

SPEA

MAGAZINE

Spring 2010



Focus on: An uncommon colleague

Nobel Prize winner Elinor Ostrom
as mentor, colleague, and muse

SPEA professor Burney Fischer,
with SPEA colleague and friend Elinor Ostrom



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SPEA Magazine is produced by the Office of Marketing and Communications The School of Public and Environmental Affairs Indiana University

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This magazine is printed on recycled paper with soy-based ink.

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From Dean John D. Graham

In a year of remarkable events and challenges, no achievement is so noteworthy for the School than that of our SPEA colleague, **Dr. Elinor (“Lin”) Ostrom, the first woman to receive the 2009 Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences**, for her analysis of “economic governance, especially the commons.” It is Lin’s superb scholarship and mentoring, along with her scholastic generosity and collaborative nature that we celebrate in this issue of SPEA Magazine. The Nobel Prize is one of the latest in a long list of Lin’s domestic and international honors, but much of her research over many years has been conducted in collaboration with SPEA doctoral students and other faculty members. Lin was most recently designated Distinguished Professor by IU, and she and her husband, Vince (co-founder – with Lin – of IU’s Workshop in Political Theory and Policy Analysis), became the 11th and 12th recipients of the University Medal, IU’s highest honor. We congratulate our colleague and hope you will enjoy reading some of her “SPEA story.”



The same financial crisis that has such dire implications for the world economy has, of course, hit close to home. IU and SPEA, while certainly not immune to the severe hardships caused by the economic downturn, have been fortunate to avoid some of the cutbacks that other universities have faced, due at least in part to smart planning and preemptive action over the last fiscal year.

Now, more than ever, the School commitment to “smart policy, sound science, and stronger communities” drives us in our core mission of training public leaders and problem-solvers. To that end, I am pleased to announce the establishment of the **Indiana University School of Public and Environmental Affairs Dean’s Council**. We have charged the Council with advising me on strategic direction and opportunities, serving as ambassadors, and assisting with resource development for the School. Most bring significant international experience and perspectives.

The IU SPEA Dean’s Council is composed of scientists, engineers, attorneys, entrepreneurs, public servants, and business leaders. More than half of the council members have substantial public and non-profit sector experience, including several who have served in the executive office of the President.

The criteria for membership on the Council are those who have passion for public service or environmental science, a strong interest in the education of young people, and a willingness to support an annual scholarship for SPEA’s students.

David Wang, Operating Partner of Atlas Holdings, is chairing the Council. You can read more about Mr. Wang in this issue on page 14.

We welcome this distinguished group, and look forward to working together as we effect strategic advancements of the School’s curricula, scholarship, and more.

I trust you will enjoy this issue of SPEA Magazine – and learning about the people and events that make SPEA an exciting place in these turbulent times.

Current members of the council are:

- **David Wang** (Chair), operating partner, Atlas Holdings, Woolwich, ME
- **Germinder Bedi**, former vice president, North America Truck, Ford Motor Co., Chicago, IL
- **Beth Brooke**, global vice chair for public policy, Ernst & Young, Washington, DC
- **Kathy Davis**, former Indiana lieutenant governor and state budget director, Indianapolis, IN
- **C. Boyden Gray**, former special envoy for European Union affairs, special envoy for Eurasian Energy and U.S. ambassador to the European Union and White House counsel, Washington, DC
- **Melanie Hart**, CEO of Tsuchiya North America and president of four subsidiary companies, Bloomington, IN
- **Allan Hubbard**, chairman and CEO of E&A Industries Inc., former assistant to the U.S. president for economic policy and director of National Economic Council, Indianapolis, IN
- **Sandra E. Laney**, chairman and CEO of Cadre Computer Resources Co., Cincinnati, OH
- **Philippa Malmgren**, president of Canonbury Group, former special assistant to the U.S. president for economic policy, London, England
- **Robert H. McKinney**, retired chairman of First Indiana Corporation, parent company of First Indiana Bank, Indianapolis, IN; former chairman, Federal Home Loan Bank Board during the Carter administration, Washington, DC
- **Dana Mead**, chairman of MIT Corp., retired chairman and CEO of Tenneco Inc., Cambridge, MA
- **Kathie Olsen**, senior adviser and chief human capital officer, National Science Foundation, Arlington, VA
- **Jeff Perkins**, founder, Huntbridge Executive Recruiting, Cape Neddick, ME
- **Katherine Rhyne**, partner with King & Spalding, Washington, DC
- **John W. Ryan**, president emeritus, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN
- **Chuck Schalliol**, former director, Indiana Office of Management and Budget, Indianapolis, IN
- **James A. Schellinger**, president and CEO, CSO Architects, Indianapolis, IN
- **Scott Segal**, partner with Bracewell & Giuliani LLP, Washington, DC
- **Stuart H. Singer**, partner with Boies, Schiller & Flexner, Fort Lauderdale, FL
- **Veronica Stidvent**, director of Center for Politics and Governance, University of Texas, Austin, TX
- **Fred Webber**, retired president and CEO, Alliance of Automobile Manufacturers, Washington, DC



ON THE WEB

For more information about the Dean’s Council members, see http://www.indiana.edu/~spea/about_spea/advisory_groups/index.shtml.

BY JEREMY SHERE

Elinor Ostrom: An Uncommon Colleague



Even before Elinor Ostrom became the first woman to win the Nobel Prize in economic sciences in 2009, she was widely celebrated as a revolutionary thinker. Her groundbreaking work on the management of commonly owned resources – spanning political science, environmental policy, and economics – established a new, interdisciplinary field. And it established Ostrom as a world-class scholar. Her many pre-Nobel awards include being elected a member of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences in 2001, the American Political Science Association’s James Madison Award (2005), and the William H. Riker Prize in political science (2008).

Arguably less well-recognized, though, is Ostrom’s skill as a teacher and mentor. Among her many former students, “Lin,” as she’s called by friends and colleagues, is legendary for her interpersonal skills, her almost mythic ability to collaborate in and out of the classroom. Stories of Ostrom’s collaborative genius are legion: suggesting just the right article or idea to jump-start a dissertation; making a contact that launches a recently minted Ph.D.’s career; even returning early from the Nobel ceremony in Stockholm to attend a SPEA graduate student conference.

Thanks largely to her guidance and wisdom, many of Ostrom’s SPEA graduate students – both in the Joint Program in Public Policy and in Environmental Science – have gone on to careers at some of the world’s top universities and research institutions. And although their post-SPEA work has taken Ostrom’s students down different paths, they share the singular privilege of spreading and transforming her ideas, and collaborative ideals.

KRISTER ANDERSSON

Ph.D. in Joint Program in Public Policy, 2002
Assistant Professor in Environmental Policy, Department
of Political Science, University of Colorado, Boulder

Krister Andersson has always been interested in forests. After studying woodland management in Costa Rica, he worked for the United Nations, advising governments on using forestry as a weapon against poverty.

Andersson became troubled, though, by the lack of solid evidence supporting forest management policy. “I was struck by how unsustainable traditional approaches to forest conservation are,” he says. “International organizations were buying up forest land without any regard for the people who lived in and depended on the forest. It was very expensive and not very effective.”

The one exception Andersson found was the International Forestry Resources and Institutions (IFRI) research network, an initiative started by Ostrom at IU and now housed at the University of Michigan. Intrigued, Andersson applied to SPEA’s Joint Program and began working with Ostrom.

Like so many of her students, Andersson was deeply impressed by Ostrom’s ability to connect with people. “Lin has an amazing ability to know exactly what people need most – whether it’s a casual conversation or moral or intellectual support – and providing it,” he says.

While working on a dissertation on policies governing the Bolivian rainforest, and later as a research fellow at IU’s Center for the Study of Institutions, Population and Environmental Change (CIPEC), Andersson benefited from working closely with Ostrom. As a researcher, he says, he learned “the value of really understanding the perspectives of different people operating with the day-to-day details of policies governing the use of natural resources.” Andersson put this lesson to work in *The Samaritan’s Dilemma*, a book he co-authored with Ostrom in 2005, exploring the day-to-day challenges faced by aid workers around the world.

Now an assistant professor of political science at the University of Colorado, Boulder, Andersson does his best to embody Ostrom’s dedication to research and passion for teaching and mentoring students.

“From Lin I learned to cherish time in the classroom with graduate students, to let that be a forum for discussing research ideas and exploring future topics,” he says. “Lin treats her students as colleagues and discussion partners, and I try to follow her example.”

LAUREN PERSHA

Ph.D. in Environmental Science, 2008
Research Fellow at the School of Natural Resources and
Environment, University of Michigan

While working for the United Nations in Tanzania on forest management in the late 1990s, *Lauren Persha began researching a project to establish forest reserves* and foster collaboration between communities and forestry departments in several East African countries. One day, browsing in the project library, she came across several studies co-authored by Elinor Ostrom.

“The papers were about collaboration and how people dependant on natural resources work together to manage them,” Pershas recalls. “They were so interesting and relevant to what I was working on.”

Persha had been considering graduate school and was inspired by Ostrom’s work to come to SPEA to earn a Ph.D in environmental science.

“I came to Bloomington directly from Tanzania, which was a little disorienting,” Persha says. “But Lin was wonderful and really supportive. From the very beginning she welcomed me and showed interest in what I’d been doing in Africa.” Almost immediately, Persha recalls, Ostrom began helping her think about how her work in Tanzania could translate into a dissertation.

Inspired, Persha focused on the effectiveness of African policies that gave local communities direct control over forests, comparing them to policies that gave communities less control. Her central finding – that forests under direct community management fared better than forests with less local involvement – supported several of Ostrom’s key points in her work on common-pool resources.

Persha was especially influenced by Ostrom’s unusual way of looking at institutions. “Lin breaks down institutions into their components and thinks hard about the people who make up an institution – who they are and

what they're interested in," Persha says. "It's a novel way of thinking about how organizations impact the conservation and use of natural resources."

Now a research fellow in the School of Natural Resources and Environment at the University of Michigan, Persha strives to channel Ostrom's energy and commitment. "I don't know that I'll ever reach Lin's level of dynamism in the classroom, but I try," Persha says. "Lin is very alive when she speaks; she's an extremely engaging person to be around."

As for the Nobel, Persha was "absolutely thrilled" when she read the news online. "It's just so great," she says. "For many economists, Lin is someone who doesn't follow the typical path. It's so rewarding to see that her unconventional views have been rewarded."

MICHAEL SCHOON

Ph.D. in Joint Program in Public Policy, 2008
Postdoctoral researcher at the Center for Study of Institutional Diversity at Arizona State

Michael Schoon was several years into a successful career as a business strategist, working with large retail and apparel companies, when he decided to make a change.

"I'd always been interested in environmental issues and did a lot of volunteering," he says, "but I wanted to do more, to make a difference."

Curious about SPEA's graduate programs, Schoon began an e-mail correspondence with Ostrom and was immediately struck by her generosity. "Here's someone who's written dozens of important books and articles, and she's bothering to respond to my casual and frankly uninformed queries," Schoon recalls. "Looking back, I'm amazed that Lin took time out of her busy schedule to help someone who at the time was only a prospective student."

