

SPEAAdvance

*News from the Indiana University Bloomington
School of Public and Environmental Affairs*

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Advancing Knowledge for the Greater Good





This message has been shared with SPEA alumni, and we hope you find it reaffirming during this time in history:

Going Forward

At Indiana University's School of Public and Environmental Affairs:

- We believe public service is honorable. Those who pursue it are, with rare exception, motivated by a desire to strengthen our communities and our nation.
- We're confident our public, private, and nonprofit sectors will adapt and lead and that Indiana's best years – and our nation's best years – are ahead.
- We're ready to provide the people and the knowledge that fast changing times and the new era in Washington demand.

Our alumni excel in positions of public trust and can be counted on for the new ideas and depth of experience and understanding required by a world where governments are challenged from all sides.

Our students and faculty are hard at work. Some are members of political parties. Some are independents. Some believe in the power of government, while others strive to keep that power in check. They're diverse in every respect.

What unites us is a commitment to serve our state and our nation. We are going forward.

Michael McGuire
Executive Associate Dean, Bloomington

asked&answered

HIGHLIGHTS OF FACULTY RESEARCH AND OUTREACH

What religion affords grassroots NGOs: Charting remarkable growth

The American founder of an aid organization serving Kenya told an Indiana University researcher: “Whether or not you are a Christian or a Muslim, or a Jew or whatever, I wanted it to be an open door for people to come and serve.”

That aid organization is an example of what SPEA researcher **Allison Schnable** has identified as a remarkable growth in “grassroots international non-governmental organizations,” or GINGOs, which use the symbolic and material resources of religion but reject the label of “faith-based organization.”

The surge in the number of GINGOs is documented for the first time in Schnable’s research. More than 10,000 have been started since 1990.

“These grassroots groups based in the U.S. rely on volunteer labor and small contributions and have tiny budgets,” Schnable said. “They largely serve Africa and Asia, and their work is made possible by broad cell phone coverage, free email, cheap container shipping, and international flights. Americans who care about



Allison Schnable

development no longer have to give to the traditional charities like UNICEF or World Vision; they are starting their own.”

The evangelical Christian founder of the Kenyan GINGO (granted anonymity by Schnable) didn’t want to start a religious charity that would restrict volunteers to those of the same faith or claim a divine mandate for its work. But the group wanted to use the touchstones of religion – praying, serving others, sharing God’s love – to strengthen its ability to provide sanitation services in poor and isolated communities.

It and similar organizations take advantage of three kinds of religious resources:

- *Frames* or ways of thinking and speaking about relief and development work that imbue it with legitimacy. For example, Schnable’s analysis of 6,575 websites found that 25 percent use the frame of Christian ministry to discuss their work. Whether providing computer training or clean water, the groups use phrases such as “God’s will” or “showing God’s love” to rationalize what they do.
- *Networks* for recruiting donors and volunteers and for gaining entrée into aid-receiving communities. Schnable found 46 percent of the GINGOs had some sort of partnership with

a religious congregation. For example, a Minnesota-based group that builds schools in Tanzania partnered with the global network of Lutheran churches. That gave the small group easier access to the expertise and resources needed to complete its projects.

- *Modes of action* for turning good ideas into good deeds. Schnable found NGOs harnessing the religious practice of giving and used as an example a secular group in Dayton, Ohio. So Muslims can fulfill their obligation of zakat, the Ohio group allows donors to designate their contributions as zakat al-maal, alms given to the poor as a tax of one's wealth, or zakat al-fitr, alms given on the holiday of Eid-al-fitr.

“Despite all these linkages, the grassroots groups are steadfastly not what we think of as religious organizations,” Schnable said. “Their quick growth should reshape our idea of the role of religion in development aid.”

The research findings were published by the *Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion* in the article “**What Religion Affords Grassroots NGOs: Frames, Networks, Modes of Action.**”

The answers are blowing in the wind

Research by a SPEA professor and colleagues at two other universities reveals a pattern of companies strategically locating facilities where wind will carry pollution across state lines.

Locating factories and power plants near downwind borders can allow states to reap the benefits of jobs and tax revenue but share the negative effects – air pollution – with neighbors.



“When you look at the location of major sources of air pollution, they are more likely to be nearer to downwind state borders, when compared to similar industrial facilities,” said **David Konisky**, SPEA associate professor.

