

policynotes

at the table

GSPP in Food and
Agricultural Policy

FALL 2018

The Berkeley Food Institute

Teaching Advocacy
in Food Policy

The Economic Sense
and Sensibility of SNAP

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Dean's Message




Dean Henry E. Brady

EVERYONE MUST EAT, and, not surprisingly, food policies and practices are one of the biggest contributors to people's health. In a recent health policy brief, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation summarizes studies that show that medical care contributes only about 10% to people's health, genetics about 20%, and the rest is due to individual behaviors, social circumstances, and the environment. Better eating habits, greater availability of nourishing and wholesome food, and healthy food from healthy soils and farming practices can contribute a lot to people's well-being.

This issue of *Policy Notes* focuses on how UC Berkeley and the Goldman School are contributing to improving the quality of food choices, food distribution, and food production. Berkeley took a big step forward about five years ago when the Goldman School worked with the College of Natural Resources (led by Dean Keith Gilliss) and the School of Journalism (especially Michael Pollan) to establish the Berkeley Food Institute. The Goldman School's advisory board member Bob Epstein catalyzed this effort when he realized that his long-time pursuit of a solution to global warming required attention to eating habits. Research shows that meat production, particularly beef, leads to the generation of ten times more greenhouse gases per calorie than staples like potatoes, wheat, and rice. Beef even produces five times more emissions than pork or chicken. Dr. Epstein (Berkeley Electrical Engineering 1980) worked with a GSPP student Nicole Barden (MPP '12) to study ways to improve the food system and came to the conclusion that Berkeley should coordinate its many isolated efforts in this area to have a greater national impact. He has led our very generous donor community in making the Berkeley Food Institute a reality. Students also played an important role through the Food and Agriculture Policy Group at GSPP (and similar groups around campus) that showed how Berkeley could contribute to better food policy.

The Berkeley Food Institute is now thriving, and it has a three-fold agenda of good food access, fair and healthy jobs in the food sector, and urban and rural agroecology. Food access requires that we get rid of food deserts that often exist in poor neighborhoods and that restrict food consumption to poor food choices, to high cost food, and to fast food and unhealthy eating habits. The goal of fair and healthy jobs requires recognizing that many people in the food production system (farming, processing, and distribution) are low paid, often work in unhealthy conditions, and lack benefits that are available to many other workers. Urban and rural agroecology focuses on finding alternatives to industrial farming which are sustainable, economical, and based upon ecological principles.

Making progress in food policy requires bringing together people from biology, environmental and agricultural studies, law, public health, business, economics, city planning, public policy, journalism, and many other areas. It requires taking a systemic look at how we produce and distribute food, and thinking in very big ways about how systems might be different.

The Berkeley Food Institute has served as a model of how units from across campus can work together to solve important real world problems. And, as chair of the executive committee for the BFI, I am proud of what we are doing to improve food policy. 

Henry E. Brady

Henry E. Brady
Dean, Goldman School of Public Policy
Class of 1941 Monroe Deutsch Professor
of Political Science and Public Policy

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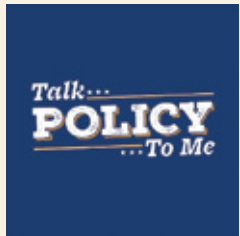
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Editor's Note



"IS IT DELICIOUS? IS IT ETHICAL?"

Goldman School student Reem Rayef recently posed these questions to Nina Ichikawa, Policy Director of the Berkeley Food Institute, for *Talk Policy To Me*, the Goldman School podcast. (Yes, we have a podcast!) The episode pairs nicely with this issue of *Policy Notes*, which highlights the important work the Goldman School community is doing in food and agricultural policy.

Sarah Swanbeck, Executive Director of the Berkeley Institute for the Future of Young Americans, and I are working with a team of Goldman School students on podcast episodes ranging from Title IX, universal basic income, electric scooters, and more. You can find *Talk Policy To Me* on iTunes, Stitcher, Spotify, or wherever else you get your podcasts and at talkpolicytome.org. Happy listening! 
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Bora Reed
Editor

The Berkeley Food Institute



By **Nina F. Ichikawa**
Policy Director, Berkeley Food Institute

THE BERKELEY FOOD INSTITUTE (BFI) was born in May 2013, when a groundbreaking group of scholars, farmers, movement leaders, businesspeople, and journalists came to Berkeley to share their ideas on what a cross-disciplinary research institute focusing on food systems could — and should — look like. In the years since, that institute has deepened its reach both at UC Berkeley and among partners nationally and internationally.

From the beginning, policy was at the forefront. BFI was launched with the cooperation of five schools on the Berkeley campus: Public Health, Natural Resources, Journalism, Law, and Public Policy. Soon after, Business and Environmental Design joined. This is unique in food or agriculture studies, which tend to cluster in one or perhaps two of those fields. But we knew that to conduct serious policy analysis, without the side-

stepped externalities of so much previous work in this field, we had to be truly cross-disciplinary. To try to apply a justice lens to the food system, we knew we needed the best ideas at the table.

As BFI's Policy Director, people often ask me "what is food policy?" After a series of public presentations, I arrived at this (which lives on our policy page at <https://food.berkeley.edu/programs/policy/>):

In our view, good food policy has the potential to increase access to good food and create a level playing field for farmers, food producers, workers, and eaters. It can build both a "bottom floor" to ensure that our food system doesn't fall backwards in time, creating harmful conditions across the food chain. It can also build a "high ceiling," meaning an aspirational environment where environmental protection and high quality food can coexist with profit and people. With increasing

excitement and interest by consumers about our food system, we recognize that changes can only be institutionalized through policy that protects those with the least social and economic power."

Five years since BFI's inaugural symposium, we are deep in the work of new policy-relevant research, reaching new audiences, providing key information and support to the good food movement, and training the next generation of policy leaders.

The Goldman School has done an exceptional job recruiting food systems leaders to its student body from across the country to receive the country's best policy training and mingle across movements to improve each others' work. For example, Brooke Barron (MPP '18) started at the USDA on the staff of Deputy Secretary Kathleen Merrigan and moved on to work under Vice President Joe Biden and Congresswoman Chellie Pingree before beginning her studies at Berkeley. Her background was invaluable when she served as BFI's Graduate Student Research Assistant, building out stakeholder groups for our targeted research on labor conditions for farmworkers.

I first met Beth Spitler (MPP '18) at "Working for Justice in the Valley: People, Food, Land & Water," a UC Global Food Initiative-sponsored event on the UC Merced campus. Beth had just finished working for Animal Welfare Approved, one of the many consumer labels indicating higher standards in meat and dairy production, and was excited to join Berkeley as a Goldman student that fall.

A native of the Valley herself, Beth brought her formidable organizing skills to Goldman with her founding of the Food and Agriculture Policy Group, now at 86 students from across the campus. Beth joined our first-ever graduate Farm Bill seminar, taught in real time as the House and Senate Agriculture Committees were renegotiating this \$500 billion omnibus bill. Her resulting op-ed on the 2501 provision of the bill, which targets outreach and education for farmers of color and others traditionally left out of USDA farmer programs, was published by the *Fresno Bee*.

Our public programs highlight policy leaders with important insights, whether they be Monterey County Supervisor (and former State Assemblyman) Luis Alejo on farmworkers in the age of Trump, or former State Assemblywoman Mariko Yamada training faculty and graduate students on the mechanics of state policy and her own work for sustainable agriculture in the Sacramento Valley. We are now completing a special issue of *Renewable Agriculture and Food Systems*, all about the 2018 Farm Bill and incorporating diverse scholars from around the country.

GSPP Dean Henry Brady serves as Chair of our Executive Committee, so policy gets to be front and center of all that we do. It is a natural fit, as Berkeley's reputation for public service and social justice are just what the food system needs. We look forward to many more years of learning, inquiry, service, and food policy wins. **G**

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Terin Mayer (MPP '18) presents his research from the Farm Bill seminar.



Teaching Advocacy in Food Policy



Saru Jayaraman, Assistant Adjunct Professor of Public Policy, is bringing her policy and advocacy expertise to Goldman School students in her class, #MeToo: Women & Work Law & Policy. The class examines the course of contemporary social movements and how interventions made by policy and law practitioners can build upon public momentum to effect change.

Jayaraman's experience as a policy advocate is rooted in Restaurant Opportunities Centers United (ROC United), an organization which she co-founded to support restaurant workers to gain access to fair wages and a better working environment. ROC has won over \$10 million in misappropriated tips and wages for restaurant workers and influenced significant policy changes in several high-profile restaurants.

"Saru's framework for addressing social problems is grounded in and energized by community organizing," says first year MPP student Christopher Dokko. "In very

real and meaningful ways, her work is a 'doing' of policy analysis in real time — regarding urgent and emergent issues. #MeToo is just one example in which events are constantly unfolding and in which opportunities to catalyze change require strategic and thoughtful responses."

"The class is helping me expand upon what we are learning in our GSPP core curriculum and imagine what change is possible when political power is harnessed," adds MPP student Sofia Jordan. "Her class has also helped broaden my understanding of how to bring people together for a cause. How can intersections between different interests be mobilized to organize, forming an integrated community that fights and supports change?"

"As a future practitioner," Christopher continues, "Saru's class helps me envision what it means to critically apply the policy toolkit with compassion, and for equitable ends."

Saru Jayaraman is also the Director of the Food Labor Research Center at UC Berkeley, part of the Goldman School of Public Policy, and is focused on examining issues at the nexus of food and labor issues. She authored *Behind the Kitchen Door* and *Forked: A New Standard in American Dining*, and attended the Golden Globes, alongside celebrities and activists, to bring attention to the #TimesUp initiative. **G**



"I was encouraged to see that in conversations I had with friends and other industry workers I met, a more patient in-depth approach yielded a much more productive exchange than simply shouting top-level talking points back and forth." — *Eric Harris Bernstein*

Advocacy in Action

IN SEPTEMBER 2018, the DC City Council held a public hearing on the repeal of Initiative 77, a ballot measure scheduled to go into effect in October after having won the approval of DC residents. Initiative 77 would phase out the tipped minimum wage (as low as \$3.98/hr) and require businesses to pay workers the full \$15/hr minimum wage; the DC Council, responding to fierce opposition from the restaurant industry, was considering overturning this voter-approved measure.

Eric Harris Bernstein (MPP candidate '20) traveled to Washington, DC to provide testimony on why Initiative 77 was critical for low-wage workers. He'd worked for several years as a bartender in DC and had first-

hand experience with the tipped minimum wage.

