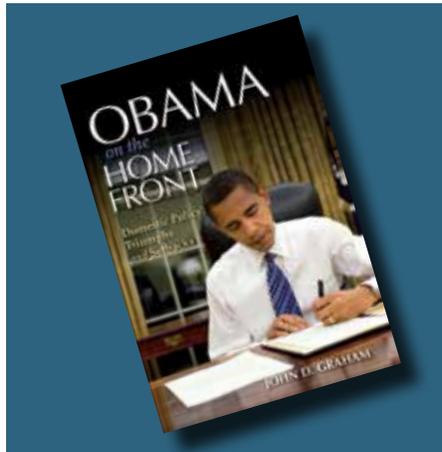


SPEAAdvance

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

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INSIDE

boldface names

asked & answered:

Highlights of faculty research and outreach | [page 1](#)

focal points:

Spotlighting faculty and student endeavors | [page 6](#)

followups:

Alumni in advance | [page 8](#)

printworthy:

New and notable from our faculty | [page 10](#)

fresh faces:

SPEA IUB presents our most recent faculty appointments – fall 2016 | [page 11](#)

photo finish | [page 13](#)

Advancing Knowledge for the Greater Good



boldfaceNames

Allison Schnable received the Emerging Scholar Dissertation Award from the International Society for Third Sector Research. The award was presented at the Society's conference in Stockholm, Sweden. The award is presented biennially for an outstanding dissertation that contributes to the field of comparative study of civil society organizations, nonprofit organizations, philanthropy, voluntarism and related issues. Schnable's 2015 dissertation, "Do-it-Yourself Aid: The Emergence of American Grassroots Development Organizations," was selected from 40 submissions from 23 countries.

Sanya Carley and **David Konisky** were awarded an Alfred P. Sloan Foundation grant and an IU Collaborative Research Grant (IUCRG). Their Sloan Foundation grant (\$260,000), with co-principal investigator Steve Ansolabehere of Harvard University, will support a research effort on individuals' perceptions of energy infrastructure. Their IUCRG grant (\$63,000), with co-principal investigator Tom Evans of the IU Department of Geography, will support a project on tracking dimensions of household vulnerability that may result from energy and climate change policies. Both studies fit within a new research area for Carley and Konisky, which focuses on the energy and climate transition that the U.S. is experiencing, and imminent challenges that will need to be addressed as part of this transition.

Kirsten Grønbjerg, Kellie McGiverin-Bohan, Lauren Dula, and Rachel Miller published an article in *Public Administration Review*. "Local Officials' Support for PILOTs/SILOTs: Nonprofit Engagement, Economic Stress, and Politics" used data from the 2010 Indiana Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations survey of

local government officials in Indiana administered by the Public Policy Institute. Many would consider collecting payments in lieu of taxes from churches, private schools, hospitals, and other local charities. The authors examine whether support for PILOT policies is related to officials' personal involvement with nonprofits, their views on government-nonprofit relationships, the type of position they hold, the level of economic distress in the county, local political conditions, and local nonprofit wealth. The findings support most of these hypotheses but also show that attitudes toward PILOTs appear to be shaped by somewhat different concerns than attitudes toward services in lieu of taxes (SILOTs). The article is in conjunction with a series of briefings by the Indiana Nonprofits: Scope and Community Dimensions project, used to inform local community leaders and policymakers.

Paul Helmke published a chapter in *Guns and Contemporary Society: The Past, Present, and Future of Firearms and Firearm Policy*. The three-volume set published by ABC-CLIO examines various approaches to firearms, including constitutional and legal issues, public health and criminal justice concerns, and perspectives on personal safety and self-defense. The work concludes with an informed debate on gun policy between Richard Feldman, president of the Independent Firearm Owners, and Helmke, former president of the Brady Campaign to Prevent Gun Violence.

Kim Novick received the 2016 Outstanding Faculty Collaborative Research Award from IU's Office of the Provost & Executive Vice President and the Office of the Vice Provost for Research. The award recognizes the achievements of a collaborative team of IUB faculty whose research is making an important

scholarly contribution. The award includes a \$15,000 stipend to be divided among the project collaborators and may be used to support research. Novick will share the award with IU biology professor Richard Phillips. The two have co-authored several papers including, most recently, research on the increasing importance of atmospheric demand in regulating ecosystem functioning.