The study compares 16,211 facilities in the United States that produce air pollution with 20,536 sites that produce hazardous waste but not air pollution. Using a technique called point pattern analysis, they show that facilities that produce air pollution are more likely to be near downwind state borders than those that produce other types of waste. A polluter is 22 percent less likely to be near an upwind state border than near a downwind state border, after adjusting for other variables.

The trend is especially pronounced for large facilities that emit toxic air emissions, those that are included in the Environmental Protection Agency's Toxics Release Inventory program.

States have long complained about air pollution from their neighbors. The Clean Air Act was designed to address the problem by setting uniform pollution standards. But under the U.S. system of federalism, enforcement

of the regulations falls largely to the states, which may have less interest in regulating facilities that produce air pollution that crosses state boundaries. The system lends itself to “free riding,” meaning those who benefit from goods or services don't pay the full cost.

Previous research has found that states are not less strict in their enforcement for facilities near downwind borders than for facilities elsewhere. The current study suggests the discrepancy may come earlier in the process: in the decisions about where the facilities are sited.

The lingering question is whether facility location decisions result from state or local government action or from businesses or institutions that build and operate the facilities. Both have incentives, Konisky said. Governments may want to recruit jobs or protect their constituents from air pollution. Facility operators may wish to avoid “not-in-my-backyard” opposition.

Analysis by the researchers suggests both influences may be at work. Findings show the tendency toward free riding is more pronounced in states with less stringent environmental policy and those with aggressive economic development programs that pursue

“smokestack” industries, suggesting state decisions are a factor. But it’s also stronger in states with a high density of environmental organizations, suggesting businesses may make location decisions to avoid local opposition.

The study, “**Gone With the Wind: Federalism and the Strategic Location of Air Polluters,**” was published in the *American Journal of Political Science*. Other authors are James Monogan, assistant professor of political science at the University of Georgia, and Neal Woods, associate professor of political science at the University of South Carolina.

The researchers write about their study on the blog of the London School of Economics’ United States Centre.

The impact of health insurance on preventive care and health behaviors

More Americans are taking steps to prevent disease because of the insurance expansions of the Affordable Care Act, according to a new, groundbreaking study by SPEA and Cornell University researchers.

With Congress considering the future of the ACA, also known as Obamacare, this research is the first to estimate the impact of the ACA-facilitated expansions of Medicaid on preventive care and health behaviors.

SPEA researchers **Kosali Simon** and **Aparna Soni** and John Cawley of Cornell University determined that low-income childless adults have benefited in numerous ways from the Medicaid expansions: They are 17 percent more likely to have health insurance, 7 percent more likely to have a personal doctor and 11 percent less likely to report that cost was a barrier to their health care. Their self-assessed health also

improved, and they reported fewer days of poor health or restricted activities.

Participants were also more likely to undertake preventive care such as getting a flu vaccination, having an HIV test or visiting a dentist. The ACA mandates that health insurance plans, including Medicaid, cover these preventive services without cost-sharing.

“Our findings indicate that the Medicaid expansions under the ACA succeeded in some of their goals, but other goals remain hard to achieve,” said Simon, a SPEA health economist. “More people are seeing doctors and taking steps to safeguard their health. But there’s been no detectable reduction in obesity, smoking or heavy drinking, at least through our study period.”

Conversely, there was no worsening of those risky behaviors; one might be concerned that the newly insured would be more likely to engage in risky behaviors because they now pay less out of pocket for health care. There was no evidence of this phenomenon, which economists call moral hazard, in the data.

The data for the research came from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and state

governments, through the end of 2015. Thirty states and the District of Columbia expanded Medicaid benefits in 2014.

Their article, “**The Impact of Health Insurance on Preventive Care and Health Behaviors: Evidence from the First Two Years of the ACA Medicaid Expansions,**” is scheduled for publication in the *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management* and is available online.

Understanding public preferences for species conservation

Americans believe endangered species are best protected when their habitats are protected and not when animal predators are killed, according to new SPEA research.

With the exception of one case involving spiders and frogs, a scientific survey with more than 1,000 participants found overwhelming support for policies that protect habitats and little acceptance of either lethal control or no government action at all.