"The current system pulls tipped workers toward the minimum, instead of building them up beyond it," Eric testified. "Restaurant workers have a right to a reasonable base pay that does not eat into their tips; no other industry is exempt from this obligation, and while many tipped workers make an excellent living without [the full minimum wage], 1 in 7 live in poverty. To justify this enormous social cost, [anti-77 activists have emphasized the need to] protect small businesses...If DC's small businesses need a subsidy, then I have to ask, why should workers be the ones to pay it? Commercial rent, conglomerate beverage suppliers, and

even utilities all seem like more appealing targets for small business cost savings than DC's hardworking tipped employees."

Eric also assisted Restaurant Opportunity Centers United (ROC United) in their organizing strategy for the DC Council Meeting.

"As policy analysts, we underestimate the average person's capacity and interest in wonky policy topics," Eric says. "Our conversations with communities we're advocating for need to be better. Having worked in policy research and advocacy, I was excited to test out some ideas I had about what would make for more effective advertising. I was encouraged to see that in conversations I had with friends and other industry workers I met, a more patient in-depth approach yielded a much more productive exchange than simply shouting top-level talking points back and forth. Too often we shield key audiences from the complicated parts of policy, leaving critical details out — it's like we've asked people to climb a ladder, but we've pulled out the rungs."

In early October, the DC City Council voted to overturn Initiative 77. As of the writing of this article, the bill is waiting for DC Mayor Muriel Bowser to either veto or sign it. **G**



Eric Harris Bernstein (MPP candidate '20) testifying before the DC City Council.

Daniel Kammen discussed his support for SB100 in his Op Ed “Green Energy is Gold for California, US” in the *San Francisco Chronicle* and also on an episode of KQED Forum. He spoke further on SB100 with Senator Kevin de León, the bill’s author, at an energy and social justice project in Bayview-Hunters Point. Kammen has worked closely with Governor Brown on extending the “Under 2 degrees celsius” global partnership, particularly in Africa and Southeast Asia.

Rucker Johnson, among others, released research and policy reports as part of the Getting Down to Facts II (GDTFII) project, which has assembled the nation’s top education scholars to investigate the current status of Pre K-12 education in California. The reports aim to bring new evidence to bear on the current conditions and paths forward for California’s schools to inform the decisions policymakers will make for the next 10 years.

The GDTFII study, joint with GSPP PhD alum Sean Tanner, finds that California’s major school finance reform (Local Control Funding Formula), which shifted dollars towards low-income school districts, has had a positive effect on student achievement. (Jesse Rothstein also contributed a paper as part of the GDTFII research team).

GDTFII provides in-depth analysis of California’s education system as of 2018 and looks at what is working well and where improvement is still needed. Over one hundred researchers from the nation’s leading academic institutions focused on four aspects of California education — student success, governance systems, personnel issues, and school finance. These studies resulted in 36 methodologically rigorous technical reports that span these four areas. Nineteen research briefs synthesize the main findings from the technical reports for a broader readership. A summary report captures the salient findings from across the entire project.

Taken together, these research products help to build a common understanding of the performance of California’s Pre K-12 school system and the opportunities for improvement. <http://gettingdowntofacts.com>

Jennifer Bussell’s new book, *Costs of Democracy: Political Finance in India*, has received extensive media attention in India. She published a related opinion piece in *Hindustan Times*.

Dan Acland recently published three papers: “Self-Control and Demand for Commitment in Online Game Playing: Evidence From a Field Experiment.” With Vinci Chow, “United in States of Dissatisfaction: Confirmation Bias Across the Partisan Divide.” And with Amy Lerman, “The Case for Ends Paternalism: Extending LeGrand and New’s Framework for Justification of Government Paternalism.”

Anibel Ferus-Comelo was selected for this year’s (2018–2019) Chancellor’s Public Scholar Faculty Fellowship.

Robert Birgeneau continues to advocate on behalf of public higher education as co-chair of the American Academy’s Lincoln Project. This included presentations and meeting with the faculty, senior leadership teams, and governing boards of Rutgers, New Brunswick and Washington State University.

Hilary Hoynes is currently sitting on two boards, one for the US and one for CA, both tasked with recommending policies to reduce child poverty. She has been a member of the State of California Task Force on Lifting Children and Families out of Poverty since 2017, and is also a member of National Academy of Sciences, Committee on Building an Agenda to Reduce the Number of Children in Poverty by Half in 10 Years, April 2017–April 2019.

She also was a co-organizer for a conference, jointly hosted by NBER and London School of Economics in June 2018: *Trans Atlantic Public Economics Seminar, London School of Economics*.

She received three honors: *American Economic Journal: Economic Policy Best Paper Award 2018*, for “Income, the Earned Income Tax Credit, and Infant Health,” with Doug Miller and David Simon. *Member, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 2018. Fellow, Society of Labor Economists, 2018.*

Hoynes also has three forthcoming papers: “How Do the US and Canadian Social Safety Nets Compare for Women And Children?” (joint with Mark Stabile), *Journal of Labor Economics*. “Safety Net Investments in Children,” with Diane Whitmore Schanzenbach, forthcoming *Brookings Papers on Economic Activity*. And with Ankur Patel, “Effective Policy for Reducing Inequality? The Earned Income Tax Credit and the Distribution of Income,” forthcoming, *Journal of Human Resources*.

Sarah Anzia’s article on public pensions (co-authored with Terry Moe) won the Jewell-Loewenberg Award for the best article in *Legislative Studies Quarterly* in 2017. The article is titled “Polarization and Policy: The Politics of Public-Sector Pensions.”

She presented at a symposium on sub-national policymaking at the University of Southern California in June. The essay she wrote for that symposium is forthcoming in the *Journal of Politics* and will appear in the January 2019 issue.

She began her one-year term as president of the Public Policy section of the American Political Science Association in August and presented new work on interest group influence in US municipal elections at the annual meeting of the American Political Science Association in Boston (September 2018). Her new article, “When Does a Group of Citizens Influence Policy? Evidence from Senior Citizen Participation in City Politics” will also be featured in the January 2019 issue of *Journal of Politics*.

She also delivered the Prytanean Homecoming Lecture on October 12 on “The Politics of Public Pensions.”

Janelle Scott was elected Vice President of the Policy and Politics Division of the American Education Research Association. Her three-year term will begin in 2019. She is also serving as co-Program Chair for the American Education Research Association’s Annual Meeting in April 2019, which will be held in Toronto, Canada.

Jesse Rothstein was a keynote speaker at the Counterfactual Methods for Policy Impact Evaluation conference in Berlin, Germany and the CEPRIZA Annual Symposium in labor economics in Paris, France. He also published a new paper and brief on the need for improved education data systems in California, through the Getting Down to Facts II project.

Erika Weissinger published, “Using Qualitative Data-Mining to Identify Skillful Practice in Child Welfare Case Records,” in the *Journal of Public Child Welfare*. She gave a presentation on “Applying Qualitative Data-Mining (QDM) Techniques to Child Welfare Data” for the 21st Annual National Human Services Training Evaluation Symposium (NHSTES).

The Economic Sense and Sensibility of SNAP



By Olivia Chen (MPP '20)

FROM EARLY LIFE ONWARDS, AMERICANS BENEFIT from a mix of investments and resources that are intended to nurture them into healthy and productive members of society. But these investments and resources are distributed unevenly, leaving Americans in vastly different, unequal situations. And so, programs such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) enter to assist the most vulnerable populations and re-adjust for some of the inequality.

SNAP (more commonly known as food stamps) is not typically recognized as an investment, in part because it is hard to produce reliable and rigorous research around its long-term impacts.

Hilary Hoynes, Professor of Public Policy and Economics and Haas Distinguished Chair in Economic Disparities, and Diane Whitmore Schanzenbach, Professor at Northwestern University, have tackled this challenge by evaluating the impact of SNAP through the lens of three types of data:

- Educational attainment
- Earnings
- Long-term health outcomes

Their work builds on a growing body of research in economics and medicine that intervention in early human development can have positive, long-reaching effects much later in life.

Hoynes and Schanzenbach began their analysis at the inception of SNAP, from the first pilot program in 1961, to the county-by-county adoption of it, until it was a nationwide program in 1975. Because of the progressive nature of the program’s adoption, Hoynes said, “we can now begin to look at the children — now adults — who grew up in counties that had adopted SNAP at different times and track longer-term outcomes over through adulthood.”

In a study on the long-run outcomes, Hoynes and Schanzenbach (along with Douglas Almond of Columbia University) found that benefits of SNAP can be found continuously throughout a recipient’s life — beginning in utero and persisting in adult-

hood. African American and white babies were 6 percent and 2.4 percent, respectively, less likely to be born with very low birth weight after SNAP was introduced in the birth mother’s county.

To evaluate the impact of food stamps into adulthood, Hoynes, Schanzenbach and Almond looked at three factors comprising an index of metabolic syndrome: 1) obesity, 2) body mass index, and 3) the presence of long-term conditions such as diabetes or heart disease. Analyzing these data and using variation in the month and year that SNAP was introduced in their county of birth, Hoynes, Schanzenbach and Almond found that adults who had access to food stamps before the age of five had measurably better health in adulthood, with larger impacts the earlier that food stamps were introduced. Furthermore, if SNAP was introduced prior to the child’s birth, their subsequent adult health improved by 0.4 standard deviation units. There were no long-term health impacts for children who were first exposed to the program when they were older, underscoring the importance of intervening in early childhood.

Their research also found that food stamp access increased a woman’s chance at economic self-sufficiency, in particular in graduating high school, earning more and relying less on the social safety net.

“SNAP’s impact on children is large,” and furthermore, “the benefits endure into adulthood, especially when implemented in infancy,” the team writes. While SNAP is a measure intended to prevent food insecurity, the research underscores the program’s role as an investment in vulnerable American children and their outcomes later in life.

“SNAP is the closest program that the US has to a universal safety net. It reacts quickly to economic recessions, and the benefits of the program are tangible and immediate,” says Hoynes. While the objective of SNAP is specific in scope — putting food on the table — Hoynes and Schanzenbach show that the program has reach into a broader range of outcomes.

Demand for social programs such as SNAP are at their highest during times of recession; and it is readily apparent from the political machinations surrounding the Farm Bill this fall that SNAP still faces challenges in public perception and understanding. However, the research shows that investment in the neediest at times of greatest vulnerability is not simply entitlement spending, but a fortification that ensures the stability and welfare of Americans for years in the future. **G**



students **Food & Agriculture Policy Group**


By Karin Vosgueritchian (MPP '19)
THE FOOD & AGRICULTURE POLICY Group's mission is to explore how policy can achieve equity, justice, and economic and environmental sustainability within food and agriculture systems. By providing resources, convening conversations, and facilitating collaboration within the UC Berkeley community and beyond, the Food & Agriculture Policy Group examines the intersections of issues such as food justice and equity, the environmental impacts of food systems, the role of food and agriculture subsidies, access to and affordability of nutritious food, and the impact of climate change on food systems.

