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As the world weaves itself into a global economy and hot spots of innovation emerge in the spaces between the traditional disciplines, the boundaries that once constrained the Georgia Institute of Technology to a narrow patch of academic turf are vanishing. The Institute is seizing the new opportunities that are opening before it to broaden its sights and extend its reach.

For example, a decade ago, no one would have placed Georgia Tech in the same sentence with the word medicine. Today, Georgia Tech is home to three national research centers in nanomedicine and has emerged as a leader in health systems technology.

A decade ago, Georgia Tech’s research in alternative energy sources was viewed as esoteric by mainstream energy industries. Today, major energy companies are seeking Tech’s expertise in biofuels and in carbon separation to minimize greenhouse gas emissions.

As the economic significance of national boundaries has faded, Georgia Tech has embraced the global economy, educating students to be citizens of the world, building strategic partnerships with international universities whose expertise aligns well with its own, and helping the state of Georgia to expand its economic opportunities.

At a time when the American Council on Education reports that only 1 percent of American college students studies abroad—even less for engineering majors—more than a third of Georgia Tech’s undergraduates are gaining international experience through study abroad or international internships or co-op assignments. They are sought after by global corporations such as GE, which had already hired forty-seven undergraduates before they walked across the stage to receive their diplomas last May.

Tech’s international research and education platforms, strategically located in Europe and Asia, not only serve the Institute’s global interests, but also facilitate economic development contacts for Georgia’s State Department of Economic Development.

As the twenty-first century unfolds around us, the shape of the technological research university of the future is becoming increasingly clear. It is global in its scope. It is collaborative in nature, leveraging its strengths in unique partnerships across academic disciplines and institutional boundaries. It is innovative, continually reshaping its educational experience and refo-cusing its research thrusts to produce the talent and discoveries the future demands. And it embraces the planet, seeking solutions to the world’s seemingly intractable problems and ways to improve the quality of life for all of Earth’s inhabitants.

As Georgia Tech works hard and makes careful, strategic investments in its quest to define the technological research university of the twenty-first century, the Institute will continue to gain national and international significance. The doors will continue to open to new opportunities to cross the traditional boundaries and create the solutions that will allow humankind to prosper and flourish.
Dealing with Carbon Emissions

As the political climate in the oil-rich Middle East has become progressively volatile and as growing carbon dioxide emissions contribute to climate change, energy has become a priority issue, both for national security and for quality of life.

Although a promising array of clean alternative energy sources is emerging, it will take time for them to become commercially viable and scale up to a level where they can break the nation’s dependence on fossil fuels. In the meantime, increased attention is focusing on minimizing the environmental impact of fuels like oil and coal by capturing and sequestering the carbon dioxide they emit upon burning, rather than releasing it into the atmosphere.

However, the capture of carbon dioxide will require new technologies and approaches. For example, using current technology to separate carbon dioxide from the emissions of coal-burning power plants and sequester it is estimated to increase the cost of electricity by more than 80 percent, mostly from the cost of capture.

Power companies, as well as major oil companies who rarely used to approach Georgia Tech because of its focus on alternative energy rather than petroleum engineering, are now knocking on the door, seeking assistance with better ways to capture greenhouse gas emissions.

Their search invariably leads to Roberto C. Goizueta Chair for Excellence in Chemical Engineering William J. Koros, who heads a research group that develops innovative membranes and barrier materials capable of separating various types of molecules from gaseous mixtures. One of the practical applications of the group’s research is the separation of carbon dioxide from fossil fuel emissions.

Once the carbon dioxide has been separated, energy companies hope to sequester it deep underground, taking advantage of the reservoirs and seams in the earth that have already proven...
adept at storing natural gas, crude oil, brine, and carbon dioxide for millions of years.

The benefits of sequestration extend beyond keeping carbon dioxide out of the atmosphere. Pumping carbon dioxide into marginal oil wells can help to stimulate their production, giving oil companies a new tool to maximize domestic supplies.

In addition, pumping carbon dioxide into geologic formations may help to enhance the recovery of hydrocarbons, which would provide value-added by-products that could help to offset the cost of carbon capture and sequestration.

Making Ethanol Cost-Competitive

Ethanol is receiving increased attention as an alternative to gasoline. During the past year, Georgia Tech forged a $12 million partnership with Chevron to develop biofuels for transportation, and was also named a partner in a new $125 million U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) biofuels research center.

One of the focal points of Tech’s research in biofuels is transforming the pulp of the Southern pine into ethanol, which could generate enough fuel to replace between 15 percent and 20 percent of Georgia’s gasoline consumption, according to Sam Shelton, a lead researcher on the Southern pine project and member of Georgia Tech’s Strategic Energy Institute.

“Southern pine has huge potential for the state of Georgia,” Shelton told U.S. Senator Saxby Chambliss, who visited Tech for a firsthand look at research to create more efficient and affordable biofuels. “It’s a great economic development opportunity.”

Southern pine is readily available from Georgia tree farms, which produce up to 18 million tons of extra wood pulp each year and would benefit economically from the creation of another market beyond paper goods.

The challenge lies in making the process for removing ethanol from wood pulp commercially viable. Georgia Tech researchers are working with special membranes designed to separate ethanol and water from the pulp by catching the larger ethanol molecules. They hope to have this process ready for commercial application within the next few years.

Another strategy for making biorefineries cost competitive with

Campus makes major strides toward sustainability

As one of approximately 280 signatories of the American College and University Presidents Climate Commitment, President G. Wayne Clough joined campus leaders across the nation in agreeing to reduce campus greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to climate change. The short-term goal is climate neutrality by offsetting any carbon production through the purchase of renewable energy sources or credits.

Joining the Climate Commitment effort is a public expression of Georgia Tech’s dedication to sustainability, which goes well beyond its numerous research projects to include ensuring that campus buildings and landscaping have the smallest environmental impact possible.

A prime example is the Christopher W. Klaus Advanced Computing Building, which was dedicated in 2006. Located in the heart of the Tech campus and home to some of the most advanced computing labs and innovative educational technology in the world, the building also includes a substantial number of environmental and sustainable features that helped it achieve the prestigious Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Silver rating from the U.S. Green Building Council.

“This building is not only beautiful, but also reflects Georgia Tech’s commitment to environmental sustainability in the development of our campus,” said President Clough. “Recycled materials were used in its construction, and it employs energy-efficient systems that will save Georgia Tech $200,000 annually.”

More than 50 percent of the Klaus Building’s six-acre site is preserved as green space, and the facility includes a storm water collection system to provide water for its irrigation. Storm water collection technology—a crucial source of irrigation during the drought of 2007—has also been implemented in other campus buildings.

The Klaus Building followed in the footsteps of the College of Management Building at Technology Square, which was only the second building in the entire state of Georgia to receive LEED Silver certification. Nationally, the Management Building was the thirteenth to receive LEED Silver certification since the LEED rating system was launched in 1998.

Tech’s commitment to an environmentally sustainable campus also includes a significant project known as the Eco-Commons. Designed as a series of green spaces arcing across the northern end of campus, the Eco-Commons will do more than provide passive outdoor recreation space. Its flowing waterways will be carefully engineered for integrated storm water management, providing opportunities for research and education.

“The Eco-Commons was conceived during the 2004 update of the Campus Master Plan and refined during the creation of the Campus Landscape Master Plan in 2006,” said Deborah L. Greene, executive director of budget and planning. “In addition to providing invaluable green space for the Tech community, the Eco-Commons will also contribute to the Institute’s reputation and leadership in sustainable design.”
the fossil fuels industry is creating a second revenue stream from the sale of high-value chemicals made from byproducts of the ethanol production process.

“It seems unlikely that fuel from a biorefinery—at least in the beginning—is going to be as cost-effective as fuel from traditional fossil sources,” said Charles Eckert, a professor in the School of Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering. “If we can take a chemical stream worth only cents per pound and turn it into chemicals worth many dollars per pound, this could help make the biorefinery cost-effective.”

To that end, Eckert and his research team are exploring the use of three environmentally friendly solvent and separation systems—gas-expanded liquids, supercritical fluids, and near-critical water—to produce specialty chemicals, pharmaceutical precursors, and flavorings from a small portion of the ethanol feedstock. These green processes could produce chemicals worth up to $25 per pound.

Harnessing the Potential of Solar Power

Solar power also has the potential to play a larger role in meeting energy needs. For example, Georgia Tech researchers have developed a new prototype satellite engine that uses up to 40 percent less fuel by running on solar power while in space and by fine-tuning exhaust velocity.

Reduced fuel consumption will make launching satellites more cost-effective by allowing either a smaller launch vehicle or a larger payload. Greater fuel efficiency could also give satellites expanded capabilities, such as more maneuverability once in orbit or the ability to serve as a refueling or towing vehicle.

At the Georgia Tech Research Institute (GTRI), researchers have developed unique three-dimensional solar cells that use an array of miniature “tower” structures resembling high-rise buildings in a city street grid to capture nearly all of the light that strikes them.

The new 3D solar cells could boost the efficiency of photovoltaic (PV) systems while reducing their size, weight, and mechanical complexity. They could find near-term applications for powering spacecraft, and by enabling efficiency improvements in photovoltaic coating materials, could also change the way solar cells are designed for a broad range of other applications.

