Federal Investment in Research Advocacy Toolkit

University of California
Office of Federal Governmental Relations
Washington, DC
http://www.ucop.edu/federal-governmental-relations/

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The University of California supports robust and sustained federal investments in research, which are critical to our health, economic prosperity and international competitiveness. Through its partnership with the federal government, UC is an economic engine for California and the nation – helping to create new knowledge, technologies, cures, jobs, startup companies and spinoff industries.

UC research tackles the nation’s biggest scientific and technological challenges and creates solutions to some of our most complex problems. UC researchers identify diseases; develop cures and life-enhancing biotechnologies; and, discover and develop materials and products for energy, industrial and national security. We are committed to research excellence across all disciplines from health and the humanities to computing and engineering, agriculture, the oceans and the environment.

### Economic Benefits of UC Research

- The economic benefit of UC research to the state of California is significant. For every dollar spent by UC on research, the state’s economy increases by about two dollars.

- Continued investment in UC’s research enterprise stimulates the economy by bringing new patented technologies to market and creating jobs, companies and industries. Almost all the industries in which California leads the world – agriculture, biotechnology, telecommunications, digital media, computers and semi-conductors, and environmental technologies – grew out of university-based research.

- UC develops more patents than any other U.S. university. The UC system averages nearly five inventions a day, and many of UC’s active patents have led to the creation of today’s leading industries.

- Nearly 1,000 startups have been formed on UC patents since 1980, supporting over 20,000 jobs with over $11 billion in venture funding and bring in $14 billion in annual revenue. UC’s research partnership with the federal government is vital to these successes.

- In addition to direct economic impact, many businesses in California grew out of technology developed at UC or rely on the skills of UC graduates. UC graduate students create almost 600 new inventions a year – creating and growing much of California’s biotechnology and computer industries, developing research breakthroughs that have led to major medical advances, shaping ideas about our world and culture, and creating the economic and social infrastructure of our communities.

- More than 300 startup companies have been launched by UC graduate students or emerged directly from their discoveries.
Federal Investment in UC Research

Federal funds are the university’s single most important source of support for research, accounting for more than 50 percent of total research funding and having an immediate effect on UC’s ability to support graduate students and post-doctoral scholars. Each year, UC advocates for the highest level of federal funding to ensure the university’s research enterprise remains a source of scientific and technological solutions and can continue as an engine for economic growth and innovation.

- Federal support for research is key to UC – and California – in continuing as a global leader in identifying solutions to the greatest scientific and technological challenges of our time.

- Combined, the UC campuses represent the federal government’s largest university research partner. Of the $4.93 billion in research awards received by UC investigators in Fiscal Year 2016, nearly $2.9 billion was from federal agencies, including the National Institutes of Health (NIH), the National Science Foundation (NSF), the Departments of Defense, Energy, Agriculture, State and Commerce, as well as NASA and other agencies.

- Additionally, UC receives funding for its role in managing three Department of Energy national laboratories: Lawrence Berkeley, Lawrence Livermore and Los Alamos.

- UC is the largest recipient of funding from the two federal agencies principally responsible for academic research: the NIH and the NSF.

UC’s Research Enterprise

- The University of California is the world’s largest academic research system, conducting approximately one-tenth of all academic research in the U.S.

- UC research helped create the biotechnology industry and led to breakthroughs in many other fields, including the electronics, pharmaceuticals, telecommunications, nanotechnology and special-effects film industries. These industries have produced millions of jobs for workers at all levels.

- UC’s more than 54,000 graduate and professional students are a driving force behind the research, innovation and solutions that keep California on the leading edge. Graduate students also serve as teachers and mentors to more than 210,000 undergraduate students.

- Sixty-one faculty and researchers affiliated with UC have won 62 Nobel Prizes in the areas of chemistry, physics, economics, and physiology and medicine.
The Facts: UC Federal Research

The University of California is the world’s largest academic research system, conducting approximately one-tenth of all academic research in the U.S. Through a robust partnership with the federal government, UC is educating the next-generation workforce, advancing scientific and technological breakthroughs, providing world-class medical training, and generating economic growth through new jobs, startup companies and spinoff industries. It’s a partnership that is helping spur innovation and grow the economies of California and the nation.

