The new O’Neill Graduate Center will offer big ideas room to grow
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We welcome your ideas.

On the web at spea.indiana.edu/magazine/Spring-2015/index.shtml

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From Dean John D. Graham

As you’ll see from the photograph accompanying this note, I don’t have 20/20 eyesight. SPEA does, or is as close to it as we can get. As an institution, we have a clear vision of our future extending to the year 2020 and beyond. That vision is the result of our focus on leadership: in research, in scholarship, and in the preparation we give our students to be the leaders of tomorrow.

In this edition of SPEA Magazine, you’ll find a range of articles that demonstrate how SPEA is preparing to respond to future challenges – both within the School and in the wider world. You’ll get a sense of how, as a society, we can work to address pressing challenges such as drug abuse, transportation, and juvenile justice.

I’m proud to say you’ll also see how SPEA Bloomington will be physically transformed over the next few years. By 2017, the Paul H. O’Neill Graduate Center, with its striking wall of glass and limestone (of course), should be one of the most admired buildings on campus.

Here are other steps we’re taking to position SPEA for the future:

- **Hiring** new faculty across a range of disciplines: ten more in Bloomington; five more in Indianapolis. This will bring new diversity to our already impressive interdisciplinary research portfolio and it will serve our growing student population.
- **Enhancing** our Executive Education Program. We have brought on board two new leaders – Sara Johnson (IU alum) is the Director of Program Development and Jody Sundt is the Associate Dean of Graduate and Executive Education.
- **Establishing** more global dual-degree programs, international partnerships, and overseas education locations. We are responding to global challenges with a global view. We’re even converting what in Bloomington is known as the “Orange Lounge” into an international café complete with TV monitors showing coffeehouse and street scenes from around the world.
- **Placing** our students in careers and internships where they have the opportunity to grow quickly into leaders. For example, we’re establishing a pilot program for clustered internships in Seattle, with more cities to come.

There are many challenges ahead. But our SPEA community of scholars in Bloomington and Indianapolis is up to the task. I can see that, with or without my glasses.

SPEA 2020

To set SPEA’s course, our faculty and staff are concluding an intensive planning process we call SPEA 2020. It is a follow-up to our SPEA 2015 previous strategic plan. We’re seeing results from that report’s emphasis on scholarly productivity and global engagement:

- Our faculty are producing more books and articles, and they appear more often in the nation’s most influential media outlets.
- Our Overseas Education Program is growing, with locations from London, Hanoi and Brussels to Rwanda and Cuba. We’re one of the Peace Corps’ top higher education partners and we’re collaborating with several prominent international universities. For example, we now offer a dual degree with the University of Hong Kong.

Three committees have been hard at work on the 2020 report. The Bloomington and Indianapolis campuses are each represented by a committee of faculty and staff. We also have a Core Campus Committee with delegates from both campuses.

The committees are focusing on two primary issues:

- How do we define the relationship between the core campuses to ensure they maintain their own identities while still encouraging ample opportunities for productive exchanges of research, academic offerings, and faculty expertise?
- How do we ensure that our students are successful, our programs are robust, and our research is visible and makes an impact?

The committees welcomed input and discussions and we have seen plenty of both. More than 11,000 of our alumni were surveyed for their views. This process should be effective, thanks to active involvement from every part of SPEA. A synopsis of the final report will be available on our website.
From Executive Associate Dean, IUPUI
Lilliard Richardson

An academic’s job has three parts: teaching, conducting research, and serving our communities. That keeps us busy and makes us fall into a familiar semester-by-semester rhythm that can sometimes cause ruts. SPEA at IUPUI, though, doesn’t believe in ruts. Our dynamic campus and changing downtown community force us to be constantly creative while adhering to these core values, whether it is preparing for the fall 2015 semester or participating in the SPEA 2020 planning process:

Student diversity. We seek to train leaders who prosper in increasingly diverse workplaces. In the coming years, SPEA IUPUI will focus on funding programs and scholarships for graduate and undergraduate students who have diverse socio-economic backgrounds. SPEA IUPUI will also track growth of diversity and network with leaders who have diversity and enrichment expertise on and off campus.

New academic programs. SPEA IUPUI hopes to implement several new programs that build on our strengths including a nonprofit management bachelor’s degree, an urban affairs concentration in the MPA, and an arts administration concentration in the MPA. The programs also include certificates in cyber-security (with the IU School of Informatics), crime analytics (with Informatics), disaster health management (with the schools of Nursing and Public Health), and Ph.D. minors in public affairs and criminal justice.

Community partnerships. In the nation’s 13th largest city, SPEA IUPUI has a clear advantage when it comes to community partnerships. My goal for SPEA IUPUI is to implement new metrics to measure, promote, and create more effective community engagement.

As much as we wish it to be, the road ahead won’t always be smooth. But with a focus on excellent teaching, student diversity, and new programs and partnerships, we’ll steer clear of the ruts.

From Executive Associate Dean, IUB
Michael McGuire

I am delighted to have taken on the position of Executive Associate Dean for SPEA-Bloomington at the beginning of the spring 2015 semester. As a graduate student, a professor, and now serving in the Dean’s office, I have both witnessed and played a role in the evolution of SPEA. Well, the evolution continues.

We are very excited that the SPEA IUB building will be expanding. The new Paul H. O’Neill Graduate Center will provide new classrooms and new administrative space, as well as the capacity to continue to grow, both in the number of faculty members, and in the number of students. We break ground on the Center in winter 2016 and, if all goes as planned, our incoming master’s students will spend their fourth semester, spring 2017, in the new Center.

SPEA IUB also has hired many new faculty this year—ten, as of this writing—who will be joining us in the fall 2015 semester. The new SPEA IUB faculty possess expertise in environmental policy, healthcare policy and management, nonprofit organizations, local government management, and financial management. As a result, we will have more than 100 full-time faculty members when the new school year begins.

Finally, the SPEA 2020 plan, when completed, will provide strategic guidance to the Dean’s office as we lead SPEA toward the Indiana University bicentennial celebration. New Associate Dean for Faculty Affairs Kirsten Grønbjerg and I look forward to the opportunity to implement the initiatives included in the plan. I relish the opportunity to implement the initiatives included in the plan.

If you ever have a question, comment, or suggestion for SPEA, please feel free to contact me.
Bloomington to break ground on Paul H. O’Neill Graduate Center

Since the SPEA building was constructed in 1982, students have been congregating in the Tavis Smiley Atrium to catch up on their studies, meet with friends and professors, and collaborate on group projects until the early morning hours. They still enjoy sitting outside in the SPEA plaza on sunny spring days, and they still race to early morning classes with coffee they purchased in the SPEA café. But a lot has changed.

We now have more professors, including nearly 50 new full-time faculty members hired in just the past five years.

We have more students. SPEA’s combined enrollment at the graduate and undergraduate levels has doubled since the year 2000.

We offer more programs. Last year alone, SPEA added new undergraduate majors in law and public policy, human resources, and environmental and sustainability studies.

And soon, we will have more space.

Construction begins winter 2015

This winter, SPEA Bloomington will break ground on the Paul H. O’Neill Graduate Center. The new space, intended to house SPEA’s top-ranked graduate programs, will expand the footprint of the existing SPEA building to extend out to Tenth Street. The graduate center will connect to the existing building by shared walkways.

The plans also include a renovation of the SPEA plaza, the outdoor courtyard area that separates the current SPEA building from the Kelley School of Business. The updated plaza will include outdoor seating and functional space for students to congregate. Construction is expected to be completed in spring 2017.

“I am honored that the graduate center will bear my name, providing a place to carry on the tradition of intellectual curiosity and excellence that I found at IU 50 years ago,” O’Neill said.

“The O’Neill Center is a place where the next generation of leaders can come together to exchange ideas, challenge one another, and collaboratively generate solutions that make the world a better place.”
An open, transparent design

The design of the building’s exterior will be handled by the University Architect’s Office. The facade will have more glass than limestone, differentiating it from the adjacent Hodge Hall Undergraduate Center at the Kelley School of Business, completed in fall 2014. SPEA’s new multistory glass curtain window facing Tenth Street is a reflection of SPEA’s commitment to transparency in public life.

Plans for the building’s interior were designed with input from a committee that included faculty and professional staff from across the School. The three-story building will include 29,000 square feet of new space. Additionally, the 6,000 square feet connecting the current building to the graduate center will be renovated as part of the project.

The first floor of the O’Neill Center will include conference space, break-out rooms for study groups, and a new information commons area intended to be a gathering place to foster meaningful dialogue and collaborative research among our graduate students.

The second floor will have new classrooms equipped with leading-edge technology to host SPEA’s core MPA classes. To determine how many new classrooms were needed, the building committee examined current classroom usage and found that
three to five classrooms were needed for SPEA’s graduate students at any given time. The floor will also have additional break-out rooms for study groups and an executive conference room overlooking Tenth Street.