Schoon enrolled in SPEA's Joint Program in 2003, focusing on how countries work together to manage transboundary pollution, international river ways, and other environmental issues spanning national borders. In Ostrom's course on institutional analysis, Schoon was impressed by her collaborative pedagogy. Rather than lecture, Schoon says, Ostrom used students' responses to the reading to generate discussion – an "incredibly inclusive

gesture that made us feel that much more invested in the material."

After his coursework, Schoon spent time in southern Africa studying transnational parks, exploring how citizens and governments in South Africa, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, and Botswana worked together to solve a variety of problems including human-wildlife conflict, elephants crossing borders to trample corn fields, and lions hunting cattle. Upon returning to Bloomington, Schoon told Ostrom about the parks and was encouraged to explore them further for a dissertation.

Throughout his research, Schoon marveled at Ostrom's willing engagement and hands-on guidance. Alongside providing detailed comments on his evolving chapters, Ostrom would often suggest an article or idea to enhance or challenge Schoon's research. "It was phenomenal getting that sort of specialized attention," Schoon says. "And, of course, I wasn't her only student. She was working with dozens of people on dozens of projects. How she keeps it all straight is beyond me."

Schoon got his Ph.D. in 2008 and today continues his work on cross-border park management as a postdoctoral researcher at the Center for the Study of Institutional Diversity at Arizona State University. He corresponds with Ostrom frequently and was dumbstruck when he learned she'd won the Nobel.

"I can't think of another time when I've been so happy for somebody else," Schoon says. "I'm friends with a few people here who've also worked with Lin and for weeks afterward when we ran into each other we'd say, 'can you believe this?' It's an amazing thing."

DAVID WELCH

Ph.D. in Environmental Science, 2007
Landscape ecologist, Alion Science and Technology

Like so many others who became Ostrom's students at SPEA, *David Welch was driven by a desire to find ways to help people work together* to solve environmental challenges.

In Kenya in the mid-1990s, working as a Peace Corps volunteer on forestry issues, Welch became intrigued by the role of locals in managing woodlands. Wanting to learn more, he researched graduate programs and was

“Lin always advised me to pursue the questions you think are interesting and important, that a scholar grows by learning new things, sometimes in different academic disciplines. I try to follow that advice in my work now.”

immediately taken by SPEA, and especially by Ostrom.

“I was a bio guy mainly, but I wanted to get more into environmental policy,” says Welch, who earned a B.S. in biology from Vanderbilt in 1994. “Studying with someone like Lin, whose work spans so many fields, seemed like the perfect fit.”

A few semesters into his coursework at SPEA, Welch found himself, with Ostrom’s guidance, heading down a similarly interdisciplinary path. After learning of Welch’s interest in common pool resources and forest management, Ostrom invited him to help lead a social assessment of Hoosier National Forests, exploring how environmental groups, timber companies, and other organizations related to Indiana forest land. “I hadn’t done much social science outside of the classroom, so this was like a crash course in actually applying social science theory,” says Welch, who worked with Ostrom on designing surveys. “The project really broadened my skill set.”

Although he enjoyed the project, Welch worried that it left him without solid grounding in a particular discipline. Ostrom helped soothe his concerns. “Lin always advised me to pursue the questions you think are interesting and important, that a scholar grows by learning new things, sometimes in different academic disciplines,” Welch says. “I try to follow that advice in my work now.”

Today, as a landscape ecologist working on a variety of projects, including sea level rise, environmental justice, air quality, and natural resource management, Welch also tries to carry forward another of Ostrom’s unique talents.

“Lin’s ability to collaborate rather than compete, to include rather than exclude people has allowed her to be so successful,” he says. “She has the ability to bring people together and allow the best in them to emerge.”

A Sampling of SPEA Doctoral Students Who Have Worked with Ostrom

Linda Allen, Ph.D., Joint Program in Public Policy, 2005

Department of State, Washington, D.C.

Thesis: “The Politics of Structural Choice of the Commission for Environmental Cooperation: The Theoretical Foundations of the Design of International Environmental Institutions”

Eduardo Araral, Ph.D., Joint Program in Public Policy, 2006

Assistant Dean of Academic Affairs/Assistant Professor of Public Policy, National University of Singapore

Thesis: “Decentralization Puzzles: The Political Economy of Irrigation Reforms in the Philippines”

Fabio De Castro, Ph.D., Environmental Science, 2000

Science Editor, Kluwer Academic Publishers

Thesis: “Fishing Accords: The Political Ecology of Fishing Intensification in the Amazon”

Celia Fudemma, Ph.D., Environmental Science, 2000

PROCAM-Graduate Program for Studies on Environmental Sciences, University of São Paulo

Thesis: “Collective Action and Assurance of Property Rights to Natural Resources: A Case Study from the Lower Amazon Region, Santarem, Brazil”

Thomas Ludewigs, Ph.D., Environmental Science, 2006

Senior Environmental Specialist, The World Bank-Brazil

Thesis: “Land-use Decision Making, Uncertainty and Effectiveness of Land Reform in Acre, Brazilian Amazon”

Maria Clara Silva-Forsberg, Ph.D., Environmental Science, 1999

Center for Sustainable Development, Costa Rica

Thesis: “Protecting an Urban Forest Reserve in the Amazon: A Multi-Scale Analysis of Edge Effects, Population Pressure and Institutions”

Tracy Yandle, Ph.D., Joint Program in Public Policy, 2001

Associate Professor, Department of Environmental Studies, Emory University

Thesis: “Evaluating Individual Tradable Quotas: A Case Study of New Zealand’s Fisheries”



ON THE WEB

To read or listen to Elinor Ostrom’s Nobel Lecture:
<http://broadcast.iu.edu/lectures/ostrom/>

For more about Elinor Ostrom, see:
<http://www.indiana.edu/~spea/faculty/ostrom-elinor.shtml>

A Common Interest

BY JEREMY SHERE

“Burney” Fischer had no plans to return to academe... but then he met Elinor Ostrom.

Although he began his career as a forestry researcher at the University of Massachusetts-Amherst in the mid-'70s and later joined the Purdue faculty as a professor and extension forester, in 1990 Fischer made an unusual career move. He left university life to work for the Indiana Department of Natural Resources as the State Forester and director of the Division of Forestry.

Then, in 1996, events conspired to lure Fischer back to the ivory tower. While reading the paper one morning Fischer was surprised to see that a group of IU professors had won a \$6 million National Science Foundation grant to study forests. “I had three forestry degrees from Purdue and didn’t even know that IU had people working in the area,” Fischer recalls. “My first thought was, ‘why IU and not Purdue?’”

The answer, as Fischer soon learned, was that IU had a singular advantage: SPEA and political science professor Elinor Ostrom, whose research had revolutionized the study of common pool resources. Ostrom had recently turned her attention to forests, assembling a work group to see how her ideas might apply to woodland management. Seeking people with hands-on experience, she called Fischer.

“I’d never met Lin, so I asked her, ‘why me?’” Fischer says. Ostrom’s pitch – that she was intrigued by Fischer’s grassroots efforts to involve regular people by giving them a stake in managing state forests – piqued Fischer’s interest. “So I came to Bloomington to attend a meeting of researchers and really liked the collaborative, interactive nature of the group. After a few days, I was hooked.”

Over the next decade Fischer became an integral member of an Indiana collaborative forestry working group, working closely with Ostrom and providing helpful insights into the day-to-day doings of forest management. As much as Fischer came to appreciate Ostrom’s inquisitive nature and counterintuitive thinking on common pool resources, she, in turn, valued his unique combination of research bona fides and real-world forestry experience. When Fischer left state government in 2005, Ostrom spearheaded an effort to recruit him to IU.

“The job offer came out of the blue, and I couldn’t pass it up,” Fischer says. “It was an opportunity to pursue projects that had been on my mind for some time.”



BURNEY FISCHER



“I’d never met Lin, so I asked her, ‘why me?’” Fischer says. Ostrom’s pitch – that she was intrigued by Fischer’s grassroots efforts to involve regular people by giving them a stake in managing state forests – piqued Fischer’s interest.

SPEA’s urban forestry class.

CITY TREES, URBAN FORESTS

One of those projects was to study how urban dwellers and municipalities manage trees along streets and in parks and yards – trees that, in aggregate, form an “urban forest.”

“Just because the trees in a city or town aren’t densely packed like they are in a more traditional rural forest doesn’t mean city trees don’t constitute a forest,” says Fischer, glancing out the window of his SPEA office at the trees outside. “They’re not equivalent, but urban forests are just as much a part of nature and just as important to our quality of life as any large, traditional forest.”

Urban foresters have long recognized the benefits of city trees. They provide shade and shelter from the elements and perhaps even more crucially, street trees protect groundwater and help manage storm water, reduce air pollution, and absorb greenhouse gasses. They have even been found to slow traffic in residential neighborhoods and are associated with lower crime rates and higher property values. And, of course, trees are nice to look at.

But despite their value, urban forests are in trouble. In a paper Fischer gave at the 2008 meeting of the International Society of Arboriculture (co-authored with SPEA graduate student Brian Steed), he noted that tree cover in several major U.S. cities has shrunk significantly over the past few decades. One of the main reasons for the troubling state of urban forests, Fischer says, is that in many cases it’s not clear who (or what organization) is responsible for street trees. Although most cities have policies governing tree management, they’re difficult to enforce. Even things as

basic as how many and what types of trees a city has are often unknown.

To help street trees and urban forests, Fischer, colleagues, and students in his annual urban forest management classes at SPEA have launched studies of the urban forest in Bloomington, Indiana. Working with SPEA graduate students and colleagues in SPEA and the IU Department of Geography, they are attempting to disentangle and map out the web of official policies and ad-hoc, neighborhood and homeowner inspired initiatives affecting the health of the town’s street trees. Doing so, Fischer says, could help ensure the long-term sustainability of urban forests across the country.

“The more we know about how communities work together to care for street trees, the better able we’ll be to create policies for keeping urban forests healthy,” he says. “And there’s no better place to start than in our own backyard.”

PUTTING STREET TREES ON THE MAP

Fischer’s interest in Bloomington’s street trees began in 2006, when he worked with Lee Huss, urban forester for the City of Bloomington, to catalogue and study the city’s trees.

“Burney brought a lot of technological know-how to the project,” says Huss, who’d led an earlier study of Bloomington’s urban forest. Released in early 2008, the report found that while Bloomington’s street trees were generally in good health and that the number of trees had

increased by nearly 20% during the past decade, it also found that city's urban forest was less diverse.

"That's a problem," Huss says, "because the less diverse our street trees, the more they're vulnerable to disease and insects."

For Fischer, the study highlighted both the importance of street trees and the degree to which their true value is generally misunderstood. In Bloomington, Fischer and Huss estimated that street trees help save more than \$400,000 in energy costs. Nationwide, the savings may total as much as \$41 million annually. With better management, Fischer reasoned, street trees could have even greater value.

Hoping to build on the findings of the Bloomington Street Tree Report, working with IU geographer Tom Evans and several SPEA graduate students Sarah Mincey and Rich Thurau, last year Fischer embarked on the new, more in-depth study of Bloomington's urban forest. At the heart of the study is an effort to better understand how city ordinances and the individual efforts of private citizens combine to create a largely unstated set of rules governing street tree maintenance. As always, Ostrom's ideas are a guiding light. "What I learned from Lin is that you need to go into the community and ask questions to learn what the rules are," Fischer says. "You're going to struggle to have a sustainable street tree population if you don't know the rules."

