they could predict surf conditions. The methods they discovered were used by the Allies during landings in North Africa and Normandy and saved thousands of lives.
- In 1968, Scripps scientists pioneered satellite oceanography, and large-scale computers and satellite navigation systems began to be installed on Scripps research vessels.
- In 1997, a Scripps-led team successfully predicted a major El Niño warming early enough for governments and private citizens to take protective measures.

Scripps scientists currently are participating in more than 300 research projects, including studies of global climate change, earthquake modeling, coastal resources, marine biotechnology and biomedicine, and the development of new technologies to support ocean, earth, and atmospheric research.

Looking to the Future

Scripps is dedicating its centennial celebration to communicating the importance of ocean and earth science to the global community and to reaching out to friends and colleagues around the world.

“Ocean and earth sciences combine the qualities of physical adventure, global exploration, and the highest mental challenge,” Scripps Director Charles F. Kennel says. “We have reached for the limits of all of these for nearly a century. Now I invite you to participate in our continuing journey of discovery.”

For more information about Scripps’ history and upcoming centennial events visit: scripps100.ucsd.edu.
The Vision of Scripps Institution of Oceanography

To be an international leader in originating basic research, in developing scientists, and in advancing the science needed in the search for a sustainable balance between the natural environment and human activity.

Yet another landmark event is being celebrated in this centennial year of Scripps Institution of Oceanography—the tenth anniversary of the Birch Aquarium at Scripps.

The institution's charter requires it to maintain a public aquarium and museum, and outreach, education, and communication of science have been constant priorities from its earliest days.

The present aquarium was opened in 1992 with facilities for public education, large displays of marine life, and a museum dedicated to oceanography.

Scripps Aquariums: Windows to the Ocean World
THE EVOLUTION OF SCRIPPS INSTITUTION OF OCEANOGRAPHY is closely tied to the family whose name it bears.

In September 1903, zoologist William E. Ritter and a local physician, Fred Baker, along with Ellen Browning Scripps, her half-brother E. W. Scripps, and their siblings Virginia and Fred Scripps, formed the Marine Biological Association of San Diego. E. W. donated his yacht, Loma, as the institution’s first research vessel, and he and Ellen provided financial support. In 1907, E. W. selected an undeveloped parcel of San Diego city land, north of the village of La Jolla, as the permanent home of the institution, and Ellen paid $1,000 for it.

In 1910, the first building opened on the site, the George H. Scripps Memorial Marine Biological Laboratory. In 1912, the laboratory became an integral part of the University of California and was renamed Scripps Institution for Biological Research. In 1925, the UC Regents formally conferred the name Scripps Institution of Oceanography.

Private gifts from the Scripps family and some San Diego residents were the only source of income until 1912. Scripps family gifts that were matched by the state of California sustained the institution for the next three decades. Following World War II, federal support was particularly strong but private donations remain to this day an essential source of income for the institution.

Scripps family support and interest has never waned. In recent years, the life-size bronze whale sculpture outside the aquarium was installed through a gift from the family of Edward W. “Ted” Scripps II, the original E. W.’s grandson. Family members from several generations have donated more than $2 million toward the construction of the Robert Paine Scripps Center, a conference complex that will be located on the south end of the institution’s campus. Robert Paine Scripps was the son of E. W. and one of the institution’s greatest supporters in the 1920s and ’30s.

“Our family has always been proud of the legacy begun by my grandfather and great aunt, and carried on by my father, to support the work of Scripps Institution of Oceanography,” Robert’s son, Samuel H. Scripps, said. “I am certain that they would all be pleased to know that the institution they founded and supported has continued to thrive and to make important contributions to society.”
There are reasons why high-tech industries tend to cluster around cities like San Diego. And the most important is the presence of a major research university such as a University of California campus.

The modern research university provides the technology, the talent, and the diversity of people with original ideas that the high-tech sectors of the telecommunications and life science industries of this state thrive on.

The cadre of world-class faculty conducting leading-edge research at UCSD attracts many of the brightest students in America and prepares them to take charge of those technology- and information-driven clusters. This great pool of talent, in its turn, attracts the capital and the entrepreneurial mind-set to put the discoveries of UCSD’s research to work in the marketplace.

The powerful economic impact of the faculty, their research, and the thousands of highly trained students who emerge from the campus each year is incalculable. It is nonetheless real, as the region’s economic growth enriched by university-industry partnerships demonstrates.