The third floor will include an executive classroom and space for the Master’s Program Office, which is currently housed in the second floor of the existing SPEA building.

“I love the open feel of the SPEA building. The atrium is noisy, but it gives you the illusion that you’re surrounded by a lot of people, which is helpful motivation when you’re studying late into the night,” said Andrea Grabner, an accelerated MPA student concentrating in nonprofit management and international development. “But there’s not enough space. Our information commons is mostly used by Kelley students, and even as a graduate student, I’ve had classes in Ballantine and Woodburn. SPEA students will really benefit from having a new graduate center.”

Finding funding

The graduate center project is expected to cost $12 million, funded in part by a $3 million gift from IU alumnus and longtime SPEA supporter Paul O’Neill, the largest private donation in the School’s history.

“We are grateful to Paul for all he has done for IU and for SPEA and we are immensely proud that his name will be on this graduate center,” said SPEA Dean John D. Graham. “The O’Neill Center will be one of the jewels on the IU campus. It will attract bright scholars and students intent on following in Paul’s footsteps to careers serving the greater good.”

O’Neill received a Master in Public Affairs from Indiana University in 1966 and was awarded an honorary doctorate from the University in 2014. In 1967, he joined the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, serving as deputy director from 1974 to 1977. In addition to serving as Secretary of the Treasury under President George W. Bush, O’Neill held leadership positions in the business and nonprofit sectors. He was president of International Paper, chairman of the RAND Corp., and CEO of Alcoa.

An additional $1 million gift was given by David Wang, founding chairman of the SPEA Dean’s Advisory Council and a retired International Paper Co. executive. “The nation has never faced as many major policy issues as it does now,” Wang said. “SPEA students are going to be the much-needed experts at the city, state, and national levels of government. This gift is intended to help SPEA prepare those students for the tremendous challenges and opportunities that are ahead.”

The remaining funding needed for the O’Neill Center will come from SPEA funds, campus funds, and private gifts. There are opportunities to name classrooms and other spaces in the O’Neill Graduate Center. Funding will be used for furnishings and technology in the center, and for top priority graduate program activities.

Ready for students in 2017

The new building will be, at minimum, silver LEED certified, as rated by the U.S. Green Building Council.

“It will be a beautiful and functional building,” said SPEA Bloomington Executive Associate Dean Michael McGuire. “Secretary O’Neill makes annual trips to Bloomington to speak with SPEA students. We eagerly await the day in 2017 when those visits take place in the O’Neill Center.”

The existing SPEA building, located at 1315 East Tenth Street, includes 126,844 square feet of space and has five levels. The building will continue to serve SPEA’s growing undergraduate population, as well as SPEA faculty and staff.

For more information about naming opportunities in the O’Neill Graduate Center, please contact Karrie Zuccarello at 812-855-6802 or by email at klz@indiana.edu.

“I am honored that the graduate center will bear my name, providing a place to carry on the tradition of intellectual curiosity and excellence that I found at IU 50 years ago.”

~ Paul O’Neill
Predicting the future is a dicey game.

In 1909, Nikola Tesla told The New York Times: “It will soon be possible to transmit wireless messages all over the world so simply that any individual can own and operate his own apparatus.” Tesla was right.

Then there was the prediction from Guglielmo Marconi: “The coming of the wireless era will make war impossible, because it will make war ridiculous.”

That may be true one day, but not yet.

As SPEA prepares for 2020 and beyond, we sent wireless messages to several SPEA faculty members and asked them to look into the future. Gamely, they offered these takes on likely developments in their fields that will affect us all.

How will we get from place to place?

Vacuum-powered mass transit, electric cars, and alternatives to the fuel tax are all likely to advance by 2020, says SPEA Assistant Professor Denvil Duncan. Five years from now, he predicts, we could start to see daily commutes, intercity travel, and government budgets all moving away from dependence on fossil fuels.

SPEA: How is technology changing transportation?

Duncan: The biggest out-of-the-box idea that’s being explored is the Hyperloop, which would allow a passenger pod to travel through a pneumatic tube at extraordinary speeds. You may have seen smaller-scale capsule systems like this – for example, in drive-up banks. The idea for the passenger system started with

ON THE WEB
To read more about Denvil Duncan, see go.iu.edu/duncan-denvil
To read more about Ashlyn Aiko Nelson, see go.iu.edu/nelson-ashlyn
To read more about Michael Rushton, see go.iu.edu/rushton-michael
[Tesla Motors CEO] Elon Musk, but now several companies are exploring its feasibility.

**SPEA: How would the Hyperloop work and what could it replace?**

*Duncan:* From the specs I’ve seen, you’d have an above ground tube, probably over existing highways. The partial vacuum makes it possible to go several hundred miles per hour. Cabins would need to be pressurized, like on an airplane. It’s all electric-powered, so you have the advantage of reducing fossil fuel dependence. It could compete with air travel, at least for shorter distances – it’s expected to be more efficient for trips up to 900 miles. I don’t think it would take you east to west across the country, but eventually we could have networks linking many cities.

**SPEA: Could we see a Hyperloop by 2020?**

*Duncan:* Within five years we will actually have tests taking place to determine the safety and reliability of the technology. Construction on a prototype is expected to begin next year in California, so we should know by 2020 whether it works or not.

**SPEA: What about electric cars? Will they be a feasible alternative to gasoline-powered vehicles?**

*Duncan:* I think it will really depend on Tesla’s Model 3 [all-electric car], which will be available in the next few years. The plan is to produce a car in the $30,000 - $35,000 price range. If they succeed in producing it at that price point, I think it will make a big difference in electric’s ability to compete in the market. My own view, without having done a lot of research in this specific area, is that the viability of electric as an alternative to fossil fuel will come down to Tesla. They are one of the few companies that are fully committed to electric, so they have an interest in seeing the technology go forward. I don’t think we can rely on manufacturers of gasoline-powered vehicles to move us toward an electric fleet.

**SPEA: Do you think more people will choose bicycle and pedestrian transportation in the future?**

*Duncan:* I’m a sci-fi person, just to be clear. I would bet on the Hyperloop or something similar before I’d imagine people walking or riding bikes.
SPEA: But gas prices could certainly rise again, and there are many environmental concerns about both oil production and vehicle emissions. What will it take for people to retire their giant trucks and SUVs?

_Duncan_: Culture is not easily changed. There is a preference, especially in the Midwest and the South, for these large vehicles. But what we do see is greater interest in fuel efficiency. Some of the newer trucks and SUVs are getting upwards of 22 and 30 miles per gallon, respectively. However, the focus on fuel efficiency is creating new problems for policymakers, because transportation budgets are funded by gasoline taxes.

SPEA: So fuel efficiency could make it harder to fund roads and bridges?

_Duncan_: Right now, the tax is assessed per gallon – 18.4 cents to the federal government and in some states a higher amount. The current projections show us losing fuel tax revenues but people driving the same amount, so we’ll still have the wear on the transportation infrastructure but fewer funds to repair it.

SPEA: Is there a better way to fund transportation budgets by 2020?

_Duncan_: The strategy that I like is to switch from a fuel tax to a mileage user fee. If you do that, the revenues increase with the demand. It’s not a very popular idea, though, because you’d have to track mileage with some kind of GPS reporting system, and that’s seen as an invasion of privacy. On the other hand, your movements can already be tracked with your cell phone records, so while I don’t want to diminish those concerns, it’s not the worst type of surveillance. One way around that issue is to let drivers choose a private company to hold their information.

Oregon is set to start testing a system like this on a voluntary basis this year. It will be very interesting to see how it changes driving habits. The gas tax is well hidden – I ran a survey recently and less than 15 percent of people could identify the price range of their gas tax – but the mileage user fee would be staring you in the face. It’s also a hard sell for people with fuel-efficient vehicles, because Oregon’s system is set up to be revenue neutral for an average fuel efficiency of 20 miles per gallon. If you get better mileage than that, you’ll pay more than you would with the gas tax. By 2020, we should have some results from that experiment.

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**How will we consume and pay for arts and entertainment?**

_The digital revolution moved the bulk of entertainment to individual’s devices, but Professor Michael Rushton, director of the SPEA Arts Administration Program, predicts this trend will shift by 2020. Not only will people be attending more live events, he says – they’ll also be making more art for their own enjoyment._

SPEA: Will we still be wearing our earbuds in 2020?

_Rushton_: There’s no question that people will continue to have options for entertaining themselves on their phones and computers and TVs – even video games, which I personally think have had a big impact on the arts by competing with the music business. But at the same time we’re seeing more communities creating entertainment and arts districts. As we approach 2020 I think we’ll see local governments really emphasize this creative place-making and partnering with arts and culture organizations.

SPEA: Are people taking advantage of these local arts districts?