SPEA professor **Shahzeen Attari** said the study sought to understand evolving public

Kosali Simon





Shahzeen Attari

preferences for conservation by answering these questions: “How do we want to intervene to protect endangered species when faced with biological invasions or declining populations? Should we protect habitats, or lethally control predatory species that threaten the endangered species? Should we just step aside and let nature take its course?”

To measure support for various strategies, the researchers pitted one species against another in simplified but realistic scenarios. The cases, drawn from real debates about conservation policy, pit a rare or economically valued species against its more common competitor or predator species:

- Spotted owls versus barred owls
- Salmon versus California sea lions
- Caribou versus gray wolves
- Kirtland’s warblers versus brown-headed cowbirds
- Happy-face spiders versus coqui frogs

Overwhelmingly, survey participants preferred habitat protection over lethal control, both lethal control and habitat protection, or no action. Of all the demographic groups, only older, conservative men were more likely to endorse no action.

“The results suggest broad support for holistic nature conservation that benefits both people and nature and highlights areas where current lethal management practices conflict with public preferences,” said researcher **Michelle Lute** of the Montana-based WildEarth Guardians organization. Lute is a former SPEA postdoctoral fellow. The survey section that pitted frogs versus spiders was the notable exception to the pattern of respondents favoring habitat protection. An unusually high number of survey-takers supported no action to protect the spiders.

Lute and Attari note that this was the only case involving amphibian and invertebrate species. Of all the species studied, those are the most genetically distant from humans. “People may care less about spiders or consider it a lost cause to try eradicating the non-native but prevalent frogs,” Lute said. “We can’t say whether we’re less motivated to protect animals that are very different from us but that’s certainly a possibility.”

Lute and Attari authored an article about their research, “**Public preferences for species conservation: Choosing between lethal control, habitat**

protection, and no action.” It was published in the journal *Environmental Conservation*.

Research shows how fish adapt to lethal levels of pollution

SPEA researcher **Joe Shaw** is a key contributor to a new study that reveals useful clues about how organisms may adapt to lethal levels of pollution.

Shaw is part of a research team that focused on the Atlantic killifish. They wanted to know why some killifish can rapidly adapt to thrive in waters laden with lethal concentrations of industrial pollutants – levels that kill most other fish. Their study was published recently in the journal *Science*.

“Our environment is changing so quickly, faster than most species can evolve, so we need to find out why the killifish seems to have the genetic make-up to survive,” Shaw said.

With the help of the IU Center for Genomics and Bioinformatics, the research team sequenced the genomes of killifish living in polluted and non-polluted harbors, rivers, and bays in Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Virginia.

The scientists discovered that killifish maintain some of the highest levels of genetic variation ever recorded. The greater the genetic diversity, the faster evolution can operate to help the killifish adapt. “We observed that the pollution-adapted fish from these very different areas evolved similarly,” Shaw said. “Our findings identified the types of genetic variation that allow these fish to live in such deadly environments, and this may prove important for predicting the responses of many species to pollution.”

The research was funded by the National Science Foundation’s Division of Environmental Biology

Joe Shaw



and the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences.

Andrew Whitehead of the University of California-Davis was the lead author of the study, “The genomic landscape of rapid repeated evolutionary adaptation to toxic pollution in wild fish.”

In addition to Shaw, the research team also included Noah Reid of UC Davis, Dina Proestou of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Bryan Clark of Oak Ridge Institute, Wesley Warren of Washington University, John Colbourne of the University of Birmingham, Sibel Karchner of Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute, Mark Hahn of Boston University, Diane Nacci of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and Marjorie Oleksiak and Douglas Crawford of the University of Miami.

Killifish are small fish, about 3 to 4 inches in length, that are commonly found in brackish and coastal waters along the East Coast of North America from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to northeastern Florida.

Shaw is a toxicologist who has spent years studying how killifish and other organisms alter their response to pollution and other natural stressors over time, research that may help predict and prepare for global climate change.

focalPoints

SPOTLIGHTING FACULTY AND STUDENT ENDEAVORS

Remembering a scholar, a true colleague . . . and a “rock star”: Elinor Ostrom

SPEA’s **Elinor Ostrom** received the Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences in December 2009, becoming the first – and still the only – woman to receive the award.

Seven years later, there are nearly constant reminders of her influence, including academic studies that build on her theories, symposia that celebrate her work, and policy analyses that credit her thinking.