Driving High-Tech Development

The Economic Impact of the University of California, San Diego

There are reasons why high-tech industries tend to cluster around cities like San Diego. And the most important is the presence of a major research university such as a University of California campus.

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The Direct Impact of UCSD Spending

UCSD Expenditures that Impact the Economy Directly

- $1,046.3 million on goods and services last year
- $69.3 million in salaries per month
- $76 million in student and visitor spending last year
- $119.2 million that UCSD disbursed in financial aid and scholarships to 11,673 undergraduate students last year

UCSD remitted $154.4 million in federal income and payroll taxes and $31.2 million in state taxes on behalf of its employees last year.

UCSD is planning to spend close to $800 million on capital plant improvements—new construction and equipment—over the next five years.

The Indirect Economic Impact of UCSD

The indirect economic impact of UCSD is the measure in dollars of the activity generated by UCSD spending as it ripples through the local and national economies.

UCSD Economic Impact

Last year UCSD had an indirect economic impact of $4.6 billion, which is almost thirteen times the state’s initial investment of $356.7 million. UCSD spending resulted in 143,000 local and 140,000 national jobs for a total of 283,000 jobs.
Keeping Company with the Best in the Nation

UCSD was ranked fifth in the nation and ahead of all other University of California campuses in terms of federal expenditures on research and development in FY 2000, the most recent year for which comparative figures are available.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RANK</th>
<th>UNIVERSITY</th>
<th>AMOUNT (in millions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Johns Hopkins University</td>
<td>$793.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>University of Washington</td>
<td>$389.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Stanford University</td>
<td>$367.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>University of Michigan</td>
<td>$364.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>UCSD</td>
<td>$326.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>University of Pennsylvania</td>
<td>$312.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>MIT</td>
<td>$306.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>University of Colorado</td>
<td>$300.4</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Columbia University</td>
<td>$283.2</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Harvard University</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>UCLA</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>UC San Francisco</td>
<td>$248.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>UC Berkeley</td>
<td>$208.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In terms of total expenditures on research, UCSD ranked sixth in the nation with $518.6 million in fiscal year 2000. UCSD consistently ranks among the top universities in the nation and remains first in the University of California system of campuses in terms of federal expenditures and second in terms of federal awards and total expenditures on research and development.
The Impact of Quality Graduates on the Economy

A reliable stream of high-caliber UCSD graduates, many of whom were drawn to the campus by the presence of world-class researchers, sustains the San Diego clusters of technically advanced industries.

UCSD awards close to 5,000 undergraduate, graduate, and medical degrees each year. Engineering, science, and math account for over 40 percent (two of every five) of all bachelor’s degrees conferred, and close to 50 percent (one in every two) of all master’s and doctoral degrees.

A recent survey of UCSD alumni taken just one year after graduation found that the vast majority, 92 percent, were employed or pursuing advanced degrees.

Five years after graduating, UCSD alumni were earning an average of $57,000 a year. UCSD alumni engineers were earning $66,000 a year, lawyers and attorneys were earning $65,000, computer programmers were earning $62,000, and communications specialists were earning $58,000. One year after graduating, UCSD alumni employed in technical fields were earning over $52,100.

Widening the Diversity of Talent

Energetic outreach programs conducted by UCSD to K–12 pupils prepare members of disadvantaged minority groups for university-level studies.

UCSD enrolled 1,498 community college transfer students this fall, many of whom were members of disadvantaged minority groups.
Putting Discoveries to Work in the Marketplace

The UCSD Office of Technology Transfer and Intellectual Property Services (TechTIPS) promotes high-tech industry by linking the academic world of leading-edge research with the commercial world of marketable products.

Last Year, TechTIPS Along with the UC Office of Technology Transfer:
• managed more than 300 new inventions and copyrights related to UCSD technology
• helped create ten new companies relying on UCSD technology
• generated $13.5 million in royalties and other revenues to support further research

Recent UCSD TechTIPS Successes Include:
• Otosonics, a start-up biomedical therapeutics firm formed to market UCSD technology that treats tinnitus, commonly called “ringing in the ears.” FDA approval is being sought for a medical device based on the technology.
• Androclus Therapeutics, an early-stage biotechnology company founded to develop therapies for diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis that involve the immune system and inflammatory response.
• Salmedix, Inc., a pharmaceutical firm initially formed to develop new drugs to treat hematologic cancers. The company has already raised $37.5 million for research.