To uncover those rules, the study poses three central questions: how do street trees vary by type and condition between and within neighborhoods?; how do city ordinances affect street trees?; and how do city laws and various city agencies affect how regular people treat trees in their yards and along the street?

Fischer and his co-investigators, and graduate students in his 2010 urban forestry management class, are now in the early stages of the study. Applying Ostrom's theory that communities best manage common pool resources by creating equitable rules for their use, Mincey suspects that the same will apply for street trees. "My hypothesis," she says, "is that the neighborhoods where we see collective action, even if it doesn't directly involve street trees but plants and gardens more generally, that's where we'll see better managed trees."

Mincey also notes, though, that community-generated rules guiding the management of rural forests may not directly apply to urban forests for the simple reason that people living in rural areas value forests for well-defined reasons, such as hunting or gathering wood for kindling. But for city dwellers, trees may not appear to serve an obvious purpose. For all their social, environmental, economic and even physiological and psychological benefits

– for example, studies have shown that hospital patients in a room looking out onto trees heal faster and that employees in an office with windows providing a tree-filled view are more productive – street trees are often overlooked by city institutions and by private citizens. "People are naturally drawn to trees," Mincey says, "but they also tend to ignore them."

Cities and their residents would be wise to pay more attention to trees, Fischer says, or risk losing them. A central purpose of Fischer's study is to discover what motivates some people and neighborhoods to take notice and act in their trees' best interest, and why others do little or nothing to care for street trees. Examining these often-elusive motivations, Fischer says, could help Bloomington's urban forest thrive long into the future.

"City trees come with a cost, the cost of maintaining them," he says. "But the benefits truly outweigh the costs."

RAISING AWARENESS

Although Fischer's study focuses on Bloomington, he hopes the findings will boost interest in urban forests generally, and provide cities large and small with insights into how to best manage their trees. Overall, he hopes to "help people see street trees as the valuable resources they are."

One unexpected but welcome boon has been Ostrom's recent honor of winning the 2009 Nobel Prize in economic sciences. Although she's not directly involved with the study, Ostrom's newly expanded fame had indirectly helped Fischer.

"Suddenly there are lots more people wanting to come study with Lin and, when they find out I'm associated with a Nobel Prize winner, some want to work with me, too," Fischer says. "We're getting interest from elite students and from researchers at other universities and research centers who want to work with us and could bring in a lot of resources. It's great for IU."

While not every student or colleague is interested in street trees, Fischer hopes SPEA's enhanced reputation will illuminate the school's many dynamic projects, street tree research included.

"I'm lucky to be working with someone like Lin whose work ethic and pursuit of knowledge is truly inspiring," Fischer says. "She helped inspire me to make a career change and come to a place that's allowed me to grow and do things I've never done. Being in charge of Indiana's forests was really cool. But my new job is pretty great, too."



ON THE WEB

Learn more at www.indiana.edu/~spea/faculty/fischer-burnellc.shtml

Entering the school of hard knocks



Imagine losing your home to foreclosure.

Try to picture the stress among your family members, and the uncertainty about where you'll go and how you'll start over.

Now imagine you're only six years old.

For a record number of families, this situation is all too real. With foreclosures reaching an all-time high of 2.8 million housing units in 2009, millions of children have been uprooted and forced to adjust to new environments and peer groups. This type of instability can cause major challenges for social development and learning, says SPEA Assistant Professor Ashlyn Nelson.

With her current research project, she is working to determine precisely how foreclosures are affecting children and whether targeted social services are needed to help them. Her study will examine nine years of records on tens of thousands of students to determine foreclosure's effects on both academic outcomes and exposure to negative neighborhood characteristics like segregation and crime.

"I've always been interested in the relationship between housing and education, and given the huge spike in foreclosures I thought a natural question to ask was, 'What's happening to the kids?'" she says. "This isn't something that's been looked into at all. There is some research on residential displacement and its effects on kids, but I think foreclosure might be its own animal."

Nelson explains that a wealth of educational and developmental research has demonstrated an inverse relationship between mobility and academic performance. Other literature suggests that foreclosures can alter the neighborhoods in which they occur, attracting more crime and contributing to a decline in local school quality. But no studies have yet tracked students over time to see whether foreclosure itself – which not only displaces families but can also lead to significant financial hardship – has any unique systematic effects on children.

Nelson's study, which she is conducting with economist Stephen L. Ross of the University of Connecticut and Northwestern University social policy professor David Figlio, will link longitudinal student data from districts in California and Florida to foreclosure records for those same areas during the school years between fall 2000 and spring 2009. These districts were chosen because of their high rates of foreclosure (at least twice the national average), and because they utilize unique student identification numbers that don't change with relocation within the district. The researchers will be able to track students throughout the study period, even if they switch schools due to foreclosure or other reasons.

"These records will allow us to gather information on every student in the district and look at which schools they attended, which teachers they had, what their achievement scores were, and whether they participated in free and reduced-price meal programs. We can look at attendance rates, adverse disciplinary events, eighth-to-ninth-grade enrollment, and high school graduation. We will also be able to see whether students became homeless or were 'doubling-up' in their housing by living with other families," she says.

The researchers will examine multiple interactions between the real estate data and the student data, such as whether students who move due to foreclosure have different outcomes than students who move for other reasons; how foreclosure affects students in the absence of a school transition; whether there are observable effects for students who do not experience foreclosure directly but live in neighborhoods with a large number of foreclosures; and whether foreclosures have a disproportionate effect on minority students.

Nelson says there may be some surprises in the data, as this latest wave of foreclosures has involved families that, until recently, would not have been likely to default on their mortgages.

"If I were doing this study in the 1990s, I would think that students who experienced foreclosure would have worse outcomes, on average, than students who had to move for some other reason, because foreclosure usually happened after a negative income shock like a job loss or problems with medical bills," she says.

"But for the first time in U.S. history, we have a situation in which people are paying their credit cards on time, but not their mortgages. For some families, there's an economic incentive to walk away from their mortgages because they have negative equity in their homes. Right now we don't even really understand the population who are going into foreclosure."



ASHLYN NELSON

“...for the first time in U.S. history, we have a situation in which people are paying their credit cards on time, but not their mortgages.”

One unusual attribute of the latest crop of foreclosed properties is that 38 percent of them were rental homes. Nelson speculates that a large number of landlords walked away from investments that had rapidly declined in value, without necessarily experiencing any interruption in rental payments. Families displaced by landlord foreclosures may therefore have little in common with homeowners who were unable to pay back their loans.

By examining all these factors, Nelson hopes to provide not only a portrait of modern foreclosure and its childhood aftermath, but also a set of policy recommendations based on the group's findings.

“The first thing we want to do is describe what's going on. People may have a general sense that bad things are happening, but we hope to be able to identify what those things are and the magnitude of the effects,” she says.

“Our second objective is to make some concrete policy recommendations. Depending on our findings, these could be aimed broadly at student mobility or, if we learn that

students who experience foreclosure are systematically different from other students, we may be looking at more targeted social services for those kids.”



ON THE WEB

Learn more at www.indiana.edu/~spea/faculty/nelson-ashlynaiko.shtml

A man of many interests

BY JANA WILSON

David Wang is a man of many interests. The common thread to all of these interests? Simple: The opportunity for impact.

David Wang is an eclectic collector of art, fond of each piece he gathers. He is an environmentalist and has strong views on the possibilities of renewable energy and sustainability. He is an avid cook. He is a human rights advocate who supports the Robert F. Kennedy Center, the Southern Poverty Law Center as well as a Florida-based organization of immigrant farm workers that is fighting for fairer wages. He is a violinist and lover of chamber music – who would like to meet Joshua Bell one day. He is a former captain of industry, who has led some of the nation's largest companies, including Union Carbide and International Paper.

And, most recently, he's become involved with SPEA because, he says, the School is training an entire generation of leaders at all levels that will make vitally important policy decisions.

David Wang accepted the chair of the 22-member Dean's Council in early 2009, a charter member in a new group charged with advising SPEA on its future course. Its members hold credentials that would impress any Fortune 500 company or international NGO, and Wang is no exception. David Wang accepted the job initially at the request of Dean John Graham, whom he had known for many years. But the real attraction, he confides, is the School and the chance to have an impact on future public service.



“The time for SPEA is here,” he says. “The nation has never faced as many major policy issues as it does now. The students who come from this school are going to be the much-needed policy experts at all levels, from city to state to national levels of government.” These are the people who must be knowledgeable in their area, he explains, from environmental scientists to public finance experts, for they have such an impact on everyday citizen’s lives. And Wang feels there are not enough experts in state and regional positions who make decisions on things such as funding projects from stimulus money, for example.

Wang is the child of two U.S.-educated Chinese parents (his father at Columbia and his mother at Sarah Barnard), but he grew up in Kunming during the years of World War II. His father, a pioneer in

“... 1¢ more per pound of tomatoes they pick ... may be enough for one family to allow at least some of their children to stay in school”

nuclear physics, spent much of the war in the United States working on assignment from then-President Chiang Kai-shek of China. At the end of the War, 14-year-old David and his brother and sister also came to the U.S.

“I had finished high school in China, but had one problem,” he says with a quiet smile. “I didn’t speak any English.” And so, at the age of 14, he was sent to the Sidwell Friends School (now school to the two daughters of President Barack Obama) and had a crash course in English.

“In one year I graduated from second grade to 10th grade,” Wang jokes. Soon after, Wang entered George Washington University to study mechanical engineering. He continued his education at Georgia Tech with a master’s in the same area. For a musicologist and lover of literature, engineering might seem an unusual course to take. But Wang says engineering really was a natural choice in many ways. “I was very well trained in China in math and science,” he says, “and besides, my father felt it was a better career in the post-World War II America.”

After college, Wang began his career at Union Carbide in Research and Development, but was quickly singled out as having greater potential in management. He steadily rose through the ranks, serving as Director of Corporate Development and Vice President, Chemicals and Plastics. He eventually left Union Carbide to become Executive Vice President and Director of International Paper, the position from which he retired in the early ’90s to spend more time serving on the boards of non-profits, choosing what he considered “worthy entities.”

He was quite happy working on those good causes when a friend approached him about an investment fund that would identify and purchase under-managed industrial companies. That fund, Atlas Holdings, turned into a near full-time engagement. Yet his work for various non-profits did not slack off much at all.

He says that beginning this year he will get back to the business of making an impact on others lives, a mission that he has never given up.

Foremost on his mind these days is the Coalition of Immokalee Workers, an organization of several thousand

immigrant farm workers in Florida who strive for living wages and fair treatment. Wang says the work of this group is effecting a “revolutionary change” that could well equal the strides made for farm workers by Cesar Chavez in the 1960s. He points proudly to the fact that several large fast-food chains and supermarkets have agreed to pay the farm workers 1¢ more for each pound of tomatoes they pick, a fact that could potentially increase the average Florida farm worker’s salary from \$11,000 per year to \$17,000 per year.

“That may not seem like a lot to many people,” Wang says, “But it may be enough for one family to allow at least some of their children to stay in school and get an education” rather than having them in the fields along with their parents.