We aspire to bring together academics, professionals, and students across disciplines to discuss issues that affect all of us. The Food & Agriculture Policy Group kicked off the semester with a visit from Karen Ross, the Secretary of the California Department of Food and Agriculture. Secretary Ross discussed California agriculture's various challenges: climate change, labor shortage, and competing federal and state priorities. The Food & Agriculture Policy Group expects to continue the conversation by planning a food



Top: Haas student Amrita Kumar and Goldman students Rob O'Connor, Ben Menzies
Bottom: Goldman students Karin Vosgueritchian, Maria Balcazar Tellez, and Fiona McBride.

panel that brings together different experts in business, policy, and the sciences. We hope to explore the role of the UC Berkeley community in the food system beyond our own campus. How do UC Berkeley's academic- or student-led initiatives shape national, state and local dialogues? What impact can students have on food insecurity, agricultural technology, and environmental movements? We also aim to organize tours with local Bay Area food companies and organizations to learn more about their business and sustainabil-

ity goals, and understand pressing concerns for those involved in private, public, and non-profit sectors. Ultimately, the Food and Agriculture Policy Group is a conduit through which students of different disciplines can connect with one another. We aspire to share knowledge and build a collaborative community that empowers students to learn with and from one another in a systems-based approach. We hope to see you at our next meeting.  karinv@berkeley.edu

The Key to Sustainable Economic Revival in Nigeria

By Seni Hazzan (MPA Candidate '19) MBA, FCA, CPA
BEFORE THE EXPLORATION OF OIL BEGAN, agriculture was the backbone of the Nigerian economy, accounting for over 60% of the GDP. In fact, I grew up visiting my grandparents' farm holdings in South Western Nigeria in the 1970s where they were proud to show off their vast agricultural product outputs — an indication of their “wealth.” With the discovery of oil in abundant quantity, and the resultant neglect of the sector, agricultural contribution to the national economy declined as low as 30% despite the fact that most Nigerians are rural farm dwellers.

Today, agriculture is facing two major challenges in Nigeria: a failure to meet local food demand despite her young and growing population, and an incapability to meet export quality requirements for competitive success in the global marketplace despite Nigeria's global leadership position in the two areas pre-oil discovery.

The first issue is an efficiency problem driven by a production system and agricultural model that is largely inept. An aging population of farmers conducting their farming activities without modern technology, inadequate farming inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, irrigation, crop protection and without the related support needed to be successful. The second problem is caused by an equally limited process for determining and enforcing export quality standards comparable to the global market requirements, as well as poor knowledge of target and destination markets' needs.

I witnessed these challenges firsthand when I returned to Nigeria in 2008 to assume the leadership of Nigeria's foremost invest-

ment bank, FCMB Capital Markets Limited (the investment banking subsidiary of the First City Group — a leading banking and financial services conglomerate). Working on certain critical financing projects with the then Central Bank of Nigeria's Governor, Mallam Lamido Sanusi, through the Bankers Committee, and later, with the Nigerian Presidency, through the Amnesty Program, I realized that efforts to diversify the economy away from oil were not leveraging the natural and geographical advantages that Nigeria has by revamping the agricultural sector: good climate, a large population with majority under 40 years old, good arable and cultivable land, and access to abundant water — the Atlantic Ocean, Rivers Niger and Benue (among Africa's longest) and other rivers spread across the country.

My conviction that the revitalization of the agricultural sector is the key to moving the Nigerian economy away from its over-dependence on oil was confirmed at the recent dinner I attended with California Department of Food and Agriculture Secretary Karen Ross. Despite California being the hub for the world's larg-



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from the desk of **Martha Chavez**
The Goldman Experience Offers Amazing Career Opportunities



Martha Chavez is Senior Assistant Dean for Academic Programs and Dean of Students


SINCE ITS INCEPTION ALMOST 50 YEARS ago, the Goldman School has not only provided a superior education to its students, it has also built an amazing and diverse

array of career services, partnerships, and programs to help students achieve their career and professional goals. GSPP's career team has designed a set of tools, workshops, and events to bolster students' ability to land fantastic summer and academic-year internships as well as full-time jobs. Our exceptional career team includes Cecille Cabacungan, a 20+ year expert in career and student services as well as alumni relations, Kari Hamilton, who has 10+ years of career services experience,

Lezley Hightower, who brings exemplary and unique private sector experience, Misty Loetterle, a seasoned expert in career coaching, recruitment, and talent development for diverse students and mid-career professionals, and myself. I hold an MPP and have real-world public policy experience, having served as a Presidential Management Fellow in Washington, DC. The Career team strategically designs and plans a comprehensive career orientation as well as resume, cover letter, and

networking workshops at the beginning of students' educational experience. Each summer, we survey our students to gauge their career interests in jobs, sectors, policy areas, and geographic locations. We use the data to select the employer panels, career workshops, and site visits that will take place throughout the academic year. The data also helps our team to understand our students' career interests and goals. GSPP's robust career offerings include “GSPPjobs,” an online career jobs site, where alumni and employers can post part-time and full-time internships and full-time jobs, as well as IPA, APA, and Capstone client projects. Our team also provides students with one-on-one career

coaching and academic advising, including strategies for developing and implementing academic and career development plans. Students also have the opportunity to attend a wide array of career events, and we rely heavily on both GSPP alumni and employers to attend and promote GSPP networking events in Washington DC, San Francisco, and Sacramento, as well as our annual GSPP public policy career fair, employer information sessions, and alumni and career development workshops and panels. The Career Services team also offers tailored career workshops and seminars in specific fields, bringing in experts as well conducting

research to provide key strategies and tips which are beneficial to landing great internships and jobs. Goldman students have access to an amazing national and international network of alumni and prospective employers. It's no surprise that over the last decade, GSPP graduates have had close to a 100% placement rate by landing jobs within six months of graduation. Our students' diverse backgrounds, combined with their Goldman education, professional experience, and superb career services continue to yield career and professional success. To recruit, support, or network with our students visit: <https://gspp.berkeley.edu/career-services/recruiting-services> 

students **A Food-Inclusive Policy Dialogue**

By Fiona McBride (*MPP Candidate '20*)
GRANDMA ROSE, A 75-YEAR-OLD resident of Navajo Nation, still wakes up at dawn every morning to tend to her crop. She's been farming fruits and vegetables on a small plot of land for decades. But she is now an anomaly among the larger Navajo community, one-third of whom are either diabetic or pre-diabetic due to lack of geographic and financial access to healthy food. For Grandma Rose, the Navajo people, and all of us, food or the lack thereof is a matter of basic sustenance. But it's also about identity and cultural belonging, about our well-being, and the well-being of the planet.

Yet, food is rarely considered among today's most pressing policy issues. Its impact on everything from climate change to immigration to public health however, suggests we should center it as a pathway for change.

Grounded by this belief in food's transformative potential, I have spent the better part of the last decade working on every side of the food system I could access. I organized a subsidized farm share program that made it possible for dining hall workers at my college to afford healthy food. I packed local produce for statewide delivery at a refurbished factory in post-industrial Pawtucket, Rhode Island and hauled water and grain as a farm apprentice in the state's rural South County. Most recently, I spent 4 years working with a nonprofit that improves healthy food access for low-income Americans, like Grandma Rose's community, by offering financial incentives for produce purchases.

During this time, I've seen just how significant the need is. Despite its aggregate affluence as a nation, 1 in 8 people in the US is food insecure.

Upending this reality is necessary. And the good news is, it's also possible.

Organizations across the country are working to bridge the gap between residents and the healthy food they need to thrive. Meanwhile, federal legislation has

driven significant progress. Through the 2014 omnibus Farm Bill and in response to advocacy efforts, Congress enacted and funded the \$100 million Food Insecurity Nutrition Incentive (FINI) Program. Simply put, the provision funds programs that extend the dollars of low-income people when they spend their grocery money on fruits and vegetables. The project has transferred millions into the hands of peo-



ple who need support, and FINI is slated for renewal and expansion in the 2018 Farm Bill to the tune of \$500 million. Local players are expanding the impact. In particular, California is leading the way as the first state to codify a budget supporting these programs (\$5 million), making it easier for the statewide Market Match program to draw down national FINI funds.

These initiatives have made healthy food more accessible for people whose urban neighborhoods are cut off from nearby prosperity or whose rural community has

been left out of the economic and political conversation. They offer healthier options to families struggling to afford nutritious food and alleviate the concerns of policy makers who have to weigh the rising cost of diet-related illness against competing budget priorities. They connect government resources to local enterprise and support the small farmers who often struggle to make ends meet while agribusiness thrives. This shift of dollars to produce farms is sure to also spur positive impacts for the environment and local economies.

There's still more work to be done, of course. To magnify the impact, we could rationalize the programs that rely on this federal funding through sustained and expanded government support to ensure consistent funding, geographic cohesion, and efficiency in delivery across the country. The financial incentive that USDA currently relies on local organizations to distribute could be incorporated into the existing SNAP card. This would mean that no matter the season or location, someone could rely on the program to acquire healthy food for themselves and their families. Finally, we can look at other levers for making fruits and vegetables more affordable and accessible, such as ensuring produce farms have access to the federal subsidies that commodity growers (soy, corn, etc.) currently receive.

Food policy like FINI, which centers health and justice, allows us to build a more equitable system that effectively fills resource gaps for millions of underserved people. But that's not the only outcome. In bolstering local food economies, it also cultivates cultural vibrancy in our rural towns and bustling cities. And by placing value in something as simple yet profound as a nourishing meal, it connects us all more deeply across our basic needs and sense of human dignity. The forward trajectory of food policy is wide in scope and in its potential to transform our society — all the way from plate to planet. **G**

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students **Internship at the World Bank**

By Maria F. Balcazar Tellez (*MPP '19*)
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE have always been in my life. Previous to starting my graduate studies at the Goldman School, I've had the privilege to work as a farmer, an agricultural engineer, a food security researcher, a nutrition educator, and an immigrant farm workers advocate.

Last summer, I had the incredible opportunity to work in Washington, DC supporting the Enabling the Business of Agriculture (EBA) project at the World Bank. As an intern with the finance indicator team, I collaborated with legal and finance experts in the field of agricultural policy, banking, financial cooperatives, microfinance institutions, and agricultural insurance. In my role, I focused on data collection and legal analysis for the Latin American region. This was an exciting opportunity to gain valuable insight into how financial institutions and federal regulations impact markets and the complexities of the ecosystem in which the agriculture and agribusiness sector operates.