_Rushton_: Yes, in fact [SPEA Assistant Professor], Joanna Woronkowicz and [SPEA Associate Professor] Doug Noonan and I have all been researching the impact of the arts on economic growth, and it’s clear that cities are using the arts to attract residents and businesses. People want to live in interesting places. One of the bigger trends is that younger people increasingly want to live in city centers rather than suburbs. They’re not doing that just so they can sit in their apartments. They want things to do.

SPEA: Do they seem willing to spend money on arts and culture?

_Rushton_: The good news for arts organizations is people are becoming less interested in accumulating “stuff” and more focused on having memorable experiences. But pricing is a real challenge, because you have some people on the fence who aren’t sure they are going to like something or don’t have a lot of money
to spend, and then you have others who are happy to pay, and you want to get as much financial support as you can from them. My most recent book is called Strategic Pricing for the Arts, and it goes through a lot of different ways to approach this problem through things like discounts and memberships and special exhibits.

SPEA: How can arts organizations assess events’ commercial potential?
Rushton: It’s really hard to do. With most types of businesses you can get a sense of demand, but every performance and piece of art is unique. You don’t know what’s going to succeed until it’s out there. We talk a lot in our arts administration classes about dealing with this radical uncertainty. You have to be ready for any type of critical and commercial response.

SPEA: Are there any clear trends in what audiences want?
Rushton: We’re getting more people traveling to festivals of all different kinds. People like the collective aspect of that – being with all these other people enjoying the same thing.

But a crucial point is that people don’t just want to be audiences. They also want to create things. We’re seeing a comeback in people engaging in arts and creative activity. It’s not just about going to see what someone else has made.

SPEA: Do you expect the wave of retiring Baby Boomers to add to that creative trend?
Rushton: Yes, I do. Retired people want to do things: draw and paint, make music, dance, cook. I see this as a growing sector.

SPEA: Will we encounter more art in our daily lives by 2020?
Rushton: I think we’re going to see more public art and more street beautification projects that incorporate artistic elements. There’s going to be an increasing intersection of arts administration and urban planning. SPEA can have an exciting role in supporting that growth because of our research strengths in both areas.

“...The good news for arts organizations is people are becoming less interested in accumulating ‘stuff’ and more focused on having memorable experiences.
~ Michael Rushton

How will we fund schools?

Efforts to equalize public school funding have had the unintended consequence of reducing overall revenue, while wealthier areas have continued to find workarounds, says SPEA Associate Professor Ashlyn Nelson. Improving school funding will require greater transparency at the district level as well as tax policy updates “to create a bigger pie.”

SPEA: Where does school funding currently come from?
Nelson: Right now, on average, 40 to 50 percent of public school funding comes from the state and another 40 to 50 percent is coming from local sources – mostly property taxes. Only about 10 percent comes from federal sources, and those are typically considered “compensatory” funds for educationally disadvantaged students in high-poverty areas and special education.

SPEA: Why doesn’t the federal government fund public education?
Nelson: It’s considered the state’s domain. Each state’s constitution specifies the extent to which it is obligated to provide a public education. In many states the language refers to an “adequate” education, so you wind up with a lot of discussion around what defines adequacy.

SPEA: How do states ensure that poorer areas get adequate schools, if half the funding comes from local sources?
Nelson: This issue was the focus of school finance lawsuits in the 1970s and ’80s that resulted in property taxes being redistributed to districts via school funding formulas. These funding formulas often reallocate property tax dollars to districts on the basis of student need. Those funds supplement additional federal funds aimed at low-income students and those with special needs. As a result of both these redistributive policies and federal funding, many poor districts receive more funding on a per-pupil basis than do their wealthier counterparts.

SPEA: Why hasn’t more money resulted in better performance?
Nelson: Two reasons. First off, wealthier districts responded to the funding equalization measures with property tax revolts. In many
states, we wound up with very restrictive property tax limitations, so that even though the money is distributed more equally, there’s less of it. Second, in most states, once the money gets to the districts, they are not required to report on how it’s spent. Most likely the bulk of it goes to the schools that are already performing well, because that’s where you find the higher-salaried teachers.

SPEA: Can states require districts to report on spending?
Nelson: I’m really surprised that more haven’t tried. But recent attempts in Pennsylvania collapsed when the districts argued they didn’t have the resources or training to track spending. We’re going to have to overcome those practical constraints because we’re left without a means to measure productive uses of funding. Instead, we wind up with studies that say more money doesn’t equal better outcomes, but it’s ridiculous to say money doesn’t matter when you don’t know how the money is being spent.

SPEA: Are local schools and districts finding ways to fund themselves?
Nelson: A lot of my research has focused on this question of alternative revenue-raising mechanisms. Two recent trends are local referendums and voluntary contributions, some of which are coming through school-supporting nonprofits, which I wrote about with [SPEA Associate Professor] Beth Gazley. But both of these trends are predominantly occurring in areas with high property values and median incomes. So, essentially, these workarounds are on their way to upending 40 years of school finance equalization efforts.

SPEA: What can be done to improve school funding by 2020?
Nelson: We’re going to have to create a bigger pie to fund education. We face a lot of pressure to spend more on public education, not only because the number of students enrolled in public schools is projected to increase by more than 3 million in the next decade, but also because U.S. students demonstrate comparatively weaker skills in mathematics than do our Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development peers. We need to increase the rigor of our coursework in order for U.S. students to compete successfully in a global knowledge economy.

I have a few suggestions for increasing the flow of tax revenues to public education. At the local level, we could increase the property tax base by ending property tax exemptions among nonprofit organizations and/or making homestead exemptions less generous. At both the local and state levels, funding for education faces competition from funding for other public services. Thus, any policies that improve state and local revenues may free up additional funding for public schools.

E-commerce has a substantial adverse effect on state and local sales tax revenues. Consumers often purchase goods and services online using out-of-state vendors in order to avoid paying sales and use taxes at the state and local levels. Congress is currently considering the Marketplace Fairness Act, which would require online vendors with annual revenues exceeding $500,000 to collect and remit state and local taxes for out-of-state sales. The Marketplace Fairness Act is one example of tax reform that may benefit public schools by improving the flow of revenues to state and local governments. At this point, the House of Representatives has not yet enacted the act, though the Senate passed the act in 2013.

At the federal level, substantially higher tax revenues could be collected if the federal government ended the mortgage interest deduction. However, it is unclear whether Congress will be able to pass such a landmark tax reform. The mortgage interest deduction is very popular among homeowners, though it is widely viewed as inequitable because it disproportionately benefits high-income taxpayers who itemize their deductions.

“It’s ridiculous to say money doesn’t matter when you don’t know how the money is being spent.”
~ Ashlyn Nelson
Wnen Brad Ray was 22 years old, he was with a relative who appeared to be very ill. The man was hiccupping, gasping for air, yet completely unresponsive. “We picked him up, dropped him, and he had zero response,” Ray recalls. “So we looked in his pockets and found little pouches of powder. I called 911.”

Emergency medical personnel arrived and recognized the powder as heroin and the illness as an overdose. “We had no idea he used heroin,” Ray says. An EMS worker injected the man with naloxone, and saved his life.

“He literally came back to life, and from that moment on, I realized there was an antidote for heroin overdose,” says Ray, an assistant professor in criminal justice at SPEA IUPUI. And that set the course for research that is changing Indiana policies statewide and contributing to a national conversation about treating opioid overdose.

While he was in graduate school at DePaul University, Ray volunteered at a needle exchange. “It really changed my perception,” Ray says. He began to view opioid use as a public health problem and adopted a harm-reduction philosophy. “You can’t stop drug use,” he says. “So let’s reduce the potential harm it can do.” Ray points out that heroin is one in a class of drugs called opiates, which includes commonly prescribed pain medications like hydrocodone and oxycodone. Naloxone works on opiates including heroin, and can save not just heroin users, but anyone who might abuse painkillers or accidentally take too many.

While completing his Ph.D. work in sociology and anthropology from North Carolina State University, Ray became interested in the connection between substance use and mental illness and how these often intersect with the criminal justice system. “About 70 percent of people arrested have symptoms of mental illness, and of those, about 75 percent also have a co-occurring substance abuse disorder,” he says.

Ray joined the SPEA IUPUI faculty in 2012. A lot of universities offered work in a big city where there would be significant drug problems. But he chose IUPUI because of its emphasis on translational research – research that translates into practice. “At SPEA in particular, my service work complements my research,” he says. “What people do here is not just theoretical – it’s boots on the ground
research. We interact with practitioners and policymakers on a regular basis.”

That work started when he joined a group that was writing a grant proposal to fund research on moving people out of the criminal justice system and into mental health and substance abuse treatment. During that process, he met Bryan Roach, then commander of the Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department’s southwest district (and now deputy chief of administration). Roach had convened what he called a “heroin roundtable” to address the growing problem of heroin use, and he invited Ray to join them.