Asked why he spends so much of his time working in the background for an organization to which he has no personal connection, Wang answers simply: “My wife, Cecile, and I live in Florida. They are our neighbors. I have a moral responsibility to help.”

It is this desire to help people that brought David Wang to SPEA. He finds the breadth and depth of the School amazing and says he looks forward to learning as much as he can about it. And because David Wang likes to get to the heart of the matter, he also wants to continue to meet more students each time he attends a meeting or comes to the school, as he plans to do later this year. As for the Dean’s Council itself, Wang acknowledges it is composed of “an extraordinary group of people with a vast reservoir of knowledge.”

“I think I can have an impact on this school, and that is important to me,” he says.



ON THE WEB

For more on the Coalition of Immokalee Workers:
<http://www.ciw-online.org/>



City, Inc.

How did Paris become synonymous with romance? Why is New York City the place for live theater? What made Silicon Valley the center of the dot-com boom? The answers lie in the field of localized economic development, an area of study that IU Distinguished Professor David Audretsch is advancing.

As the director of the Institute for Development Strategies at SPEA, David Audretsch knows how eager people are to learn how to promote their cities and states. The problem is, there's no academic framework to guide their efforts.

"Every place – whether it's a city, a state, a region, or a country – wants to move ahead into the future in the best way possible. But when this tremendous demand, spanning every community, sends people to the university looking for answers, they don't find any," he says.

Audretsch explains that most people who work as economic development officers have trained in business schools, which focus on the strategic management of *firms* rather than *places*. This worked fine in an economy that relied on large businesses and manufacturing. But while

it was once true that the key to a financially successful community was building competitive business within the area, that model no longer holds true in today's economy.

"We used to say that what's good for General Motors is good for Detroit. But a great schism occurred with globalization," he explains. "Before that, GM was more or less geographically bound to operate at that place, so that if the company thrived, so would the city. But with globalization, one of the strategic decisions became location. Even if the company is headquartered in Detroit, it can easily shift actual production elsewhere."

With outsourcing, offshoring, and telecommuting growing ever more common, it's no longer safe to assume that providing business incentives will improve a city or state's bottom line.

“As geographic entities, we have to take our fate into our own hands,” says Audrestch. “We can’t just rely on the GMs, on the firms. Their priorities are not our priorities.”

To this end, his work at the Institute for Development Strategies is focused on what he calls “the strategic management of places” – improving revenue within specified geographic areas. “We are looking at what is going to create growth, jobs, and sustainability,” he says.

While it’s clear there’s a great deal of interest in this type of research – the institute has been commissioned for projects reaching from San Diego to the Netherlands – Audrestsch says there’s no academic structure to use for his assessments. The question of how some places thrive while others decline has never had a designated arena within higher education.

“If you look at the traditional disciplines of economics, political science, and sociology, they really don’t address the issue of how places can do better. There are strands like urban planning that might have some relevant elements, but that’s more focused on how to make cities livable rather than viable. Business schools may *say* they do this, but they always take the perspective of the firms,” he says.

The concept of managing places has been hard to even articulate here in the corporation-oriented U.S. In Germany, where Audrestsch also directs the Max Planck Institute for Economics, people are familiar with “standort politik,” which translates as “policy toward places.” Although there is no commensurate academic field in Europe either, there is at least a cultural commitment to preserving places for their own sake.

Our “country of immigrants” is not as sold on the notion of sticking by one particular spot, Audrestsch says, intoning, “We move on, we move on, we move on.” But with no frontier left and so many areas struggling in the shifting economic landscape, it’s time to figure out what works now to help communities prosper.

A few other people like Audrestsch have begun to tap into this line of inquiry, such as the University of Toronto’s Richard Florida. His theories of a “creative class” and its key role in regional development have made him a bestselling author both nationally and internationally. He has also built a very successful consulting firm that works with regions as well as companies.

That Florida could gain such superstar status – and command top dollar as a consultant – illustrates how difficult it is for most people to access the type of information he has assembled.

“Any time consultants in an area are making big money, you know something has kept their expertise from diffusing out,” Audrestsch observes. Without a means to train in a university setting, economic development professionals simply don’t have access to the type of knowledge these few specialists have amassed. “People are making big money consulting on the strategic management of places because they can earn monopoly rents,” he says.

Through his work at the Institute, Audrestsch hopes to set in motion the emergence of a formalized field of localized economic development. He visualizes a highly interdisciplinary approach, bringing together elements of economics, sociology, psychology, geography, management, law, and education.

“It would be a series of activities and research projects focusing on what works for places and what doesn’t work, as well as a set of courses for students at the undergraduate, master’s, and doctoral level,” he says. He imagines course titles like “Urban Competitiveness,” “Nonprofits for a Competitive City,” and “University Entrepreneurship.”

Although he’s not ready to detail all the principles that might be outlined in these classes – that’s what he hopes more research will reveal – Audrestsch says one critical component for local economic sustainability is developing a personality that people can associate with the area.



DAVID AUDRETSCH

“Places that endure always seem to have an identity unto themselves. That makes it possible to cultivate a personal commitment . . .”

“Places that endure always seem to have an identity unto themselves,” he says. “That makes it possible to cultivate a personal commitment to a place or ‘love of place,’ which is going to be an important strategic element.”

While this personality could be “romantic” like Paris or “weird” like Austin, Texas, it could also be oriented around a particular field of business or research. Like Los Angeles’s Hollywood or Milan’s fashion scene, associating a place with a pursuit is one way to keep it economically relevant.

To this end, Audretsch points to Indianapolis and the focus on life sciences research as an example of best practices.

“Indianapolis is one of the success stories of the country,” he says. “It has the strategic goal to develop a life sciences cluster, and to use that growth to provide

sustainable livelihoods and middle-class lifestyles. I see this as a great example of the strategic management of a place. There was a process of setting out, ‘Here’s what we want economically and here’s a roadmap to get there.’ They thought about instruments to make it happen and all kinds of important details.”

Future generations, he hopes, will use Indianapolis as a case study for sector-oriented regional growth. But whether they utilize his data or not, Audretsch is certain, one way or another, they will be studying localized economic development.

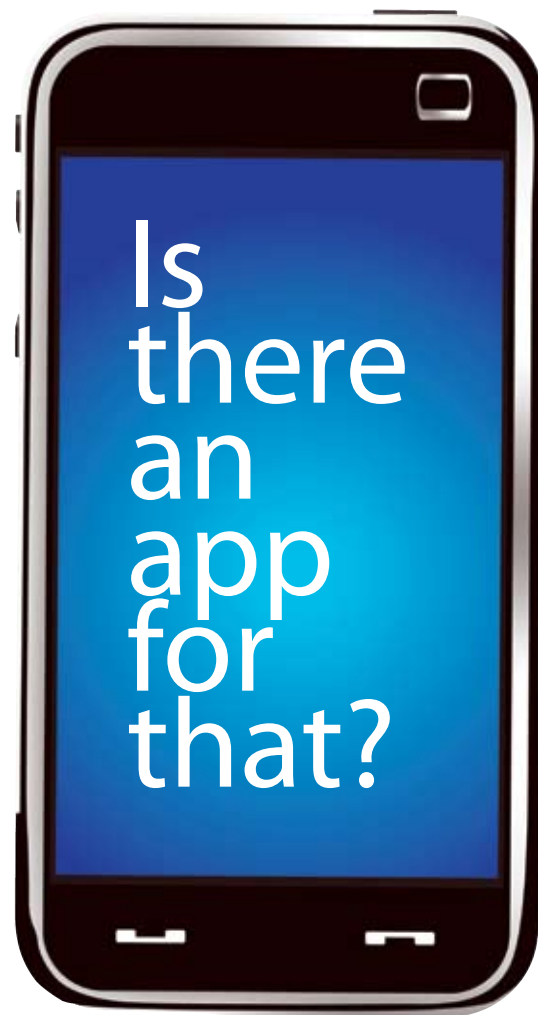
“I’m sure ten years from now this field will be here, with or without me, with or without SPEA. The demand is that great,” he says.



ON THE WEB

Learn more at www.indiana.edu/~spea/faculty/audretsch-david.shtml

Examining the effects of cell phone use on driving behavior and crash risk.



BY JILL MEADOWS JANSEN

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA, 2009) estimates that over 800,000 drivers are using a cell phone at any given time during the day (11 percent of all drivers).

SPEA graduate Matthew Nagle isn't a state trooper, but he knows as much – or more – about what happens on Indiana's roads and interstates as anyone. Nagle, a program analyst for the Center for Criminal Justice Research (CCJR), part of the IU SPEA's Public Policy Institute, spends a significant portion of his time analyzing an extensive database of every traffic collision reported to Indiana police. From there, Nagle and a team of CCJR researchers produce a series of fact sheets and related reports on traffic safety issues, such as alcohol, speeding and aggressive driving, which are used as reference tools by legislators and local law enforcement officers. The project is ongoing and commissioned by the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute, which is required to produce these annual reports to secure federal dollars for local policy and enforcement purposes.

Through his involvement with the project, Nagle is uniquely aware of the hundreds of variables associated with Indiana traffic accidents, from alcohol-related driving violations to collisions involving children. One variable that has caught his eye recently is cell phone use and driving, which he wrote about in an issue brief for the CCJR last fall. The paper examines the effects of cell phone use on driving behavior and crash risk, concentrating on evaluations of the success of legislation in other states, including how varying levels of police enforcement and public awareness contribute to compliance. Nagle's brief is particularly timely for Indiana, since the state enacted its first restrictive cell phone law last year, banning drivers under age 18 from using cell phones behind the wheel. From research

Texting while driving has become so widespread that Oxford University Press considered “intoxicated” – distracted because texting on a cellphone while driving a vehicle – for its Word of the Year honor for 2009. (It lost to “unfriend”!)

and studies conducted in other states and nationally, Nagle uncovered some interesting findings:

- A 2006 study conducted by the National Highway Safety Administration found that 3.6 percent of reported crashes and near-crashes resulted from drivers distracted by cell phones.
- Reductions in driving performance of a driver using a cell phone are similar to a driver impaired by alcohol (Driving simulation study, Strayer, Drews, & Crouch, 2006).
- Large truck drivers who text while driving are 23 times more likely to be involved in a crash or near-crash than drivers not sending or receiving text messages (Virginia Tech Transportation Institute study).
- The vast majority of respondents to an AAA Foundation survey said text messaging and talking on cell phones are unacceptable behaviors (95 percent and 71 percent, respectively); however, 30 percent of these same respondents admitted to talking on a cell phone while driving, and 18 percent to text messaging and driving.

According to Nagle, addressing this growing concern involves changing drivers’ attitudes and narrowing the gap between the perceived risk and actual driving behavior.

“The issue is how do we change the driving culture so that people understand that using cell phones while driving puts them at greater risk of having an accident,” says Nagle. “It’s similar to the understanding and acceptance of the danger of drinking and driving that have developed over time and the resulting stigma now associated with this behavior.”

In his brief, Nagle suggests that implementing effective, targeted public awareness campaigns is one way to educate drivers about the risks of using cell phones while driving. Increased awareness, he points out, may ultimately lead people to rethink their use of cell phones in the car.