Noah Schmadel and **Adam Ward** co-authored articles published in *Geophysical Research Letters (GRL)* and *Water Resources Research (WRR)*. In the *GRL* article, "Hyporheic exchange controlled by dynamichydrologic boundary conditions," Schmadel, Ward and co-authors determined that hyporheic flow path residence times and lengths can be predicted from the timing and magnitude of diel fluctuations and valley slope. In the *WRR* article, "Stream solute tracer timescales changing with discharge and reach length confound process interpretation," Schmadel, Ward and co-authors conducted tracer tests along a reach during a storm discharge period. The results stress the importance of characterizing the influence of changing timescales on tracer responses before reach-scale observations can be used to infer solute transport at larger network scales. Both studies address connectivity of landscapes and streams, a key area of active litigation in defining the scope of the Clean Water Act.

asked&answered

HIGHLIGHTS OF FACULTY RESEARCH AND OUTREACH

SPEA researchers make major impact at influential conference of health economists

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. – At a recent conference of the nation’s top health economists, a team of SPEA faculty members presented research on topics ranging from Cesarean sections to the Affordable Care Act. The American Society of Health Economists (ASHEcon) meets biannually to promote excellence in health economics research. The University of Pennsylvania hosted the conference, themed “New Frontiers in Health Policy and Health Care.”

“This is about big plenaries, great stars and an army of health economists from across the country coming together here,” said Daniel Polsky, UPenn professor and chair of the ASHEcon Conference local organizing committee. “The real gold is in the 534 papers that are being presented. There are 76 alone that evaluate aspects of how the Affordable Care Act is working or can be improved,” Polsky said in a UPenn statement on the conference. Six SPEA faculty members were among the presenters, signifying the school’s increasing prominence in the field. That was reflected in SPEA’s

first-ever top 12 ranking in the recent *U.S. News and World Report* listing of the nation’s best Health Policy and Management MPA programs.

“It was really impressive to have so many people from SPEA at the conference to demonstrate the quality and uniqueness of our work,” said Kosali Simon, a SPEA faculty member and expert on the Affordable Care Act. Simon is also a founding member of ASHEcon’s Board, and one of the section chairs of this year’s conference. “In addition to presenting our research and learning from our colleagues, we also wanted to use the conference as a way of reaching

and recruiting prospective students. SPEA’s programs in Healthcare Policy and Management, including our MPA’s newest concentration in Health Policy, are relatively young but they are growing and so is our national reputation.”

Simon was among the most active faculty at the conference, presenting several papers including her work on early assessments of the impact of the Affordable Care Act.

Other SPEA faculty presenters and their topics:

- **Seth Freedman** whose papers included research on electronic medical records and medical



Kosali Simon

procedure choice with a focus on Cesarean sections.

- **Brad Heim** who used tax records to analyze the income responses to the ACA.
- **Alex Hollingsworth** who presented research on the impact of energy policy on respiratory health and mortality.
- **Victoria Perez** who investigated the effect of Medicaid expansion on hospital closure and capacity, and managed care's effects on budget predictability.
- **Coady Wing** who examined how health plan types effect healthcare utilization.

SPEA Ph.D. students with research presented include: **Shun-Wen Wu, Lindsey Bullinger, Noah Hammarlund,** and **Angshuman Goptu.**

Diversity in public service improves effectiveness of South African government

In the post-apartheid years, the South African Public Service has been transformed into an institution broadly representative of the nation's diverse population. New SPEA research indicates that such a change can also foster more effective government.

The research by **Sergio Fernandez** and **Hongseok Lee** is among the first extensive efforts to show how representation of historically disadvantaged groups – including blacks and women – affects the performance of the national government.

Their conclusions counter claims that affirmative action has damaged South Africa's public sector. Instead, the researchers show, the public-sector workforce does a better job

Sergio Fernandez



if there is greater representivity, a measure of how well the workforce reflects the nation's population.