“I’d never worked with police before,” Ray says. “But at one of the meetings Bryan said, ‘We can’t arrest our way out of this heroin problem. We need to look for alternative solutions.’ That really won me over.”

One of the roundtable’s recommendations was to make naloxone available to all first responders because, Ray explains, police and firefighters are often on the scene of an overdose before EMS. Dan O’Donnell, MD, assistant professor of clinical emergency medicine at the IU School of Medicine and chief medical director of Indianapolis EMS, plus Indianapolis’ Public Safety Director Troy Riggs agreed to test the proposal in IMPD’s southwest district.

The trial supplied nasal naloxone to police officers and trained them in how to detect an opioid overdose and use the spray kits. “There was concern that the officers might be resistant to the training,” Ray says. “But when we surveyed them, they were overwhelmingly positive about it. The police who went through the program liked it – especially those who had seen more overdoses. They really do want to help.”

The experiment was an overwhelming success: They estimate that over 50 lives have been saved. One of the officers who saved a man told Ray, “I drive by and wave to him on his front porch just to check in and see how he’s doing.”

The program has been rolled out statewide, though individual police departments decide whether to implement it. Ray is concerned that sheriffs in small towns may be slow to sign on because they see fewer deaths by overdose – but it’s especially important in rural areas where it can take EMS so long to arrive.

Ray continues to work with community stakeholders to change state laws so that naloxone is more readily available. “Ultimately what we need is a standing order provision in Indiana so that family members and potential bystanders have access to naloxone and can use it when necessary,” says Ray. “We need policies in place so that people can get naloxone and use it for a loved one.”

Ray has several related research projects underway, too. “We’re looking at overdose fatalities in Marion County and linking them to criminal histories to determine how the criminal justice system might serve as a potential point of intervention to reduce overdose rates,” he says.

As for that relative of Ray’s? “He eventually kicked his habit, and now he has a family and owns his own business,” Ray says. “Had it not been for naloxone, and the second chance that he was given, none of that would have ever happened.”

ON THE WEB
To read more about Brad Ray and his research, see spea.iupui.edu/facultyandstaff/faculty-directory/bray.php
If Ebola, or any number of natural and manmade disasters, comes to Indiana, the state is prepared, thanks to SPEA alumnus Lee Christenson. Christenson, director of the Public Health Preparedness and Emergency Response Division at the Indiana State Department of Health, collaborated with partners throughout the state and country to prepare Indiana for Ebola when the outbreak began in early 2014.

Working with hospitals and local health departments, emergency management, law enforcement, environmental management, first response and federal partners, Christenson knows the job is never done.
“Our team spends about 95 percent of our time preparing for emergencies and about five percent actually responding to them,” Christenson says. “When it comes to disease, whether it was H1N1 or Ebola, the question is not if it will show up here, but when.”

After the first Ebola case occurred in the U.S., Christenson and his team began working with federal and state partners as well as emergency medical services to develop guidelines on how to quarantine an Ebola patient. The state also trained people how to ship a blood sample – a process that follows specific protocols.

Christenson graduated from SPEA IUPUI with a Master of Science in Criminal Justice and Public Safety in spring 2013, after earning a graduate certificate in homeland security and emergency management, also from SPEA IUPUI. He completed his bachelor’s degree in public affairs at SPEA Bloomington in 1999.

A native of Highland, Indiana, Christenson says his undergraduate and graduate experience at SPEA provided him with the skills to plan for a variety of risks.

Christenson landed his first job in 2000, at an environmental science and engineering company in Chicago, where he worked on an emergency response team dedicated to hazardous materials. During that time, Christenson provided on-site emergency response to Hurricane Katrina and also handled the 2001 anthrax attacks.

In 2008, Christenson moved to Indianapolis to work for the Indiana State Department of Health, where he developed training exercises for the Emergency Preparedness Division. He enrolled in SPEA IUPUI in 2010 to pursue graduate studies.

“My graduate certificate and my master’s degree really allowed me to build on my technical experience and look at things from a managerial and policy perspective,” he says. “To my current job, I think the courses were some of the most relevant and useful of any I have ever taken.”

Christenson says his line of work is not for someone who wants to work at a desk. His days at the Indiana State Department of Health are never identical, and are spent planning for a variety of natural and manmade disasters: earthquakes, terrorist attacks or other infectious diseases.

When Christenson first entered college, he wanted to study psychology. He switched to public affairs at SPEA when he realized he wanted to make a broader impact on his community.

“One thing that is common between my interest in psychology and my field now is that this is a field where you’re learning constantly, all the time,” he says. “You need to be completely adaptable and flexible and you have to always be willing to learn new things. That’s what keeps me going.”

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<th>Facts about Ebola in the U.S.</th>
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<td><strong>You can’t get Ebola through air</strong></td>
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<td><strong>You can’t get Ebola through water</strong></td>
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<td><strong>You can’t get Ebola through food</strong></td>
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<td>You can only get Ebola from:</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Touching the blood or body fluids of a person who is sick with or has died from Ebola.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Touching contaminated objects, like needles.</td>
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<td>• Touching infected animals, their blood or other body fluids, or their meat.</td>
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![CDC](image.png)
Shocking the System

BY JIM HANCHETT

Ferguson. Charlottesville. Madison. New York. The list of cities with protests sparked by clashes between police and young black men seems to grow every week. From handcuffs to hard time, the juvenile justice system is frayed. For Marsha Levick, there is urgent work to do.

We are shocking the system,” she says. “There is a growing movement to think differently about how we prosecute and sentence kids who commit crimes. We’re going to ride that wave of reform for as long and as far as we can.”

Credit for igniting that reform movement goes in no small measure to Levick, deputy director and chief counsel of Juvenile Law Center, in Philadelphia. Now, as a member of the Dean’s Council at SPEA, she is contributing to the education of the next wave of reformers, intent on sustaining the reforms of the last decade into 2020 and beyond. By then, the Juvenile Law Center she co-founded in 1975 will be approaching its 50th anniversary.

“I came of age and attended law school (Temple) in the 1970s,” she says. “There was a great sense of idealism then that we could change the world. We acted on it.”

Levick and three co-founders opened a walk-in legal clinic for any Philadelphia youth in trouble with the law. It is now the nation’s oldest nonprofit public-interest law firm for children, contributing to landmark U.S. Supreme Court rulings benefiting court-involved youth. She co-authored the lead child advocates’ amicus briefs in Roper v. Simmons, where the U. S. Supreme Court struck the juvenile death penalty under the Eighth Amendment, as well as other groundbreaking Supreme Court cases upending traditional thinking about kids in the justice system. The Law Center is also increasingly active outside the courtroom, working in legislatures, government agencies, and law schools to advance the rights of children.

As troubled as the juvenile justice system may seem in this Ferguson era, Levick remembers when it was worse. Crack cocaine flowed through cities in the 1980s and the easy availability of guns pushed crime rates and lawmakers into action: “Every legislature in the country increased penalties for juveniles, locking up teenagers with hardened criminals with long, mandatory sentences. As violent crime rose, the system was increasingly willing to throw away the lives of young offenders.”
Nowhere was that more apparent than in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. In a Wilkes-Barre courthouse, two judges ordered teens behind bars for minor crimes. The judges were rewarded with kickbacks from the builder of for-profit detention centers for juveniles. Levick and the Juvenile Law Center intervened on behalf of the teens, saying their rights to effective counsel had been denied. Hillary Transue, for example, had been sentenced to three months in a juvenile camp because she lampooned her assistant principal on a MySpace page. As the case spread and the corruption charges mushroomed, Levick and her colleagues continued to fight for the young victims. The so-called Kids for Cash scandal is the subject of a 2013 documentary as well as a book, and the basis for several TV crime shows.

Due to the horror of cases like that and research showing that routine imprisonment of teenagers is ineffective, Levick says legislators, judges, and policymakers are now becoming more tolerant and thoughtful. “It is a new era in how we think about juveniles and crime,” she says. “The pendulum has swung back. Crime has been dropping for the last 20 years. Fewer kids are being locked up. All of society benefits from that, with safer streets, economic savings, and better outcomes for kids.”

As an example of that progress, Levick says Pennsylvania used to be home to 27 juvenile detention centers. Nine have closed in the last seven years. The progress isn’t just with institutions. Just before our conversation, Levick had spoken with Hillary Transue, one of the Kids for Cash victims. “She’s now in graduate school in a creative writing program,” Levick says. “She’s doing fabulously.”

Levick hastens to note that children of color are still overrepresented in the justice system and what is unfolding in Ferguson and its sister cities in the headlines suggests how much work is still to be done. Disparities in policing exacerbate disparities elsewhere in the system. Some old problems persist, even as new ones emerge. The Juvenile Law Center plans to advocate for reform of the sex offender registry and for a ban on solitary confinement of youth in prison. It is also pressing for more research into why children violate the law.