Keeping Up with the Very Latest Technology

Through UCSD Extended Studies and Public Programs, managers and employees in the clusters of high-tech industries of San Diego are kept abreast of the innovative technology emerging from world-class centers of research such as UCSD.

UCSD CONNECT introduces researchers to entrepreneurs and attracts leading capital providers to the region.

Two special CONNECT programs
• provide a forum for high-tech companies to present their proposals to venture capitalists from across the nation;
• introduce biotech entrepreneurs to global firms interested in innovative start-ups.

A Key Player in the Arts Scene

UCSD is a major contributor to the cultural and artistic milieu that attracts the exceptionally creative people who drive the clusters of high-tech businesses at the core of the San Diego economy.

• The graduate program of the UCSD Department of Theatre and Dance is ranked third in the nation.
• The UCSD Department of Music is a center for cutting-edge composition, performance, research, and critique.
• Throughout the year, the UCSD University Events Office brings to San Diego a program of nationally and internationally acclaimed performances including world-class string quartets.
• UCSD provides a home and performance space for the renowned La Jolla Playhouse.
### Financial Highlights

#### Current Funds Revenues by Source [Dollars in Thousands]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Tuition and Fees</th>
<th>Federal Government</th>
<th>State Government</th>
<th>Local Government</th>
<th>Private Gifts, Grants, &amp; Contracts</th>
<th>Sales of Educational Activities</th>
<th>Auxiliary Enterprises</th>
<th>Medical Center</th>
<th>Other Sources</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>1993</td>
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<td>54,568</td>
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<td>11,900</td>
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<td>$199,428</td>
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<td>68,337</td>
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<td>11,815</td>
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<td>768</td>
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<td>93,572</td>
<td>67,665</td>
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<td>69,648</td>
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<td>$335,614</td>
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<td>2002*</td>
<td>$129,551</td>
<td>$411,015</td>
<td>$356,679</td>
<td>4,099</td>
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#### Current Funds Expenditures by Program [Dollars in Thousands]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Instruction</th>
<th>Research</th>
<th>Public Service</th>
<th>Academic Support</th>
<th>Medical Center</th>
<th>Student Services</th>
<th>Institutional Support</th>
<th>Operation &amp; Maintenance of Plant</th>
<th>Student Financial Aid</th>
<th>Auxiliary Enterprises</th>
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<tr>
<td>1994</td>
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<td>$238,526</td>
<td>$3,535</td>
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<td>$277,685</td>
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<td>$43,593</td>
<td>$32,192</td>
<td>$52,516</td>
<td>$52,516</td>
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<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>$267,879</td>
<td>$387,912</td>
<td>$8,441</td>
<td>$142,863</td>
<td>$333,836</td>
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<td>$9,491</td>
<td>$142,859</td>
<td>$358,976</td>
<td>$35,147</td>
<td>$68,155</td>
<td>$40,312</td>
<td>$57,628</td>
<td>$57,628</td>
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<tr>
<td>2002*</td>
<td>$289,780</td>
<td>$407,059</td>
<td>$11,466</td>
<td>$130,473</td>
<td>$394,706</td>
<td>$36,022</td>
<td>$64,902</td>
<td>$44,378</td>
<td>$64,206</td>
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</table>

#### Total Revenues

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>1994</td>
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<td>1997</td>
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<td>1999</td>
<td>$1,471,914</td>
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<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>$1,598,057</td>
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</table>

#### Total Expenditures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>1994</td>
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<td>1997</td>
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<td>1998</td>
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<td>$1,243,504</td>
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<td>$1,376,787</td>
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<tr>
<td>2001*</td>
<td>$1,404,839</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002*</td>
<td>$1,481,826</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Revenue and expenditure totals for fiscal years 2001 and 2002 are not directly comparable to prior years due to accounting changes required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, which became effective this year. The net effect of these changes in restating fiscal 2001 for comparison purposes was a reduction of $28.9 million in revenue and $78.9 million in expenditures.*
**Major Awards**