In my experience, the World Bank's atmosphere could be described as an academic- and research-focused space where evidence and policies are debated among different stakeholders over numerous panels, presentations, and conferences. The skills and knowledge I gained during my first year at the Goldman School in economics, quantitative analysis, and political science supported me in navigating these conversations with knowledge and ease. Interacting with researchers and world leaders from so many corners of the world highlighted the limitations in addressing these complex challenges from a monocausal perspective. It allowed me to understand the nuances in the food and agricultural space and the relevance of cultural preferences and local traditions. This experience has solidified my interest in addressing challenges in food and agriculture from a system thinking perspective using a cross-disciplinary approach.

In our ever-complex world, it can become easy to identify a specific set of policies that seem attractive and have

potential to address immediate concerns. However, we might overlook the opportunity to explore how proposed solutions might affect the larger system in which they operate. In the food and agricultural space, it is particularly critical to shift away from solutions that focus solely at the farm or business level and move towards developing solutions that have been assessed within the entire value chain.



Take for instance the goals associated with increasing food production, a common and valid ambition among many policymakers concerned with population growth. How and where we produce food will be primarily driven by land and water availability, climate change, and biodiversity conservation. However, research suggests that increases in temperature, changes in both rain patterns and storm frequency and severity will likely result in reduced food production. From the inputs perspective, we are expecting a 40% water deficit by 2030 and significant challenges related to land availability; up

to a third of global land has already been eroded and up to 80% of the new agricultural land, in tropical regions, have resulted from clearing forests. These statistics present a very complex challenge in food and agriculture: water and weather conditions are deteriorating while land access and availability are becoming increasingly scarce. This reality is particularly troubling when considering that agriculture continues to be the primary source of livelihood for individuals in emerging countries. Additionally, growing human pressures will compete for many of these resources outside agricultural and food production.

In response to these challenges, we are starting to see momentum towards developing policies and government solutions from a system thinking approach. This is particularly true in Europe, where the European Commission has set a Bioeconomy Strategy. Their goals include reducing emissions and reconciling demands for sustainable agriculture and fisheries, food security, and sustainable use of renewable resources while ensuring biodiversity and environmental protection. A circular economy, as it relates to food, has also been proposed as an alternative to current economic systems. From the private sector, we are also seeing many innovative solutions being proposed in response to environmental concerns, animal welfare, and labor challenges. Investments in various technologies such as robotics, hydroponics, plant-based meat products, and lab-grown meat as well as private interest in developing a new regenerative food certification illustrate the private sector growing interest.

Private-public partnerships and multi-stakeholder collaboration are essential to address challenges in food and agriculture. As a policy analyst and researcher, I am excited to be part of these conversations. How might we rethink governance, policy, and the use of technology to achieve sustainable development and promote inclusive food systems? **G**

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event highlights



Sacramento Brunch

In September, Sacramento alumni hosted over 40 current MPP and MPA students in California’s capitol. This event allowed current students to get to know alumni who are working in Sacramento, hear about jobs and/or internships that might be available, and learn more about how GSPP prepared the alums for careers in California policy. Some highlights throughout the day included a guided JUMP bike tour through Sacramento and a post-brunch reception with students and alumni.

For more information on GSPP alumni in the Sacramento area and/or potential jobs and in the region, please contact Orville Thomas MPP ’03 at orville.p.thomas@gmail.com.



Alumni Welcome GSPP Students

At the beginning of the school year, over 80 MPP and MPA students were hosted by 11 groups of Bay Area local alumni in their homes. (Pictured is the group hosted by Deb Kong MPP ’07, Greg Kato MPP ’06, and Jamie Allison MPP ’06). This 20+ year tradition serves as a great introduction for students to GSPP’s amazing alumni network. If you are interested in hosting a group of new GSPP students in August 2019, please contact Cecille Cabacungan at cecille@berkeley.edu.

PPIA

This summer marked the 37th year the Goldman School has hosted the Public Policy International Affairs Junior Summer Institute. The Junior Summer Institute at UC Berkeley offers student participants a rigorous seven-week program of coursework designed to improve the participants’ analytical and quantitative skills vital to success at top-level graduate programs in public policy and international affairs as well as law school. The Goldman School’s PPIA Program is the only program of its kind that offers a law component in collaboration with Berkeley Law School.

Spring 2018 Board Meeting

Alan Auerbach, Director of the Robert D. Burch Center for Tax Policy and Public Finance, spoke with Dean Henry E. Brady on the impact of the Republican tax plan at a dinner for Goldman School board of advisors and friends.



Catherine Hutto Gordon, Dean Henry E. Brady, Bob Epstein



Alan Auerbach



Jesús Guzmán (MPP ’18) addressed the Goldman School board as the featured student speaker.



From left: Helen Marcus, DD van van Löben Sels, Chris van Löben Sels.

CA Agriculture Secretary

Karen Ross, Secretary of the California Department of Food and Agriculture spoke on how California agriculture intersects with climate change, immigration, and other public policy issues at an event co-sponsored with the Berkeley Food Institute.



alumni **Tom Grumbly**



TOM GRUMBLY'S (MPP '74) interest in agriculture policy began when he was a student at what was then the Graduate School of Public Policy. For his summer internship, he was tasked with analyzing information from all the agricultural field stations operated by the University of California and making recommendations about which ones should stay open. After graduation, he joined the Office of Management and Budget in Washington, DC and spent the next six years in the food and agricultural policy arena.

Tom's distinguished career has included serving as Under Secretary of Energy in the Clinton

Administration and as Vice President for Civil Government Programs at Lockheed Martin. Now he has returned to the policy area that marked the start of his career. He is the President of Support Agricultural Research (SoAR), a non-partisan foundation working to increase federal investment in agricultural research.

"The United States used to be the leader in publicly-funded agricultural research and is in many respects responsible for fos-

tering the 'green revolution' that has led to over a billion people being alive today who wouldn't otherwise be," says Tom. "But the power of that science also produced some harmful things, like the rising use of pesticides and some of the impacts of nitrogen fertilizers on the land; it also lulled the US into a false sense of security about what the future is likely to bring."

Tom sees an acute and urgent need for better agricultural research. On the domestic front, this includes finding solutions for problems like Salmonella and E. coli outbreaks that kill thousands every year. Globally, it means addressing the challenge of feeding an additional two billion people by 2050.

Federal investment for agricultural research has shrunk from 40% of the nation's research budget right after World War II to less than 4% today. SoAR advocates for increased funding for agriculture research and for a model that encourages the best ideas from universities and research institutions to compete for that funding, much like the National Science Foundation and the National Institutes for Health.

"If you want to change the system, one of the things you have to do is make the science and technology more open to the public at large and to researchers," says Tom. "There are new nutrition theories and trends almost weekly, but I'm part of the evidence-based movement. We need to do more science."

SoAR has recently partnered with the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine (NAEM) to produce *Science Breakthroughs 2030*, which identifies five critical initiatives of agricultural research that need to be prioritized — microbiomes, gene editing, data analysis, sensors and biosensors, and transdisciplinary collaborations. Find the full report at <http://bit.ly/breakthrough2030> **G**

By providing funding for the acquisition of modern technology, adequate farming inputs (such as seeds, fertilizers, irrigation, crop and protection), hiring of educated and young farming professionals through provision of attractive compensation which will stem the increasing rural-urban migration depleting the rural settlements, the second problem can also be resolved by ensuring that educated farm workers and extension services workers can conduct research to determine and enforce export quality standards comparable to the global market requirements.

With a proper implementation of this single policy, the agriculture economy can be started on the path of growth. As yield expands locally and productivity is raised for all Nigerian agriculture production, export markets will also benefit, impacting positively on Nigeria's balance of payments, diversifying it away from an oil-dominated foreign exchange earning economy. **G**

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alumni **Renske Lynde**

RENSKE LYNDE (MPP '05) is the Co-founder & Managing Director of Food System 6 Accelerator, a non-profit which supports entrepreneurs committed to transforming how food is grown and distributed. She spoke with Policy Notes about her interest in food policy and how the idea for the accelerator came about.

How did you get interested in food policy?

I have always been interested in solving problems at scale and ensuring that the most vulnerable citizens are considered in decision making. As a Peace Corps volunteer in rural West Africa working on maternal and child health, I was exposed to the widespread impacts of hunger and malnutrition in a developing country. I quickly recognized the role of a number of policies at various levels that could have an enormous influence on what I had witnessed. I then went on to work on a number of international trade policies that support better agriculture practices and food distribution. Just after graduating from GSPP, I led policy efforts on behalf of the San Francisco Food Bank and worked on federal nutrition assistance programs, including food stamps and school meals.

How did you land on the idea of founding the accelerator?

My work at Food System 6 was inspired by a fellowship I did at the Berkeley Food Institute. I was inspired to identify a way in which the social sector and good food movement could influence and leverage the interest of the investment community in food and agriculture. I co-founded FS6 when impact investing was a relatively new concept, and only a small number of investments had been made into companies who were trying to solve for challenges in how we grow, produce and distribute food. The idea for an accelerator was not mine, but rather the result of a brainstorming meeting called by the Governor's Office of Planning & Research that was held at a venture capital firm in Silicon Valley. The idea to create a supportive ecosystem to help mission-driven food system entrepreneurs succeed was the result of bringing together a wide range of stakeholders across investors, philanthropists, public agencies, entrepreneurs, health care providers and others who recognized the need for an innovative approach to solving for problems at scale that integrated all sectors and resources.

What are ways entrepreneurs can tackle systemic change in food systems?

There are so many! Our current portfolio is a great place to look for inspiration across the entire food and agriculture value chain for companies who are solving for some complex issues such as food waste, unsustainable production practices, alternative sources of protein and much, much more. One example is a California-based company called Full Cycle Bioplastics that is taking food waste and turning it into a biodegradable and compostable

plastic packaging alternative. Another is a company called PastureMap that has developed a software platform to help sustainable livestock ranchers manage their rotations and is working to capture data on how managing ranches properly can restore carbon in our soils.

What are some of the most promising developments you're seeing on the food policy landscape?

I see the policy landscape from a slightly different angle now, and am really interested and inspired by the regulations that create business opportunities.

For example, all the legislation that Governor Brown recently signed around reducing carbon emissions has a direct impact on food production, helping to pave the way for some exciting new businesses that can help growers, ranchers, consumers and retailers make better choices and decisions to improve our food system. I am similarly excited by the California Department of Food & Agriculture's commitment to investing in the future of our soils. The UN estimates we have only 60 years of topsoil left to produce food within, so there is a global consensus that focusing on promoting healthier soils is a critical mission for all — I'm proud to be living in a state that is taking a lead in this critical arena.