“The message has to be tailored toward those demographic groups most at risk; obviously, Indiana has already taken the initial step in identifying young drivers,” explains Nagle. “It’s knowing how to reach the at-risk

groups and effect a change that will really make the difference.”

Nagle expects to write a follow-up issue brief on cell phones and driving once more data and evaluative studies are available from the new law now in place in Indiana. In the meantime, he continues to follow the issue and traffic safety developments in other states.

A 2006 MPA graduate from SPEA, Nagle has been with the Center for Criminal Justice Research since October 2006. In addition to traffic collision analysis, Nagle conducts homicide and criminal activity research for the city of Indianapolis and the Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department. He received his bachelor’s degree from IU’s Kelley School of Business in 2002.



ON THE WEB

Nagle’s issue brief on cell phone using and driving can be found online at:
<http://policyinstitute.iu.edu/criminal/publicationDetail.aspx?publicationID=627>.

For information about the Center for Criminal Justice Research:
<http://policyinstitute.iu.edu/criminal/index.aspx>

SPEA study shows links between
land use and violent crime rates

Mapping violence

BY STEVE HINNEFIELD

ILLUSTRATION BY NED SHAW

Land use matters when it comes to predicting violent crime rates, according to results of a study by two professors in the IU School of Public and Environmental Affairs at Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis. Thomas Stucky and John Ottensmann show that rates of murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault are generally higher in areas with high-density residential developments and commercial property, and generally lower in areas characterized by industry, parks and schools.

But the correlations aren't always straightforward. They are influenced, to varying degrees, by socioeconomic factors such as poverty rates and neighborhood residential stability.

"We found you couldn't look at either the socioeconomic characteristics of a neighborhood or the land-use configurations separately," Stucky said. "It's critical that you understand both in order to understand the crime patterns."

The study entitled "Land Use and Violent Crime," was published in the November 2009 issue of the journal *Criminology*. It employs geo-coded Uniform Crime Report data for the city of Indianapolis, along with information on 30 categories of land use and demographic information from the 2000 U.S. Census, to map relationships between land use and crime. The research was sponsored by the IU SPEA Public Policy Institute (<http://policyinstitute.iu.edu/index.aspx>).

While other studies have examined crime rates by geographical units such as street blocks or Census tracts, Stucky and Ottensmann took an innovative approach. They used data for 1,000-by-1,000-foot grid squares, providing objective and precise plotting of land-use types and crime locations. Also, previous studies of crime and land use tended to focus on specific uses, such as proximity to taverns or schools; and they often looked at land use independently of socioeconomic factors.

Some of the results are, on the surface, not unexpected – for example, that there are more robberies in commercial areas. But putting both land-use categories and

socioeconomic factors in the mix led to complex and sometimes surprising findings. For example, in “disadvantaged” areas with no commercial land use, rates were higher than average for homicides but lower than average for other violent crimes. At the same time, in better-off areas with commercial land use, rates are higher than average for robbery but low for other violent crimes.

“People might expect the rates for homicides and robberies to both be higher in disadvantaged areas, but we didn’t find that,” Stucky said. “This allows you to think in more nuanced ways about where you would expect to see different crime configurations.”

The study found higher rates of all types of violent crime in areas of high-density residential land use, even after controlling for overall population. The correlation was more pronounced in disadvantaged areas but held true in other areas as well.

“There seems to be something about (high-density residential) units that is associated with all types of serious violent crime, even controlling for the other factors in the model,” the authors write.



“Apparently, high-density housing units promote serious violent crime.”

Generally speaking, the study found higher rates of robbery, aggravated assault and rape in commercial areas, and higher rates of all violent crimes in areas traversed by major streets. It found generally lower violent crime rates in areas with parks, cemeteries and schools.

Stucky is a criminologist and former law enforcement officer, while Ottensmann is an expert in urban land use, especially the

development of land-use models. Their collaboration took root several years ago when Stucky attended a presentation by Ottensmann on LUCI, the Land Use in Central Indiana model, which facilitates urban planning by showing the relationship between policy choices and development.

They realized that, with massive data sets available on both land-use patterns

and crime, it made sense to combine the topics – and their research specialties – and look for relationships.

“It’s a perfect example of the kind of collaboration that comes out of serendipity, being in the right place at the right time and open to new opportunities,” Stucky said.

This article first appeared in *IU Perspectives on Policy*, January 12, 2010



Learn more at <http://policyinstitute.iu.edu/index.aspx>

RESEARCH NEWS

A SAMPLING OF CURRENT RESEARCH, THE SPEA FACULTY WHO ARE DOING IT, AND THE GRANTS THAT HELP MAKE IT POSSIBLE

Burney Fischer (IUB) and SPEA doctoral students Michael Cox, Sarah Mincey, Tatyana Ruseva, and Sergio Villamayor, \$49,999 (2009-2010) from the USDA Forest Service to conduct an *evaluation study of the U.S. Forest Service State and Private Forestry Program Redesign* which took place in 2007-08. The study addresses questions regarding the impacts of competitive allocation of federal money to state forestry agencies and their partners to manage state and private lands. The goal is to better understand how different mechanisms for public investment (competitive versus formula grants) affect efforts to protect state and private forests in the context of tightening budgets and increasing threats to forest landscapes. The study will include a literature review and empirical data analysis.

A project to measure levels of airborne toxic chemicals being deposited in the Great Lakes was recently awarded a \$5 million (2009-2014) grant from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. *The Integrated Atmospheric Deposition Network (IADN)*, led by Distinguished Professor **Ronald Hites (IUB)** and research scientist **Ilora Basu (IUB)**, began in 1990 under an agreement between the U.S. EPA and Environment Canada. IU has been in charge of the U.S. portion of the study since 1994, and the grant will

extend IU's oversight of the project for a further five years.

Bill Jones (IUB), \$243,081 (2009-2012) from the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) for the *Indiana Clean Lakes Program (CLP)*. Under Bill's direction, the program has trained and funded 86 MSES students and conducted nearly 1800 comprehensive lake water quality assessments in Indiana. The program provides information and education about Indiana lakes and watersheds, coordinates volunteer lake monitoring and assesses water quality in dozens of Indiana lakes annually.

John Krauss (IUPUI), \$2,000,000 (2009-2011) for *Transforming Public Policy in Indiana* – an award of general support from Lilly Endowment, Inc. The project will enable the Center for Urban Policy and the Environment and the IU Public Policy Institute to advance their efforts to provide independent, original research, and program development in such areas as housing, land use, government reform, and economic development.

John Krauss (IUPUI), \$75,000 (2009) from the Indianapolis Neighborhood Housing Partnership. The Center for Urban Policy and the Environment partnered with the City of Indianapolis to convene and facilitate the

discussions of the Indianapolis Neighborhood Redevelopment Planning Commission. The Commission includes participants from all levels of government, non-profit, and private entities who have a stake in maximizing the impacts of the Neighborhood Stabilization Program and other community and economic development projects and initiatives.

Sam Nunn (IUPUI), \$350,000 (2009-2010) from the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute for *Traffic Safety*. The Center for Criminal Justice Research (CCJR) partners with the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute (ICJI) to support analysis of data regarding motor vehicle accidents in the state of Indiana. As part of this agreement, CCJR produces a series of annual fact sheets on topics such as alcohol-related crashes, light and large trucks, speeding, children, motorcycles, occupant protection (restraint use), and young drivers, as well as county and municipality collision data. In addition, CCJR publishes an annual *Crash Fact Book* that encompasses detailed data and information for informed decisionmaking by all stakeholders.

Flynn Picardal (IUB), \$100,000 (2010) from the American Chemical Society for his project, *Biogenic Coalbed Methane Production: Determination of Chemical*

Compound Classes Supporting Microbial Methanogenesis. The research will try to unravel pathways of carbon metabolism by microbial communities in coal beds and target coal as a potential source of microbially produced, bioenergy. Stimulation of biogenic coalbed methane (CBM) can be considered a more environmentally benign method of harvesting energy from coal compared to combustion or traditional chemical gasification. The overall, long-term objective of the research is to determine methods to stimulate biogenic CBM production in natural subsurface conditions.

Tom Stucky (IUPUI), \$150,000 (2009-2010). The Center for Criminal Justice Research (CCJR) is currently serving as the *Indianapolis Comprehensive Anti-gang Initiative (CAGI)* local research partner. CCJR is providing the CAGI Task Force with a wide range of analytical skills and criminal justice expertise, drawing on strengths from several areas of research – the analysis of homicide and homicide trends nationally, statewide, and locally; criminal justice program evaluation; the impacts of law enforcement technology; the evaluation of police interdictions into local drug markets; the analysis of causes of death in Indiana (including suicides and homicides); and geographical analysis of crime.

CLASS NOTES



SPEAKING TO A PACKED HOUSE

On October 30, 2009, author and broadcaster **Tavis E. Smiley**, BS '03, presented a lecture, "Holding the President Accountable," in the atrium of the School of Public and Environmental Affairs on the IU Bloomington campus. After the lecture, the atrium was formally dedicated and named the **Tavis Smiley Atrium**. Named by *Time* magazine as one of the world's 100 most influential people, Smiley lives in Beverly Hills, Calif.

Wondering what your classmates and former professors are up to? Check out Class notes.

1960s

"I am a 'pre-SPEA' MPA graduate from the days of the Department of Government," writes **Robert G. Fisher**, MPA '66, of La Crosse, Wis. Now retired from a regional planning commission in Wisconsin, Fisher continues to serve on a number of planning and advisory committees in the La Crosse area.

Former U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, **Paul H. O'Neill**, MPA '66, visited the Bloomington campus in September as a guest of SPEA and spoke to

students on the subject of "Energy and the Environment: Global Solutions for National Problems." He also met with and spoke to SPEA students on the IUPUI campus. O'Neill was secretary of the treasury under President George W. Bush from early 2001 until December 2002. His time in this position is captured in the book, *The Price of Loyalty: George W. Bush, the White House, and the Education of Paul O'Neill*, by Ron Suskind. O'Neill lives in Pittsburgh.

1970s

After spending 21 years on the faculty of Purdue University, **Robert V. Bartlett**, BA '74, MPA '76, PhD '84, is now the Gund Chair of Liberal Arts at the University of Vermont in Burlington. In 2007 he served as the Fulbright Distinguished Chair of Environmental Policies at the Polytechnic Institute and University of Turin, Italy. Bartlett is the co-author (with Walter F. Baber) of *Global Democracy and Sustainable Jurisprudence: Deliberative Environmental Law*, published in 2009 by MIT Press.

Daniel L. Burgei, BA '72, MPA '80, recently retired after 31 years at Vincennes (Ind.) University. He was the dean of the Division of Business and Public Services and taught law enforcement, forensic science, and homeland security courses. Burgei continues to develop and teach online courses in forensic science and homeland security. His wife, Debra (Powers), BS '73, MS '76, has retired after 35 years of teaching kindergarten. The couple lives in Greenwood, Ind.

Daryl M. Forgey, BA '76, MPA '82, of Cape Coral, Fla., is an urban planner

who has been admitted to the master's program in English at Florida Gulf Coast University. He writes that he plans to launch a second career teaching English composition in the Florida community college system.