In Fiscal Year (FY) 2016, UC received nearly $2.9 billion in federal research awards, representing more than 50 percent of the university’s total research award funding.

Here are some ways that federally funded UC research is impacting California and the world:

**CREATING JOBS AND INVENTIONS**
UC-affiliated companies employ more than 38,000 workers across a wide range of industries, adding more than $20 billion in value to the state economy.
- UC researchers produced 1,745 inventions in 2015 – an average of nearly 5 a day.
- UC develops more patents than any other U.S. university. It holds 4,621 active patents, including ones that have led to creation of today’s leading industries.
- Nearly 1,000 startup companies have been formed with UC inventions; 85 in 2015 alone.

**TRAINING THE NEXT GENERATION**
UC’s breakthrough research depends upon an unsung legion: graduate students. They crunch the data, do the legwork, challenge the accepted and probe the possible.
- UC has more than 54,000 graduate students, who also serve as teachers and mentors to more than 210,000 undergraduate students.
- UC graduate students create almost 600 new inventions a year, from a smarter stethoscope to an app that provides early warning on earthquakes.

**UC Federal Agency Research Funding**
Federal FY 2016, in millions of dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Funding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NIH</td>
<td>$1,805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSF</td>
<td>$429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defense</td>
<td>$276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>$131</td>
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<tr>
<td>NASA</td>
<td>$65</td>
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<tr>
<td>USDA</td>
<td>$45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other HHS</td>
<td>$37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commerce</td>
<td>$29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>$14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>$57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IMPROVING HEALTH
UC delivers hope that tumors can be treated, diseases can be defeated and conditions can be cured.

- Highly competitive federal research funds enable UC scientists to advance understanding of the basic biological causes of cancer, cardiovascular disease, diabetes and HIV, among many other conditions, and to find improved therapies for patients, from treating pain to developing an artificial kidney.
- UC is awarded more National Institutes of Health funding than any other institution (more than $1.8 billion in research funding in FY 2016), helping to find tomorrow's cures and fuel California's biomedical industry.

ADVANCING SCIENCE
UC research generates knowledge and innovations that are beneficial on a global scale.

- CRISPR gene-editing technology, which holds potential for medical, agricultural and other applications, emerged from work funded by a National Science Foundation grant to UC more than a decade ago.
- Agricultural research helps farmers compete globally and meet food demand; one major current focus in California is fighting citrus greening disease, which threatens the state's $3.3 billion citrus industry.
- Social and behavioral science research has been critical to respond effectively to disasters, improve international relations and educate the STEM workforce.

SECURING OUR FUTURE
From advancing solar power technology to developing smart uniforms that protect soldiers against biological agents, UC researchers are working to create a more sustainable and secure future.

- UC is a leader in energy research that will reduce carbon emissions and their impact.
- UC research is helping to save lives on the battlefield and once soldiers are home.
- UC manages three U.S. Department of Energy national laboratories, whose research addresses national interests and concerns in areas such as energy, environment, health and homeland security.
A Guide to Meeting with Congressional Representatives

Your campus governmental relations office is an excellent resource for information about advocacy and lobbying reporting requirements. Visit the governmental relations contacts page for more information.

Read the congressional meeting tips below for more information on how to make your meeting a success.

Sample Script for Congressional Meeting:

Introduction (Team Leader):
Good morning/afternoon. On behalf of UC (your campus), thank you for taking the time to meet with us today.

Team members should introduce themselves. If you are a constituent, mention so at this time.

- We are here today to ask for your support for federally funded research, including funding at the National Institutes of Health (NIH), National Science Foundation (NSF) and the Department of Energy (DOE), as well other federal agencies that support research across all disciplines from health and the humanities to computing and engineering, agriculture, the oceans and the environment.
- In Fiscal Year (FY) 2016, UC received nearly $2.9 billion in federal research awards, representing more than 50 percent of the university’s total research award funding.
- UC supports robust federal investments in research, which are critical to our health, economic prosperity and international competitiveness.