How has your Goldman School training been of use?

I am often in positions to speak truth to power and having the ability to draw from and understand an evidence base to help form our investment theses on companies is a direct extension of my time at GSPP. Food and agriculture are also heavily regulated industries and being comfortable in that arena serves my work very well. There are also innumerable resources available to entrepreneurs within the public sector which can sometimes be difficult to access or understand, but not for a GSPP graduate! Finally, there is a huge opportunity to leverage the passion of the entrepreneurs to help advocate for broader scale policy change that can bring about a healthier, more sustainable and equitable food system — an area of growth for our organization, and one that I know will be served well by my time at GSPP. **G**



Economic Revival in Nigeria Continued from page 11

est technology companies and innovation, it is still the home to the United States' largest agricultural economy. That is, California is changing how the world is living and working through Silicon Valley while also impacting what people are eating through its agriculture economy.

That is my hope for the Nigerian farmers and one of my goals at the Goldman School of Public Policy: to develop policy frameworks that can help reposition the Nigerian agriculture economy.

Refocusing Nigeria's agriculture sector on the pathway to development will require policies to solve the two critical issues: "produce enough fresh, high quality foods for the Nigerian market; and serve the export market successfully and earn foreign exchange," according to a policy and strategy document from the Nigerian Ministry of Agriculture. The one critical policy that can address these issues is an effective financial policy: one that focuses on solving the core issues at the heart of limited food production and delivery of export quality standards.

CLASS NOTES

Pamela L. Spratlen (MPP '81) successfully completed her mission as the US Ambassador to Uzbekistan in October 2018. During her 3-1/2 years in Central Asia's most populous country, the host government accredited the first American NGO in over a decade, made significant improvements in its human rights performance and labor practices. Spratlen also strengthened education and cultural programs as well as the security relationship through enhanced training and equipment transfers. Next, Spratlen heads to the State Department's Office of the Inspector General. She won the GSPP Alumna of the Year Award in 2016.

Chloe Brown (MPA '17) has been selected to do a detail for the US House of Representatives. She is serving as a professional staff member on the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. After nearly a decade with GAO, it's an exciting change of pace. Being immersed in the heart of political DC is also a learning experience.

Stephen Rosenbaum (MPP '79) is winding up an assignment as senior legal support officer and international team leader with BABSEACLE (formerly Bridges Across Borders in SouthEast Asia). BABSEACLE is a NGO operating in Myanmar/Burma on a EU-funded and British Council supported grant to strengthen university clinical legal education. He oversaw curriculum drafting, faculty capacity building and pilot courses at two partner universities. In December, he will present at the Law & Society Association of Australia & New Zealand conference on "The Myanmar Shwe: Fostering Legal Education Reform." Following a francophone legal clinic network symposium at the Université de Lomé, Togo, Steve submitted an article to *Cliniques Juridiques* on the need for a law student practice rule in Africa to improve court access for poor litigants. Steve also co-authored a chapter for the forthcoming *Street Law International Best Practices*. He regrets missing the October reunion of his peers from the Class of '78.

In October 2018, **Joe Kruger** (MPP '86) started a new job at the Georgetown Climate Center (GCC) as the Director for Research & Strategy. At GCC, he works on state and federal climate and clean energy policy issues.

Cindy Brach (MPP '89), who is with the US Department of Health and Human Services' (HHS) Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, has become the Co-Chair of the HHS Health Literacy Work Group.

Amiee Alden (MPP '02) began a new position as Director of Local and State Government Relations for UCSF.

David Gray (MPP '12) serves as the Deputy Director for Community Benefits at the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission. In this capacity, he is responsible for advancing the equity initiatives he managed in his prior role, and directing a team of managers that implement community investments spanning workforce development, education, art, environmental justice/land use, neighborhood partnerships and small business opportunities. Additionally, he and his wife (Autumn) welcomed a new addition to the family this summer. Justus Timothy Gray was born on June 14, 2018 weighing 8 pounds, 2 ounces.

Paula Gordon (MPP '69) taught a variety of online courses. All of the courses were taught in asynchronous time for Auburn University Outreach. In the first course, she advanced a comprehensive approach to tackling the nation's drug problem. It was entitled "The Combating and Treating the Scourge of Drug Abuse, Addiction, and the Opioid Crisis — A National Public Health Disaster course." In addition, she also taught a three-week online course on "Transforming and Leading Organizations." This course was based on her work at Berkeley on a metamotivational leadership model, a model based on Maslow's work. She will be teaching these courses between now and the end of 2019, along with other courses, including, "The Effects and Impacts of Marijuana: Policies and Approaches to Addressing the Challenges."

She also teaches three other courses in an Emergency Management Certificate Program for Auburn, a program she was instrumental in launching in 2006. All of these courses can be extremely helpful for those seeking to advance their careers. You can reach her at 202-241-0631 for more information.

After 10 years at DC Public Schools, where he served as chief of teaching and learning, **Brian Pick** (MPP '07) has returned to full-time graduate school to pursue a doctorate in education leadership at the Harvard School of Education.

After 12 years working for the City and County of San Francisco, **Debra Solomon** (MPP '03) joined Third Sector Capital Partners as Director of Client Services. Third Sector is an exciting nonprofit consulting firm that works with government to help them become more data-driven and outcome-oriented.

Guillermo Gonzalez (MPP '12) was appointed head of the recently-created Circular Economy Office at Chile's Ministry of the Environment last May.

Sarah Ting (MPP '17) lives in Oakland and serves as Chief of Staff to Oakland City Councilmember (and GSPP alum) Abel Guillén (MPP '01).

After 10 years working for the state of California, **Michael Colvin** (MPP '07) decided it was time to explore the next chapter in his career. He recently joined Environmental Defense Fund, and will be focusing on California Energy Policy Markets and Regulation. EDF's motto is "Finding the Ways that Work" and he feels like that is exactly what he learned at GSPP. He is looking forward to applying his GSPP skills in a nonprofit environmental advocacy setting. If you need to reach him at work, his email is mcolvin@edf.org.

Cyndi Spindell Berck (MPP '85) is very sad to report the death of her husband, Peter Berck, from cancer, age 68. Peter was Professor of Agricultural and Resource Economics at UC Berkeley for almost 42 years. His academic honors were many, but he is best remembered as the professor with the open door policy, who always took the time to get to know his students, and did whatever he could to help in their education and careers. She, along with the three children and four grandchildren, take comfort in their memories of a wonderful man.

Leah Koestner (MPP '15) accepted a position at the Congressional Budget Office after graduating from GSPP and still works there. She recently published a large cost estimate on HR 4508, a Higher Education Act Reauthorization bill which included several provisions amending the Federal Pell Grant Program and passed in the House Education and Workforce Committee. Leah loves living in DC, playing music around town and playing volleyball, but misses her family in Phoenix. She recently became an Aunt to baby Evie and can't wait to meet her!

Roger Martinez (MPP '94) published "Creating Conversos: The Carvajal-Santa Maria Family in Early Modern Spain" with the University of Notre Dame Press and was promoted to Associate Professor of History at the University of Colorado-Colorado Springs. Roger and his long-suffering spouse and author, Libby, just returned to the United States during the summer of 2018 after three years in Madrid,

Spain. Roger implemented a European Commission project using Massive Open Online Courses to crowdsourcing the interpretation of medieval Spanish manuscripts pertaining to Jewish, Christian, and Muslim interrelations. Libby continues working on her literary travelogue on expatriate life in Spain that speaks to Ernest Hemingway's own writings when he lived in Paris and Madrid. Together, they both found a deep affection for German Christmas markets and gluhwein, Irish good humor and medieval history, the breathtaking splendor of Norwegian fjords and aurora borealis, and utensil-launching Parisian chefs.

Bob Gordon (MPP '75) was named Number 2 in InsiderNJ.com, New Jersey's major political blog's recently issued list of "Top Policymakers in New Jersey." More importantly, after 14 years in the Legislature, including 10 as a Senator, he resigned his seat after Governor Murphy appointed him as a Commissioner of the NJ Board of Public Utilities. The BPU, with a staff of 200, regulates all private electricity, water, gas, wastewater, cable and telecommunications utilities in the state, and is taking the lead in expanding renewable energy, including what he hopes will be the largest offshore wind industry in the country. He hopes his new role will create opportunities for GSPP internships.

After working 32 years in primarily management positions at four different agencies, all following three years at the Legislative Analyst's Office, **Joe Radding** (MPP '82) retired from California state service in December 2017. During the last 15 years of his state government career, he served in various positions at the California Department of Education. For the last seven years, he was Administrator of College Preparation and Postsecondary Programs. Since April 2018, he has been consulting for the AVID Center, a San Diego-based nonprofit educational organization. He is also continuing to teach Economics and Public Management classes at Folsom Lake College in the Los Rios Community College District. Best of all, since November 2017, he and Janet have experienced the joy of being first-time grandparents.

George, Nicole, Teddy (aged 4), and Lizzie (aged 2) recently moved back to Beirut, Lebanon, after **George Willcoxon's** (MPP '06) temporary assignment to the United Nations special political mission in Cyprus came to a close. In Cyprus, George was the lead facilitator for the chapter of the Cyprus settlement negotiations dealing with economic matters, and was also the focal point



The Class of 2008 celebrated its 10-year anniversary with a reunion at the Goldman School.

responsible for coordinating the technical assistance of World Bank, IMF, European Commission, and other institutions working on economic issues in relation to the talks. While in Cyprus, Nicole completed her dissertation in the political science department at Berkeley. Now back at the UN offices in Beirut, George will be researching and working on projects related to conflict and recovery in the Arab region. Please do reach out if you are passing through Lebanon, or have any projects on which you'd like to collaborate!

Kellyx Nelson (MPP '04) and **Nina Erlich-Williams** (MPP '04) had the chance to get together in person recently with their families. They enjoyed catching up and watching their kids play together for an afternoon. They're going to have a chance to talk regularly in the coming months. In her capacity as Executive Director of the San Mateo Resource Conservation District, Kellyx invited Nina's policy-oriented public relations firm, Public Good PR, to help promote an exciting project that will restore a creek for endangered salmon and reduce flood risk in Pescadero. They're looking forward to working together — with no problem sets involved!