“Professor Ostrom had a profound impact on development studies through her work on public choice, institutionalism, and the commons,” IU President Michael A. McRobbie said recently in Beijing at the “Ostrom Symposium on the Study of the Commons, Governance and Collective Decision.” “Her work had – and continues to have – a major influence on scholars from around the world.”

Elinor “Lin” Ostrom and her husband, Vincent Ostrom, established the Ostrom Workshop at IU Bloomington in 1973 and mentored generations of scholars who study

institutional governance, natural resource management, and other topics. Both Ostroms died in June 2012.

She was a Distinguished Professor of Political Science in the College of Arts and Sciences and a professor in the School of Public and Environmental Affairs, and both held the position of Arthur F. Bentley Professor of Political Science. She received the 2009 Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel, also known as the Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences, for her work on economic governance.

The Ostrom Symposium in Beijing, organized by the university’s Research Center for Chinese Politics and Business and held at the IU China Gateway, highlighted the extraordinary influence the Ostroms had and continue to have among a group of Chinese scholars.

“You might say Lin is somewhat of a rock star here,” Ryan Piurek wrote last December from China. “Not to make light of it, but the gateway office looked a little today like the outside of Elvis’s Graceland, the walls lined with large photos of Lin and Vincent, dozens upon dozens of translated books and, best of



Photographs and items from the Ostroms’ visits to China were displayed at the symposium.

all, several T-shirts with Lin's face emblazoned on them, one of which was presented to McRobbie after his remarks."

Less than a week after the China conference, *IU News* published a release about a study co-authored by an IU geography professor that found decentralized governance systems combined with engagement with local resources produced lower rates of deforestation in two Central American countries.

The study by Tom Evans of IU, Krister Andersson of the University of Colorado, Glenn Wright of the University of Alaska Southeast, and Clark Gibson of the University of California, San Diego – all of whom worked with Elinor Ostrom – credits her work on the governance of common-pool resources, or CPRs. "Specifically, we derive our argument from the work of Elinor Ostrom, who proposed eight design principles for sustaining CPRs," the authors write.

Meanwhile, search Google News and you'll find that Elinor Ostrom is being cited in publications that include *Forbes*, *Bloomberg News*, and the *Economist* as well as European news and feature outlets. The articles include arguments over economic policy and a travelogue on Törlbel, the village in the Swiss Alps that inspired Ostrom's classic book *Governing the Commons*.

For all the fame and influence, people who knew Ostrom remember her as a cheerful, down-to-earth and hard-working scholar who cared deeply for colleagues and students.

"Lin Ostrom was a person who combined brilliance with collegiality, and exuberance with modesty," McRobbie said in his China remarks. "She epitomized what it means to be a scholar and a true colleague."



Grønbjerg named fellow of National Academy of Public Administration

Kirsten Grønbjerg, SPEA professor and Associate Dean for Faculty Affairs and Efroymsen Chair in the IU Lilly School of Philanthropy in Indianapolis, has been named an academy fellow of the National Academy of Public Administration.

She is one of 50 leaders in the field of public administration inducted as fellows at the academy's annual meeting recently in Washington, DC. Selection of academy fellows follows a rigorous review of the individuals' contributions to the field of public administration and policy.

Grønbjerg is a nationally recognized scholar on nonprofit and public sector relationships. For the last 16 years, she has directed a major project on the Indiana Nonprofit Sector: Scope and Community Dimensions, which analyzes and disseminates information about Indiana nonprofits and their contributions to the state and local communities. Her other research and publications focus on nonprofit funding relations, capacity, data

sources, and the American welfare system.

Chartered by Congress to provide non-partisan expert advice, the National Academy of Public Administration is an independent, nonprofit, and nonpartisan organization established in 1967 to assist government leaders in building more effective, efficient, accountable and transparent organizations.

Grønbjerg becomes one of 14 faculty members from the IU School of Public and Environmental Affairs to be named fellows of the academy.

Notable

FACULTY AND STUDENT ACHIEVEMENTS

Committed to a cause; determined to make a difference

Having focus and drive is one thing, but **Mercedes Jones** is on another level. A 2016 SPEA graduate, Jones is well known for her long list of extracurricular activities as a student, most notably founding the Crimson Cupboard, a food pantry for students. Now that she has a full-time job in Indianapolis, one would think that simply due to time constraints, Jones might have to curtail her volunteer efforts.