Message (All Team Members):
- The economic benefit of UC research to the state of California is significant. For every dollar spent by UC on research, the state’s economy increases by about two dollars.
- UC research helped create the biotechnology industry and led to breakthroughs in many other fields, including the electronics, pharmaceuticals, telecommunications, nanotechnology and special-effects film industries. These industries have produced millions of jobs for workers at all levels.
- UC-affiliated companies employ more than 38,000 workers across a wide range of industries, adding more than $20 billion in value to the state economy.
- Continued investment in UC’s research enterprise stimulates the economy by bringing new patented technologies to market and creating jobs, companies and industries. Almost all the industries in which California leads the world – agriculture,
biotechnology, telecommunications, digital media, computers and semi-conductors, and environmental technologies – grew out of university-based research.

**Tell Your Story (All):**
- If you are a researcher, briefly talk about your research, its benefits and the value of federal funding.
- If you have or know someone who has benefitted from federally funded research, briefly share your story.

**Closing (Team Leader):**
- We urge you to support strong investments in federal research.
- Thank you again for meeting with us and for your support of the University of California.
- If you would like more information about the resources the university offers, please let us know and we can arrange a follow-up meeting with your staff.

**Congressional Meeting Tips**

**Prior to the Meeting:**
- Review the biographies and district information of the member of Congress you are meeting with. Visit the [UC Federal Governmental Relations website](https://www.ucfgr.net) to learn more about the university’s presence in the member’s district.
- If you are part of a group, while everyone should participate, select a spokesperson to begin and close the meeting.
- Plan what you want to say so you can stay on message.
- Always silence your cell phone before your meeting. Never take a call during a legislative meeting.

**During the Meeting:**
- Be on time.
- Bring a pen and paper in case the legislator/staff asks you to follow up on any issues.
- Be concise and make your points clearly.
- Engage the member/staff by sharing your experience and by asking questions.
- Make your points salient by explaining how your issue impacts the legislator’s district and constituents, as well as the region, state and nation.
- If possible, discuss the issue from a personal perspective (share your own experience or that of a family member or friend).
- Listen.
- Leave time for questions from the legislator/staff.
- Do not be disappointed if you meet with staff, they can be your strongest allies. They brief the member and recommend positions on key bills.
- Always be courteous and have a positive attitude.
• Work to establish long-term relationships. Whenever possible, try to arrange for follow-up opportunities.
• Remember to thank the member and his/her staff for their time before you leave.

After the Meeting:
• Follow-up with a thank you note and include your business card/contact information.
The University of California supports robust federal investments in research, which are critical to our health, economic prosperity and international competitiveness. Through its partnership with the federal government, UC is educating the next-generation workforce, advancing scientific and technological breakthroughs, providing world-class medical training and generating economic growth through new jobs, startup companies and spinoff industries. It’s a partnership that is helping spur innovation and grow the economies of California and the nation.

As we focus on the importance of investments in federal research funding, we encourage you to share your research efforts and stories on social media. Below are some suggested postings, as well as relevant hashtags and handles, but please feel free to develop your own posts. Sharing examples of how UC research has improved lives is especially powerful.

When posting on social media, please consider using the #GrowResearchTogether hashtag. Additionally, Twitter handles to consider tagging in relevant posts:
- University of California: @UofCalifornia
- UC Advocacy Network: @UCAdvocacy

If you are looking for more ways to support the university’s research efforts, make sure to explore our [online federal research advocacy toolkit](#).