The following is a list of contracts and grants over $3 million awarded to UCSD in FY 2002.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Campus/Department</th>
<th>Awarding Agency</th>
<th>Amount (in Millions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The TeraGrid: Cyberinfrastructure for 21st Century Science and Engineering</td>
<td>CSE$^1$</td>
<td>NSF$^2$</td>
<td>$22.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPACI$^3$</td>
<td>SOSC$^4$</td>
<td>NSF</td>
<td>$20.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPACI</td>
<td>SOSC</td>
<td>NSF</td>
<td>$14.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alzheimer's Cooperative Study</td>
<td>Neurosciences</td>
<td>NIH$^5$</td>
<td>$10.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Clinical Research Center</td>
<td>School of Medicine</td>
<td>NIH</td>
<td>$5.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>NPACI</td>
<td>SOSC</td>
<td>NSF</td>
<td>$5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia Research Consortium</td>
<td>School of Medicine</td>
<td>NIH</td>
<td>$3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>School of Medicine</td>
<td>NIH</td>
<td>$3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molecular Mechanisms and Models for Exposure</td>
<td>Pharmacology</td>
<td>NIH</td>
<td>$3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ship Operations</td>
<td>SIO$^6$</td>
<td>NSF</td>
<td>$3.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes
1. Computer Science and Engineering
2. National Science Foundation
3. National Partnership for Advanced Computational Infrastructure
4. San Diego Supercomputer Center
5. National Institutes of Health
6. Scripps Institution of Oceanography

**Total Research Awards Granted**

(Dollars in Millions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$312.9</td>
<td>$322.5</td>
<td>$325.0</td>
<td>$324.6</td>
<td>$351.4</td>
<td>$412.4</td>
<td>$446.1</td>
<td>$461.7</td>
<td>$509.6</td>
<td>$550.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Legend:
- **General Campus**
- **School of Medicine**
- **Scripps Institution of Oceanography**
Most Students Get Financial Aid

Last year UCSD provided $119.2 million in financial aid to 11,673 undergraduates in the form of grants, loans, work-study awards, and scholarships. Need-based financial aid was given to 8,106 undergraduates.

Scholarships Growing

In the past five years, UCSD scholarship awards from gifts and endowments have increased by 278 percent.

Percentage of Students in Default

1996–1999, the most recent years for which figures are available.

Responsible Graduates

The loan default rate for UCSD students is consistently lower than the UC average and, in recent years, less than one-half the four-year public university and the national averages.

UCSD Undergraduate Financial Aid and Scholarship Awards

By Type of Award 2001–2002

Total Awarded: $119.2 million

40.8%  Grants $48.7 million
6.0%  Work-Study $9.0 million
7.5%  Scholarships $7.1 million
45.7%  Loans $54.5 million

Most Students Get Financial Aid

Last year UCSD provided $119.2 million in financial aid to 11,673 undergraduates in the form of grants, loans, work-study awards, and scholarships. Need-based financial aid was given to 8,106 undergraduates.
## Capital Projects Over $20 Million (in Progress)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State Funded</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Occupancy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mayer Hall Physics Renovations and Addition</td>
<td>$42.0 million</td>
<td>August 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music Building</td>
<td>$37.6 million</td>
<td>To be determined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Center Seismic Compliance</td>
<td>$43.5 million</td>
<td>December 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Academic Services Facility</td>
<td>$29.7 million</td>
<td>September 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmaceutical Sciences Building</td>
<td>$42.1 million</td>
<td>November 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California Institute for Telecommunications and Information Technology Facility</td>
<td>$102.5 million</td>
<td>December 2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering Building Unit 3B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer Science and Engineering</td>
<td>$41.2 million</td>
<td>June 2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Sciences Building</td>
<td>$60.1 million</td>
<td>March 2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-state Funded</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hopkins Parking Structure</td>
<td>$22.0 million</td>
<td>March 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School of Management</td>
<td>$50.0 million</td>
<td>To be determined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer Center Facility</td>
<td>$104.8 million</td>
<td>November 2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School of Medicine Research Facility</td>
<td>$61.6 million</td>
<td>December 2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eleanor Roosevelt College Housing and Dining Facility</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Powell-Focht Bioengineering Building</td>
<td>$36.2 million</td>
<td>November 2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Utilities Cogeneration Addition</td>
<td>$29.2 million</td>
<td>Capitalized 2002</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Annual Capital Expenditures

![Annual Capital Expenditures Chart](chart.png)

### Investment in Capital Assets at Historical Cost

*Excluding Depreciation*

![Investment Chart](chart2.png)

*Note: Plant asset totals for fiscal years 2000–2002 include the capitalization of equipment used in university research for which title is not held, an accounting change required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board this year. Amounts included in equipment totals for those years is $91.3 million (2002), $113.4 million (2001), and $109.1 million (2000).*
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