Levick says she seized the invitation to advance that research at SPEA through her involvement with the Dean’s Council: “There are multiple ways to get at reforming justice policy. Key among them is educating the next generation of stakeholders, in the hopes that they also become the next generation of reformers.” She had met longtime Dean’s Council member David Wang through their connection to the Southern Poverty Law Center. “There are so many opportunities to really transform how we treat and prosecute kids who commit crimes,” she says. “We’re going to keep pushing forward. I’m not burning out and I’ve been doing it a long time.”
IU’s Public Policy Institute’s new project examines Indiana communities. . . . From big metropolitan areas to small rural towns, Indiana is home to hundreds of them – each with its own challenges.

Shaping policies to help Hoosiers from all the disparate areas of the state is no small feat. That’s why the Indiana University Public Policy Institute, a research arm within SPEA, is taking a close look at Indiana communities to give recommendations to state and local decision-makers. Over a two-year period, Thriving Communities, Thriving State will study the issues affecting rural, mid-sized and urban communities, each with its own commission made up of community leaders from the
public, private and nonprofit sectors (including three city mayors and a farmer from Windfall, Indiana). The project ends on December 16, 2016, the state’s 200th birthday.

Kathy Davis, former Indiana lieutenant governor, and Randall T. Shepard, former chief justice of the Indiana Supreme Court, are serving as the project’s co-chairs. Institute senior policy analysts Drew Klacik, John Marron, and Jamie Palmer are commission coordinators.

After holding public meetings in Gary, Evansville, Indianapolis, Columbus, and Fort Wayne, the commissions will convene expert panels and discuss the topics facing Indiana communities: workforce development, education, local government finance, health, and infrastructure.

“This is the first initiative to examine Indiana’s future from the perspectives of urban, mid-sized, and rural/small town communities,” says Mark Lawrance, director of the Institute. “Residents and community leaders have told us what matters most to them, whether it’s better broadband access, improving transportation options, or better connecting skilled workforce with job opportunities. In working with our commissioners, we will compile what we’ve heard and what our research tells us into recommendations to help Indiana communities succeed.”

The commissioners will also continue to identify policies that help or hinder communities, where policy gaps exist, and what changes are needed to better support communities.

“To achieve economic prosperity and a high quality of life in Indiana, we track and analyze our progress in areas such as education, income, health, and the environment,” Davis says. “Often, our progress, our priorities, and our needs are different depending on where we live. Tailoring our policies to address those differences makes Indiana stronger.”

Thriving Communities, Thriving State is the second project of the Institute’s Policy Choices initiative. The first, called Policy Choices for Indiana’s Future, was launched in January 2010 and analyzed the issues facing the state’s next legislature and governor.

Marron and Zach Mulholland, a former research analyst at the Institute, led research for the first publication to come out of the Thriving Communities project. The publication, Indiana in Perspective, presents summary data based on the three community types.

“Most of Indiana is going to continue to experience population growth over the next 30 years,” Marron says. “Those communities offering the highest quality of life within a region are likely to receive a greater share of that growth.”

Framing the changing demographics and economic realities of Indiana within a place-based context will provide a clearer view for policymakers, while preserving the places and qualities that make Indiana unique.

“The choices we make always intertwine,” Shepard says. “Our aspiration is to inform the choices that Indiana makes about its future.”

“Often, our progress, our priorities, and our needs are different depending on where we live. Tailoring our policies to address those differences makes Indiana stronger.”

~ Kathy Davis
SPEA’s Baby Boom:
A First-Person Perspective

BY CORINNE PRESTON

SPEA’s Growing

It’s springtime in Bloomington, and growth is everywhere I look. Daffodils are sprouting. Eager students are learning. And expansion, marked by massive construction sites, can be seen in any direction. As I stand under the red clock in the IU Arboretum, it seems like a convenient time to pause and reflect on some of the recent growth I’ve seen at SPEA.

Our undergraduate population is at a new high. We’ve recently hired several new faculty members, and we’re breaking ground on a new graduate center. All of this is very exciting news – but that’s not the type of growth I am thinking about.

In past year, at least ten of SPEA’s faculty members have welcomed new babies into their families. Some of them became parents for the first time, though some veteran parents now have as many as six children in their households. These parents include Matthew Baggetta, Jennifer Brass, Sanya Carley, Brian DeLong, Denvil Duncan, Justin Ross, Kosali Simon and Daniel Simon, Joanna Woronkowicz, and my husband, Dan Preston.

SPEA’s Baby Boom

Let’s take a step back for just a moment. It was a little over a year ago when Dan and I drove through the blooming landscape in southern Indiana to attend a baby shower brunch in honor of Denvil Duncan and his wife Samantha. They were expecting their first child in April.

Upon entering the door of this unique, stylish home full of windows and light, there was plenty to look at, but my eyes were drawn to the spread on the countertop. The range of food and mostly non-alcoholic beverages took me by surprise. Keep in mind that I was also five months pregnant, so hunger and thirst were fresh on my mind. There were so many yummy items that I did not know where to begin and soon filled my plate to capacity. With my hunger sated so that I was no longer distracted by my
own belly, I began to mingle and suddenly found it hard to keep from noticing other beautiful baby bellies everywhere. *Hub, I thought to myself. I know all five of them.* These five lovely ladies were not just strangers one might see walking the trendy B-Line Trail for exercise – they were faculty members and faculty spouses at SPEA.

It was that weekend that jump-started fond memories and the beginning of what I now refer to as *SPEA’s Baby Boom.* Throughout that spring and summer, then fall into winter, and even more in the new year, babies were being introduced to the SPEA community left and right.

**Parenting While Professor-ing**

I, myself, am a mother of two and a proud contributor to the SPEA Boom with one child at five years old and the other nine months. As a part-time instructor and freelance graphic designer married to Dan Preston, our family knows first-hand some of the challenges that come with parenting while professor-ing.

“I feel like my biggest challenge is that I have no time to spend thinking most days,” Dan said. “The hard part and trick to being a good professor is you need to have time to be idle. All of your good ideas come when you are not overly busy. When you are always working to just get the next thing done, it’s more challenging to have new and innovative ideas. I have to grade this, write that report, and meet with this student, yet I need to leave in 45 minutes for school pickup, dinner, bath, and story time.”

Other SPEA professors juggling parenting with the academic lifestyle mentioned that it is no longer possible to work their usual 10-14 hours per day. They really appreciate the supportive senior faculty and administrators at SPEA, yet find it challenging to spend enough time doing research. They now have to balance their work life with the time they spend at home enjoying their families.

**Making it Work (or, Advice from Experience)**

Of course, there are always the exceptions. Two faculty members that took me by great surprise were Daniel and Kosali Simon. Their family then consisted of four beautiful children ranging in age from four to 12. All boys. In February, they had
another baby, making this boy number five. Wow, now that's exciting! Then, after going through a long adoption process, they welcomed their first baby girl on March 26th.

In an email sent from the hospital where she was anticipating the arrival of their daughter, Kosali wrote that “being faculty members at SPEA makes coordinating work and family easier than almost any other type of job we can imagine. Aside from class, in-person office hours, and committee meetings, most work we do as faculty members can be done anywhere and anytime.” Kosali is a strong supporter of the flexibility and resources available through SPEA. “I especially value the great IT tools available through SPEA such as conference video call software and remote access servers, to name a few. That type of flexibility is extremely valuable when juggling kids,” she says. Especially six, is what was spinning through my mind at the time. She also goes on to say what all parents would have to agree with, “babies force you to prioritize your to-do list and be efficient.”

Room to Grow

I now hear a single chime from the Arboretum’s towering red clock, snapping me back to the present reality. It’s one o’clock. Time to make my way towards Tenth Street.

I arrive at SPEA and in short order notice students conversing and professors shaking hands. I feel a smile on my face as I spot one of SPEA’s new parents, and one thing becomes quite clear to me as we say hello. SPEA’s faculty members are, without a doubt, experts in their fields of research. Yet as parents, they are – like me – continually learning. As they teach this generation of students and begin to raise the next generation, I realize that at some point we were all just beginners. As parents, perhaps even as a School, there is always room to grow.
Shahzeen Attari (IUB), $3.69 million to study the impacts of agricultural decisionmaking and adaptive management on food security in Africa. The grant was presented by the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s National Institute for Food and Agriculture (NIFA) as part of their joint Water Sustainability and Climate (WSC) program. Attari is a co-investigator with Tom Evans from IU’s Department of Geography and Beth Dale of IU’s School of Informatics and Computing, as well as Kelly Caylor and Justin Sheffield of Princeton University.

Jeremy Carter and Eric Grommon (IUPUI), $173,159 from Engility Corporation to expand a series of evaluations for the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center’s Communications Technology Center of Excellence (CoE). The CoE is a program of the National Institute of Justice, an agency of the U.S. Department of Justice, and provides NIJ with research, development, test, and evaluation support. Research projects include process evaluations to document procurement and implementation decisions associated with the deployment of innovative technologies. The projects are being conducted across the U.S. with varying criminal justice organizations. In total, Carter and Grommon have been awarded $353,640 to support this effort.