Another team is bringing solar power closer to home as they fundraise, plan, design, engineer, build, and transport a prototype solar-powered home to the National Mall in Washington, D.C., to compete with nineteen other universities in the U.S. Department of Energy’s Solar Decathlon. The competition also has marketing and communication components.

“Working with other majors has been very educational,” said Nadine Cafhi, a fourth-year Architecture student on the interdisciplinary student-faculty team. “Our thought processes are different from one major to the next. This project allows you to see how engineers and architecture students go about finding a solution differently. We all come at it from different angles, but in the end we are striving for the same conclusion.”

Forging the Future of Alternative Energy

A truly comprehensive energy strategy calls for a diverse array of alternative energy sources, many of which have yet to receive the level of attention given to ethanol and solar energy.

For instance, researchers in Georgia Tech’s Aerospace Systems Design Laboratory and the Georgia Tech Research Institute have conducted successful test flights of an unmanned aircraft believed to be the largest to fly on the power of a proton exchange membrane (PEM) fuel cell that uses compressed hydrogen.

The fuel-cell system that powers the 22-foot wingspan aircraft generates only 500 watts. “That raises a lot of eyebrows,” said Adam Broughton, a research engineer who is working on the project. “Five hundred watts is plenty of power for a light bulb, but not for the propulsion system of an aircraft this size.” In fact, 500 watts represents about 1/400th the power of a hybrid car like a Toyota Prius.

Tech researchers have also demonstrated a prototype nanometer-
scale generator that produces continuous direct-current electricity by harvesting mechanical energy from its surrounding environment in the form of ultrasonic waves, mechanical vibration, or even blood flow. Based on arrays of vertically aligned zinc oxide nanowires that move inside a novel “zig-zag” plate electrode, these tiny generators do not require batteries or other dedicated external power sources.

“This is a major step toward a portable, adaptable, and cost-effective technology for powering nanoscale devices,” said Zhong Lin Wang, Regents’ Professor in the School of Materials Science and Engineering. “There has been a lot of interest in making nanodevices, but we have tended not to think about how to power them. Our nanogenerator allows us to harvest or recycle energy from many sources to power these devices.”

The nanogenerator could be used to power a broad range of nanometer-scale defense, environmental, and biomedical applications, including biosensors implanted in the body, environmental monitors, and even nanoscale robots.

Organic electronics is another emerging interdisciplinary field that holds substantial promise in the arena of sustainable energy. With applications emerging in the areas of displays, solid-state lighting, solar cells, transistors, and sensors, organic electronics is predicted to grow rapidly into a $30 billion industry by 2015.

To provide an opportunity for leading researchers in the field to meet and exchange ideas, Solvay and Georgia Tech’s Center for Organic Photonics and Electronics (COPE) co-sponsored the first Solvay-COPE Symposium on Organic Electronics. The Symposium featured internationally recognized experts in organic electronics as well as several Georgia Tech professors.

Solvay, an international chemical and pharmaceutical company, recently entered into a long-term partnership in organic electronics with Georgia Tech and COPE. The original three-year, $3 million partnership began in 2006 for research into organic light-emitting diodes (OLEDs) recently expanded to include research on organic solar cells and has increased in value to $5 million.

### Understanding Climate Change

In addition to developing clean energy technologies that will enable the nation and world to reduce the level of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere, Georgia Tech is also researching climate change.

Judith Curry, chair of the School of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences, and Civil and Environmental Engineering Professor Peter Webster have documented the growing intensity of the Earth’s hurricanes. Between 1970 and 2004, they found that the number of Category 4 and 5 hurricanes worldwide had doubled.

“The increase in global hurricane intensity since 1970 has been associated directly with a global increase in tropical sea surface temperature,” Curry told the U.S. House of Representatives’ Select Committee on Energy Independence and Global Warming last spring.

Webster also works in Bangladesh, one of the world’s most susceptible regions to flooding. Seasonal monsoons bring regular flooding, enabling farmers to grow rice, but catastrophic floods have now increased from once every twenty years to once every four or five years.

Working with scientists at the U.S. National Center for Atmospheric Research, Webster is designing a pilot forecasting system to warn residents of impending floods. Last summer they began delivering one-to-ten-day flood forecasts directly to more than 100,000 residents living in floodplains.

Scientists customarily document historic climate changes by drilling ice cores from the massive ice sheets in Greenland or Antarctica that have been laid down over hundreds of thousands of years.

Earth and Atmospheric Sciences Assistant Professor Kim Cobb gathers similar data from another part of the world by drilling into stalagmites that have formed over thousands of years from dripping rainwater inside caves on the island of Borneo. Chemical traces in the layers of the stalagmites provide a climate history of the Pacific Ocean’s tropical region.

Contemporary studies by climatologists document the role of tropical Pacific phenomena such as El Niño in driving climate variations around the world. Cobb’s research suggests that activity in the tropical Pacific may have laid the groundwork for abrupt climate change throughout history.

“Understanding how the dominos fell [in the past] is very important to our understanding of our current warming trend,” Cobb said.
Sustaining an Efficient, Affordable Healthcare System

All the diverse elements of Georgia Tech’s broad-based research agenda have the same guiding principle: to enhance the quality of human life. This is especially true for Tech’s health-related research activities.

Last year Georgia Tech hosted a signing ceremony for a national initiative aimed at improving healthcare quality, information, and cost-effectiveness. Signers included U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Secretary Michael Leavitt, Georgia Gov. Sonny Perdue, former Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives and founder of the Center for Health Transformation Newt Gingrich, and representatives from top Georgia healthcare companies and organizations. François Sainfort, former director of the Health Systems Institute (HSI) at Georgia Tech and Emory University, signed the initiative on behalf of Tech and HSI.

Georgia Tech was chosen to host the event because it is developing many of the technologies needed to make healthcare improvements technically possible. For example, HSI has partnered with Children’s Healthcare of Atlanta to establish the Center for Pediatric Outcomes and Quality (CPOQ), a collaborative research endeavor to use science, engineering, technology, and clinical expertise to improve both treatment and prevention for children.

“Because their patients are children, pediatric hospitals are more susceptible to bad outcomes when medical errors occur,” said Sainfort. “At the same time, these hospitals are ‘safety net’ care providers that bear a heavier burden of uncompensated care. Thus, pediatric healthcare providers are faced with the challenge of simultaneously reducing costs and improving care quality.”

In a separate pediatric-focused project, Georgia Tech and Emory University researchers developed an innovative technology to enable pediatric cardiac surgeons to design and test a customized surgical procedure before they ever pick up a scalpel.

Known as image-based surgical planning, the technology uses three-dimensional computer simulations to model blood flow and determine any energy loss in the heart.

“We use the MRI images and time data to create models of these children’s vascular systems and hearts to simulate how they currently work and how they could work after surgery,” said Ajit Yoganathan, a co-principal investigator on the project and biomedical engineering faculty member. “The goal is to improve the quality of life for these children by understanding their current physiology and finding the best way to optimize the surgery for that particular child.”

Yoganathan expects the technology to become generally available to surgeons in three to five years.

Georgia Tech is also recognized as a national leader in nanomedicine, a rapidly emerging field with vast potential for improving health. Last fall the National Institutes of Health (NIH) awarded Georgia Tech its third Nanomedicine Development Center in less than two years. Based at Tech, the center includes Emory University and the Medical College of Georgia as partners.

As cells replicate, mistakes can be created in the DNA that, if not repaired, can cause defects that lead to illness or disease. However, the body is also capable of DNA repair, which is the initial focus of the Center.

“We need to understand the basic engineering design principles underlying how cells repair DNA damage with high precision and apply this knowledge to the development of novel therapeutic strategies for a wide range of diseases, including cancer,” said Gang Bao, College of Engineering Distinguished Professor in biomedical engineering and director of the Center. “The probes, tools, and methodologies we develop will be applicable to a wide range of biological and disease studies.”

Long-term applications include potentially reversing genetic defects, curing disease, or delaying aging.

The Center will receive between $6 million and $10 million from NIH over the next five years plus almost $3 million from the Georgia Research Alliance, a public-private partnership of Georgia universities, businesses, and government.

A Georgia Tech and Emory University research group lead by Gang Bao, a professor in the Wallace H. Coulter Department of Biomedical Engineering at Georgia Tech and Emory University, was recently awarded $11.5 million to establish a new program focused on creating advanced nanotechnologies to analyze plaque formation on the molecular level and detect plaque at its early stages.
Addressing the Challenge of Rising Costs

As rising tuition costs bring increased scrutiny of higher education by national policy bodies from Congress to the Secretary of Education’s Commission on the Future of Higher Education, Georgia Tech is taking positive action to expand its tradition of making a high-quality technological education broadly accessible to talented students.

Georgia Tech has always worked to make a high-quality technological education accessible to qualified students through tuition rates that are low relative to its peer institutions, and through its Cooperative Program, which is one of the oldest and largest voluntary programs in the nation and helps participating students work their way through school.

However, President Wayne Clough felt the Institute needed to do more. “Georgia Tech graduates are a unique resource in an economic environment that needs talented leaders who understand technology,” he said. “We do not want qualified students to turn away because they lack the financial resources to graduate without a prohibitive level of debt.”