Think again.

“When the food pantry has special events or the other organizations I was involved in have events, I’m always there, regardless of whether I have to take off work or reschedule something,” she explained. “At the same time, I’m confident now, especially that it’s been left in great hands and if it wasn’t, then I would be there more. But it has been, so it’s not something that I have to concern myself with all the time. Yes, I do stay updated constantly. I talk to my new executive board every week and I want to know what’s going on, but they’ve taken the food pantry above and beyond even what I ever thought was possible.”

While there are many students, faculty, and staff at IU who



Mercedes Jones

demonstrate the values of courage and compassion through their actions, Jones stands out in a crowd. As much as her efforts have been lauded, her commitment to a cause and determination to finish what she started – and then some – are truly remarkable.

Jones, who graduated with a degree in public management with a concentration in nonprofit management, works in finance for Defense Finance and Accounting Services (DFAS), where she describes her position as “a mix of disbursement, collections, auditing, and a mix of accounting and finance,” while processing payments for the U.S. Navy and Air Force.

The daughter of parents who were in the military (her father served in the U.S. Army for 25 years before retiring), Jones was born in Alaska before moving to McCordsville, Ind., a town east of Indianapolis. In addition to the Crimson Cupboard, Zeta Phi Beta, and Voices of Hope, Jones was also the second vice president for the National Pan Hellenic Council and a participant in programs administered by the Office of the Vice President for Diversity, Equity, and Multicultural Affairs (OVPDEMA) – the Hudson & Holland Scholars Program, as well as serving as a student ambassador for both Hudson & Holland and Community and Schools Partnerships.

“The big thing IU did for me is it taught me how to step outside my comfort zone and meet people. Going out and meeting people is the only reason that I am who I am today.”

Even prior to starting the food pantry, Jones was known among her peers at IU for being willing to share her own food – whether through cooking or literally giving away her own groceries – with students who were less fortunate.

“Before I came to college, I didn’t know that people didn’t have groceries. I’ve been feeding the homeless my entire life, so I knew, but I didn’t know that I had peers who didn’t eat. I have friends who I met in my dorm freshman year and I’m still close to now, who didn’t eat because they didn’t have meal points or because their parents didn’t have money to send them to buy groceries. I’m a freshman in college giving away my groceries, because my family has the means to feed me. This is a necessity,” she explained.

“My driving factor is always, ‘Why are people not eating?’ As somebody who just graduated college, I know that if you’re hungry and you’re tired, you can’t focus. So, if you’re not eating, it’s very likely that you’re not performing as well as you can in school.”

Inspired by her father, who would take her to feed the homeless as a child until the illness he suffers from, multiple sclerosis, slowed him down, Jones also volunteered for the Salvation Army while in Bloomington, eventually convincing some of her friends to join her. The irony of how she started the Crimson Cupboard is that though Jones had already done multiple internships – not to mention countless hours of community service

– going into her senior year, she still needed to complete her official SPEA internship requirement.

“I didn’t know that I had to take a class and fill out paperwork, so I was stuck with taking summer classes, working two jobs and having to find an internship. So, I just happened to get on the SPEA Careers website and saw a job posting that was five to 10 hours per week and very little work, which is exactly what I was looking for,” she remembered, laughing at how something small transformed into something so big.

“It just so happened that it was the complete opposite and in that internship, my job was essentially to conduct research, and survey the campus and different colleges about the need for food pantries and the needs of students, in regards to food. My internship ended in July, and I talked to a few of the deans at the different schools and several faculty, staff members, and students, and a lot of them said that people have been talking about a food pantry at IU for a long time, but nothing’s ever happened. In August, when school started, I decided to keep going anyway. I knew that it was something that was needed, so I knew that I had to do whatever I had to do to make sure that it was established and that it was stable before I graduated the next year.”

Gilbert Bongmba: Loving it when a plan comes together

Gilbert Bongmba’s plan has always been to practice medicine. Before he applies to medical school, though, he will complete a master’s degree at SPEA. And even before he accepts that diploma, he’s making an impact on his campus and on the health of Hoosiers.

Bongmba is close to completing his second year in SPEA, one of a handful of students enrolled in the health policy concentration. He is also focusing on nonprofit management. Bongmba, who was born in the central Africa country of Cameroon, studied biochemistry at Baylor before applying to SPEA.