**Sample Tweets: Economic Benefits of UC Research**

- For every $1 #UC spends on #research, CA’s economy increases by ~$2 #GrowResearchTogether
- #UC #research stimulates the economy by bringing new technologies to market & creating jobs, companies & industries #GrowResearchTogether
- Almost all the industries that CA leads the world in grew out of university-based #research #GrowResearchTogether
- #UC develops more patents than any other US university #GrowResearchTogether
- #UC averages ~5 inventions per day #GrowResearchTogether
- Many of #UC’s active patents have led to the creation of today’s leading industries #GrowResearchTogether
- Since 1980, nearly 1000 startups have been founded based on #UC patented innovations #GrowResearchTogether
- More than 300 startup companies have been launched by #UC grad students or emerged from their discoveries #GrowResearchTogether
- #UC grad students create almost 600 new inventions a year #GrowResearchTogether
Sample Tweets: Federal Investment in Research
- Federal investments in research are critical to our health, economic prosperity & international competitiveness #GrowResearchTogether
- Federal funds are UC’s single most important source of support for research #GrowResearchTogether
- Federal funds account for more than 50% of UC’s total research funding #GrowResearchTogether
- Federal support is key to UC & CA continuing as a leader in IDing solutions to scientific & technological challenges #GrowResearchTogether
- UC campuses represent the federal gov’s largest university research partner #GrowResearchTogether
- UC is the largest recipient of funding from the two agencies mainly responsible for academic research: @NIH & @NSF #GrowResearchTogether

Sample Tweets: UC’s Research Enterprise
- UC research tackles our biggest sci & tech challenges & creates solutions to some of the most complex problems #GrowResearchTogether
- UC is the world’s largest academic research system, conducting ~1/10 of all academic research in the US #GrowResearchTogether
- UC research helped create the biotechnology industry & led to breakthroughs in many other fields #GrowResearchTogether
- UC’s grad students are a driving force behind the research, innovation & solutions that keep CA on the leading edge #GrowResearchTogether
- 61 faculty & researchers affiliated w/ UC have won 62 Nobel Prizes #GrowResearchTogether
Federal Investment in Research


A guide to the federal budget process
The president's budget request is the first step in the complex process of funding the federal government.

By Karen Yurachek and Laura Samon

1. On or before the first Monday in February, the president submits to Congress a detailed budget request for the next fiscal year, which begins Oct. 1.

2. Based on the president's proposal, the House and Senate budget committees propose budget resolutions that set targets for spending and tax revenue and identify any policies that will need to move through reconciliation. These are sent to the floor for a vote, and differences are resolved in conference.

3. The House and Senate appropriations committees divide the discretionary spending set forth in the budget resolution among each of their 12 subcommittees.

Each subcommittee conducts hearings on the programs under its jurisdiction and votes out a bill. The full committee marks up the bill and sends it to the floor. Both chambers pass their bills and iron out the differences in conference. The House and Senate vote again, and the conference report is sent to the president for his signature or veto.

All of the appropriations bills are supposed to be signed by the president by Oct. 1, but this rarely happens. To avoid a government shutdown, a series of continuing resolutions are approved to continue funding the agencies at their current levels.

Reconciliation occurs if Congress needs to legislate over spending or tax laws to meet the annual targets laid out in the budget resolution. The resolution requires the relevant authorizing committees to come up with a plan and report back to the budget committees. The budget committees combine all of the authorizing plans into an omnibus package and send it to the floor for a vote. The House and Senate work out differences in conference, vote again and send the final version to the president for signature or veto.

Source: The Washington Post
Fiscal Years 2017 and 2018 Federal Budget Update

Fiscal Year (FY) 2017 Federal Budget
The FY 2017 federal fiscal year runs from October 1, 2016 through September 30, 2017. Congress was unable to complete action on the FY 2017 federal budget prior to the end of the 2016 fiscal year on September 30, 2016. To avoid a government shutdown, Congress has passed a series of continuing resolutions (CR). Currently, the federal government is operating under a FY 2017 CR until April 28. It remains unclear whether Congress and President Trump will enact a detailed package of “regular” appropriations before then, or choose to extend the CR with limited funding and policy changes to the previous year's law – for a limited period or through the end of the fiscal year.

FY 2018 Federal Budget
On March 16, President Trump released his budget outline for FY 2018, titled “America First: A Budget Blueprint to Make America Great Again.” The proposal seeks to increase defense spending by $54 billion, to be offset by steep reductions in funding for non-defense programs. It would break the principle of parity in funding between defense and non-defense discretionary programs that was established by the Budget Control Act (BCA) of 2011.