In March, **Ann Schmieman Fumarolo**, BS '75, MPA '86, was one of 17 individuals chosen as 2009–10 Noyce Leadership Fellows. The fellowships, a collaboration between the Noyce Foundation and the Association of Science-Technology Centers, bring together chief executives from science centers globally to strengthen their impact as innovative educational hubs. Fumarolo is president and CEO of Sci-Port: Louisiana's Science Center, based in Shreveport, where she lives.

1980s

Christopher P. Cirno, MSES '84, has been appointed dean of the College of Letters and Science at the University of Wisconsin–Stevens Point. As the head of the largest school on the campus, he will lead a new strategic planning initiative, coordinate a new general education program, and expand areas of interdisciplinary teaching and research. Previously, Cirno served as chairman of the Department of Geology at the State University of New York at Cortland. His wife, Barbara, is a fashion designer and the couple's two children are students at IU. Cirno lives in Amherst, Wis.

Penny Y. Cochran, BA '81, Cert/MPA '82, Cert '87, is a postal inspector with the U.S. Postal Service in Chicago. She received a bachelor of arts degree in Spanish and international studies from Purdue University in May. Cochran lives in Gary, Ind.

Sharon D. Cook, BS '80, works in the pharmacy of Riverview Hospital in Noblesville, Ind. Her husband Arnal, BS '80, retired from the U.S. Navy after 29 years of active and reserve duty service. He is a project engineer for Ritron Inc. in Carmel, Ind. The couple lives in Noblesville.

At the 29th Annual Symposium of the North American Lake Management Society, **Ed Eichner**, MSES/MPA '89, received a Technical Merit Award for his work on Long Pond in

Massachusetts. The largest lake on Cape Cod, Long Pond is a natural kettlehole lake that suffered from cyanobacterial blooms, low oxygen, and fishkills throughout the 1990s.

In September the U.S. Senate confirmed former Bloomington, Indiana Mayor **John R. Fernandez**, BS '85, MPA '89, JD '92, as assistant secretary for commerce and economic development. The U.S. Department of Commerce's Economic Development Administration supports the economic development needs of distressed communities throughout the United States. Its mission is to lead the federal economic development agenda by promoting innovation and competitiveness and preparing American regions for growth and success in the global economy. Prior to his appointment, Fernandez was senior vice president and partner at First Capital Group in Bloomington and advised public and private organizations as an attorney with Indianapolis-based law firm Krieg DeVault.

In November, **Robert B. Fong**, AGS '88, Cert/BGS '89, MPA '92, received a PhD in public policy and administration, with specialization in homeland security policy and coordination, from Walden University, a distance-learning institution of higher education headquartered in Minneapolis. His areas of interest are maritime security and terrorism research. Fong lives in Mears, Mich.

William D. Fulk, BS '86, has been named chief lending officer at Elevations Credit Union in Boulder, Colo. He is responsible for real estate lending, direct and indirect consumer lending, business lending, credit cards, and collections. Previously, Fulk served as senior vice president of sales and services for 3Rivers Federal Credit Union, based in Fort Wayne, Ind. Prior to that he was a regional sales executive with Wells Fargo Mortgage and a regional market manager for First Union Bank.

Karen E. Goldner, MPA '89, is vice president of special projects with FourthWave, a software development company based in Fort Wayne, Ind. She was elected to the Fort Wayne City Council in November 2007.

The Indiana Youth Institute has appointed **Ruth Rust Hendrix**, BA '81, MPH '05, of Seymour, Ind., to one of its executive board positions. Hendrix, corporate secretary and director of Rose Acre Farms, has been elected secretary-treasurer of IYI. The Indiana Youth Institute promotes the healthy development of children and youth by serving the institutions and people of the state who work on their behalf.

David W. Johnston, MPA '86, became the city manager of Maple Valley, Wash., in April.

Anthony L. Leach, BS '87, is a sales representative for Takeda Pharmaceuticals of Deerfield, Ill. His responsibilities include providing sales leadership and strategy in rural Indiana, calling on primary care physicians and gastroenterologists, and representing the Prevacid, Amitiza, and Lialda brands. Leach previously worked for the Miller Brewing Co. in Wisconsin, Jostens Inc. in Minnesota, and Pepsi Cola Co. in Indianapolis. He lives in Fishers.

Timothy F. O'Keefe, Cert '82, BA '82, a police officer for the Tulsa Police Department, was awarded The Rotary Club of Tulsa's "Above and Beyond" award. This award recognizes one outstanding Tulsa police officer and fire fighter for his or her outstanding acts of character, commitment, and compassion to their profession and community. Among many accomplishments, O'Keefe is an advocate of community policing and spearheaded neighborhood beautification projects.

Robert S. Perelson, BS '88, is a managing director in the high-yield bond group at Oaktree Capital Management in Los Angeles. He and his wife, Cindy, welcomed the birth of their twins, Jack and Reese, on August 5. The family lives in Los Angeles.

Valerie L. Powell-Stafford, BS '86, has joined Doctors Hospital of Sarasota (Fla.) as chief operating officer. With a wide background in hospital and physician operations for both for-profit and not-for-profit sectors, Powell-Stafford most recently worked for Community Hospital of New Port Richey, Fla., as assistant administrator. Prior to that position, she worked for the Moffitt Cancer

Center in Tampa, where she directed the operation of seven clinical practices in an NCI-designated comprehensive cancer center. Powell-Stafford lives in Sarasota.

Julian L. Shepard, BS Metro Studies '80, JD '83, is a partner in the Washington, D.C., law office of Williams Mullen and chair of the firm's communications practice group. In July, he received the Minority Media and Telecommunications Council's Extraordinary Service Award at its annual Access to Capital and Policy Conference. The award recognized Shepard's service to an MMTC task force that drafted a proposal to the Federal Communications Commission to facilitate minority broadcasters' access to new opportunities. Shepard, who counsels and represents radio and television broadcasters, industry groups and trade associations, communications service providers, and clients in the investment community, lives in McLean, Va.

Rebecca Stossel Stapleton, MPA '86, is senior vice president of human resources at S&T Bank in Indiana, Pa., where she lives. Her primary responsibilities include the strategic direction of all HR functions, such as benefits design, salary administration, employee advocacy, interpretation and communication of HR policies, and affirmative-action oversight. Stapleton is a frequent presenter at local, regional, and national conferences and seminars on a variety of HR-related topics.

Floria Thomas Washington, MPA '87, became chief operations officer for the Office of the Ohio State Treasurer in May 2009. She writes, "After 18 years in the private sector, I am excited to be engaged in public policy and service on behalf of the citizens of Ohio." Washington lives in Delaware, Ohio.

1990s

John C. Babione II, BS '95, JD '01, is a senior associate with the law firm Frost Brown Todd in Indianapolis, concentrating his practice in multiparty toxic exposure personal injury and wrongful death litigation. Babione and his wife, Leslie (Smith),

BA '96, celebrated the birth of their first child – and, they say, future IU alumna – Blair Ann in July. Leslie is currently doing freelance communications and marketing work so she can spend more time with her daughter. The family lives in Carmel.

Renee E. Bahl, MPA '93, has been appointed Arizona's State Park director. Previously she was San Diego, Calif., County's Park and Recreation director. She lives in Phoenix.

Jason R. Beal, BS '93, MPA '94, of Bloomington, Ind., has been promoted to vice president for public finance and budgeting solutions with the German software maker, SAP.

Jason A. Behrmann, MPA '99, was promoted to city manager of Galt, Calif., in November. He served as the city's assistant manager for nearly four years and was responsible for developing several city programs, including Galt's first five-year capital improvement plan, an economic development strategy, and downtown improvement program. Previously, Behrmann worked in the cities of Dublin and San Luis Obispo, Calif., and Bloomington, Ind.

Carol Wechsler Blatter, Cert '94, is a licensed clinical social worker in private practice in Tucson, Ariz.

David A. Borak, MPA '96, works for the U.S. Department of Energy's Office of Environmental Management. He and his wife, Jill, welcomed a new baby, Elijah Alexander, on July 29. Eli joins brother Sam, 7, and sister Addie, age 3. The family lives in Fairfax, Va.

In April, IUPUI and its schools paid homage to donors, supporters, and individuals who have propelled the campus forward in key mission areas by presenting the 2009 Spirit of Philanthropy Awards. The School of Journalism recognized **Karen T. Braeckel**, MA '92, Cert '03, for her long-term support of the school and its programs. She has supported the Pat McKeand Scholarship, named for the former publisher of the *Sagamore*, and the IUPUI Journalism Unrestricted Fund. Braeckel joined the Hoosier State Press Association in 1999 as director of member services and currently serves as chief

executive of the HSPA Foundation. Before joining the organization, she worked at *The Indianapolis Star* and News for 14 years, taught for ten years in elementary and middle schools, and served as an adjunct faculty member at Butler University. Braeckel, who also serves on the IU School of Journalism Alumni Board, lives in Indianapolis.

In July, **Brian C. Colton**, MPA '97, was promoted to principal at Umbaugh, a Midwest-based public accounting firm that works closely with towns, cities, utilities, school corporations, and local governments to fund projects. He joined the company in 1996 and has served as the manager for economic development in the public finance group. Colton, who lives in Carmel, Ind., is based in Umbaugh's Indianapolis office.

Adam D. Estes, BS '99, a financial consultant for Hilliard Lyons, has been named to *On Wall Street* magazine's list of top ten regional advisers under 40. In 2007, the magazine, which covers financial advisers and tracks their success in the industry, named Estes one of the top 40 advisers under 40 in the nation. He lives and works in Bloomington, Ind.

Michael Harris, PhD '93, is provost and vice president for academic affairs at Kettering University in Flint, Mich. His fourth book, *Leading the Learner-Centered Campus: An Administrator's Framework for Improving Student Learning Outcomes*, will be published by Jossie-Bass in May. He lives in Rockford, Mich.

M. Luke Jones, MPA '96, writes, "After leaving IU SPEA in 1996, I landed my dream job working for the National Tribal Environmental Council in Albuquerque, N.M. I then worked for Native American Consultants, Inc. in Washington, D.C. and entered federal service by joining the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Solid Waste tribal program in 1999. I moved to the EPA American Indian Environmental Office in 2003 to work on the Agency's Strategic Plan and the Office of Management and Budget performance and assessment rating tool evaluation on EPA's tribal program. I moved from Washington, D.C. to Chicago in 2005 to serve as director for the

EPA Region 5 Indian Environmental Office, supervising nine employees who manage the delivery of EPA programs and services to 35 federally recognized tribes in the Great Lakes region. I also administer EPA Region 5." Jones lives in Chicago.

Erin M. McCauley, BA '96, MAAA '99, is a trademark paralegal for Manpower Inc. She lives and works in Raleigh, N.C.

In September, **Michael V. Ney**, MHA '90, was appointed brigade commander, support command, in the Indiana Guard Reserve. He is director of academic support and facilities in the IU School of Medicine's Department of Surgery in Indianapolis. Ney was previously director of administration and informatics for the Department of Surgery. He has served as president of the Indiana Community Network Association and as a member of the Indiana State Library Advisory Committee. Ney lives in Indianapolis.