“While our research focused exclusively on South Africa, lawmakers and policymakers in the U.S. and globally could use our findings to bolster arguments that affirmative action aimed at promoting representivity can be a powerful tool for better government,” Fernandez said.

Since the end of apartheid, the South African Public Service has undergone significant changes in its structure, managerial practices and capabilities. It has also been transformed into a representative bureaucracy that closely mirrors the national population.

The authors analyze the influence of racial and gender representation on the effectiveness of national departments and public entities with these key findings:

- The value of representative bureaucracy in South Africa goes beyond its symbolic worth in promoting representivity and equality. Greater representation of blacks in the public service makes national departments and public entities more effective at achieving their goals.

- Representivity in lower levels of the public service where employees are in close proximity to citizens appears to be particularly crucial for improving performance.

“Bureaucrats who share language and culture with citizens they closely interact with have greater empathy for the hardships communities face, can understand their needs better and can more effectively serve them,” Fernandez said.

The research is based on longitudinal data from 2006 to 2014 reported by over 60 national departments and public entities as well as audit results and management assessment scores compiled by South Africa's auditor-general and presidency, respectively. Fernandez, an associate professor, and Lee, a doctoral student, also conducted interviews with officials from seven national departments.

The research is published in the *Journal of Modern African Studies* in the article “**The transformation of the South African Public Service: exploring the impact of racial and gender representation on organizational effectiveness.**”

Climate scientists are more credible when they practice what they preach

Americans are more likely to follow advice about personal energy use from climate scientists who minimize their own carbon footprint, according to new SPEA research.

The researchers used two large online surveys to determine that scientists should practice what they preach if they want their advice on reducing energy use to have greater credibility.

“To communicate effectively, advocates of energy conservation need to be the change they wish to see,” **Shahzeen Attari** said. “Climate researchers, including the three authors of this study, need to make strong efforts to reduce their own carbon footprints.”

Attari and David Krantz and Elke Weber of Columbia University authored “Statements about climate researchers’ carbon footprints affect their credibility and the impact of their advice,” in the journal *Climatic Change*.

Their conclusions are based on an analysis of online surveys of about 3,000 Americans. Participants were randomly presented with fictional vignettes about a climate expert presenting a talk on how an individual’s actions can collectively have a large impact on the environment. Would it matter if the researcher flew across the country to give the talk or that she or he has a large, energy-gulping home?

“The answer is ‘yes,’” Attari said. “Whether the climate scientists are male or female, what they do in private can have a pronounced effect on how their message is perceived by the public.”

The surveys began with a baseline narrative: a leading climate researcher is giving a talk about the merits of reducing air travel and



lowering the amount of energy used in the home. The researcher gives advice to the audience on how they can reduce their own energy use.

The survey participants were then asked to judge the impact of a range of actions by the researcher including this one: “During the question period a member of the audience asks the researcher whether he flew across the country to give this talk. He replies that he regularly flies to lectures and conferences all over the world. It is part of his job, though flying like this does lead to negative impacts on the climate.”

The surveys showed that audiences are less concerned with transportation habits than home energy use. A scientist who buys carbon offsets is seen more positively, but it doesn’t wipe the slate clean. Personal attacks on climate experts and advocates because of their behavior are not uncommon. For example, environmentalist and former vice president Al Gore was criticized for home energy use that far exceeded the national average.

“Credibility may require climate researchers to decrease their carbon footprint,” Attari said. “Effective communicators about climate change do sometimes discuss their own

behavior, and our research indicates that can be a good way to enhance their credibility.”

Still to be determined is whether the effects on credibility and on intentions to conserve are temporary or enduring, Attari said. Another open question is whether the personal behavior of scientists is a factor when lawmakers consider changes in the nation’s policies on climate change.

More churches participating in service-related activities, fewer in political activities

The percentage of politically active churches is decreasing, according to a first-of-its-kind national study by SPEA’s **Brad Fulton** that also reveals an increase in the percentage of churches engaged in service activity.