For the past two years, **David Camp** (MPP '88; PhD UC Berkeley, City and Regional Planning) has led a project called the Ally Conversation Toolkit (AllyConversationToolkit.com). The goal of the project is to catalyze a 10 percent reduction of the 55% of white Americans who don't think that racism against people of color is a problem worthy of specific attention. The project aims to do this by increasing the capacity of the other 45% of white Americans to use conversational strategies based on empathy, listening, and storytelling. Eventually, the project will move on to other

oppressions, such as sexism and homophobia. The project has engaged about 5,000 people online with workshops around the country and is starting to get more media attention. In early October, the project attained its first national media hit by being featured on the Think Progress website: <https://thinkprogress.org/david-camp-strategies-for-ending-racism-bd3173aa863a/>

Corey Newhouse (MPP '03) is the Founder and Principal of Public Profit, a consultancy that helps mission-driven organizations use data to improve practice. She recently opened an office in the Pacific Northwest, with a focus on serving Oregon- and Washington-based groups in the education, arts, human services, and public health fields.

John MacCormick (MPP '99) is Chief Policy Analyst for New Zealand's Ministry of Education. He led policy design in a multi-agency team that developed and implemented the newly-elected government's free tertiary education programme. In July, the project team won the Prime Minister's supreme award for public sector excellence, and the "achieving collective impact" category at the annual New Zealand Institute for Public Administration awards.

The judges said this project was, "An outstanding example of innovation and cross-agency delivery, taking complex new policy from concept to design and implementation in just six weeks; delivering a fast, stable service under the pressure of high demand." <https://ipan.z.org.nz/excellenceawards>

Joseph I. Castro (MPP '90) was selected as the 2018 California State University President of the Year by the Cal State Student Association.

alumni Vivian Pacheco

VIVIAN PACHECO (MPP '09) always thought she'd work on immigration or education policy. The PPIA and GSPP alumna has become a farmer and an advocate for sustainable agriculture. How did this come about? She spoke with Policy Notes about her journey.



How did you get interested in food policy in the first place?

My interest in the politics of food and related policies was sparked by my first trip to Mexico as a junior in college in 2004. I studied abroad in Oaxaca, Mexico, where I spent a significant time in the Mixteca region. I did an independent study on a binational organization that advocated for Oaxacans in Mexico and in the US. I did a lot of shadowing of one of the group's core members who visited many villages to meet with families who needed the organization's advocacy support in the region. The story was the same in every village — the population was mostly women, children and elders. Almost all the working age men had emigrated to larger cities or to the US to find work because farming was no longer viable for them in their region. NAFTA's policies had made it so their crops prices could no longer compete with US prices; the decades of the government's partnership with the US to "modernize" Mexican agriculture with synthetic fertilizers, pesticides, and genetically-modified seeds had pulled farmers away from their saved seed and traditional farming practices. It was horrifying to me and left a huge impression. But, interestingly, food seemed like an unwise career choice. Instead, I kept my focus on the effects of racism on communities in the US, and on immigration trends and policies, and the difficulties that people encountered while living in the US. Not food. I was outraged at the agricultural policies that had resulted in the current situation, but it did not feel like it was my issue.

What took you from an MPP and the Goldman School to be an apprentice on a farm?

After getting married in 2014, my partner and I decided to take a 7-month sabbatical where we gave ourselves permission to explore passions and new skills as we traveled. It was on that trip that I was exposed to sustainable agriculture and it brought me great joy to participate in growing food. Similar to tinkering with policy, farming is all about problem solving. In Costa Rica, I got to see the contrast between the banana plantations and the diverse fruit forests and sustainable farm of Punta Mona on the Caribbean coast. In Mexico, I spent a month apprenticing at a cooperative farm run by local indigenous farmers that taught us the connection between sustainable, regenerative farming, but also living sustainably and on fewer resources than our lives in the US.

When I returned from the sabbatical, I discovered an amazing urban farm in my neighborhood, Alemany Farm, where I could volunteer. I enrolled in an Ecology class at SF City College and jumped into a gardening and composting educator course at the Garden for the Environment. In all of these experiences, I kept hearing about the apprenticeship at UC Santa Cruz as THE place to catch up on the lifetime of farming I hadn't yet had. This immersive program of 40 apprentices was exactly what I needed and I do feel like I've gained years of experience in a very short amount of time.

How has working on a farm shaped and informed your policy knowledge?

There has been no better way to understand the complexities of growing food — from water, land access, labor, and seed patents — then being under the pressures of producing a season's food. It is not just the growing, but also the economics of food. Our agricultural system in the US has its origins in slavery and colonization. The first farmers who began farming in today's current style were doing so on stolen land and with slave labor — two huge cost inputs that confused the price of food. We as a society have gotten used to paying almost nothing for our food. So, organic farmers have a difficult time competing with conventional farms. Most organic and sustainable practices require more labor than conventional farming that can use chemical fertilizers and pesticides. So, it makes sense that wages are the only variable cost that get squeezed in multiple ways. It's not an excuse, but it sheds light on where our food system is broken.

Access to land is extremely difficult, and the start up costs of starting a farm can be prohibitive. The majority of farm owners are white in our country. The California governor recently signed into law the Farmer Equity Bill that recognizes the disparities between white and farmers of color; the law is designed to provide support to these farmers and bring more solutions to the problem.

The apprenticeship also taught me about the whole food system that needs our attention, not just the direct pieces connected to the land and growing food, but also elements like packaging and

Continued on next page

from the desk of Annette Doornbos GSPP's Electronic Megaphone — Amplifying the Voice of Policy



Annette Doornbos is the Assistant Dean for External Relations and Development

THE JOURNALISTS' MANTRA — "Tell 'em what you're going to tell 'em, Tell 'em, Tell 'em what you told 'em" — is equally apt in the world of communicating the realities of public policy. Electronic media offers the means for the multiple iterations needed to bring policy messages into the larger, public conversation in ways that are readily digestible for wonks and everyday citizens alike. The Goldman School has tapped into the power of electronic media to great, and even surprising, effects.

The foray into electronic communications began in 2003 with the "eDigest", a compendium of news items showcasing the policy endeavors of faculty, alumni, and students with an emphasis on those covered by the media or otherwise in the public eye. Today, a far more sophisticated and graphically engaging monthly missive reaches the inboxes of over 5,000 targeted readers.

GSPP's electronic universe grew in 2003 to include professionally taped and edited public presentations distributed by UCTV. A library of GSPP programs on the UCTV website attracted thousands of viewers for talks by prominent policy makers like John Dilulio, of the George W. Bush Administration on *What Would Franklin Do? A Centrist Civic Primer on Religion, Politics*

and *Community-Serving Programs*, former Vermont Governor Madeleine Kunin on *Women in Political Leadership — Why So Few? Do They Make a Difference?* and UNICEF Executive Director Ann Veneman (MPP '71) on *Addressing Global Health*.

In 2015, GSPP and UCTV collaborated to launch a UCTV Public Policy Channel. GSPP Communications Director Bora Reed works with UCTV to produce interview programs, hosted by Dean Brady and Jonathan Stein (MPP/JD 2013) that have engaged a score of faculty and alumni in dialogues about the policy impacts of their work. GSPP's UCTV programs have reached over 6 million viewers, bringing into focus the power of well-considered, fact-based policies to make a positive difference. And the surprise mentioned earlier — 30% of the viewers are watching from overseas.

Our virtual hub, gspp.berkeley.edu, was overhauled pixel by pixel in 2012. Drawing over 200,000 hits a year, the website is a content-rich, readily navigated trove of news and information and a portal to our other electronic media communications. Interactive features enable browsers to sign up for program alerts, the eDigest and to make a gift to the School (!!!).

GSPP's social media enterprise — Facebook, Twitter, blogs — reinforces and repackages the School's achievements and policy impacts with postings and links that drive traffic to the website and UCTV. The result is a virtual virtuous circle of cross-referencing content.

Eugene Bardach's iconic *Eightfold Path to Policy Analysis* turned virtual in Spring 2016 with the launch of GSPP's first Massive Online Open Course (MOOC). Featuring interviews and presentations by GSPP greats — such as Eugene Bardach, Robert Reich, and Jennifer Granholm — over 6000 students have enrolled and 500+ paid \$50 for a verified certificate. Over 70% of the MOOC students are international.

January 2018 brought a new GSPP electronic feature — the podcast series, *Talk Policy to Me*. The first season kicked off with an interview with Steve Raphael on immigration policy. Season two is already uploaded with student, alumni and faculty relating their policy adventures in conversational tones.

And the very latest addition to the GSPP electronic media juggernaut? Live streaming events on topical issues. October 30th brought together both a real-time Goldman School student and faculty audience with virtual participants eager to hear from and interact with University of California President Janet Napolitano, Carmel P. Friesen Professor Robert Reich and Dean Brady on the implications of the midterm elections.

So, what's next, what electronic vehicles will we be hitching GSPP to in the future? No idea, but if a hologram of the GSPP dean or some other esteemed GSPP community member suddenly appears on your desk in the years to come, I wouldn't be surprised. **G**

Continued from previous page

transporting food, and the huge industry of processing food into other products, and what to do about food waste.

What's next for you after this apprenticeship?

I completed the 6-month immersive Apprenticeship in Ecological Horticulture at the Center for Agroecology and Sustainable Food Systems (CASFS) at UC Santa Cruz in 2016, after which I was hired to be an advanced apprentice where I continued my education of farming skills. I also got to teach the incoming class for another 9 months. After CASFS, I became interim farm manager, and am

now the assistant farm manager at Alemany Farm in San Francisco. This is a 3-acre farm on ecologically diverse public land that has 1.5 acres of cultivated land full of vegetable crops and fruit trees where we educate visitors and neighbors about sustainable growing practices, and where they get to experience growing their own food. I plan to continue to work on the land and continue to learn and gain experience teaching what I know to others. I think my future is in urban farming where I can both grow food and advocate for justice and equity related to the intersections with food including poverty, health, environmental justice, and good jobs. **G**

alumni board **Connect with our *Expanding*
and *Extraordinary* GSPP Alumni Community**

2018–19 Alumni Board

- Avi Black (MPP '85)
- Ashley Bliss Lima (MPP '14)
- Chloe Brown (MPA '17)
- Victoria Brown (MPP '11)
- Brittaney Carter (MPP '15)
- Kurston Cook (MPP '17)
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- Evan White (MPP/JD '12)

By Ginny Fang (MPP '08), Chair 2018–19

WHEN THE GSPP ALUMNI BOARD was formed in 1999, GSPP alumni numbered in the hundreds. There are now thousands of GSPP graduates leaving their mark around the world in all areas of policy. GSPP alumni are also now engaged at all levels of public and private sector roles, including accomplished analysts, experienced public sector leaders, powerful community activists, savvy lobbyists, private sector CEOs, and more.