So Clough personally oversaw the development of Georgia Tech Promise, which was launched in February 2007. The need-based assistance program offers a debt-free education to undergraduate students from Georgia with family income of less than $30,000. It is a first in the University System of Georgia.

“The Georgia Tech Promise is not a free ride,” said Marie Mons, director of Student Financial Planning and Services. “Students must maintain a 2.0 GPA, and we expect them to participate in work-study or other employment to the extent of earning $1,250 per semester.”

Students must also be eligible and apply for federal funds such as Pell Grants.

About 200 new and returning students qualified for GT Promise at its inauguration for the 2007-08 academic year, a number that Mons projects may eventually rise as high as 400.

These students are well qualified by measures such as SAT scores and grade point averages, but their average family income is less than $23,000. Women and minorities comprise a majority of the group, helping Georgia Tech move toward its goal of expanding the number of these underrepresented groups in the science and engineering educational pipeline.

Because state law prohibits state funding from being used for the program, Georgia Tech is raising a $50 million endowment from private funds to provide ongoing support for the program. Michael G. Messner, a 1976 Civil Engineering alumnus, and his wife, Jenny, have taken the lead in supporting Georgia Tech Promise by making the first $1 million commitment to the endowment. Messner is a partner with Seminole Capital Partners in New York City.

In other recent efforts to broaden Georgia Tech’s arsenal of need-based scholarships, Jerry S. Johnson, EE 1957, endowed a scholarship fund to help seniors with financial need who are in Tech’s widely recognized Co-op Program.

In addition, the Classes of 1980, and then 1982, celebrated their twenty-fifth reunions by raising funds to support need-based scholarships for Tech students.

Attracting and Retaining the Nation’s Best

At the same time Tech works to keep the cost of its education affordable, the Institute is also focused on enrolling students of the very highest quality. Among the nation’s public universities, Tech presently ranks first in the...
percentage of its freshman class who are National Merit Scholars and second in the average SAT score of its incoming freshman class.

Nabil Wilf provides a good example of what an outstanding student can do with a Tech education. After graduating from Georgia Tech in 2006 with dual bachelor’s degrees in biology and international affairs, he spent a year as a Fulbright Fellow in Syria and Kuwait, and then was awarded a Gates Cambridge Scholarship to pursue a PhD in biochemistry.

Other outstanding students include two biomedical engineering majors who won prestigious Goldwater Scholarships in 2007. Yixao Zou, who is on track to graduate in 2009, hopes to pursue an MD/PhD in medical physics with a concentration in neuron imaging. His long-term career goal is to develop non-invasive imaging technologies to study changes in the brain on the synaptic and cellular levels to improve medical care for patients with neurological diseases.

Fellow Goldwater Scholar Inn Inn Chen, a native of Alabama who is set to graduate in 2008, was named to USA Today’s 2007 All-USA College Academic Team. She is working on collaborative projects in regenerative medicine as well as creating novel tissue engineering and stem cell therapies for clinical use. She has also done volunteer work in biomedical engineering in the hospitals of El Salvador through Engineering World Health.

Chen was lured to Georgia Tech with a President’s Scholarship, one of the Institute’s most important tools for recruiting outstanding students. These prestigious scholarships are offered to about 100 outstanding high school seniors each year, and for many years, President’s Scholars have excelled in their studies on campus and gone on to success in a wide variety of distinguished careers.

As varied and impressive as the achievements of past President’s Scholars are, their current and future counterparts are likely to exceed them, thanks to the Stamps Leadership Scholar Awards made possible through a gift from the Stamps Family Foundation, which is matched by the Institute.

The most exclusive of the President’s Scholarships, the Stamps Leadership Scholar Award is presented each year to the top ten incoming freshmen and covers the full cost of their education plus enrichment experiences.

“What really sets the Stamps Leadership Scholar Awards apart from the already impressive President’s Scholarships is the individual enrichment opportunities,” said Randy McDow, director of the President’s Scholarship Program and himself a former President’s Scholar. “The possibilities for this kind of experience include an outdoor summer leadership development experience prior to the freshman year, a grant to support a public service internship and/or an undergraduate research experience, or one or more travel/study abroad experiences.”

For example, sophomore Carola Conces, a Stamps Leadership Scholar from Dallas, Texas, traveled to both Mexico City and Madrid, Spain, last summer as part of the Languages for Business and Technology (LBAT) program.

“The program was a great opportunity for me to learn the economics and business language of two different countries,” said Conces, a double major in global economics and modern languages, and applied mathematics. “I hope to work in international economics after I graduate, and pretty much all economics research now has a global element to it, so the language and cultural parts of the LBAT experience will be a big help.”

The Stamps Leadership Scholar Awards are competitive with the best scholarships offered anywhere in the nation, placing Georgia Tech in a much stronger position to recruit the very brightest young scholar/leaders to campus.

**Striving to Understand Divergent Perspectives**

The exceptionally bright students who enroll at Georgia Tech quickly come to understand that college is a place and a time for them to explore myriad new ideas and begin to find their adult voices. However, at times some of those voices, at Tech as on many campuses, express what many view as intolerance and incivility.

Last fall, the Student Government Association (SGA) addressed this unsettling trend head-on with Finding Common Ground, designed to promote civility and the respectful discussion of thorny issues on campus. The initiative, which enjoyed the full support of the Tech administration, consisted of three workshop sessions and culminated with a public address by renowned poet Maya Angelou.

“Finding Common Ground is an idea [students] came up with to encourage dialogues on campus,” said Allison Graab, undergraduate SGA president for 2006-07. “We had three small group sessions comprised of fifty to seventy-five students each that brought students from different facets of the community to the same table to teach them skills on how to dialogue on difficult
Women’s Tennis Highlights Stellar Year for Student-Athletes

Georgia Tech’s women’s tennis team didn’t mind standing in the sweltering heat of the White House South Lawn last June. They were focused on President George W. Bush, who honored them as one of twenty-eight 2006-07 NCAA national championship teams. The Yellow Jackets won their first women’s NCAA tennis title by defeating the University of California, Los Angeles in the finals.

“You’ve distinguished yourselves on fields and fairways, tracks and tennis courts, rivers and rinks, pommel horses and pools, bowling alleys, mountains, and basketball arenas,” Bush told the proud student-athletes.

Coach Bryan Shelton, who was named Wilson/Intercollegiate Tennis Association National Coach of the Year, said the White House visit was the first thing his team asked about after winning the title. Since Shelton returned to his alma mater to coach the women’s tennis team in 2000, his teams have made seven NCAA appearances in the past seven years, captured two ACC Championships, and included some of the nation’s top-ranked players as well as the first set of All-Americans in the program’s history.

Tech athletes continued to fare well in the classroom this year. Golfer Roberto Castro (industrial engineering) was named to the 2007 ESPN the Magazine Academic All-America men’s at-large first team, and swimmer Ofer Finkler (electrical engineering) earned second team honors.

On the gridiron, wide receiver Calvin Johnson made history when he was selected by the Detroit Lions as the second overall pick in the 2007 National Football League draft, becoming the highest selected Yellow Jacket ever. Winner of the 2006 Biletnikoff Award as the nation’s top receiver, Johnson was a two-time first-team All-American for the Yellow Jackets.

Tech’s men’s varsity lightweight eight crew continued its winning ways by scoring a second consecutive gold medal in the Dad Vail Regatta, collegiate rowing’s biggest event. This is the fourth consecutive year that a Tech crew has brought home a gold medal.
Fostering Global Economic Development and Modern Infrastructure

As the global economy encompasses a shrinking planet, Georgia Tech’s tradition of anticipating and nimbly responding to market forces has enabled it to forge innovative international partnerships that align with its interests and provide a competitive edge for Tech and its home state of Georgia.

The newest of those partners is the nation of Ireland. Last year the Georgia Tech Research Institute (GTRI) established a research facility in the Irish city of Athlone in partnership with the Ireland Development Agency and in collaboration with Ireland’s research universities. Within the first year, Georgia Gov. Sonny Perdue had visited Ireland and Ireland President Mary McAleese had come to Atlanta and the Tech campus.

President G. Wayne Clough described McAleese’s visit as “another step in the growing relationship between Ireland and Georgia Tech. This relationship is already opening doors of economic opportunity between Georgia and Ireland.”

Georgia Tech Ireland focuses on industry research and development needs. Over the next five years, the Irish operation plans to build a portfolio of research programs and collaborations with industry valued in excess of $24 million, and at full operation, it will employ fifty highly qualified researchers.

“During President McAleese’s visit, we had the opportunity to highlight the broad range of interdisciplinary research at Georgia Tech and the major achievements of the university’s programs in commercialization and applied research,” said David Parekh, director of Georgia Tech Ireland. “It was clear throughout our discussions how this collaboration for innovation would bring tremendous value to both Georgia and Ireland.”

Georgia Tech also reaches out to developing nations that need assistance with such basics as clean, safe drinking water. Worldwide, more than 1 billion people lack access to potable water and 2 billion still need access to basic sanitation facilities.

“We have a large-scale infrastructure in the United States to provide clean water,” said Joseph Hughes, chair of Georgia Tech’s School of Civil and Environmental Engineering. “Using our current approach will not provide the rapid fix the United Nations is looking for in developing countries [as part of the UN Millennium Development Goals]. It would take decades.”

