The Berkeley Food Institute
Teaching Advocacy in Food Policy
The Economic Sense and Sensibility of SNAP
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 Gilles) 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.

Dean’s Message
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 ground-breaking 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 Berkeley and among partners nationally and internationally.

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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 of how events are constantly unfolding and in which opportunities to catalyze change require strategic and thoughtful responses."

"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.

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], I have to ask, why should workers bear the cost of saving more for small business?"

"As a future practitioner," Eric continues, "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.”

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

"As policy analysts, we underestimated 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 ourselves 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.
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. Hillary 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.

Hilary Hoynes and Schanzenbach began their analysis at the inception of SNAP, from the first pilot program in 1966, to the county-by-county adoption of it, until it was a nationwide program in 1975. Because of the progressive nature of the programs adoption, Hoynes said, “we can now begin to look at the children 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 would be found continuously throughout a recipient’s life — beginning in utero and persisting in adulthood. 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 found that adults who had access to food stamps before the age of five had measurably better health in adulthood, with larger improvements than other food stamps were introduced. Furthermore, if food stamps were introduced. Furthermore, if food stamps were 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 of 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 a government intervention 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 reeks 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 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 it is an investment in the stability and welfare of Americans for years to come.
students Food & Agriculture Policy Group

By Karin Vogueritchian (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 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 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 sustainability.

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 from and with one another in a systems-based approach. We hope to see you at our next meeting.

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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 Nigeria’s 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 market 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.

I witnessed these challenges firsthand when I returned to Nige- ria in 2008 to assume the leadership of Nigeria’s foremost invest-
A Food-Inclusive Policy Dialogue

By Maria F. Balcazar Tellez (MP ‘19)

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE have always been in my life. Prior 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 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 aim is to describe the agro-food system 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 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 mono-causal perspective and to understand the nuances in the food and agricultural space and the relevance of cultural preferences and local traditions. This experience solidified my interest in addressing the food and water needs of people from emerging countries. Additionally, lab-grown meat as well as private interest in developing a new regenerative food certification illustrate the private sector growing interest in food.

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?

By Fiona McBride (MP ‘20)

GRANDMA ROSE, a 75-year-old (MPP Candidate ’20) student

Photo credit: Brett Maddux

students

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students
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.

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.

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.
est technology companies and innovation, it is still the home to one of the United States’ largest agricultural economies. 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.

My hope for the Nigerian farmers and one of my goals is to see tech companies and innovation 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.

I hope 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 and the researchers, says Tom. “There are so many new 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 (NASEM) to produce Science Breakthroughs 2030, which identifies five critical initiatives of agricultural research that will drive 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 investors had been made into companies who were trying to solve for challenges in how we grow, produce and distribute food. The idea behind FS6 was to bring together companies with the potential to be big, 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.

Economic Revival in Nigeria

Continued from page 11

How do 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 the location and 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 investors had been made into companies who were trying to solve for challenges in how we grow, produce and distribute food. The idea behind FS6 was to bring together companies with the potential to be big, 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 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 business models, where the passion of the entrepreneur is focused on promoting healthier soils — a critical mission for all — and 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 me at GSPP.
In October 2018, Joe Kruger (MPP ’86) started a new job at the Georgetown Climate Center as Program Director for Research & Strategy. At GCC, he works on state and federal climate and clean energy policy issues.

Cindy Brach (MPP ’80), who is with the US Department of Health and Human Services’ (HHS) Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, became the Co-Chair of the HHS Literacy Health Work Group.

Guillermo Gonzalez (MPP ’12) appointed a new position as Director of the recently created Circular Economy Officer’s Office at the Ministry of the Environment last May.

Sarah Ting (MPP ’17) lives in Oakland and served as Chief of Staff to Oakland City Council member (and GCC alumn) Abel Guillen (MPP ’94).

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 Regulations, including the WMR Act, and he feels like that is exactly what he learned at GSSP. He is looking forward to applying his GSSP skills in a non-profit environmental advocacy setting. If you need to reach him at work, his email is mcolvin@edf.org.

Cynthia Spindell Berk (MPP ’85) is very sad to report the death of her husband, Peter Berk, from cancer, age 68. Peter was Professor of Agricultural and Resource Economics at UC Berkeley, and a mentor to many academic honors were many, but he is best remembered as the professor with the open door. He loved the faculty, but he also loved 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 in his memory, will continue to share the splendor of Norwegian fjords and aurora borealis, and cystihoffen—German Parisian chefs.

Bob Gordon (MPP ’75) was named Number 2 in InsiderNJ.com, New Jersey’s mace 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 project in the country. He hopes his new role will create opportunities for GSSP interns.

After working 32 years in primarily management positions at four different agencies, all following three years at the Legislative Analyst’s Office, the last seven years at California state service in December 2017, from 1993 to 2017, former State 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 project in the country. He hopes his new role will create opportunities for GSSP interns.