Considering the robust expansion of the graduating class size of the MPP program, the condition of the PhD program, and the addition of the MPA program, not to mention other programs such as the undergraduate Public Policy minor, executive education, and the PPIA program, it's nothing short of a dramatic expansion of individuals in our GSPP community.

As the Alumni Board reconvenes to begin its work for the 2018–2019 school year, we are eager to re-examine and evolve the activities of the Board to better serve, represent, connect and amplify the work of GSPP alumni around the world. We welcome GSPP alumni to contact us with updates, ideas, and feedback on how we can all better leverage the strength of our extraordinary community.

A very big thank you to our outgoing Board members: James Chadam ('95), Jay Liao ('11), Corey Matthews ('15), Julia Nagle ('11), Lauren Vargas ('14)

Welcome to our newly-elected Board members: Avi Black ('85), Ashley Bliss-Lima ('14), Kurston Cook ('17), Chung-Han Lee ('97), Brenda Munoz ('10). **G**

**Growing Pains:
The Future of UC's Funding Model**

DESPITE MASSIVE CUTS IN STATE FUNDING over the past thirty years, the University of California has managed to keep enrollment on pace with growth in population. With California's population projected to grow 22.5 percent (from 40 to 49 million by 2040), that will no longer be the case, unless UC is able to find new funding models.

In a new report, *Approaching a Tipping Point*, CSHE authors John Aubrey Douglass and Zachary Bleemer tell the story of substantial state disinvestment from the University of California over the last 30 years in the midst of dramatic enrollment growth.

"In its first four decades, UC depended largely on income generated by federal land grants and private philanthropy, and marginally on funding from the state," explain the authors. "The year 1911 marked a major turning point: henceforth, state funding was linked to student enrollment workload. As a result, the University grew with California's population in enrollment, academic programs, and new campuses. This historic commitment to systematically fund UC, the state's sole land-grant university, helped create what is now considered the world's premier public university system."

"State disinvestment over the last several decades," they assert, "essentially severed the historic link between state funding and enrollment workload, ending the incentive and hindering the ability for UC to expand academic programs and enrollment in pace with the labor and social needs of California's growing population."

The report goes on to outline how the University community has sought alternative revenue sources to grow in enrollment and maintain the quality of its academic programs and research productivity. Additional income has been generated by successfully competing for federal research dollars, increasing tuition income largely from non-resident undergraduate enrollment and masters-level professional degrees, and through increases in private philanthropy.

Yet even with a more diversified funding portfolio, the authors show, UC has not made up for the dramatic decline in direct state funding relative to student enrollment. Unlike in the past, it now also bears the burden of most capital construction and maintenance costs, as well as growing pension costs, without significant assistance from the state.

With or without reinvestment by the state, Douglass and Bleemer state that "UC needs to seek new funding streams and operational efficiencies." Informed by their historical analysis, they explore options, some of which are politically challenging, including: increasing research funding to help subsidize teaching

and public service programs; revising the indirect-cost agreement with the State of California; raising undergraduate tuition and fees for upper income students and establishing tuition pricing model tiered by student family income; explore differential fees by major; and reducing the percentage of UC undergraduate tuition income that is "returned-to-aid" in favor of increased fundraising for financial aid.

The authors also propose additional administrative and academic efficiencies, including improving graduation rates, expanding summer sessions, and considering a model of larger classes and greater dependence on instructional technologies that could complement current undergraduate enrollment, or create a new class of off-campus UC undergraduates.

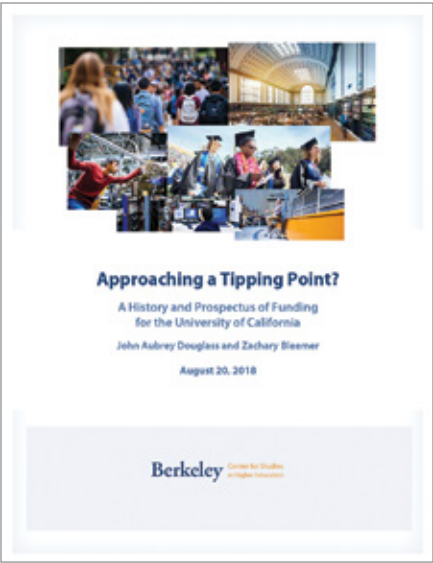
But without a major renewed investment by state lawmakers, Douglass and Bleemer state, "It is not clear that UC can continue to grow in enrollment and academic programs and sustain its teaching and research mission at the quality and productivity levels the state has enjoyed in the past. Individual campuses, such as Berkeley and UCLA, may be able to generate other income sources to maintain their quality and reputation. But there is no clear funding model or pathway for the system to grow."

The authors state that "UC may be approaching a tipping point at which the University community will need to decide whether it has the resources to continue to grow in enrollment, academic programs, and services, or not to grow and focus on maintaining quality and productivity."

What would it take to re-position UC to maintain its world-class quality and grow in enrollment and programs that meet help meet California's socioeconomic mobility and economic development needs?

The authors state that any revised funding model requires expanding UC's non-state revenue streams and California lawmakers reinvesting in both capital projects and the university "Core" operating budget.

Douglass and Bleemer end on a positive note: "There is a tremendous opportunity for a renewed collaboration among California's lawmakers, local communities, the business sector, and public higher education to update and enhance the state's network of colleges and universities for the 21st century." Yet any significant state reinvestment will depend on the next California governor. "Governors in the past have been key players in creating and building California's pioneering higher education system. A new governor should have ambitions for higher education that match those of Californians." **G**



Causes and Consequences of Anxiety Disorder Among Young Americans

PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

AS THE FIRST GENERATION RAISED on the internet and social media, as a generation that came of age in the wake of one of the worst recessions in modern history, and as a generation still grappling with increased economic uncertainty and worsening financial prospects, Millennials are experiencing anxiety like no other generation.

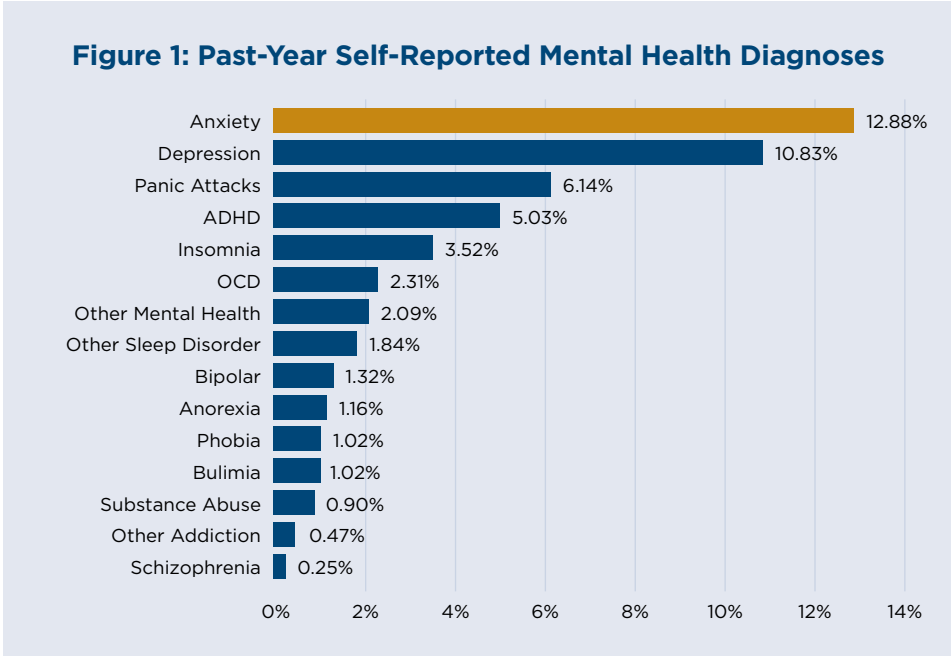
Public policy, public health, medical, and economic experts have yet to comprehensively examine the many important questions that would shed light on this problem: What is the magnitude and nature of this spike in anxiety? Who is most at risk? What is contributing to the rise in anxiety among students and young adults? What are the consequences for young Americans and for society as a whole if this problem goes untreated?

Preliminary research from the *Berkeley Institute for the Future of Young Americans* confirms an alarming trend: college students and young adults are more anxious than ever before.

Over a third of American adults will develop an anxiety disorder during their lifetime

Research shows that nearly 34% of US adults ages 18 to 64 will develop an anxiety disorder at least once in their lives. Data also reveals that anxiety disorders are the most common mental disorders among today's adolescents in the US, with approximately 32% of 13 to 17-year-olds having met criteria for an anxiety disorder at least one point in their lives. The fact that adolescents have already reached anxiety prevalence rates almost as high as those in adults indicates that anxiety prevalence will likely only continue to increase as current younger generations age.

According to data gathered from 147 college and university counseling centers, anxiety and depression are the most common presenting mental health concerns of students visiting college counseling centers and are the only presenting concerns with a clear upward trend over the last 4 years. Surpassing depres-



sion in 2009, anxiety is now the top presenting concern.

For this study, we examine trends underlying anxiety by analyzing the American College Health Association's National College Health Assessment (NCHA) dataset, a nationally recognized research survey that assists colleges and universities in collecting data about student health habits, behaviors, and perceptions. Preliminary analysis of student data from the NCHA illustrates that anxiety was the most prevalent self-reported mental health diagnosis among college campuses represented between 2011 and 2015 (Figure 1). Consistent with national trends, women NCHA respondents were found to have twice the odds compared to male students of having been diagnosed with anxiety in the past year. When disaggregating gender in the NCHA data to account for transgender and non-binary gender status, we found that nearly 42% of transgender and non-binary students in the National NCHA reported past-year diagnosis or treatment of anxiety. This was a rate nearly triple that of women-identifying students and nearly six times greater than that of students who identify as men.

What is driving the spike in anxiety? Why are students and Millennials, and some gender and racial/ethnic groups within these cohorts, disproportionately and increasingly at risk?

To date, research illustrates that poor mental health is associated with material disadvantage and unemployment, income, debt, educational attainment, and parental education. Existing literature also points to several potential factors contributing to this spike in anxiety. They include but are not limited to economic and financial stressors, technology, social media and internet use, sociopolitical factors, and student life in the US higher education setting.

The final analysis for this study will dive deeper into these determinants and examine the nuances among potential driving forces. The final report will provide insight into why reported anxiety among millennials and college students continues to grow, illustrating that the increase is not solely attributable to changes in the detection of anxiety or stigma surrounding mental health. We will also evaluate the resulting economic costs, including the impact on productivity and academic performance, and propose effective policy solutions to address this mental health crisis. **G**

Clean Air: Unfinished Business

WHEN CONGRESS PASSED THE 1990 CLEAN AIR

Act Amendments, the United States took a giant step to improve air quality and public health. The law established completely new requirements, for USEPA and states, to abate acid rain, air toxins, chemical accidents, tailpipe emissions, smog, and global pollution issues. Since then, the air has become much cleaner. However, pockets of bad air quality persist, particularly in places where historic redlining policies systematically forced minority communities up against factory fence lines and into clouds of concentrated mobile source pollution.