The President's budget request is the initial step in the budget and appropriations process. The White House is expected to send its full budget request to Congress by the middle of May.

Independent of the President’s FY 2018 budget proposal, defense and non-defense discretionary spending caps would fall in FY 2018 under current law. After two years of partial relief enacted under the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015, the full impact of the lower BCA sequestration caps returns for FY 2018. New changes to the underlying BCA budget law would have to be enacted to alter the overall FY 2018 discretionary spending cap ($1.064 trillion), and to revise the caps for the defense and non-defense categories as proposed by the President.

The University is very concerned that President Trump’s recently released FY 2018 Budget Blueprint proposes significant disinvestments in education and scientific, technological, and medical research that will stifle crucial advancements toward solving our nation's most pressing needs and challenges. The University strongly urges Congress to make the critical investments in federal programs that will help us ensure that UC continues to provide a world-class education to the next-generation workforce, pursues groundbreaking research to address some of the biggest scientific and technological challenges of our time and delivers cutting-edge medical education and health care services.
High-level Overview of President Trump’s FY 2018 Budget Blueprint

Below is a high-level overview of President Trump’s FY 2018 Budget Blueprint related to UC’s education, research, health care and public service missions:

- **Department of Agriculture**: 21 percent cut (-$4.7 billion)
  - Full impacts on Agricultural Research Service and the National Institute of Food and Agriculture programs are unknown; the competitive AFRI grant program would be funded at $350 million
- **Department of Commerce**: 16 percent cut (-$1.4 billion), with much of that targeted at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
  - $250 million cut in coastal research programs, including elimination of the Sea Grant Program
  - Eliminates the National Institute of Standards and Technology’s (NIST) Manufacturing Extension Partnership program
- **Department of Defense**: 9 percent increase (+$52 billion), focused on “warfighting readiness”
- **Department of Education**: 14 percent cut (-$9.2 billion)
  - Maintains the current funding level for Pell Grants; calls for the “cancellation” of $3.9 billion in Pell reserve funds
  - Reduces or eliminates more than 20 programs, including grants for teacher training, the Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (SEOG), the International Education and the Teacher Quality Partnership programs
  - “Significantly” reduces the Federal Work Study program
  - Cuts the Federal TRIO Program (funding it at $808 million) and the GEAR UP (funding it at $219 million)
  - Proposes shifting $1.4 billion toward “investments in public and private school choice”
- **Department of Energy**: 6 percent overall cut (-$1.7 billion); however, funding is redistributed to the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA), which would increase by 11.3 percent while the rest of DOE programs would be cut by 17.9 percent
  - $900 million cut to the Office of Science
  - Eliminates ARPA-E and the Advanced Technology Vehicle Manufacturing Program
- **Department of Health and Human Services**: 18 percent cut (-$15.1 billion)
  - More than one-third of the cuts would affect the National Institutes of Health (NIH)
    - Proposed cuts to NIH represent 19 percent of its budget for discretionary programs
    - Requests a “major reorganization” of the institutes and centers
  - Eliminates $403 million in health professions and nursing training programs
  - Existing public health, emergency preparedness and prevention programs would be changed significantly, including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; a new emergency fund and state block grants are proposed to respond to disease outbreaks
- **Department of Homeland Security**: 7 percent increase (+$2.8 billion) for a border wall and immigration enforcement, offset with deep cuts to other programs, including TSA and FEMA emergency grants
- **Department of Housing and Urban Development**: 13 percent cut (-$6.2 billion)
- **Department of the Interior**: 12 percent cut (-$1.6 billion)
- **Department of Justice**: 4 percent cut (-$1.1 billion)
- **Department of Labor**: 21 percent cut (-$2.6 billion)
• **State Department, USAID and Treasury International Program**: 29 percent cut (-$10.9 billion)
  - Reduces funding for Educational and Cultural Exchange programs; maintains the Fulbright Program
  - Eliminates the Global Climate Change Initiative and stops payments to United Nations climate change programs

• **Department of Transportation**: 13 percent cut (-$2.4 billion)

• **Department of Treasury**: 4 percent cut (-$500 million)