Robert P. Palmer, MPA '98, is a lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Air Force. He recently completed an Air Force legislative fellowship in the Office of Senator Jim DeMint and has been assigned to the legislative affairs directorate of the North American Aerospace Defense Command and the United States Northern Command. He lives in Springfield, Va.

Lisa Riese Perschke, AS '93, BS '99, has worked for Recycle Ann Arbor, a Michigan not-for-profit recycling service provider, since 2007. She is currently the organization's business recycling coordinator. Perschke's responsibilities include educating businesses about Ann Arbor's recycling programs. She writes, "I am doing what I always dreamed of doing: helping to educate people about recycling and making the world a better place." Perschke lives in Brighton, Mich.

Anthony J. Pocarobba, MPA '98, is an independent consultant and operational manager in branch management, product support management, client relationship management, project management, and personnel management. He lives in Richboro, Pa.

Kimberly McBride Simpson, BS '97, is a project manager in the regulatory branch of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in Louisville, Ky. She reviews and processes permits under the Clean Water Act and the Rivers and Harbors Act, addresses and processes violations to these acts, and performs compliance inspections for project sites and mitigation areas. Simpson's work covers Indiana, Kentucky, eastern Illinois, and the Ohio River from Cincinnati to Paducah, Ky. She lives with her husband, Derrick, in Sellersburg, Ind.

Elizabeth Krug Teague, BS '99, recently accepted a position with the Alliance for the Great Lakes in Chicago. She lives in Oak Park, Ill.

Stacy R. Zearing, BS '94, is director of development and alumni relations for Indiana University Purdue University Columbus. His wife, Kim, is pursuing a nursing degree at IUPUC. The couple lives in Columbus, Ind.

2000s

Ashley P. Allen, MPA '08, is a presidential management fellow with the U.S. Agency for International Development in Washington, D.C. She was on detail to the office of the U.S. Department of State's Special Envoy on Climate Change from August 2009 to January 2010. Allen lives in Washington, D.C.

Ian Beaty, MSES/MPA '00, works as a program analyst for Defense Group Inc. in Washington, D.C., supporting the U.S. Department of Homeland Security. He lives in Bethesda, Md.

Nicholas A. Bragin, BS '08, is the marketing assistant coordinator for the IU Jacobs School of Music. He lives and works in Bloomington, Ind.

"After graduating from SPEA and returning to Kosovo, I [now] teach at the University of Prishtina [in the] political science department," writes **Sebadjin Bytyci**, MPA '07. He adds, "I was also involved with institution building and development work through OSCE and UNDP. This [past] summer I founded a think tank called the Balkan Policy Institute." Bytyci lives in Prishtina, Kosovo.

Heather A. Collins, MIS/MPA '06, is a senior IT analyst at the Government Accountability Office in Washington, D.C.

Benjamin P. Derrick, BS '04, is working on a master's degree in environmental science at Washington State University. His thesis is on sustainable agriculture. Derrick previously worked for AmeriCorps in eastern Washington. He lives in Pullman, Wash.

Nicholas L. Dus, BS '05, MHA '07, has been promoted to orthopedic product-line business manager at Deaconess Health System in Evansville, Ind., where he lives.

"I recently completed my master's degree in library science," writes **Kathleen M. Flege-Friedericks**, BS '02, MLS '09, who attended both IU Bloomington and IUPUI. "I live in Indy with my husband, a [New Palestine, Ind.] firefighter and EMT." Flege-Friedericks is a disability adjudicator for the state of Indiana.

Susannah Karls Heitger, BS '02, MPA '06, is a government performance consultant for the consulting firm Crowe Horwath. She lives in Chicago with her husband, Tom, BA '01, a federal law enforcement officer for the U.S. Customs and Border Protection division of the Department of Homeland Security.

Katheryn Wood Hostetler, BS '05, is a human resources specialist for Indianapolis-based Community Health Network. Her husband, Michael, BS '05, is the e-commerce and market-research manager for Finance Center Federal Credit Union in Indianapolis. The couple's son, Landon, celebrated his first birthday in November. The family lives in Fishers, Ind.

David W. Hyatt, BS '05, MHA '07, is vice president of operations for Starke Memorial Hospital in Knox, Ind. He lives in Valparaiso, Ind.

M. Scott Jackson, MPA '03, earned a PhD in public policy focusing on entrepreneurship and regional development from the George Mason University in April 2008. The subject of his dissertation was the impact of Massachusetts' insurance mandate on new firm formation activity. Jackson has since done post-

doctoral work at the Instituto Vasco Competitividad, San Sebastian, Spain, and has been an adjunct professor of entrepreneurship at Wake Forest University. He began working in the economic growth, agriculture, and trade bureau of the U.S. Agency for International Development in May.

Marianne Gilmore Jordan, BS '07, is working toward a master's degree in secondary education with a focus on technology from IUPUI. She anticipates graduating in May 2010. Jordan also works part time for the Metropolitan School District of Lawrence Township, primarily with high school students who are at risk of not meeting graduation requirements. She writes, "Even though I returned to school after a 22-year absence to complete my undergraduate program and earn my degree in 2007, [most of my] friends [graduated from IU in] 1983." Jordan lives in McCordsville, Ind.

Ahad A. Kazimov, MPA '07, returned to Baku, Azerbaijan, in September 2007 after completing his graduate work in SPEA. He works as corporate social investment program manager for the Eurasia Partnership Foundation, where he promotes ideas of strategic corporate social responsibility among national and international businesses operating in Azerbaijan. In 2008, Kazimov organized a clothing drive for street children in Baku, for which he received a Project Smile grant from the U.S. Department of State. He also teaches graduate-level social work classes at Baku State University.

"After graduating . . . I went through British Universities North America Club and traveled to New Zealand for seven months from September 2008 to March 2009," writes **Ashley A. Knight**, BS '08. She adds, "I got to [do] so much while living and working in Wellington, I could not have asked for a better experience after graduating from IU." On her return to the United States, Knight moved to Newport Beach, Calif., where she has been working as an administrative assistant while looking for a permanent position.

Andrew B. Krebs, BS '04, is the director of marketing for the Birmingham (Ala.) Botanical Gardens. In May, the organization received a 2009 Platinum Hermes Creative

Award and two Gold Awards from the Association of Marketing and Communication Professionals. The platinum award was in the category of brand management, and the gold awards were in the categories of Web design and publications. Krebs lives in Birmingham.

Kelly Y. Lamarr, BS '07, received her licensed practical nursing certification in February. She divides her work time between Kindred Hospital and Maxim Healthcare Services. Lamarr lives in Indianapolis.

Sara Slayton Leeman, BS '01, MPA '07, JD '07, is the corporate environmental manager of Clover Technologies Group of Ottawa, Ill. She was previously the environmental manager of several Weyerhaeuser Company facilities in Louisiana and Arkansas. Leeman lives in Chicago.

Alison G. LaRosa, MAAA '08, married Noe W. Montez, MA '05, PhD '09, at St. Charles Borromeo Church in Bloomington, Ind., on June 20. The couple honeymooned in Andalusia, Spain. A graduate of the arts administration program, LaRosa-Montez works as associate managing director of the Cleveland Play House while her husband works as dramaturg for the company. The couple lives in Cleveland.

Winsome A. Lenfert, MPA '00, has been appointed to the Federal Aviation Administration's Senior Executive Service as manager, airports division southern region. Based in Atlanta, she leads a staff of 69 professional engineers, planners, and safety inspectors at four offices that oversee FAA activities at 605 airports throughout the southeastern United States. Lenfert has held several positions in the FAA in Chicago, Detroit, and Washington, D.C., and holds a commercial pilot certificate. She lives in Sharpsburg, Ga., with her husband and two daughters.

Jamie McIntosh Longacre, BS '07, recently accepted a position with Hosparus-Hospice of Southern Indiana in New Albany, Ind. She is the manager of development and community relations, overseeing multiple fundraising events in Southern Indiana and Louisville, as well as cultivating local company

relationships to Hosparus-Hospice of Southern Indiana's capital campaign goal of \$10 million. Previously, Longacre worked as the Start! Walk director of the American Heart Association in Louisville, Ky. She and her husband live in Henryville, Ind.

Patrick K. O'Rourke, MPA '07, created and co-founded the Toolkit for Nonprofits Symposium, an annual two-day symposium that is a collaboration between SPEA and the Nonprofit Management Association of Monroe County. O'Rourke recently completed the required coursework for his PhD in mass communication with a specialty in public relations and cognate in organizational communication management at the University of Alabama's College of Communication and Information Sciences. He is serving as a faculty associate at Arizona State University while studying for his PhD exams, preparing for a full-time tenured faculty position. He presented his Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication 2008 Roschwalb Award-winning paper: "Leadership Emphasis in Public Relations Degree Programs: UK versus the USA" at the Public Relations Society of America - Educator's Academy at the annual PRSA International Conference in San Diego in November.

Scott C. Overbey, BS '08, is a border patrol agent in Tucson, Ariz., where he lives.

Alex K. Perez, BS '07, of Hinsdale, Ill., is employed by Follett Higher Education Group as a text manager for Columbia College Chicago Bookstore in Oak Brook, Ill.

Jon M. Pratt, BS '06, has worked as a recruiter for Maxim Healthcare Services in Cincinnati for the past two-and-a-half years. He lives in Lawrenceburg, Ind.

G. Lynn Riddle, Cert '01, MPA '05, has accepted a position with the engineering and consulting firm CH2M. Hill as an associate project manager in the water business group of the company's Indianapolis office. She and her husband, Chad, welcomed their third child, Drake Bennett, in May.

Leslie A. Schick, BS '07, works as an environmental compliance manager for the Indiana State Department of Defense. She is responsible for a broad range of environmental compliance issues, including solid and hazardous waste management, Clean Water Act issues, and environmental awareness training. Schick lives in Noblesville, Ind.

Joni L. Sedberry, ASCJ '00, BS '02, writes, "I currently reside in Fishers, Ind., with my husband, **Jeff**, AS '00, BS '02, [who] I met while at IU Kokomo. We have a one-year-old daughter who is the light of our lives. Jeff is a Carmel (Ind.) police officer and I am an of counsel attorney at Broyles, Kight, & Ricafort in Carmel, practicing family law."

Nicole E. Silletti, Cert/BS '06, is a real-estate case assistant for the law firm Paul, Hastings, Janofsky & Walker in New York City. She plans to complete her master's of public administration degree from Pace University in 2010. Silletti lives in Pleasantville, N.Y.

Michael D. Tanney, Cert/BS '04, works in the private wealth management area of the investment management division at Goldman Sachs. He provides wealth management solutions for high-net-worth individuals, their families, and foundations through the building and preservation of their financial wealth. Tanney lives in Manhattan with his fiancée, Jaclinn.

Melissa D. Vance, ASCJ '00, BSW '02, MSW '04, is a clinical social worker at the Richard Roudebush VA Medical Center in Indianapolis.