Hughes outlined four steps for solving the developing world’s water and sanitation problems:

- Determine how big the problem is
- Analyze the dynamics of water distribution
- Understand the complexity of the systems required
- Create new approaches to water supply and sanitation through research and development

Tech Professor of Public Policy Susan Cozzens is leading new research to determine the effectiveness of recent international efforts to improve water supply and sanitation in developing nations.
Cozzens also plans to investigate how communities in developing countries share their knowledge. She will conduct case studies in urban and rural locations in four countries—Mozambique, South Africa, Costa Rica, and Brazil.

Georgia Tech has also become a partner in Emory University’s Center for Global Safe Water. GTRI scientists and several students worked together to create a prototype dry latrine that does not contaminate the soil or groundwater. Based on solar oven designs and built from locally available materials, the latrines use solar power to heat the waste chamber to at least 140 degrees Fahrenheit, killing harmful bacteria and parasites and enabling the waste to be used as fertilizer.

Last January, the students traveled to La Paz, Bolivia, with GTRI and Emory representatives to present their prototype and demonstrate how to build the latrines.

Leading the Way in Global Education

Although Georgia Tech has offered study abroad and exchange programs for a long time, the Institute has made major strides in recent years to expand and advance the caliber of its international education programming—and those efforts are paying off.

Last year, Georgia Tech was awarded the Senator Paul Simon Award from the Association of International Educators (NAFSA) in recognition of overall excellence in internationalization efforts as evidenced in practices, structures, philosophies, and policies.

“It is unusual for a major research university to receive such an award, particularly an institution with a strong emphasis on science and technology,” said Howard Rollins, former associate vice provost for International Programs. “Georgia Tech has put together an incredible array of international initiatives that go well beyond the traditional areas, including study abroad, overseas campuses and research centers, and the integration of international programs into all undergraduate majors and international distance learning. The receipt of the Paul Simon Award provides national recognition for these significant efforts that are challenging for any university.”

Georgia Tech’s recognition as one of the most successful of the major research universities in internationalization is based on the sheer number of international programs under way and the Institute’s innovative approaches.

The International Plan, for example, is designed to integrate international education into many of Tech’s undergraduate majors, and an increasing number of programs offered outside the United States feature work and research experiences as well as academic studies. As a result, more than a third of Tech undergraduates have studied or worked abroad by the time they graduate.

Tech’s alumni are also helping to internationalize the campus. The fiftieth reunion project of the Class of 1957 provided an international study scholarship to assist students of all majors in pursuing a study abroad experience and/or meeting the requirements for the International Plan degree designation.

In a more targeted initiative, a group of Cuban-American alumni have created an educational loan program aimed at improving their island home. “Reconstruyendo El Puente” (Rebuilding the Bridge) makes educational loans to students of Cuban descent who attend Georgia Tech. Loans will be forgiven as the recipients return to work in Cuba whenever conditions allow.

“For more than seventy-five years, Cuban students have been part of the academic and cultural environment at Georgia Tech,” said Juan M. Portuondo, spokesperson for the alumni group. “The technical training and developmental skills that we received at Tech prepared us well for professional careers in the United States and the many other countries where fellow alumni reside. It is time to give back not just to our alma mater but, most importantly, to our country of origin.”

I-House honored as ‘Best of the Best’

Since it was launched in Fall 2005, the International House—or I-House—has evolved into a thriving community of students who are enthusiastic about the world and interested in engaging the global dynamics of politics, current events, economics, and culture.

Last March, this intentional living community, housed in the Fourth Street Apartments on Tech’s East Campus, was awarded the “Best of the Best” trophy in the Academic and Student Services category of the Georgia Tech Best Practices Challenge.

The residents of I-House are participants in the International Living and Learning Experience, led by International Affairs Professor Kirk Bowman with assistance from graduate student Vince Pedicino. Bowman has devoted substantial time to special programming for I-House students outside the classroom, creating an appreciation for other cultures and a new level of dialogue between faculty and students around international issues.

The forty-eight student residents come from various nations, including the United States, and commit to participating in internationally themed programming throughout the year. Many have begun to lead programs for fellow I-House residents as well as the wider campus community.
Tech Administrators Play Leadership Roles

As universities are increasingly called upon to help drive economic development, Georgia Tech’s life-long role of helping Georgia businesses innovate and develop new markets has given it a competitive edge. Tech is widely acknowledged as a leader in technology transfer and commercialization, and President Wayne Clough has become a recognized leader in global innovation policy.

Clough was invited by the White House to serve as senior delegate from the United States at the G8 Business and University Leaders Symposium on Innovation in Moscow. The Symposium, held in advance of the annual G8 Summit in St. Petersburg, Russia, was an open discussion among selected leaders from business and education known for their successes in innovation and cutting-edge research. The dialogue focused on the development of a favorable policy framework designed to stimulate successful partnerships between business, governments, and academic institutions.

Last fall, Clough served as the higher education representative at the Council on Competitiveness Innovation Symposium. The event provided an opportunity for America’s innovation leaders to celebrate America’s cutting-edge innovations and to mark the twentieth anniversary of the Council on Competitiveness, of which Clough is vice chair. The Symposium also coincided with the release of *Competitiveness Index: Where America Stands*, the first assessment of America’s position in the global economy since September 11, 2001.

The Symposium focused on the tremendous economic growth that has taken place over the last two decades and also anticipated the challenges that lie ahead for American competitiveness. Clough was the only university president to address the issues facing higher education institutions in an extremely competitive global economy.

“The world of the twenty-first century presents new challenges,” Clough told the Symposium participants. “The speed of technological change has increased, and a growing number of nations now compete in the technology space. Jobs and investments flow easily to the most promising locations. Innovation, flexibility, and agility have become the keys to success. World-class universities that live at the inflection point of innovation will be a major force in this new environment. However, this role requires new approaches to higher education. Universities need to be agile and collaborative. They need to be flexible enough to pursue research, corporate partnerships, and global alliances when those opportunities present themselves.”

Clough is also one of four university presidents to serve on the National Governors Association’s (NGA) Innovation America Task Force, which includes three representatives from industry and six governors. Delegations from thirty-two states helped the Task Force kick off the innovation initiative.

“I have worked on the challenge of innovation from a national perspective as co-chair of the U.S. Council on Competitiveness’ National Innovation Initiative,” said Clough. “However, the efforts of state governments also make a vital contribution to the innovation process, and the state of Georgia and Georgia Tech are working together to create an environment rich in innovation.”

The NGA innovation initiative is a call to action for states to encourage innovation-based growth in their region through economic and education policies. The process will ultimately provide governors with ideas and examples of how to help their colleges and universities realize their potential as vital resources for regional innovation.

Back home, Georgia Tech continues to support the growth of Georgia’s high-end economic sector with an expanding array of services provided through its Enterprise Innovation Institute. The most recent addition is
Tech Ranks in Top Five for Technology Transfer

Georgia Tech is one of the top universities in the world for technology transfer and a top producer of start-up companies, according to a biotechnology study released by the Milken Institute.

Georgia Tech was ranked No. 4 for start-up companies, No. 8 for patents filed, and No. 11 overall for technology transfer (bringing technologies from the lab to market).

The study, "Mind to Market: A Global Analysis of University Biotechnology Transfer and Commercialization," shows how institutions such as Georgia Tech enable the commercialization pipeline, which starts with quality research and moves to patented ideas and, finally, to the market.

As biotechnology began to take hold in the research community in the late 1990s, Tech built a multi-faceted biomedical engineering partnership with Emory University's School of Medicine and employed its well-respected technology transfer resources, including VentureLab and the Advanced Technology Development Center (ATDC). More than fifty biotechnology companies have been created based on technology developed at Georgia Tech since 1990.

In addition to ATDC, Tech's Technology Enterprise Park, located on North Avenue near the campus, now offers space designed specifically for bioscience and technology companies leaving the incubation stage. Flexible space configurations will allow tenants to expand as needed.

"Great science leads to great commercial opportunities, but these biotech companies need a lot of support and space to get their businesses up and running," said Lee Herron, ATDC's general manager of biosciences. "Tech provides a supportive environment for these companies to grow at both the incubation and post-incubation stages."

Tech's contribution to building Georgia’s biotechnology industry is indicative of the Institute's broader expertise in technology transfer. Tech ranked No. 9 among American Universities in number of patents awarded in 2005, according to the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, and the Institute's achievements were a major factor in Atlanta's ranking as No. 9 among top technology-transfer metro areas in the United States.

"Growth in the number of start-up companies based on Georgia Tech innovations reflects the commercial relevance of our research, the support faculty members receive for their commercialization activities, and the infrastructure investments made by organizations like the Georgia Research Alliance," said Wayne Hodges, vice provost of Georgia Tech's Enterprise Innovation Institute.

Since 1999, companies in incubation at ATDC have raised more than $1 billion in venture capital, and last year ten of the state's top twenty-five venture capital deals went to ATDC companies, including the two largest. Companies incubated by ATDC have produced a total of almost $13 billion in revenue to date.
Diverse Alliances Enrich Tech and the Community

Unlike universities that cultivate an ivory tower image, Georgia Tech deliberately blurs the boundaries between its campus and the community, welcoming Midtown residents and workers to its shops and restaurants and supporting the neighborhoods that surround it, as well as assisting more distant communities with which the Institute shares special bonds.