Devni Duncan (IUB), $91,000 from the Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT) to contribute to a project in response to Indiana House Bill 1104, which is intended to identify suitable funding mechanisms for the state's transportation infrastructure. Duncan has been tasked with conducting a public opinion survey to determine how Indiana residents view the various revenue mechanisms under consideration.

Ron Hites, Marta Venier, and Amina Salamova (IUB), $6 million from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to continue a project that measures levels of airborne toxic chemicals being deposited in the Great Lakes. The study is part of a project launched in 1990 and this latest award renews a $5 million grant Hites received five years ago. The funding allows IU to provide the EPA important trend data on chemicals reaching the Great Lakes through the atmosphere. Hites is especially interested in studying the impact of chemicals from cities that leak into the lakes.

Sheila Kennedy and Rachel Thelin (IUPUI) for the Indiana University Center for Civic Literacy, $25,000 from the Simon Family Foundation. The grant will be used to study the gap in civics education available to students in wealthy and poor neighborhoods. Established in July 2012, the IU Center for Civic Literacy is supported by the IUPUI Signature Centers Initiative, which is designed to provide selected centers initial funding for a period of three years.

Debra Mesch (IUPUI), $375,000 from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation to help answer questions about women's giving, share knowledge with the broader sector to help fill a key gap, and inform how the foundation’s Philanthropic Partnerships team and Melinda’s Advocacy and Communications leads can better engage women. An existing body of research has indicated that women seem to give differently than men; additional work is needed to provide reliable and nuanced data for the sector. The project seeks to first provide a comprehensive picture of what is known about differences in giving by women and men. The project will also address the accessibility of information by enabling a compressive dissemination strategy to provide the public with important information about women’s philanthropy.

Doug Noonan (IUPUI) and Joanna Woronkowicz (IUB), $15,000 from the National Endowment for the Arts to study: What was the effect of the Great Recession on the employment of artists and how have they fared during the recovery? And how do crowdfunding campaigns for arts projects differ in their results from similar campaigns for technology and other non-arts projects? Noonan and Woronkowicz will use data from the U.S. Census Bureau’s Current Population Survey and data from crowdfunding websites including Kickstarter and Indiegogo. The researchers say they want to better understand the role of artists in creating economic value and develop data that show the impact of artists on the economic fabric of society.

Joseph Shaw (IUB), $300,000 from the National Science Foundation (NSF). Shaw and his research group were selected to receive a $300,000 Early Concept Grant for Exploratory Research award because his proposed work was considered some of the most innovative and potentially transformative of any reviewed by the Division of Integrative and Organismal Systems this year. The two-year project is designed to characterize the influence of environmental induced epigenetic state (i.e., genetic control by factors other than DNA) on the frequency, types, and genetic location of mutations in DNA to better understand their influence on the fitness of organisms, populations, and the selective mechanism driving their evolution.

Phil Stevens (IUB), $718,562 from the National Science Foundation to continue his studies of the impact of biogenic emissions from forests on the chemistry of the hydroxyl radical in the atmosphere. Sometimes called the “Pac-Man” of the atmosphere, the hydroxyl radical controls the atmospheric lifetime of methane and many other trace gases important to issues of air quality and climate change. In addition, the hydroxyl radical initiates the chemistry leading to the formation of ground-level ozone and particulate matter, the primary components of photochemical smog. Improving our understanding of this important chemistry will improve our ability to predict how changes in biogenic emissions as a result of climate change will affect the future composition of the atmosphere.

Marta Venier and Ron Hites (IUB), $300,000 from the U.S. Geologic Survey. The cooperative research grant will provide two years of funding that will allow Venier and Hites to quantify PCBs in samples collected from five tributaries of Lake Michigan. The research is a continuation of an EPA project undertaken in 1994-95. The goal is to note changes over time in the presence of environmentally persistent contaminants in air, water, sediment, and bird and fish tissue throughout the Lake Michigan Basin.

Adam Ward (IUB), $599,383 from the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s National Institute for Food and Agriculture (NIFA) as part of their joint Water Sustainability and Climate (WSC) program, to study decision processes, climate change, and water resources in the agricultural Midwest. His central hypothesis poses that water resource governance structure and economic concerns supersede changes in climate, flooding, drought, or water quality in influencing land management practices and resultant environmental outcomes. Ward’s co-investigators include Scott Spak and Kajsa Dalrymple from the University of Iowa.
Wondering what your classmates and former professors are up to? Check out Class Notes.

1970s

East Carolina University professor David L. Edgell, MPA’70, was awarded the 2014 Board on Human Sciences Lifetime Achievement Award, which honors a nationally recognized leader with significant history of advancing human sciences in higher education. Edgell, who is a professor in ECU’s College of Human Ecology, has devoted much of his career toward promoting tourism as an economic and social development tool for communities and nations worldwide.

In May 2014, the IU School of Liberal Arts at IUPUI presented Sheila G. Gilbert, BA’78, MPA’83, the school’s Distinguished Alumni Service Award for her work with people in need. Gilbert is the national president of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, a charitable organization dedicated to assisting the disadvantaged. She lives in Indianapolis.

Donald D. Howell, BS’79, has been selected for inclusion in the 21st edition of The Best Lawyers in America in the areas of insurance law, litigation–insurance, and personal injury litigation–defendants. Howell is managing partner of the Knoxville, Tenn., law firm Frantz, McConnell & Seymour. He lives in Knoxville.

1980s

Carol S. Johnson, MPA’87, is the author of What Would Florence Do? A Guide for New Nurse Managers, published in November by the American Nurses Association. The book is based on the principles of Florence Nightingale and is designed to help nurses excel in management roles. Johnson has been a practicing nurse for 47 years and works for the American Nurses Credentialing Center as a continuing nursing education accreditation appraiser. Prior to her retirement from hospital nursing in 2011, she was employed as director of clinical excellence and nursing research at Parkview Health in Fort Wayne, Ind. She lives in Fort Wayne.

Bose McKinney & Evans attorney James P. Moloy, BS’81, JD’84, has been selected for inclusion in the publication Best Lawyers in America 2015 in the area of litigation–bankruptcy. He is a partner in the firm’s bankruptcy and creditors’ rights group and has extensive experience representing creditors and debtors in loan workouts and bankruptcy cases. Moloy has participated in complex Chapter 11 cases involving electric utilities, motorsports, transportation and logistics, automotive manufacturing, and steel manufacturing. He lives in Indianapolis.

In May, the Southern California Association of Governments elected Carl E. Morehouse, MPA’80, president for a one-year term. A resident of Ventura, Calif., Morehouse is a city council member and former mayor of the city. SCAG is the largest U.S. metropolitan planning organization, representing six counties, 191 cities, and more than 18 million residents.

Chris A. Rosenthal, BS’85, is vice president of compensation, benefits, and corporate services at USG Corporation, a manufacturer of construction materials, based in Chicago. He previously served as the company’s senior vice president of human resources, building systems, and L&W supply, and senior director of compensation and benefits. Rosenthal is responsible for the design and administration of the corporation’s compensation and benefit programs as well as fleet, travel, and office services.

Jeffrey A. Vaughn, BS’87, of Bridge Financial Group, was selected as one of the nation’s top 200 elite 401(k) plan advisors in the U.S. A member of the National Association of Plan Advisors, he was among 200 delegates who met with Congressional leaders in the fall to discuss the future of the retirement savings industry and how proposed laws and regulations will affect American workers’ retirement security.

The USA Network has named Jerald L. White, BS’88, JD’93, a 2014 “Characters Unite” award winner. The awards form part of a multi-platform public service campaign that addresses social injustices and bridges cultural divides. White has been a community advocate for more than 20 years, working as a grassroots organizer, environmental justice attorney, and policymaker with the Sierra Club Legal Defense fund, the City of New Orleans, the U.S. Senate, and the White House Council on Environmental Quality. When White learned about a Louisiana justice of the peace refusing to issue a marriage license to an interracial couple, he launched the New Orleans Loving Festival, a multicultural community celebration and film festival that challenges racism through outreach and education. Under his leadership, the Loving Festival has become an important community anchor for blended families, and a unique platform for showcasing the efforts of artists and community advocates who are working for racial justice. Ten recipients were selected as recipients of the “Characters Unite” awards for their extraordinary efforts in combating hate, intolerance, and discrimination, and making significant contributions to promoting greater tolerance, respect, and acceptance in their communities.