This research draws on three waves of data from the National Congregations Study to provide the first national scale study to identify trends among churches addressing social needs.

Between 1998 and 2012, the percentage of churches participating in at least one type of service-related activity increased from 71 percent to 78 percent, while the percentage of churches participating in at least one type of political activity decreased from 43 percent to 35 percent. “The trends suggest a significant change is underway in how churches seek to address social needs,” Fulton said.

This study also examines trends among subpopulations of churches grouped by their religious tradition, ethnoracial composition and ideological orientation. Among most types of churches, participation in service-related activities is substantial and increasing, while political participation is less substantial and decreasing.

Fulton found that the most substantial decrease in political participation has occurred among white evangelical churches. For example, between 1998 and 2012, the percentage of evangelical churches that distributed voter guides decreased from 19 percent to 11 percent, and the percentage promoting opportunities to participate politically decreased from 21 percent to 7 percent.

Meanwhile, the political participation rate among liberal churches has been substantial and increasing. In 2012, 80 percent of liberal churches participated in at least one type of political activity, making them three times more likely than conservative churches to be politically engaged.

“This trend of fewer conservative churches and more liberal churches participating in political activities runs counter to popular perceptions,” Fulton said. “These perceptions are fueled by media outlets and political pundits, whose coverage of religion and politics tends to focus almost exclusively on the religious right and rarely even mentions religious progressives.”



Brad Fulton

Also deviating from the general downward trend in political participation among most types of churches are Catholic and predominantly Hispanic churches, whose participation rates have been increasing. For example, between 1998 and 2012, the percentage of Catholic churches that lobbied an elected official increased from 12 percent to 24 percent, and the percentage of predominantly Hispanic churches that participated in a demonstration or march increased from 1 percent to 17 percent. Even though participation rates are increasing among these types of churches, they represent a small percentage of all churches.

Overall, the substantial and increasing participation rates in service-related activities among most types of churches supports the view that service provision is an institutionalized and nearly universal practice of churches. In contrast, the trends in church-based political participation suggest that political engagement is becoming a niche practice among a few types of churches.

“The general decline in political participation among churches has implications for the role churches

can play in addressing social needs,” Fulton said. “Relieving immediate needs through service provision without also pursuing long-term solutions through political participation can limit churches’ ability to comprehensively address social needs. When churches combine acts of service with political engagement, they can provide short-term relief while at the same time advocating to improve social conditions.”

Fulton’s research was published in the journal *Religions* in the article “**Trends in Addressing Social Needs: A Longitudinal Study of Congregation-Based Service Provision and Political Participation.**”

Support for fracking grows when fees stay local

As voters in several states consider controlling oil and gas development in their communities, new SPEA research offers valuable insight for developers as well as local and state officials.

The researchers determined that oil and gas development using

fracking is greeted with more local support when the fees paid by developers go to municipal governments rather than into county or state general funds.

“There are two reasons for this,” said researcher **Naveed Paydar**. “The public prefers to give more responsibility to local units of government because they are confident they’re the people who can best handle any problems resulting from development. And the public also has greater trust that the revenues will be spent by their municipal government in ways that benefit the local economy.”

The conclusions are based on an in-depth public opinion survey of residents in Pennsylvania counties where there is oil and gas development. The research, the first to assess the association between public revenues and local support, is described in “**Fee disbursements and the local acceptance of unconventional gas development: Insights From Pennsylvania**,” published by the journal *Energy Research & Social Science*.

Paydar, a student in IU’s joint Ph.D. program in public policy offered by SPEA and Political Science,

co-authored the article along with SPEA faculty members **Ashley Clark, John A. Rupp, and John D. Graham**.

The practice of hydraulic fracturing, or fracking, to stimulate oil and gas from unconventional reservoirs abounds in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Texas, and several other states. Wells are drilled and then water, sand and chemical additives are injected into the hole, creating cracks in the reservoir that release the oil and gas.

Opponents of fracking say the process causes various kinds of damages. To compensate for the costs associated with regulating the industry and to compensate local communities for damages, developers in Pennsylvania have paid more than \$400 million in “impact fees” that go to county and municipal governments. Differences in public opinion about those fees are crucial given the controversy surrounding fracking.