Last year, the extraordinary volunteer efforts of the Institute and its students on the Gulf Coast resulted in Tech’s being named to the first President’s Higher Education Community Service Honor Roll for distinguished community service.

“This distinction recognizes Tech’s incredible response to Hurricane Katrina victims,” said Sarah Brackmann, assistant director of student involvement for community service. “The campus raised more than $50,000 for relief efforts, served as a temporary Red Cross shelter, and assisted student evacuees from Tulane University. In addition, more than 350 Tech students have traveled to the Gulf coast to volunteer for rebuilding efforts.”

“Georgia Tech has set a strong example for college-level civic engagement,” said Stephen Goldsmith, CEO of the Corporation for National and Community Service, a federal agency that works to foster a culture of volunteering and service in America. “Many people and communities have been improved because Georgia Tech and its students identified some of society’s most pressing needs and got involved.”

The announcement of the President’s Honor Roll in October 2006 coincided with the tenth anniversary of TEAM Buzz, an annual philanthropic initiative that brings together students, faculty, staff, and alumni for a day of service in Atlanta. In addition, twenty-two Tech student organizations have mission statements that specifically focus on community service.

Many of Georgia Tech’s community service efforts—particularly among the student body—are coordinated by its Institute Partnerships office, which facilitates relationships with local public schools and community organizations.

“Georgia Tech has a strong tradition of building and nurturing community outreach programs that allow Tech students to volunteer in nearby schools providing tutoring, mentoring, leadership skills, and even help to coordinate sports programs like swimming and soccer, to Atlanta school children,” said Andrea Ashmore, special assistant to the president and director of Institute Partnerships. “Our students serve as positive role models and give their time to encourage these youngsters to stay in school and excel.”

In 2006-07, more than 160 Tech students volunteered in the neighborhoods and schools that surround campus through Institute Partnerships. They tutored students at Centennial Place Elementary School and Kennedy Middle School, gave swimming lessons, offered “How Stuff Works” seminars, and provided SAT preparation programs for high school students.
Members of Georgia Tech’s fraternities and sororities also volunteered for service activities in the neighborhoods surrounding campus, from tutoring school children to building a Habitat for Humanity House.

Three tributes for community service were among the eight awards the Georgia Tech Interfraternity Council received last year—more than twice as many as any other of the seventy universities in the Southeastern Interfraternity Conference. Also among the awards was Best Interfraternity Council in the Southeast.

Community support of a different nature came from Georgia Tech researchers who focus on the policies and planning required for quality living and working environments. Last year they developed the new Georgia Guidebook for Pedestrian Planning for the Georgia Department of Transportation to help planners assess their pedestrian environment and prioritize projects to improve it.

“There’s something in the guidebook for everyone—from local, regional, and state planners in the beginning stages all the way to the advanced stages of developing pedestrian facilities—and that was our intent,” said Associate Professor of Civil and Environmental Engineering Adjo Amekudzi, the project’s principal researcher. “Georiga must continue to develop pedestrian facilities (which include sidewalks, walkways, crosswalks, and shelters) as a viable transportation choice. We want to make walking for short trips safe and convenient and provide citizens the opportunity to maintain a healthy and active lifestyle. That is our vision.”

Advocates of pedestrian travel say walking can help citizens and communities in numerous ways: decreasing obesity; reducing pollution, traffic congestion, and oil consumption; and building a sense of community.

Highlighting the work of those who historically have been marginalized is another form of community service, embodied in last fall’s exhibition of “Family of Woman,” a photographic journey around the world. Sponsored by Tech’s Institute for Leadership and Entrepreneurship and Americans for UNFPA (United Nations Population Fund), the exhibit launched with a public symposium on the “Health and Rights of Women Everywhere.”

Housed in the College of Management, the exhibit pictured women from Ethiopia to Peru to Indonesia, living their lives as farmers, factory workers, soldiers, midwives, mothers, and daughters. The photos highlighted the geographic, racial, ethnic, lifestyle, and socioeconomic diversity of women assisted by UNFPA’s work.

“‘Family of Woman’ provided pictorial lessons in women’s empowerment and development,” said Terry Blum, director of the Institute for Leadership and Entrepreneurship. “Joining Americans for UNFPA as an exhibit co-sponsor allowed us to bring vivid images and experiences of women of the world directly to our campus.”

Of course, Georgia Tech’s efforts to support and sustain healthy communities begin with its own campus. Ensuring safety and security includes providing the best equipment for all of Tech’s police officers—even the non-human ones.

Thanks to Vest N PDP, a non-profit group that raises money to buy protective vests for police dogs, Tech police officers Tiger, Tarzan, and Hooch each received a bullet-proof/stab-proof vest.

Protective gear for Tech’s police dogs is important because they often are called in to assist the Atlanta Police Department. The Department’s K-9 unit consists of bomb-sniffing dogs, while Tech’s dogs are trained to patrol as well as identify potential explosives.

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Tech Responds to Virginia Tech Tragedy

On April 17—the day after a Virginia Tech student killed thirty-two people in the deadliest school shooting in the nation’s history—the Georgia Tech community gathered for a memorial service to mourn the victims and express its solidarity with its sister technological university.

Then on April 20, the Tech campus joined with the Virginia Tech family across the country in observing “Orange and Maroon Effect” day. In addition to wearing orange and maroon, the Georgia Tech campus observed a moment of silence followed by thirty-three blasts from the Tech whistle—one in remembrance of each victim and a final blast to express support for the Virginia Tech community, the families of the victims, and the many first responders associated with the incident.

“We are profoundly grieved and saddened by this horrible tragedy, and our hearts and prayers go out to the campus community of Virginia Tech, especially to the families of those who were killed or wounded,” said President Wayne Clough, who was dean of Engineering at Virginia Tech earlier in his career.

“Virginia Tech is our sister technological university and partner school in the ACC, and the connections between Georgia Tech and Virginia Tech run broad and deep. We extend our deepest condolences to President Charles Steger and the entire Virginia Tech community and stand ready to assist in any way we can as they try to deal with this painful and difficult chapter of their lives and find a way to move forward.”
ENROLLMENT AND DEGREES

NEW DEGREES SINCE 1994

Bachelor’s
- Biochemistry
- Biomedical Engineering
- Computational Media
- Economics & International Affairs
- Environmental Engineering
- Global Economics & Modern Languages
- International Affairs & Modern Languages
- Materials Science and Engineering*
- Polymer and Fiber Engineering*
- Public Policy

Master’s
- Bioengineering
- Bioinformatics
- Biomedical Engineering
- Building Construction & Facility Management
- Business Administration*
- Computational Science and Engineering
- Digital Media*
- Electrical & Computer Engineering
- Global Executive MBA
- Human-Computer Interaction
- Industrial Design
- Information Security
- International Affairs
- International Logistics
- Management of Technology
- Materials Science and Engineering*
- Medical Physics*
- Music Technology
- Paper Science & Engineering
- Prosthetics & Orthotics
- Quantitative & Computational Finance

Doctoral
- Algorithms, Combinatorics, & Optimization
- Applied Physiology
- Bioengineering
- Bioinformatics
- Biomedical Engineering
- Digital Media
- Electrical & Computer Engineering
- History & Sociology of Technology & Science*
- Human Centered Computing
- Materials Science & Engineering
- Paper Science & Engineering
- Public Policy

*Updated programs
The White House asks President Wayne Clough to serve as senior U.S. representative at the Business and University Leaders Symposium on Innovation, held in Moscow in conjunction with the G-8 Summit. The symposium communiqué is endorsed at the Summit.

Georgia Tech and IBM develop the world’s fastest silicon chip, with frequencies above 500 gigahertz.

Diverse: Issues in Higher Education magazine names Georgia Tech the nation’s top producer of African American engineers at the master’s degree level for the 2004-05 academic year.

A $12 million partnership between Georgia Tech and Chevron will pursue cellulosic biofuels and hydrogen fuels for transportation.

Aerospace Engineering School Chair Robert Loewy wins the Daniel Guggenheim Medal, awarded jointly by the American Institute of Aeronautics and the American Society of Mechanical Engineering.

Tech researchers shrink the power of sophisticated biosensors onto a single microchip.

The Library East Commons opens, providing space for collaborative projects and study groups as well as the Jazzman’s Café and areas for relaxation.

Researchers in the Georgia Tech Research Institute and the School of Mechanical Engineering develop handheld devices using multi-spectral imaging and acoustics to detect and define deep tissues and injuries such as bedsores.

Nancy Nersessian, who holds a joint appointment in the School of Public Policy and the College of Computing, is elected to the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Researchers complete successful test flights of a hydrogen-powered, unmanned aircraft with a 22-foot wingspan.

The Global Gaming League includes Georgia Tech among the Top Ten Gaming Colleges in the United States based on superior programs, opportunities, and technologies for videogaming.

The National Institutes of Health award Georgia Tech its third nanomedicine research center in partnership with Emory University Medical School and Medical College of Georgia.

BusinessWeek includes the College of Architecture on its list of the world’s top 60 design schools.

In a national survey, readers of The Scientist magazine rank Georgia Tech No. 2 in the nation for Hispanic engineering students.