“Biochemistry gave me the fundamentals to excel in the medical field,” he said. “I’m at SPEA to understand how policy affects the way medicine is being practiced, not only in the U.S., but also internationally.”

Bongmba wants to work to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS in his home country. UNAIDS estimates 4.5 percent of Cameroon’s adult population between the ages of 15 and 49 is infected. Putting his passion into action, Bongmba organized a small World AIDS Day event his first year at SPEA. The student Nonprofit

Gilbert Bongmba



Management Association sponsored the event, which drew about 25 attendees, he said.

As Bongmba expanded his network, he began planning a second World AIDS Day event, held in December 2016, with the help of four other graduate students: Mattie Theobald, Cameron Huston, Stephanie Gerbick, and Pia Chaib.

Taking an issue straight from the headlines, Bongmba and the other student leaders chose to emphasize rural STD and AIDS prevention. In 2015, Scott County, Indiana, was the site of the worst HIV outbreak the state had experienced. Nearly 200 people were infected. After the CDC declared the outbreak an emergency, then-Indiana-governor Mike Pence lifted a ban on needle exchange programs under certain conditions.

Bongmba drew on his personal connections and SPEA know-how to invite experts from Bloomington and across the nation to talk about how needle exchanges can help prevent the spread of disease.

HIV-positive public speaker and health educator Kelly Gluckman's talk resonated with attendees, Bongmba said. Gluckman currently serves as an ambassador with the Elizabeth Taylor AIDS Foundation.

SPEA health economist Kosali Simon, Executive Director of Development and Alumni Relations Lori Garraghty, and Executive Associate Dean Michael McGuire all gave Bongmba significant support.

Simon said Bongmba wants to be a different kind of physician, one who understands policy as well as medicine.

"There's something special about him," she said. "He has so much vision for the impact he wants to have. He's so driven to make a difference."

Bongmba said in addition to the tremendous encouragement he received in planning and executing his event from his SPEA network, his studies helped as well.

"The nonprofit management concentration helped me a lot," he said, citing teambuilding and communication skills as having been especially useful.

Simon hopes others in the fledgling health policy concentration will be inspired by Bongmba to organize their own events. Skills such as coordination, project management, and effective communication are needed for success.

"[This event] gives students within our concentration experience in doing something like this," Simon said. "They're figuring it out for themselves and that is really valuable experience."

Bongmba is already organizing his next event. He hopes to take a group of SPEA students to Washington, D.C., on March 27 and 28 for AIDS United's annual AIDSWatch event, where advocates meet with members of Congress to educate them about HIV/AIDS issues.

He's already demonstrated an ability to build partnerships. The HIV/AIDS event at IU brought

together sponsors including SPEA, the School of Public Health, Kinsey Institute, GLBT Support Services, Rural Center for AIDS/STD Prevention, Nonprofit Management Association and Local Government Management Association.

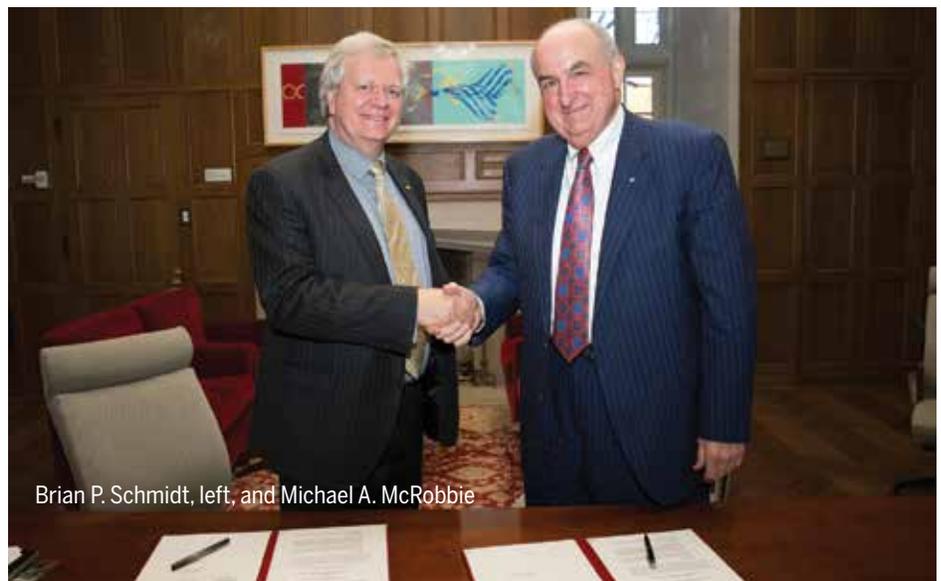
Indiana University and The Australian National University agree to offer joint master's degree

The Arts Administration Program at SPEA is part of a new dual-degree master's program in arts administration and museum and heritage studies.