1990s

In March, Kathleen E. “Katie” Culp, BS’99, MBA’04, was named president of KSM Location Advisors, part of the Katz, Sapper & Miller Network, with offices in Fort Wayne and Indianapolis. Culp began her career at the City of Indianapolis, becoming executive director of the Boone County Economic Development Corporation in 2000. In 2003, she joined The Indy Partnership as director of economic development, moving to Cassidy Turley the next year, where she served as the national leader of the location advisory and incentives practice. Culp joins a 12-person team providing economic development and location advisory services to public and private companies across the United States.

Associate director of the IU Cinema, Brittany D. Friesner, BA’98, MA’11, has served in theater operations at the Sundance Film Festival in Utah each January since 2008. She has also worked for the Tribeca Film Festival, the CMJ Music Marathon and Film Festival, the Bloomingtom PRIDE Film Festival, and the Seattle and Indianapolis international film festivals. In May 2014, she represented the IU Cinema at the Festival de Cannes in France. Friesner is a former assistant editor of the Indiana University Alumni Magazine.

The Milwaukee-based law firm Quarles & Brady recently opened an office in Indianapolis, and named Kristen Meyer Gentry, BS’98, JD’02, as one of the office’s partners. She focuses her practice on issues concerning Medicaid and Medicare program reimbursement.

Cheryl W. Hall-Russell, BA’92, Cert’97, MA/MPA’s99, is president and CEO of Hill House Association, a social outreach organization that focuses on seniors, workforce development, and out-of-school youth, in Pittsburgh. The association is currently opening a charter school for people who have dropped out of high school, so they can complete a high school diploma instead of a GED. Hall-Russell, who previously worked for Indiana Youth Services Association in Indianapolis, was featured as a “Profile in Leadership” in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette in May 2014.

Golf I-Woman Nicole J. Hollingsworth, BS’95, has served as head women’s golf coach at the University of Toledo for the past 12 years. Among her many achievements, she has coached 23 Women’s Golf Coaches Association All-American Scholars, won 22 tournament titles, 11 individual tournament titles, and was the recipient of the 2014 Mid-American Conference Coach of the Year Award. Hollingsworth has also coached at the University of Kansas and Ohio University.
Michelle Boone of Chicago is commissioner of the City of Chicago's Department of Cultural Affairs and Special Events. Boone considers herself an arts crusader and is responsible for promoting arts and culture for its own value and as a lever for economic development. Boone was recently named one of Chicago Magazine’s “100 Most Powerful Chicagoans.” Prior to her appointment in 2011 by Mayor Rahm Emanuel, she was senior program officer for the Joyce Foundation, a charitable organization that serves the Great Lakes region. “Michelle Boone has strengthened Chicago as a vibrant cultural epicenter through her Chicago Cultural Plan,” Graham said. “Her vision for the city’s future cultural life values making the arts more accessible to all.”

Sherry Kohlmeyer Seiwert, BS’96, is president of Downtown Indy, an organization that exists to continually improve the downtown area of Indianapolis. She previously worked as executive director for Indiana Housing and Community Development Authority, and as a city of Indianapolis administrator, and program director for Local Initiatives Support Corp.

2000s

Megan M. Caldwell, BA/BS’12, has been named a 2014 Health for America Fellowship recipient. One of four fellows, she was chosen from a pool of applicants that included alumni of Brown, Harvard, Columbia, Yale, Stanford, Cornell, MIT, and dozens of other universities across the country. Caldwell was selected based on her experience as a health policy consultant for Booz Allen Hamilton and her demonstrated initiative, leadership, and altruism in the not-for-profit sector.

In January, the Marion County Bar Association, an affiliate of the National Bar Association, the USA’s oldest and largest network of predominantly black attorneys and judges, announced its 2015 executive officers and board of directors.

Andrea Sheneman Ciobanu, BGS’04, MPA’06, JD’10, owner and attorney at Ciobanu Law, was named one of MCBA 2015 board members.

L. Todd Cliborne, AS’00, BS’04, is a lieutenant with the Union Pacific Railroad Police Department and serves as an operations supervisor with the Chicago Division. He is co-founder and an executive board member of the Untouchables Law Enforcement Motorcycle Club, a nationally recognized 501c3 charitable organization dedicated to providing assistance to the widows and children of police officers killed in the line of duty. Cliborne lives in Crown Point, Ind., with his wife and three children.

Samuel T. Kooris, BS’09, married Katie A. Horn, BS’09, in New York City in May 2014. The couple met as students at IU. Kooris is a broker at the Rosewood Realty Group, a commercial real estate brokerage in New York City. His wife is an associate in development and marketing at Alchemy Properties, a real estate development firm in New York City, of which her father is the president and founder.

In January, the Ohio Hospital Association, which represents 219 hospitals and 13 health systems, named Olas A. “Chip” Hubbs III, BS’93, MHA’96, as the organization’s chairman of the board. Hubbs is president and CEO of Memorial Hospital of Union County in Marysville, Ohio. Another IU alum, Michael D. Abrams, BA’84, MPA’92, serves as president and CEO of the Ohio Hospital Association. He leads a team of 65 associates, supports the 20-member board of trustees, and serves on a variety of healthcare and hospital taskforces and committees.

In July 2014, Vacant Property Security, a residential and commercial property company, named Anthony J. Porcoroba, MPA’98, as vice president in the company’s Bristol, Pa., office. He provides oversight for the administrative team, managing the billing and client services functions, and enhancing system integration. Porcoroba has been with VPS since 2010 and previously served as VPS’s client services manager, where he oversaw the client relations and billing services team.

Matt Ewer of Indianapolis is Founder and CEO of “BEAN LLC.” BEAN LLC is the parent company of the online retail grocery company Green BEAN Delivery, the wholesale company Tiny Footprint Distribution, and two certified organic vegetable farms EcOhio Farm and the Feel Good Farm. Each company focuses on creating viable business solutions to help sustainable family farms and food businesses reach their true market potential. Each of the company’s five food hubs coordinates with over 50 local vendors to create the Midwest’s most extensive network of sustainable farmers and artisans. Matt Ewer is a true innovator in the sustainable food market,” Graham said. “He is a pioneer in advancing natural food accessibility and is dedicated to making Hoosiers and all Americans healthier.”

In January, Matthew R. Pierle, Cert’00, BS’03, was named one of eight winners of the PNC Performance Award, the highest honor given to employees of the PNC Financial Services Group. Pierle, who has been with PNC for 13 years, is a credit team leader and heavily involved in the update of underwriting systems within businesses and corporate banking and wealth management.

Sam C. Lurkins, BS’10, is manager of sales and marketing for the Louisville & Indiana Railroad. He previously served as industrial development director for the Illinois Western Railroad, and as economic development director for the City of Greenville, Ill.

In November, Adam C. Schau, BA’05, MBA’12, and Elizabeth A. “Lisa” Radachi, MA’09, of Washington, D.C., were married in Beck Chapel on the IU campus in October 2014. Adam is a strategy and operations manager in international public sector services at Microsoft. Lisa is associate director of development in the College of Education at the University of Maryland. Adam is the son of Duane J. Schau, BA’89, who works for IU Bloomington’s Information Services.
YEP, HE’S ONE OF OURS!

Myron Rukes, 89, Named Honorary IU SPEA Alumnus

In April, nearly 15 years after Matthew Sullivan, BSPH ’01, graduated, SPEA’s Alumni Board of Directors voted to make his grandfather an honorary alumnus. And at 89 years old, Myron Rukes didn’t just add to the SPEA network—he also brought the average age of the alumni base up by a few points.

Their story starts in 1997, the summer before Sullivan’s junior year at IU. A diving accident left him with several broken vertebrae in his neck, suddenly a quadriplegic able to move his arms and neck, but unable to use his legs or hands. Sullivan was forced to suspend his studies and move back home to Terre Haute. After completing some intensive physical therapy and adjusting to what he calls his “new normal” in a wheelchair, Sullivan enrolled in a few classes at nearby Indiana State University. Even though living away from home was no longer an option, he was determined to complete the degree that he had started at SPEA.

As soon as Rukes heard that his grandson was interested returning to Bloomington, he offered to drive Sullivan to and from campus to attend classes. Rukes drove Sullivan the 120-mile round trip from Terre Haute to Bloomington five days a week for two years, making it possible for Sullivan to graduate from SPEA with a bachelor’s degree in health administration in 2001. His selfless dedication to his grandson’s education prompted the SPEA Alumni Board to honor Sullivan’s request to make Rukes an honorary alum.

“You will never find a more dedicated, hard-working, ‘nose-to-the-grindstone,’ huge in stature, humble in nature man,” Sullivan said of his grandfather.

College was never an option for Rukes, a retired pipefitter (which, his family was quick to note, is not to be confused with a boilermaker) and WWII veteran, who served as a Navy Seaman 1st Class from 1944 to 1946.

“He grew up poor,” Sullivan said. “After returning from WWII, like many in his generation, he jumped straight into work and family life, doing his civic duty, and worked for 43 years at the same company.”