Economics Professor Hiazheng Li becomes president of the Chinese Economist Society and will stage a major conference in China.

A Milken Institute study identifies Georgia Tech as one of the world’s top universities in commercializing biotechnology discoveries and technologies.

Hispanic Business magazine ranks Georgia Tech No. 2 in the nation for Hispanic engineering students.

The Georgia Tech Information Security Center, AT&T, and ISS form a partnership to study security and reliability issues surrounding Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP).

The Georgia Tech Research Institute and the School of Mechanical Engineering develop handheld devices using multi-spectral imaging and acoustics to detect and define deep tissues and injuries such as bedsores.

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The Global Gaming League includes Georgia Tech among the Top Ten Gaming Colleges in the United States based on superior programs, opportunities, and technologies for videogaming.

The Christopher W. Klaus Advanced Computing Building is dedicated.

Thousands of students, faculty, and staff spend a day in community service as TEAM Buzz celebrates its tenth anniversary.

Georgia Tech’s Center for Advanced Communications Policy and Atlanta’s Shepherd Center receive a second five-year grant from the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research to continue developing wireless technologies for people with disabilities.
### 2006-2007 Timeline

**Finding Common Ground**, a student initiative to encourage open, respectful discussion of difficult or controversial issues, promotes small group discussions and features a keynote address by post-activist Maya Angelou.

President Wayne Clough is one of four university presidents appointed to the National Governors Association Innovation America Task Force to help states promote innovation.

Sony, Toshiba, and IBM partner with the College of Computing to create the first Center of Competence focused on the multi-core Cell Broadband Engine (Cell BE) microprocessor.

### November

- Four Tech faculty are elected Fellows of the American Association for the Advancement of Science:
  - Evans M. Harrell II, Mathematics
  - Nancy Nersessian, Cognitive Science
  - Z. L. Wang, Materials Science and Engineering
  - Boris Mizaikoff, Chemistry and Biochemistry

- The College of Management dedicates the $1 million Ferris-Goldsmith Trading Floor, a 2,000-square-foot, high-tech model trading floor to prepare students for investment banking and financial services careers.

- Tech researchers develop new technology to enable pediatric cardiac surgeons to design and test customized heart-surgery procedures in advance of the actual surgery.

- Two high-ranking North Korean diplomats visit campus for a series of confidential, informal diplomatic discussions.

### December

- The expanded Fifth Street bridge opens, providing a park-like link over the expressway to Technology Square.

- The College of Computing is awarded a $2 million grant from the National Science Foundation to expand the pipeline of quality students and faculty and increase the participation of historically under-represented groups in computer science programs.

### January

- Professors Abhijit Chatterjee and Joseph L.A. Hughes of the School of Electrical and Computer Engineering are named Fellows of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers.

- Georgia Tech becomes one of seven leading universities in IBM’s Open Collaborative Research program, in which specific research projects will be made available as open source software code, and intellectual property based on these projects will be openly published and royalty free.

- The College of Management begins an evening MBA program.

### February

- Gary May, professor and Steve W. Chaddick School Chair of the School of Electrical and Computer Engineering, receives the 2006 Mentor Award from the American Association for the Advancement of Science for extraordinary leadership in increasing the participation of under-represented groups in science and engineering fields.

- A prototype engine developed by aerospace engineering researchers optimizes power to launch satellites with less fuel, enabling either a larger payload or a smaller engine.

- The College of Architecture assists Emory Neuro Critical Care with designing a world-class neuron-intensive care unit with special features ranging from natural light, which studies show reduces pain and drug usage, to centralization of critical medical services, to space for families.

- The Georgia Tech Glee Club serves as ensemble-in-residence at the Hawaii International Conference of Arts and Humanities, presenting concerts and workshops.

- Willie Pearson Jr., sociology professor in the School of History, Technology, and Society, appears in an episode of the NOVA program “Forgotten Genius” focusing on African American chemist Percy Julian.

- Researchers develop an underwater sensor, inspired by the design of fish ears, that not only detects quiet underwater targets, but also provides directional information.
The College of Management jumps up to 25th in the annual U.S. News & World Report graduate rankings, while the College of Engineering retains its position in the elite top five.

BusinessWeek ranks the undergraduate programs of the College of Management second in the nation for return on investment.

Georgia Tech receives the Paul Simon Internationalization Award in recognition of its growing international focus and opportunities for students.

The Ivan Allen College of Liberal Arts presents the 2007 Ivan Allen Jr. Prize for Progress and Service to Charles and Lessie Smithgall in recognition of their 1968 gift that named the college.

Georgia Tech receives a $3.5 million grant to develop portable communications technology using tiny, power-saving analog chips that can scan a broad range of radio-frequency bands for open channels. Uses range from battlefield communication to better cellular phone connections.

The Library and Information Center receives the 2007 Excellence in Academic Libraries Award from the Association of College and Research Libraries.

The women’s tennis team wins Georgia Tech’s first ever NCAA national championship. Coach Bryan Shelton is named National Coach of the Year, and the team is honored by President Bush at the White House. Earlier the team won the national indoor tennis championship.

The volleyball team concludes its season by winning the ACC/SEC Challenge, which features the top teams in both conferences.

The rowing team takes a gold medal and two silver medals at Dad Vail Regatta, collegiate rowing’s largest national event.

The softball team sets ACC single-season records in team batting average, home runs, RBIs, total bases, slugging percentage, and runs scored.

The College of Computing is ranked among the nation’s top five graduate programs in computing by Communications of the ACM, the official magazine of the Association of Computing Machinery. Computing Professor Mary Jean Harrold is designated the No. 1 software engineering scholar in the world.

Georgia Tech is named a partner in a $125 million bioenergy research center led by Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

The College of Architecture Building is dedicated.

The Molecular Science and Engineering Building is dedicated.

Professor Bernard Kippelen of the School of Electrical and Computer Engineering is elevated to the rank of Fellow in the Optical Society of America for his contributions to organic nonlinear optical materials and optoelectronic devices.

E-Liberia: Vision 2010, a new national information and communications technology policy for Liberia developed with the assistance of Georgia Tech faculty and graduate students in public policy and computing, is unveiled by Liberia President Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, who visited campus in September.

The softball team sets ACC single-season records in team batting average, home runs, RBIs, total bases, slugging percentage, and runs scored.

The College of Management is selected to provide leadership training for scientists, engineers, and technologists who will play key roles in NASA’s new Vision for Space Exploration programs.

March

The Yellow Jackets make their 15th appearance in the NCAA Basketball Tournament.

The College of Architecture Dean’s Symposium on the Changing Nature of Practice focuses on emerging developments in music technology that promise to revolutionize performance, composition, analysis, and education.

Living Game Worlds III: Playing with Reality, Georgia Tech’s annual electronic gaming symposium, draws hundreds to discuss how games can provide learning experiences about real-world issues.

The Georgia Tech Chapter of the National Society of Black Engineers wins the National Large Chapter of the Year Award.

April

Paul Houston is named dean of the College of Sciences. He previously served as senior associate dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at Cornell University.

The rowing team takes a gold and two silver medals at Dad Vail Regatta, collegiate rowing’s largest national event.

The softball team sets ACC single-season records in team batting average, home runs, RBIs, total bases, slugging percentage, and runs scored.

May

The College of Management is selected to provide leadership training for scientists, engineers, and technologists who will play key roles in NASA’s new Vision for Space Exploration programs.

Russell Dupuis, the Steve W. Chaddick Endowed Chair in Electro-Optics in the School of Electrical and Computer Engineering, wins the 2007 Edison Medal, top honor of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, for his outstanding career.

June

The Yellow Jackets achieve a first for the Institute, joining only five other schools in the past twenty-five years in having top-twenty picks in the same year’s professional football, basketball, and baseball drafts. Wide receiver Calvin Johnson is picked second overall in the NFL draft. Catcher Matt Wieters is the fifth overall baseball pick. Thaddeus Young is twelfth and Javarris Crittenon nineteenth in the NBA draft.
ADMINISTRATION OF THE GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

G. Wayne Clough
President

Gary B. Schuster
Provost and Vice President for Academic Affairs

Mark G. Allen
Senior Vice Provost
Research and Innovation

Anderson D. Smith
Senior Vice Provost
Academic Affairs

H. Wayne Hodges
Vice Provost
Enterprise Innovation Institute

Jack R. Lohmann
Vice Provost
Institutional Development

William J. Wepfer
Vice Provost
Distance Learning and Professional Education

Douglas C. Allen
Interim Dean
College of Architecture

Richard A. DeMillo
Dean
College of Computing

Don P. Giddens
Dean
College of Engineering

Sue V. Rosser
Dean
Ivan Allen College of Liberal Arts

Steven R. Salbu
Dean
College of Management

Paul L. Houston
Dean
College of Sciences

Richard W. Meyer
Dean and Director
Libraries

Robert K. Thompson
Executive Vice President
Administration and Finance

Stephen E. Cross
Vice President and Director
Georgia Tech Research Institute

William D. Schafer
Vice President
Student Affairs

Barrett H. Carson
Vice President
Development
2007 Financial Report
This Fiscal Year 2007 annual financial report reflects the continued commitment of the Georgia Institute of Technology administration to provide an annual compilation of the Institute’s financial position and performance, thereby documenting the growth and health of the Institute over time for its many benefactors, constituents, friends, and supporters. It presents the Institute’s general purpose unaudited financial statements and accompanying footnotes for the Fiscal Year 2007 ending June 30, 2007. It should be noted that the Georgia Institute of Technology is one of the thirty-five (35) institutions that comprise the University System of Georgia governed by the Board of Regents. The Institute’s financial statements are audited annually by the State of Georgia Department of Audits in its annual audit of the University System. Their audited financial statements will be available for review at “fin-services@gatech.edu.”