• **Department of Veterans Affairs**: 6 percent increase (+$4.4 billion)

• **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)**: 31 percent cut (-$2.5 billion)
  - $233 million cut for Office of Research and Development, particularly for extramural activities, including STAR grants
  - Eliminates more than 50 EPA programs, including the Clean Power Plan, climate change research and partnership programs, international climate change programs and Energy Star

• **NASA**: 1 percent cut (-$100 million), with funding focused on deep space programs at the expense of earth science and education programs

The budget proposal also eliminates funding for 19 agencies, including the National Endowment for the Humanities ($148 million), the National Endowment for the Arts ($148 million) and the Institute for Museum and Library Services ($230 million).
The University of California improves the lives of people in California and around the world through world-class educational opportunities, groundbreaking research, top-rated health care and agricultural expertise. We are driven by values of public service in all we do.

**UC System**
- 10 Campuses
- 5 Medical centers
- 3 National laboratories
  - Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory
  - Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
  - Los Alamos National Laboratory

**Undergraduate Snapshot**
- California resident: 83.5%
- Nonresident: 16.5%
- Community college transfer: 27%
- First-generation students: 42%
- African American: 4%
- Latino: 24%
- White: 23%
- Asian American: 34%
- Graduation rate:
  - 4-year: 64%
  - 5-year: 82%
  - 6-year: 85%

**Student Financial Aid**
- Total financial aid: $4.1 B
- Federal aid: $1.62 B
  - Federal Pell grants: $377 M
  - Undergrads who qualify for Pell grants: 38%
- University aid: $1.4 B
- State aid: $855 M
- Private aid: $152 M
- CA undergrads with tuition fully covered: 57%
- Undergrads without loans at graduation: 47%
- UC student debt at graduation (avg.): $20,900
- National student loan debt (avg.): $30,100

**Honors and Awards**
- Nobel Prize winners: 61
- MacArthur “Genius” grants: 90
- National Medal of Science winners: 67
- Fulbright Award recipients: 264
- Pulitzer Prize winners: 16

Six of UC’s 10 Campuses are members of the prestigious 62-member Association of American Universities (AAU), a representation no other state system can match.

Statistics drawn from most recent data available.
# The University of California at a Glance

## Research Impact

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inventions per day (avg.)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventions</td>
<td>1,745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Startups founded on UC patents (to date)</td>
<td>934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active patents</td>
<td>12,203</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Many of California’s leading industries grew from UC research, including biotechnology, computing, semiconductors, telecommunications and agriculture.

## Research Funding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Research awards</td>
<td>$4.97 B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal research awards</td>
<td>$2.88 B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal research contracts/grants</td>
<td>6,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

UC is awarded more NIH and NSF funding than any other institution in the country.

## K-12 Educational Outreach

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Schools and Departments of Education</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K-12 school partnerships</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students reached by UC programs</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participants who go on to college</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

UC plays a role in the education of millions of California K-12 students, whether or not they are UC-bound.

## Agriculture and Natural Resources Division

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cooperative Extension offices</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campus-based advisors and specialists</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local agricultural advisors and specialists</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academic researchers</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

UC has helped California become the nation’s top agricultural state with farm revenues that exceed $42 billion.

## Medical Centers and Clinics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Outpatient visits</td>
<td>4.5 M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency room visits</td>
<td>356,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inpatient admissions</td>
<td>165,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicare, Medi-Cal and uninsured patients</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

UC medical centers perform hundreds of clinical trials each year, resulting in new drugs and disease treatments.

## Health Sciences Training Program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health professional schools</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health science students</td>
<td>14,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

UC trains nearly half the medical students and medical residents in California.

## Economic Impact

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CA jobs supported by UC operations</td>
<td>430,000 (1 in 46)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic impact of UC activities</td>
<td>$46.3 B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions to gross state product</td>
<td>$32.8 B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

UC research in nanotechnology, clean energy, neuroscience, genomics and medicine is helping drive the next wave of California economic growth.