Since 1998, California has recognized that diesel emissions cause lung cancer, heart disease and other adverse health effects. But only recently have innovations in low-cost monitoring technology (some pioneered by UC Berkeley scientists) enabled us to measure local and neighborhood air quality. The data clearly shows that people living near heavy truck traffic suffer dangerous exposure to diesel emissions. In minority, low-income, neighborhoods, diesel pollution exposure can be 2–3 times higher than in more affluent areas. This is the unfinished business of the clean air movement.

My note in the Spring 2018 issue of *Policy Notes* describes the Goldman School's role in the passage of a new law (AB 617) designed to address this problem. It is the first legislation of its kind, and could set an example for other states and nations. Hence, much rides on its successful implementation. Here is an update on efforts to implement AB 617.

Late in June, the Board of the Port of Oakland issued plans to achieve zero emissions from port and freight operations. Goldman's Center for Environmental Public Policy (CEPP) recently filed comments on the plan. While implementation details of the Port's zero-emission plan need to be worked out, this is an important commitment. It could improve public health in West and Central Oakland, reduce greenhouse gas emissions from trucking and freight operations, and incubate truck electrification throughout the region.

In July, Oakland Mayor Libby Schaaf, Bay Area Air Quality regulators, and West Oakland activists convened stakeholders to design an AB 617 Action Plan for West Oakland. The event, and the Port's draft plan, stem from work by West Oakland citizen groups, who used new monitoring technology and community engagement to demonstrate the need for action. Technical studies by Google, Environmental Defense Fund, UC Berkeley researchers and others also helped document pollution hotspots in minority neighborhoods.

In August, CEPP released a report, *Financing Low- and Zero-Emission Freight Transportation Technologies in California*. Truck electrification is a key strategy to implement AB 617. This report provides a roadmap to \$1.8 Billion of state funding for diesel emission reduction and electric truck financing. It shows where



By David Wooley
Executive Director

to find the funding and how to secure it. Electric trucks cost less to operate and maintain than diesel engines, but currently the initial equipment cost is higher. These state incentives address that barrier and help transform markets toward mass production of electric drives, higher demand and lower purchase prices.

In September 2018, Mayor Schaaf and dozens of other East Bay city and county officials signed a pledge to go "Diesel Free by '33." This was during an affiliate event to Governor Brown's Global Climate Action Summit. This is a key policy building block toward electrification of transport and delivery trucking throughout the Bay Area.

These events are the latest development in a broader effort to reduce the air quality impacts of trucking. Starting in the 1990s, state regulation, financial incentives, and private investment gradually reduced pollution from heavy-duty trucking. Truck owners and operators invested large sums to modernize emission controls and truck manufacturers produced increasingly cleaner engines. Air quality has improved dramatically, but dangerous hotspots persist. While diesel truck controls have helped, they are not a permanent solution, and they do not address the greenhouse gas emissions from diesel fuel combustion.

Trucking is ripe for change. Dozens of manufacturers, including Toyota, Volvo, Siemens, TESLA, Bosch, Cummins, and Proterra, produce electric trucks or components capable of moving heavy loads 100+ miles between charges. Daimler and others will sell medium and heavy-duty electric trucks with 200–250-mile range by 2021. Since two-thirds of CA's crude oil supply is imported, electrification lowers risk of rising oil prices.

These developments mirror other leadership on heavy-duty vehicle pollution. Several California municipalities have committed to all-electric bus fleets. LA Ports plan to use financial incentives to encourage trucks to adopt zero-emission technology. Anheuser-Busch ordered 800 hydrogen-powered electric semi-trucks for long distance beer delivery. Paris, Mexico City, Madrid and Athens plan to phase-out diesel delivery trucks by 2025.

Public-private partnerships to electrify trucking can achieve environmental justice for disadvantaged communities, reduce fuel costs, and cut greenhouse gases. CEPP is pleased to be a partner in this policy and social evolution. **G**

Public-private partnerships to electrify trucking can achieve environmental justice for disadvantaged communities, reduce fuel costs, and cut greenhouse gases.

Berkeley Global Executive Education

By **Sudha Shetty** Assistant Dean, Global Alliances



IES Graduation: Value of the Public Good



Higher Education leaders from Japan



NBS Graduation: Big Data Utilization and Policy

Semester Programs

In May, Berkeley Global Executive Education (BGEE) graduated 9 incredible Semester Fellows as a part of our EPPI and ILSP programs. These included 2 New Zealand practitioners sponsored by the Tuaropaki Trust, 2 graduate students from the University Brunei Darussalam, and 5 civil servants from the Government of India.

This August we welcomed a total of 15 new EPPI Fellows. These include 10 civil servants from Hong Kong who join us from a variety of departments, bureaus, and agencies, including: the Constitutional and Mainland Affairs Bureau; the Hong Kong Police Force; the Fire Services Department; and the Innovation and Technology Bureau. Joining them, and just as impressive, are 5 civil servants from the Government of India. These government officers come to us from the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the Department of Communications, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Office of the Regional Commissioner of Municipalities, and the Ministry of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises.

We are thrilled to welcome these fellows to the Goldman School in pursuit of our mission to develop *Thought Leaders for a Just Society* by providing Goldman School students the opportunity to connect and establish long-lasting, international relationships in an environment committed to shaping tomorrow's leaders and experts.

Custom Programs

2018 was another great year for the BGEE team, with a total of 10 Custom Programs

being hosted by the Goldman School. These include already established programs like *Ethics & Governance*, which was held for its sixth time in June and allowed for senior civil servants from the Government of India to spend time examining issues of value and power, or *Indian Economic Service: Value of the Public Good*, which was held for its second time in September. Our Custom Programs for the year also included new topical areas — the *Workshop on Big Data Utilization & Policy Making Management* in August, *Leadership for Top University Management* in September, and a new program with the Office of Controller General of Defence Accounts, Ministry of Defence, Government of India this upcoming December.

The *Workshop on Big Data Utilization & Policy Making Management* in August was the result of two years of hard work and collaboration with both the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), China, and the United Nations' Department of Economic

and Social Affairs. 15 select NBS officers were given the opportunity to come to Berkeley to learn about the latest applications, practices, and managerial strategies, related to big data utilization in the public sphere.

Leadership for Top University Management was done in partnership with the Goldman School's Center for Studies in Higher Education and served a cohort of deans, presidents, and vice-presidents, from various Japanese universities. By the program's end, participants had a fuller understanding of the UC system.

Lastly, in December, we will be hosting a group of officers selected by the Office of Controller General of Defence Accounts, Ministry of Defence, Government of India as a part of their IDAS MCTP-Phase IV Training. The program will provide both theoretical and practical knowledge to the participants and familiarize them with best practices in the areas of governance and high level administration.

policy notes

FALL 2018

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MOU Signing with Oakland Police Foundation



MOU Signing with SALGA CEO Xolile George

Historic Partnerships

Fall 2018 saw the signing of two historic Memorandum of Understandings.

In August, the Goldman School welcomed the leadership of the Oakland Police Foundation and signed a Memorandum of Understanding, formally inaugurating the *Oakland Police Leadership Institute Training Program*. This collaborative project will provide executive education training programs and capacity building primarily for officers with five or less years on the force.

Another Memorandum of Understanding was signed with the South African Local Government Association (SALGA). Dean Brady welcomed the South African delegation which was led by its CEO Mr. Xolile George and his leadership team. Their visit was the result of two years of hard work and will now allow for our two institutions collaboratively provide executive education training programs and capacity building for South Africa's elected leaders and senior government managers.

HAGUE DV

Success stories tell us that we are on the right track and we need to continue to do our work! In a system where despite recent progress, far too much domestic violence still goes unrecognized, it is refreshing and heartwarming when a battered mother wins her case under the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction (Hague Convention).

The Hague Convention is an international treaty intended to protect children by providing a legal framework for the

return of children to their home countries when they are wrongfully removed or retained across international borders. If a parent removes a child across international borders, the left behind parent may file a petition for that child's return. The Convention was founded, in part, on the principle that international child abduction is harmful to the child. In some cases, however, the taking parent is fleeing across international borders to escape domestic abuse by the left behind parent. Despite fleeing for her own safety and the safety of her children, the taking parent frequently finds herself in court facing a petition under the Hague Convention, where she may be viewed as an abductor or wrongdoer.

The Hague DV Project seeks to bring attention to the ways in which domestic violence is relevant to the consideration of whether a petition for return should be granted. A way in which the Project does this is through the Practice Guide and various Bench Guides that the Project created in order to assist in educating attorneys and judges on the nuances and specificity of Hague Convention law.

This past month, the Hague DV Project got word that an attorney representing a battered mother won her case, due in part to our Texas Bench Guide, which was presented to the presiding judge.

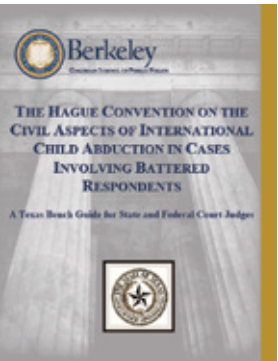
This case involved an American mother who took her two children and fled

Argentina to protect her children and escape her abusive husband. Before leaving, the mother sought permission to leave Argentina with the children for 90 days so that the children could spend time with their maternal grandmother who was

dying of liver failure due to Hepatitis C. The father was unwilling to consent and fought the mother in court, but after nine months of litigation, the mother obtained permission to leave for a short period. Once in the United States, the mother sought to extend her permission to be in the United States with the children. The extension

was denied, and the abusive husband filed a petition for return of the children under the Hague Convention.

Once filed, these cases move very fast, and the mother often faces an uphill battle to prevent her children from being returned to an abusive environment. Judges presiding over these cases are often not versed in Hague Convention law and are not familiar with the dynamics of domestic violence and the ways in which it is relevant to the consideration of whether a petition should be granted. The attorney in this case however, presented the Bench Guide to the judge, over opposing counsel's objection. The judge accepted the guide, utilized it, and recognized the children's exposure to domestic violence as a defense to the return of the children to Argentina. **G**





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**Please join us in the Fall
2019 for the Celebration
of the Goldman School's
50th Anniversary!**

Be on the lookout for event
details. For more information,
contact Sarah Baughn (MPP '00)
at sarahbaughn@berkeley.edu