The Fiscal Year 2007 financial report for the Institute incorporates Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statements 34, 35, and 39, first required in FY2004, to enhance the understanding of the following three groups of financial statement users:

- Those to whom government is primarily accountable (citizens)
- Those who directly represent citizens (legislative and oversight bodies)
- Those who lend or participate in the lending process (investors and creditors)

Three basic financial statements are presented: Statement of Net Assets (the Balance Sheet); Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Assets (the Income Statement); and Statement of Cash Flows. It is important to note that GASB treats state appropriations as “non-operating income” rather than “operating income,” a presentation requirement that makes it appear that Georgia Tech and other public colleges and universities have an “operating loss” since state appropriations are not considered as operating income. A full picture of the year’s operations can be seen from the “bottom line” of the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Assets. GASB standards also require the discrete reporting of affiliated organizations in the Institute’s audited Financial Statements. For this unaudited annual report, affiliate information is included in the notes.

Note 1 to the financial statements recognizes the significant contributions of six separately incorporated cooperative organizations to the annual operation and performance of the Georgia Institute of Technology. These six cooperative organizations provide the means and support to build facilities and purchase equipment; to receive and invest contributions; to perform sponsored research and services and license intellectual property; to facilitate technology transfer and economic development; to provide programs and facilities for intercollegiate athletics; and to inform and promote alumni interest in the Institute. Together they add significantly to Institute assets and revenues for programs and services, and ultimately enhance the Institute’s performance of its mission.

This annual report demonstrates the commitment and the progress Georgia Tech has made in its quest to become the defining technological university of the twenty-first century. This quest includes a campus-wide effort to build an administrative, support, and capital asset infrastructure equal to that task while emphasizing human values that lie at the core of the educational mission of the Institute.

Fiscal Year 2007 marks the thirteenth year of significant Georgia Tech accomplishments under the leadership of President G. Wayne Clough. This annual report highlights some of the end results of the strategic visioning, teamwork, dedication, and focus of the many Georgia Tech faculty, students, staff, and supporters on and off the campus. Efforts to improve the Institute’s capital infrastructure and administrative processes and systems have touched all departments and employees of the campus, and enhanced the achievement of academic goals and plans. The Institute continued to receive good audit reports with no major findings in the many federal and state audits conducted annually. Best practice programs continue to be emphasized in business and finance operations throughout the campus. Special efforts have continued to enhance information security in all business areas and to protect Institute assets from external intrusion. The Institute’s physical development continues to evolve with new construction, infrastructure, renovations, and landscape improvements focused on strategic plans and sustainable development. FY2007 has been another year of major progress toward the Institute’s mission to be the defining technological university of the twenty-first century.

Employees in Administration and Finance and throughout the academic and other major divisions of the Institute made significant contributions to the performance highlighted in this annual report, and I wish here to acknowledge and praise their efforts to move the Institute forward in FY2007. A great university is characterized by disciplined people engaged in disciplined thought leading to disciplined action, an apt description of the Georgia Tech team. A special thanks goes to members of the Administration and Finance Management Team listed on the facing page who played key leadership roles in achieving these accomplishments.

Sincerely,

Robert K. Thompson
Executive Vice President
Administration and Finance
## GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS  
(dollars in thousands)

### ASSETS

#### Current Assets

- **Cash and Cash Equivalents**  
  - Primary Government: $74,841 (audited)  
  - Primary Government (unaudited): $100,953  
  - Component Units: $64,083 (see note)

- **Short-term Investments**:  
  - Primary Government: 163  
  - Primary Government (unaudited): 135

- **Accounts Receivable, net**
  - Receivables—Federal Financial Assistance: 3,065
  - Receivables—State General Appropriations Allotment: 18,553
  - Receivables—Other: 22,655
  - Leases Receivable: 3,853
  - Pledges Receivable: 2,116
  - Due from Component Units: 41,383
  - Due from Primary Government: 33,683
  - Inventories: 302
  - Prepaid Items: 12,174

- **Notes and Mortgages Receivable**:  
  - Primary Government: 1,341

- **Other Assets**:  
  - Primary Government: 40,264

**Total Current Assets**:  
- Primary Government (audited): 141,652  
- Primary Government (unaudited): 171,894  
- Component Units (see note): 153,916

#### Noncurrent Assets

- **Noncurrent Cash**:  
  - Primary Government: 549

- **Due from Component Units**:  
  - Primary Government: 90,332

- **Investments (Including Real Estate)**:  
  - Primary Government (unaudited): 54,700  
  - Component Units: 1,507,287

- **Notes Receivable, net**:  
  - Primary Government (unaudited): 8,190  
  - Component Units: 167,891

- **Leases Receivable**:  
  - Primary Government (unaudited): 9,575

- **Pledges Receivable**:  
  - Primary Government (unaudited): 61,585

- **Capital Assets, net**:  
  - Primary Government (unaudited): 1,149,607  
  - Component Units: 285,677

**Total Noncurrent Assets**:  
- Primary Government (unaudited): 1,213,046  
- Component Units (see note): 2,136,468

**Total Assets**:  
- Primary Government (unaudited): 1,354,698  
- Component Units (see note): 2,290,384

### LIABILITIES

#### Current Liabilities

- **Accounts Payable**:  
  - Primary Government: 3,954  
  - Component Units: 1,009

- **Salaries Payable**:  
  - Primary Government: 661  
  - Component Units: 19,456

- **Benefits Payable**:  
  - Primary Government: 155  
  - Component Units: 938

- **Contracts Payable**:  
  - Primary Government: 2,021  
  - Component Units: 169

- **Deposits**:  
  - Primary Government: 22,518  
  - Component Units: 23,435

- **Deferred Revenue**:  
  - Primary Government: 19,829  
  - Component Units: 14,213

- **Other Liabilities**:  
  - Primary Government: 4,903  
  - Component Units: 3,659

- **Deposits Held for Other Organizations**:  
  - Primary Government: 2,749  
  - Component Units: 10,310

- **Due to Component Units**:  
  - Primary Government: 10,009  
  - Component Units: 12,199

- **Due to Primary Government**:  
  - Primary Government: 16,016  
  - Component Units: 1,475

**Total Current Liabilities**:  
- Primary Government (unaudited): 82,815  
- Component Units (see note): 164,428

#### Noncurrent Liabilities

- **Due to Component Units**:  
  - Primary Government: 3,954  
  - Component Units: 1,009

- **Due to Primary Government**:  
  - Primary Government: 661  
  - Component Units: 19,456

- **Lease Purchase Obligations (Noncurrent)**:  
  - Primary Government: 326,115  
  - Component Units: 92,540

- **Deferred Revenue (Noncurrent)**
  - and Other Noncurrent Liabilities:  
    - Primary Government: 10,009  
    - Component Units: 5,619

- **Compensated Absences (Noncurrent)**:  
  - Total Noncurrent Liabilities:  
    - Primary Government: 348,919  
    - Component Units: 417,817

**Total Noncurrent Liabilities**:  
- Primary Government: 431,734  
- Component Units: 520,122

### NET ASSETS

- **Invested in Capital Assets, net of related debt**:  
  - Primary Government: 814,640  
  - Component Units: 6,927

- **Restricted for Nonexpendable**:  
  - Primary Government: 47,535  
  - Component Units: 370,084

- **Expendable**:  
  - Primary Government: 26,608  
  - Component Units: 496,951

- **Capital Projects**:  
  - Primary Government: 15,941  
  - Component Units: 11,387

- **Unrestricted**:  
  - Primary Government: 18,240  
  - Component Units: 40,264

**Total Net Assets**:  
- Primary Government (unaudited): 922,964  
- Component Units (see note): 1,345,774
## GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