## UC Revenue Sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Private support</td>
<td>$2.1 B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UC General funds</td>
<td>$1.1 B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State general funds</td>
<td>$3 B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuition &amp; fees</td>
<td>$3.2 B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government contracts &amp; grants</td>
<td>$4 B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical centers</td>
<td>$8.2 B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales &amp; services</td>
<td>$6.3 B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Statistics drawn from most recent data available.

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**January 2017**
FACT SHEETS
- UC and the National Endowment for the Humanities (March 2017)
- Humanities at the University of California (March 2017)
- UC’s Priorities and Funding Requests in Agriculture and Natural Resources (March 2017)
- UC Health: At a Glance (February 2017)
- UC at a Glance (January 2017)
- Graduate Research and Education (December 2016)
- The Importance of Pell Grants for UC Students (November 2016)
- Graduate Medical Education (October 2016)
- Fall 2016 Undergraduate Enrollment (October 2016)
- UC and the National Institutes of Health (September 2016)
- UC Research and the National Science Foundation (April 2016)
- UC Graduate Students (2016)
- Student Veteran Community (September 2015)

CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFING FACT SHEETS
- UC Global Food Initiative: From Research to Action (November 2016)
- University of California Admissions from A to G (September 2016)
- UC Research: Pioneering the Clean Energy Future (May 2016)
- UC and the Humanities: Making Sense of Our World (March 2016)

LEGISLATIVE UPDATE REPORTS
- Washington Weekly Report
- Washington Visitors Report
- Federal Monthly Report

REPORTS
- UC Annual Accountability Report 2016
- UC Budget for Current Operations 2017-18

CONGRESSIONAL INFORMATION
- California Member of Congress Legislative District Maps
- California Member of Congress Biography Cards
- California Member of Congress Desk Reference Guide
  - The guide includes a list of the California congressional delegation, UC alumni information for the delegation (as well as other members of Congress with UC affiliations) and a list of campus and California lab representatives
- California Member of Congress Committee Assignments
- California Congressional District Map
- 2016 Congressional Election Results Guide

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES
- UC’s Fiscal Year 2018 Federal Funding Priorities
- Member of Congress Mailing Labels
- Map of the DC Metro System
- Map of Capitol Hill
- Congressional Meeting Tips
- Recently Updated FGR Website: www.ucop.edu/federal-governmental-relations

Please Note: Items not hyperlinked are available by contacting Julia Rowe in the UC Office of Federal Governmental Relations at Julia.Rowe@ucdc.edu. Additional questions regarding materials and content may be directed to Nicole Carlotto at Nicole.Carlotto@ucdc.edu.
UC Campus Federal Governmental Relations Contact Information

UC Berkeley
Government and Community Relations
Phone: (510) 643-5299
http://chancellor.berkeley.edu/gcr

UC Davis
Government and Community Relations
Phone: (530) 752-9795
http://gcr.ucdavis.edu/

UC Irvine
Community and Government Relations
Phone: (949) 824-0061
http://advocacy.uci.edu/

UCCLA
Government and Community Relations
Phone: (310) 794-6823
http://advocacy.ucla.edu/

UC Merced
Governmental and Community Relations
Phone: (209) 228-4688
http://gcr.ucmerced.edu/

UC Riverside
Governmental and Community Relations
Phone: (951) 827-5184
http://gcr.ucr.edu/

UC San Diego
Government Research Relations
Phone: (202) 974-6323
http://blink.ucsd.edu/sponsor/ora/contact.html#Government-Research-Relations

Scripps Institution of Oceanography
Government Relations, Research Development, Strategic Partnerships and Events
Phone: (858) 534-4849
https://scripps.ucsd.edu/govrel

UC San Francisco
University Relations
Phone: (415) 476-2557
https://www.ucsf.edu/university-relations
UC Santa Barbara
Governmental Relations
Phone: (805) 893-2963
http://www.ia.ucsb.edu/govrel/

UC Santa Cruz
Government and Community Relations
Phone: (831) 459-2501
http://urelations.ucsc.edu/about/units/government/

UC Office of the President
Federal Governmental Relations
Phone: (202) 974-6300
http://www.ucop.edu/federal-governmental-relations/