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The judges said this project was, “An outstanding example of innovation and cross-agency delivery, taking complex new policy from concept to implementation in just six weeks; delivering a fast, stable service under the pressure of high demand.”

José I. Castro (MPP ’90) was selected as the 2018 California State University President by the Cal State Student Association.
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 computer code, 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.

I completed the 6-month immersive Apprenticeship in Ecological Farming 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 what you’re going to tell ’em, Tell ’em what you’re going to 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 workers 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 eDiGiST, 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 misses the reaches 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 many years, and in 2013 that library came online at GSPP’s website. The first season of GSPP UCTV programs has 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 — 37% of the viewers are 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 viewers to sign up for program alerts, the eDiGiST and to make a gift to the School. GPP’s social media enterprise — Facebook, Twitter, blogs — and 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 circus of cross-referencing content.

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 (CASSFS) 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 spent the last year in the first class of the 7-month apprenticeship program.

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

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transporting food, and the huge industry of processing food into products, and what to do about food waste.
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 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 modeled 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’s “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 premier higher education system. A new governor should have ambitions for higher education that match those of Californians.”

The authors describe the University’s reliance on state funding as “essentially severed” since the 1911 turning point, with state funding linked to student enrollment workload. Without state funding, UC has sought alternative revenue sources to support enrollment and academic programs.

### Key Points
- **State Disinvestment**: The authors outline the historical shift from state funding to more diversified funding sources.
- **Operational Efficiencies**: UC has explored operational efficiencies, such as increasing tuition income from non-resident students.
- **Research Funding**: The authors propose increasing research funding to help subsidize teaching.
- **Tipping Point**: The report identifies a “tipping point” where UC faces challenges due to reduced state funding.

### Methods
- **Historical Analysis**: The authors analyze historical data to understand the evolution of UC’s funding model.
- **Policy Recommendations**: Proposes additional administrative and academic efficiencies, including operational improvements and funding models.

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**Further Reading**

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**Image Credits**
- Berkeley, University of California
- CSHE Authors

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**Contact Information**
- A very big thank you to our outgoing members:
  - Avi Black (MPP ’85), Chair 2018–19
  - Ashley Bliss Lima (MPP ’14), Kurston Cook (’17), Chung-Han Lee (’97), Brenda Munoz (’10), G

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**Alumni Board**
- Connect with our Expanding and Extraordinary GSPP Alumni Community
- Alumni Board members:
  - Avi Black (MPP ’85)
  - Ashley Bliss Lima (MPP ’14)
  - Chung-Han Lee (MPP ’97)
  - Kurston Cook (MPP ’17)
  - Brenda Munoz (MPP ’10)
  - Armando Sácedo Cireró (MPP ’08)
  - Evang White (MPP/JD ‘12)
- By Ginny Fang (MPP ’08), Chair 2018–19

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**Center for Studies in Higher Education**
- Berkeley, University of California
- Aubrey Douglass and Zachary Bleemer

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- Fall 2018

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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 Center for Environmental Public Policy 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 have been diagnosed with 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 present- ing concerns for a clear majority of the past 4 years. Surpassing depression 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) data, a nationally recognized survey research 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 and income. Understanding the 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 delve deeper into these determinants and examine the nuances among potential driving forces. The final report will provide insight into why reported anxiety among millennial- 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.

Figure 1: Past-Year Self-Reported Mental Health Diagnoses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Anxiety</th>
<th>Depression</th>
<th>Panic Attacks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12.88%</td>
<td>10.83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6.14%</td>
<td>5.12%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>5.03%</td>
<td>3.91%</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>2.14%</td>
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<td>1.16%</td>
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<td>1.02%</td>
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<td>0.47%</td>
<td>0.25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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 led to completely new requirements for USEPA and states, to abate acid rain, air toxics, chemical accidents, tailpipe emissions, smog, and global pollution issues. Since then, the air has become cleaner and more livable. 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 on port and freight operations. Goldman School of 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 incite truck electrification throughout the region.

In July, Oakland Mayor Libby Schaaf, Bay Area Air Quality regulators, and West Oakland activists convened stakeholders to discuss the prevalent diesel threat of West Oakland. This 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 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 provided important context to $8.1 billion of state funding for diesel emission reduction and electric truck financing. It shows where 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. CEPP’s incentives address that barrier and help transform markets toward mass production of electric drives, higher demand and lower purchase prices.

These developments mirror other leadership on heavy-duty vehicle pollution. Several California municipalities have committed to all-electric bus fleets. LA Port plans to use financial incentives to encourage truckers to adopt zero-emission technology. Anheuser-Busch ordered 100+ million-fuel 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.
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 developing relationships in an environment committed to the Goldman School in pursuit of our Just Society by providing Goldman School Thought Leaders for a Medium Enterprises.

Just as an example, in May, the Goldman School’s Center for Studies in 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 Bureaus 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.

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 Tuapopaki Trust, 2 graduate students from the University of 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.

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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 removal 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.

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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