(dollars in thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Primary Government</th>
<th>Primary Government</th>
<th>Component Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(audited)</td>
<td>(unaudited)</td>
<td>(see note)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>REVENUES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Revenues</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Tuition and Fees (Net of Allowance for Doubtful Accounts)</td>
<td>$124,986</td>
<td>$150,862</td>
<td>61,939</td>
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<tr>
<td>Less: Scholarship Allowances</td>
<td>18,855</td>
<td>30,308</td>
<td>44,200</td>
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<td>Grants and Contributions</td>
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<tr>
<td>Endowment Income (Per Spending Plan)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Federal Appropriations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grants and Contracts</td>
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<tr>
<td>Federal</td>
<td>277,282</td>
<td>271,377</td>
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<td>State</td>
<td>15,361</td>
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<td>Other</td>
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<td>Sales and Services</td>
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<td>Rents and Royalties</td>
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<td>1,328</td>
<td>53,415</td>
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<td>Auxiliary Enterprises</td>
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<td>Residence Halls</td>
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<td>Food Services</td>
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<td>16,550</td>
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<td>Parking/Transportation</td>
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<td>Health Services</td>
<td>5,041</td>
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<td>Intercollegiate Athletics</td>
<td>2,101</td>
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<td>Other Organizations</td>
<td>1,729</td>
<td>7,709</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Operating Revenues</td>
<td>16,957</td>
<td>11,241</td>
<td>353,157</td>
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<td><strong>Total Operating Revenues</strong></td>
<td>624,286</td>
<td>667,931</td>
<td>542,639</td>
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<td><strong>EXPENSES</strong></td>
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<td>Operating Expenses</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
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<tr>
<td>Faculty</td>
<td>216,049</td>
<td>231,264</td>
<td>18,094</td>
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<td>224,807</td>
<td>236,894</td>
<td>18,094</td>
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<td>Benefits</td>
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<td>Other Personal Services</td>
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<td>Travel</td>
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<td>3,113</td>
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<td>Scholarships and Fellowships</td>
<td>10,532</td>
<td>14,118</td>
<td>6,330</td>
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<td>Utilities</td>
<td>24,974</td>
<td>24,010</td>
<td>419</td>
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<td>Supplies and Other Services</td>
<td>203,138</td>
<td>236,485</td>
<td>20,150</td>
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<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>56,026</td>
<td>61,864</td>
<td>9,338</td>
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<td>Other Operating Expense</td>
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<td>10,011</td>
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<td>Payments to or on Behalf of Georgia Institute of Technology</td>
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<td>443,419</td>
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<td><strong>Total Operating Expenses</strong></td>
<td>842,777</td>
<td>919,242</td>
<td>514,787</td>
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<td><strong>Operating Income (Loss)</strong></td>
<td>(218,491)</td>
<td>(251,311)</td>
<td>27,852</td>
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<td><strong>NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>State Appropriations</td>
<td>233,962</td>
<td>252,569</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grants and Contracts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gifts</td>
<td>7,914</td>
<td>8,321</td>
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<tr>
<td>Investment Income (Endowments, Auxiliary, and Other)</td>
<td>11,914</td>
<td>14,383</td>
<td>200,830</td>
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<td>Interest Expense (Capital Assets)</td>
<td>(16,963)</td>
<td>(17,133)</td>
<td>(32,678)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Nonoperating Revenues</td>
<td>(14,015)</td>
<td>11,354</td>
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<tr>
<td>Net Nonoperating Revenues</td>
<td>222,812</td>
<td>269,504</td>
<td>168,152</td>
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<td>Income Before Other Revenues, Expenses, Gains, or Loss</td>
<td>4,321</td>
<td>18,193</td>
<td>196,004</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Capital Grants and Gifts</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Federal</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>9,508</td>
<td>35,919</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>3,637</td>
<td>6,302</td>
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<tr>
<td>Additions to Permanent Endowments</td>
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<td>30,745</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Other Revenues</strong></td>
<td>13,145</td>
<td>42,221</td>
<td>30,966</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Increase in Net Assets</strong></td>
<td>17,466</td>
<td>60,414</td>
<td>226,990</td>
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<td><strong>NET ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Assets—Beginning of Year, As Originally Reported</td>
<td>905,498</td>
<td>922,964</td>
<td>1,122,362</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prior Year Adjustments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(3,578)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Net Assets—Beginning of Year, Restated</td>
<td>905,498</td>
<td>922,964</td>
<td>1,118,784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Assets—End of Year</td>
<td>922,964</td>
<td>983,378</td>
<td>1,345,774</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
(dollars in thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</strong></th>
<th>Primary Government</th>
<th>Primary Government</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tuition and Fees</td>
<td>$105,271</td>
<td>$120,615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants and Contracts (Exchange)</td>
<td>418,644</td>
<td>424,583</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sales and Services of Educational Departments</td>
<td>18,348</td>
<td>19,959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payments to Suppliers</td>
<td>(327,471)</td>
<td>(368,137)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payments to Employees</td>
<td>(441,297)</td>
<td>(464,300)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payments for Scholarships and Fellowships</td>
<td>(10,532)</td>
<td>(14,118)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans Issued to Students and Employees</td>
<td>(3,815)</td>
<td>(3,325)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collection of Loans to Students and Employees</td>
<td>3,310</td>
<td>2,793</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Auxiliary Enterprise Charges:
- Residence Halls: 36,769
- Bookstore: 1,080
- Food Services: 13,994
- Parking/Transportation: 10,609
- Health Services: 5,047
- Intercollegiate Athletics: 2,101
- Other Organizations: 1,762
- Other Receipts (Payments): 10,925

**Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities**
- (155,255) to (180,304)

| **CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES** | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| State Appropriations                               | 233,962        |
| Agency Funds Transactions                           | (421)          |
| Other Nonoperating Receipts (Used)                 | 1,469          |
| Gifts and Grants Received for Other Than Capital Purposes | 5,233         |

**Net Cash Flows Provided by Noncapital Financing Activities**
- 240,243 to 274,039

| **CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES** | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Capital Grants and Gifts Received                           | 6,269          |
| Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets                        | 47             |
| Purchases of Capital Assets                                 | (64,371)       |
| Principal Paid on Capital Debt and Leases                   | (7,119)        |
| Interest Paid on Capital Debt and Leases                    | (16,962)       |

**Net Cash Used by Capital and Related Financing Activities**
- (82,136) to (76,014)

| **CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES** | | |
|----------------------------------------|----------------|
| Proceeds from Sales and Maturities of Investments | 3,974 |
| Interest on Investments                | 10,766         |
| Purchase of Investments                | — (486)        |
| Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities | 14,740 |
| Net Increase/Decrease in Cash          | 17,592         |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning of Year | 57,798 |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents - End of Year | 75,390         |

| **RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING LOSS TO NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES** | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Operating Income (Loss)                                                                | (218,492)      |
| Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities |
| Depreciation                                                                          | 56,026         |
| Change in Assets and Liabilities:                                                      |                |
| Receivables, net                                                                        | (2,283)        |
| Inventories                                                                           | 194            |
| Other Assets                                                                           | 1,787          |
| Accounts Payable                                                                       | (2,997)        |
| Deferred Revenue                                                                       | 2,547          |
| Other Liabilities                                                                      | 8,508          |
| Compensated Absences                                                                   | (545)          |

**Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities**
- (155,255) to (180,304)
The financial statements presented in this report are modified statements issued under reporting guidelines established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). The statements focus on the financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows of the Institute as a whole, with resources classified for accounting and reporting purposes into four net asset categories: invested in capital assets, net of related debt; restricted-nonexpendable; restricted-expendable; and unrestricted. The basis of accounting is full accrual, including capitalization and depreciation of equipment and fixed assets.

The unaudited financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis, revenues are recognized when earned, and expenses are recorded when an obligation has been incurred. All significant intra-Institute transactions have been eliminated. Audited financial statements with accompanying footnote disclosures have not been completed at this time. Copies of the audited financial report will be available upon request.

The financial operations and position of six Institute cooperative organizations are considered component units of the Institute and are included by discrete presentation in the Institute financial statements. Although these organizations operate exclusively to provide the Institute with supplemental resources and support, they are separately incorporated and managed by their own boards. An annual post audit of each organization’s financial statements is conducted by independent certified public accountants. These organizations are described below:

Georgia Tech Foundation Inc. is incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under the laws of the state of Georgia to promote the welfare of Georgia Tech. Among its many other programs and activities, the Foundation acts as a fund-raising arm of the Georgia Tech Foundation through solicitation of contributions from alumni and friends of the Institute on behalf of the Foundation.

Georgia Tech Alumni Association Inc. is a nonprofit organization formed to assist the Georgia Institute of Technology in alumni relations and to promote education. The Association is dedicated to the interests and welfare of Georgia Tech.

Georgia Tech Research Corporation (GTRC) is a Georgia nonprofit corporation organized and operated exclusively for scientific, literary, and educational purposes. GTRC serves as the contracting agency for all sponsored research activities at Georgia Tech. Additionally, GTRC assists Georgia Tech in obtaining quality research space, enters into long-term leases for specialized research equipment and facilities, and conducts other research support programs for Georgia Tech and its affiliated research programs. It also owns all intellectual property created at Georgia Tech and manages patents, copyrights, and licenses. All funds received by GTRC are used to support various Georgia Tech research programs as approved by the Board of Trustees of GTRC.

Georgia Tech Athletic Association Inc. is a nonprofit organization created for the express purpose of aiding the educational programs of the Institute by providing physical training, recreation, and intercollegiate athletic facilities; carrying out its athletic programs; and soliciting gifts, donations, and grants for the purpose of supporting and enhancing the Institute’s varsity athletic programs.

Georgia Advanced Technology Ventures Inc. (GATV) is a Georgia nonprofit organization formed to support the Georgia Institute of Technology’s technology transfer and economic development mission. GATV provides capital and operating support for technology transfer and economic development activities, including the Advanced Technology Development Center (ATDC) incubator facilities and services to ATDC-affiliated companies.
In the bar charts to the left, dark portions for FY 2007 reflect current values under national accounting standards requiring depreciation on all assets and the recent Board of Regents rules increasing the equipment capitalization threshold to $5,000. Light extensions show what would have been reported absent the rule changes.