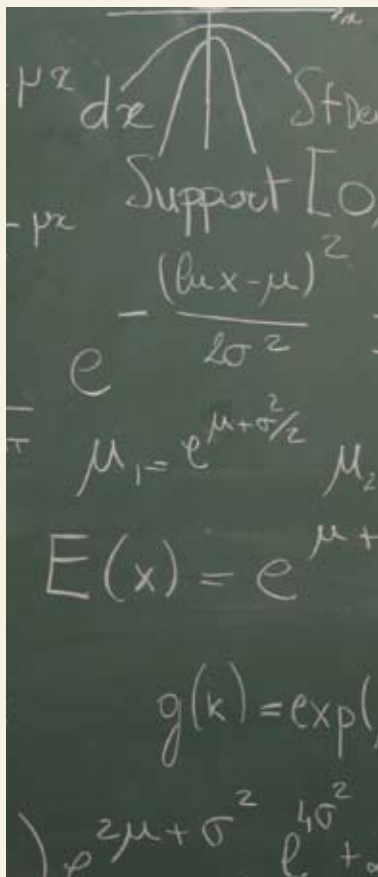
After three years practicing as an environmental attorney, **Alison R. Waske**, JD/MPA '06, has become the sustainability manager for the law firm Warner, Norcross & Judd in Grand Rapids, Mich. Utilizing her background in environmental policy and management, she is charged with creating a corporate sustainability legal practice at the firm and developing clients in this area of practice. Waske lives in Grand Rapids.

Are you a dedicated alum who wants to step up as a leader for SPEA? If so, consider becoming a member of the **SPEA Alumni Association Board**. The Board's mission is to inspire and cultivate dynamic interactions among alumni, SPEA, and students for the betterment of the School and the professions it serves. We need alumni who want to be involved in event planning, fundraising, and outreach. If that's you, nominate yourself at www.indiana.edu/~spea in the alumni section.

SPEA acknowledges the IU Alumni Association for assistance in compiling Class Notes.



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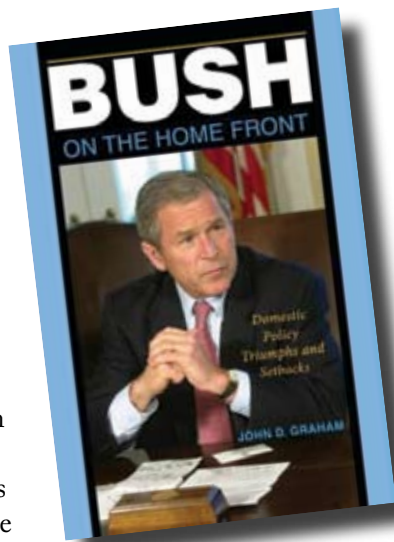
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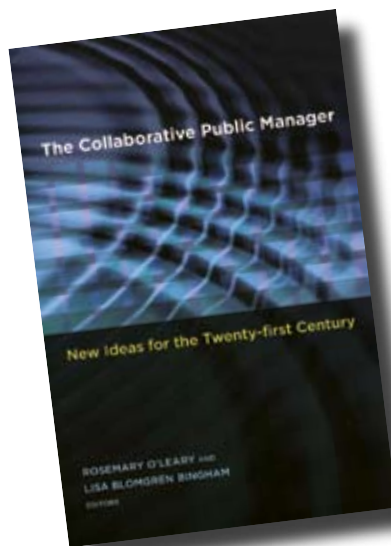
Bush on the Home Front: Domestic Policy Triumphs and Setbacks

Dr. John D. Graham
Indiana University Press
(2010)



Briefly: Military operations in Afghanistan and Iraq consumed so much attention during his presidency that few people realized George W. Bush was also an activist on the home front. Despite limited public support, and while confronting a deeply divided Congress, Bush engineered and implemented reforms of public policy on a wide range of issues: taxes, education, health care, energy, environment, and regulatory reform. In *Bush on the Home Front*, former Bush White House official and current SPEA Dean John D. Graham analyzes Bush's successes in these areas and setbacks in other areas such as Social Security and immigration reform. Graham provides valuable insights into how future presidents can shape U.S. domestic policy while facing continuing partisan polarization.

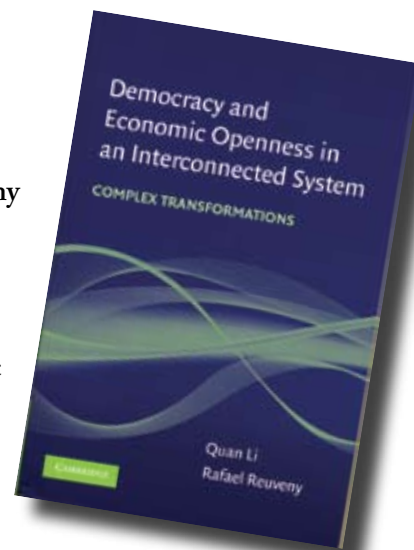
The Collaborative Public Manager: New Ideas for the Twenty-first Century
Rosemary O'Leary and
Lisa Blomgren Bingham
Georgetown University
Press (December 2009)



Briefly: The book brings together original contributions by some of today's top public management and public policy scholars who address cutting-edge issues that affect government managers worldwide. State-of-the-art empirical research reveals

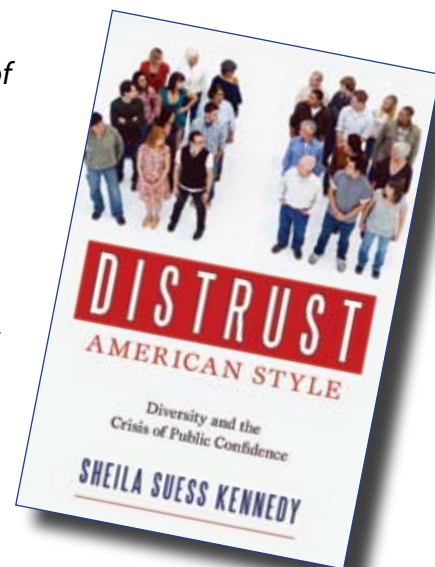
why and how public managers collaborate and how they motivate others to do the same. Examining tough issues such as organizational design and performance, resource sharing, and contracting, the contributors draw lessons from real-life situations as they provide tools to meet the challenges of managing conflict within interorganizational, interpersonal networks. This book pushes scholars, students, and professionals to rethink what they know about collaborative public management – and to strive harder to achieve its full potential.

Democracy and Economic Openness in an Interconnected System: Complex Transformations
Quan Li and Rafael Reuveny
Cambridge (July 2009)



Briefly: In this book, Quan Li and Rafael Reuveny combine the social scientific approach with a broad, interdisciplinary scope to address some of the most intriguing and important political, economic, and environmental issues of our times. In the process, the authors develop theories and empirical models that link several disciplines into a global structure of international interconnectivity.

Distrust American Style: Diversity and the Crisis of Public Confidence
Sheila Suess Kennedy
Prometheus Books (2009)



Briefly: Political scientists have accumulated a significant amount of data suggesting that over the past decades, Americans have become less trusting of each other, and that as our population's diversity increases, our trust

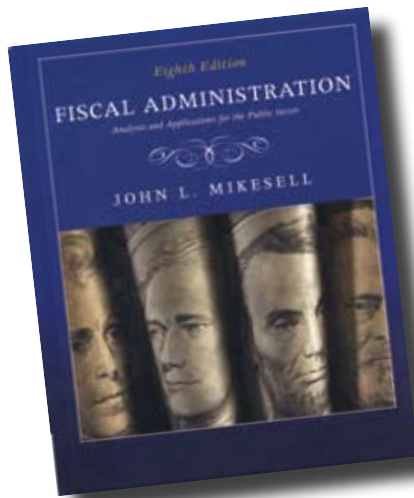
in our neighbors declines. Social scientists warn us that this erosion of interpersonal social trust has very negative implications for our ability to govern ourselves effectively. In this informative discussion of Americans' growing distrust, political scientist Sheila Suess Kennedy argues that diversity is not the reason we trust less. The culprit is a loss of faith in our social and governing institutions, and the remedy is to make them trustworthy once more. Rather than attempting to limit diversity through divisive measures such as building a wall between the United States and Mexico or imposing stricter immigration quotas, Kennedy emphasizes the need for confidence-building government reforms and includes examples of what might work.

Fiscal Administration

8th Edition

John Mikesell

Wadsworth Cengage Learning (2010)

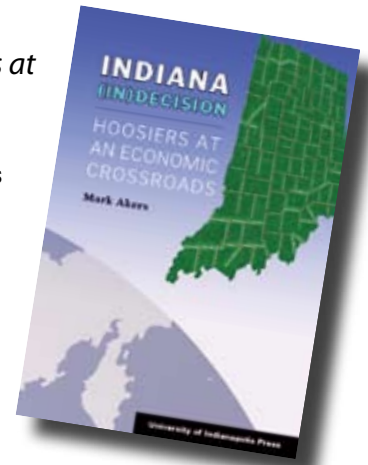


Briefly: This edition is based on two principles: that students must understand precisely where the money for public budgets comes from; and that, to learn public finance and budgeting, students must “run the numbers.” John L. Mikesell – an authority on the revenue side of public finance – gives students detailed instruction to equip them to deal with the complex issues and calculations they will encounter in the field. In most chapters, Mikesell includes questions and exercises that require calculations to get specific answers. Also included are “Cases for Discussion” and “Sidebars” that supplement the regular text with more in-depth treatment of key topics. This new edition includes the budget information from the Obama administration and the latest federal government fiscal data.

Indiana (In)decision: Hoosiers at an Economic Crossroads

Mark Akers

University of Indianapolis Press (2009)

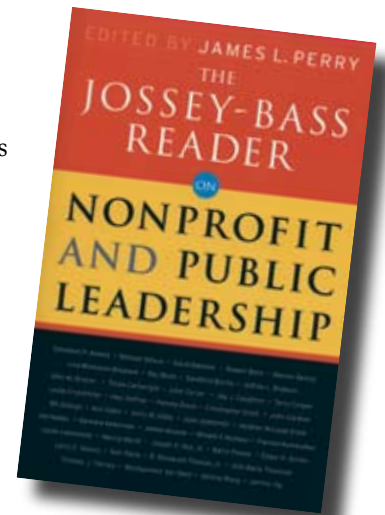


Briefly: Akers examines the culture of Hoosiers and what makes them happy, the global economic forces that the state is facing, and describes those actions that state and local governments must implement to compete for economic growth – world-class infrastructure, the best education system anywhere, highly attractive cities and towns, meaningful incentives, and a stable, predictable, and helpful government. This book is meant for everyone, not just economists or academics.

The Jossey-Bass Reader on Nonprofit and Public Leadership

James L. Perry (Editor), James M. Kouzes (Foreword)

Publisher: Jossey-Bass (December 2009)



Briefly: An ideal resource for students and professionals, this comprehensive reader offers a diverse collection of the foremost writings on leadership and management in the public and nonprofit sectors. The book includes previously published essays, articles, and extracts from leading books and periodicals, framed and vetted by author and professor James L. Perry. The anthology covers a wide range of topics, offering a third sector perspective on the general leadership questions essential to any manager – principles and practices of leadership, organizational change, corporate culture, communication, efficiency, ethics – as well as issues unique to public and nonprofit organizations – understanding leadership roles in the nonprofit world, founder vs. ED relationships, board leadership, alternative and collaborative leadership, strategic management, sustainability, and the future of leadership.

ON THE WEB

All of these books (and others by these authors and other SPEA faculty) are available through [amazon.com](https://www.amazon.com).



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