Beginning in fall 2017, students from Indiana University and The Australian National University will have an opportunity to study two distinct but related areas of cultural administration.

The announcement is another example of growing cooperation and collaboration between IU and Australian National University.

"Since the early 1990s, Indiana University and the Australian National University have had a strong partnership, which each of us has



Brian P. Schmidt, left, and Michael A. McRobbie

worked to strengthen and broaden in recent years,” said IU President Michael A. McRobbie, who received his Ph.D. in logic in 1979 from ANU and an honorary doctorate in 2010. He was the university’s alumnus of the year in 2015.

“Together, we share a deep commitment to education of the highest quality,” McRobbie added.

“Through initiatives like this, we demonstrate how providing such an education is one of the principal ways that we can deepen understanding and expand opportunities across hemispheres and improve the world for future generations.”

The dual-degree opportunity will provide students at both institutions with international experiences and increased cultural awareness, as well as unique internship and study opportunities. During the program, admitted students will spend one academic year at either IU or ANU, followed by another academic year at the other university.

The Australian National University is in the national capital, Canberra, which has the largest concentration of museums and other cultural institutions. These institutions will provide outstanding opportunities for IU students to study and become engaged with their work.

Australian students will have the opportunity to augment their qualifications in museums and collections with a degree in arts administration, while SPEA students will be able to add museum and heritage studies to their arts administration qualifications.

Graduates will receive both a Master of Arts

Administration degree from SPEA and a Master of Museum and Heritage Studies from the College of Arts and Social Sciences at Australian National University.

At ANU, students will study traditional curatorship and collections management, while being introduced to new areas impacting

national and international cultural policy, such as social inclusion, citizenship and community engagement. At SPEA, students will receive knowledge and practical skills needed to be an effective arts advocate and a change agent, and core skills in business, marketing and management.



SPEA hosts weekly faculty-led discussions on news and policy issues concerning the Trump presidency. The White House Wednesday conversations have covered topics such as immigration, the Supreme Court, and environmental regulation.

boldfaceNames

John D. Graham, Denvil Duncan, Venkata Nadella, Stacey Giroux, and Ashley Clark published an article in *Transport Policy* entitled “The road mileage user-fee: Level, intensity, and predictors of public support.” The article seeks to expand on existing research into public attitudes and acceptance of user fees for roads. A random sample surveyed of 2,087 U.S. adults found opponents outnumbered supporters by 4:1. Their research also concluded those in opposition felt strongly enough to take political action against adoption of the fees.

Todd Royer published an invited chapter in *Stream Ecosystems in a Changing Environment*. In his chapter, “Human-dominated rivers and river management in the Anthropocene,” Royer discusses the philosophy of sustainable river management in the context of historic and emerging challenges for river management. He is using the chapter as the basis for a new graduate-level topics course called Sustainable River Management.

Dan Preston co-authored the “Blended Finance Transformation Map” unveiled at the World Economic Forum Annual Meeting in Davos, Switzerland. Transformation Maps are a dynamic system of contextual intelligence accessible to global decision-makers to visualize, probe, and understand the changes reshaping our world. The goal of Preston and co-authors Philip Moss and James Forsyth of the World Economic Forum is to promote and support informed decision making.

Joanna Woronkowicz published an essay “Cultural Building Projects: Guidelines for Planning” in the National Endowment for the Arts publication *How to do Creative Placemaking*. The publication provides insightful essays guiding community development decisions. In her essay, Woronkowicz offers practical advice to communities considering a cultural

building project that aims to reduce surprises, headaches, and obstacles.