Sullivan may have been the first member of his family to graduate from Indiana University, but his family’s enthusiasm for the school was engrained in him from a young age. “My grandparents were IU’s two biggest fans,” he said. “They went to church every Sunday, but IU basketball ranked just beneath that.”

On days when Sullivan only had one class, the grandfather/grandson pair often spent more time traveling in the car than on campus. Memorable trips included a fender-bender in Spencer after an ambulance pulled out in front of the family and caused them to collide with a minivan, and a tornado in Ellettsville that caused them to pull off to the side of the road and wait for the white-out conditions to pass. When asked what they talked about on their long car rides, Rukes said, “Mostly IU basketball.”

Rukes made the most of his time waiting for Sullivan by wandering around campus and enjoying the scenery. He spent many afternoons in the Herman B Wells library with a cup of coffee, reading the newspaper. Rukes would also sneak into the back of his grandson’s classrooms and listen in. This happened so often that professors started to joke that Rukes should be the one earning the degree.

Their jokes became reality in April when the pair once again made the 60-mile trek southeast across highway 46 to Bloomington, this time accompanied by a caravan of family members, so that Rukes could be celebrated as an honorary SPEA alumnus.

Kathy Koehler, MPA ’98, vice president of the SPEA Alumni Association Board, greeted Rukes and Sullivan, and joined administrators, faculty, and current students who hosted a small ceremony in the SPEA Dean's Conference Room, where Rukes was bestowed a certificate from the SPEA Alumni Association Board.

After receiving his certificate, Rukes wished he could have shared the moment with his late wife, Maurine. “She would have gotten a kick out of this. I can just hear her say, ‘Now, don’t go thinking you’re any smarter than me just because you have this certificate,’” Rukes said, adding, “I am thankful that I was able to bring Matthew down here. He did a good job. Very few people could have handled it like he did.”

Their story touched the students who attended the ceremony. “It was amazing to meet individuals as strong and dedicated as Matthew and his grandfather and really made me appreciate my own health and life in general,” Bridget Barry, BSHMP’15, said.

In a letter to Rukes, SPEA Executive Associate Dean Michael McGuire wrote, “[As] proud as we are of our alumni and their accomplishments, your story is an inspirational reminder that none of our graduates would be where they are without the support of family, friends, and communities standing behind them.”

While his grandfather now holds a certificate, Sullivan recently started an energy management services business. He still lives in Terre Haute, and he still spends his basketball seasons cheering for the Hoosiers alongside his grandfather.

by Emily Batman
Technology Services, and Natalia (Browar), BA’89, MA’10. Liska and Natalia both graduated from the School of Public and Environmental Affairs with MA degrees in arts administration.

In August, Sarah K. Robb, BA’09, MPA’14, was selected as one of 33 fellows to participate in Challenge Detroit, an urban revitalization program focused on attracting and retaining talent in the Detroit area. During the yearlong program, she will work with partnering host company, Credit Acceptance, an auto finance firm. Robb, who was chosen from a pool of 900 applicants for the program, lives in Detroit.

Joshua A. Yelen, Cert’00, BS’01, vice chairman for administration in the Department of Pathology at the University of Miami, was named one of “20 under 40” in the Miami Herald in 2011. The newspaper, which recognizes the top 20 business and civic leaders under 40 years of age in South Florida, recently featured Yelen again, following up and that the class of 2011 is doing today.

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

ON THE WEB
To submit your news or for IUAA membership information, go to: alumni.indiana.edu or call 800-824-3044

Want to get involved? You can get involved in a number of ways, including making a monetary donation, joining the SPEA Alumni Association, submitting an update in the form of a class note, or even nominating yourself to serve on a board. Learn more: spea.indiana.edu/alumni-giving/alumni

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Everything in its Place: Entrepreneurship and the Strategic Management of Cities, Regions, and States
David Audretsch
Oxford University Press (2015)

Briefly: The book argues that cities, regions, and states need to take responsibility for their own economic performance by strategically managing what is happening in their place. It proposes a new academic field analogous to the field of strategic management in business schools – the strategic management of places. It also provides a framework for guiding and informing those who are concerned with the economic performance of their place.

Elinor Ostrom and the Bloomington School of Political Economy, Vol. 1, Polycentricity in Public Administration and Political Science
Dan Cole and Mike McGinnis (Eds.)
Lexington (2015)

Briefly: This is the first of a four-volume series, collecting a variety of works by Elinor (“Lin”) and Vincent Ostrom and their many collaborators over the course of more than four decades. Lin Ostrom (1933-2012) was a Distinguished Professor at IU, the Arthur F. Bentley Professor of Political Science, and affiliate faculty member at SPEA.

Public Administration and the Modern State: Assessing Trends and Impact
Eberhard Bohne, John D. Graham, and Jos C.N. Raadschelders (Eds.)
Palgrave Macmillan (2014)

Briefly: The book arose out of SPEA’s multiyear collaboration with the German Research Institute for Public Administration in Speyer, Germany. It assesses the nature of public administration in the 21st century and explores the way in which public sectors have adapted in order to confront the daunting challenges faced by governments around the world. Graham contributed a chapter on regulatory cooperation between the U.S. and Europe. Other SPEA chapter contributors include professor Lisa Blomgren Amsler (formerly Bingham) and research assistant Susanna Foxworthy. In addition to Graham, the editors include Speyer professor Eberhard Bohne and Jos C.N. Raadschelders, a professor at the John Glenn School of Public Affairs at The Ohio State University.

State and Local Financial Instruments: Policy Changes and Management
Craig Johnson, Martin Luby, and Tima Moldogaziev
Edward Elger Press (2014)

Briefly: Co-authors are Martin Luby of DePaul University and Tima Moldogaziev of the University of Georgia. Both are former SPEA doctoral students. Using financial research and theory, Johnson, Luby, and Moldogaziev analyze the future of subnational government debt finance, including the regulation of professional financial service providers. Chancellor’s Professor John Mikesell calls the book “an important addition to the often-convoluted literature on state and local debt.”

Talking Politics: What You Need to Know Before You Open Your Mouth
Sheila Kennedy
Georgetown University Press (2014)

Briefly: To address the confusions and distortions that color current political debates, this book covers basic facts that every citizen should know about the U.S. Constitution, economic concepts and systems, and the nature of science and the scientific method. Kennedy believes these facts and definitions can serve as solid starting points for building persuasive arguments for one’s preferred policies. She adds that this is especially important at a time when traditional media is not playing its role in correcting “spin, misrepresentations, and outright lies.”
Public Administration: Understanding Management, Politics and Law in the Public Sector (8th Edition)
David H. Rosenbloom, Robert Kravchuk and Richard Clerkin

Briefly: Co-authored with David H. Rosenbloom and SPEA Ph.D. graduate Richard Clerkin, the publisher estimates it is the most widely adopted textbook in public administration and it has been translated into over 14 foreign languages, including Russian and Chinese. The book emphasizes the fundamentals of public administration while embracing its complexity through multiple sets of values that affect administrative management of the American state.

Strategic Pricing for the Arts
Michael Rushton
Routledge (2014)

Briefly: With roughly half of all income for nonprofit arts organizations in the United States coming from earned revenue rather than donations and state funding, the issue of pricing is paramount to success in the arts industry. How should prices differ between ordinary and premium seating? How much of a discount in admission should be offered through membership or season subscription? When does it make sense to partner with organizations to offer discounts? Arts managers, whether working in the performing arts, museums, or festivals, and whether in the commercial, nonprofit, or state sector, need to make informed decisions on the prices they set. This accessible book provides the first concise, practical, non-technical guide for setting prices in the arts industry.

Introduction to Criminal Justice: A Sociological Perspective
Charles E. Kubrin and Thomas Stucky (Eds.)
Stanford University Press (2013)

Briefly: Introduction to Criminal Justice is the first text to approach theories and practices of criminal justice from a sociological perspective. The edited volume includes selections organized around five themes: justice, police, courts, corrections, and crime control. Offering both foundational and contemporary texts, theoretical and empirical discussions, and quantitative and qualitative approaches, the book underscores the relationship between social structures – such as power, race, gender, and class – and the criminal justice system. The book also exposes students to some of the best thinking and research in the field.

Building Better Arts Facilities: Lessons from a U.S. National Study
Joanna Woronkowicz, D. Carroll Joynes, and Norman Bradburn
Routledge (2014)

Briefly: At the turn of the 21st century, a significant boom in the construction of cultural buildings saw the creation of hundreds of performing arts centers, theaters, and museums. After these buildings were completed, however, many of these cultural organizations struggled to survive, or, alternatively, drifted off mission as the construction project forced monetary or other considerations to be prioritized. This book examines the ways in which organizations planned and managed building projects during this boom, and investigates organizational operations after projects were completed.

These books (and others by these authors and other SPEA faculty) are available through amazon.com.