John Mikesell received one of Indiana’s highest honors: the Sagamore of the Wabash. Mikesell has served on the Revenue Forecast Technical Committee to prepare the forecast of revenue to be used in preparing the state budget for 40 years, helping the House Ways and Means Committee to achieve a record for accuracy admired by other states, and has worked regularly with state lawmakers in development of fiscal policies for the state.

Brad Fulton received the 2016 Outstanding Book Award from the Association for Research on Nonprofit Organizations and Voluntary Action (ARNOVA). With co-author Richard Wood (University of New Mexico), Fulton wrote *A Shared Future: Faith-Based Organizing for Racial Equity and Ethical Democracy* (University of Chicago Press).

Cheryl Hughes was elected to the board of the Indiana State Council of the Society for Human Resource Management (SHRM). The board meets regularly to discuss how to advance the human resource profession in Indiana and best serve the members of the organization.

Claudia Avellaneda has arranged a week-long conference at SPEA this summer for public officials from Brazil. The conference, arranged through Brazil’s National School of Public Administration (ENAP), will bring about 20 officials to IU from May 21 to May 28 for executive education workshops that will feature SPEA faculty. The conference will be an opportunity to strengthen relations between SPEA and Brazil’s civil servants.

Mark Norrell was appointed to a second term as chairperson of the Monroe County Board of Health. The board oversees the Monroe County Health Department. Accomplishments during Norrell’s first

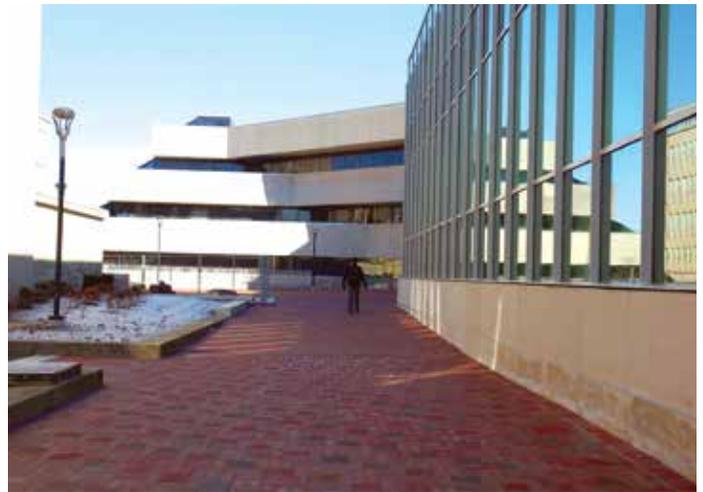
term include implementing Indiana’s second syringe exchange program (SEP), following Scott County’s HIV and hepatitis C epidemic.

Sameeksha Desai published “Measuring entrepreneurship: Type, motivation, and growth” in *IZA World of Labor*. Entrepreneurs contribute significantly to increasing economic activity, Desai argued. Policymakers seeking to encourage entrepreneurship would benefit from a better understanding of entrepreneurship measures which distinguish between the mode of entry, volume, type, and growth of a new venture. Desai categorized and explained key measures to help policymakers craft programs and policies that will result in desired outcomes.

SPEA faculty member **Brian DeLong** is coach of the IU Debate Team. The team, which includes several SPEA students, had an outstanding performance at two recent tournaments in California. The Hoosier debaters defeated teams from Harvard, Georgetown, Wake Forest, and other traditional forensics powerhouses. A program first came when IU qualified two teams to the top-32 elimination bracket in a tournament at CSU-Fullerton.

John D. Graham co-authored a recent article in *Environmental Law Reporter News & Analysis*: “EPA’s New Source Review Program: Time for Reform?” With Art Fraas of Resources for the Future and Jell Holmstead, a partner in Bracewell LLP, Graham examined the Clean Air Act program known as new source review (NSR). It affects virtually every major U.S. manufacturing facility and power plant. The authors concluded NSR provides important health and environmental benefits but has become an impediment to manufacturing growth and modernization. They suggest steps the EPA could take to reform NSR while maintaining its benefits.

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The O'Neill Graduate Center at SPEA is open. A bagpiper led hundreds of students on a joyful procession into the gleaming new space on the first day of class. The three story, 29,000-square-foot limestone and glass building is named for its leading benefactor, Paul H. O'Neill, the former U.S. Treasury Secretary and CEO of Alcoa. O'Neill is an IU graduate and will return to Bloomington for the building's formal March 24th dedication.



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