In Pennsylvania, as in all states, the permitting and regulation of oil and gas activity is centralized at the state level. In numerous areas across the nation, local groups are forming to gain control and, in some cases, ban oil and gas development in

their communities. As these “home rule” initiatives take place, opinions about how the financial benefits of development are managed are a key component of the discussion.

“As these disputes play out, government leaders should remember the public is more likely to accept unconventional gas development if the public revenue stays local,” Paydar said.

Propositions to establish local control over oil and gas development are on ballots in several communities in California, Ohio, and Texas this fall. Votes on similar initiatives have been close, and the IU researchers say the routing of the revenue could shift public opinion enough to swing the outcome of a referendum.

About the research: The IU team questioned 453 Pennsylvania residents through an online survey conducted in June 2014, using the GfK Group’s KnowledgePanel. The study analyzed how local support for a hypothetical fracking project varies according to differences in the way that public revenue is disbursed to county and municipal governments. Previous research at SPEA found growing public apprehension about fracking that could be best addressed through establishing a culture of transparency by the industry and its regulators.



focalPoints

SPOTLIGHTING FACULTY AND STUDENT ENDEAVORS

Herzig launches two jazz projects using new funding models

SPEA's **Monika Herzig**, internationally acclaimed jazz pianist and professor of arts administration, has launched two new music projects through successful crowdfunding campaigns.

Her latest album, *The Whole World in Her Hands*, is the centerpiece of a multi-media project featuring female bandleaders from Israel, Cuba, Germany, India, the U.S., Australia, and Malaysia.

"My goal and hope is to offer this work as model for young women contemplating a career in music by seeing and hearing what these women from all over the world have managed to accomplish, despite many difficulties," said Herzig, who has long championed the role of women in jazz.

Herzig and her fellow musicians performed a release concert at St. Peter's Church in New York City in June and will tour the U.S.'s East Coast and Midwest in late September. Herzig will spend the summer teaching, recording, performing, and presenting throughout Europe.

Herzig is also collaborating with the Buselli-Wallarab Jazz Orchestra on *Basically Baker Volume 2*. The album is a tribute

to the late jazz legend David Baker, a performer, composer, and distinguished professor who founded the jazz studies program at Indiana University. It will feature Baker's big band pieces, many of which have never been recorded and released.

Basically Baker Volume 2 is scheduled for release in September by Patois Records, and all proceeds from the sale of the album will go directly to the David N. Baker Scholarship Fund, which assists students entering the jazz studies program in IU's Jacobs School of Music.

Both albums were partially financed using the popular crowdfunding site Indiegogo. The funding campaigns included

opportunities to purchase things like signed CDs, bonus recordings, Herzig's biography, *David Baker: A Legacy in Music* (IU Press, 2011), private concerts, and lessons with the musicians. Money raised was used to cover the initial recording, publicity, and travel costs.

Although crowdfunding has become a relatively common way to support other types of indie music projects, jazz audiences have yet to fully embrace its potential. Herzig is working hard to change this so that jazz musicians can find new ways to pay for recording sessions and the costs of producing a major project without relying on increasingly rare studio advances.



Monika Herzig

Blogging Abroad

More than 250 SPEA students are back in class after summers to remember. They traveled to the 14 locations overseas where SPEA Abroad offers for-credit programs. Several of the students regularly blogged about their experiences. Here are excerpts. Sydni, from our SPEA on the Rhine program, writes about the decidedly un-exotic O'Hare Airport. Emma, participating in SPEA in Croatia, writes about a searing museum experience. Brandi describes highlights of SPEA in the Caribbean journey to Bonaire.

Scenes from the Chicago O'Hare International Terminal

– *Sydni – SPEA on the Rhine*

“Over the next few hours, I chatted with the Irish woman and a young Scottish man who had spent the last year studying abroad at the University of Iowa. They discussed their fondest memories of their home countries as well as Americans’ perceptions of Scotland and Ireland that they found mutually amusing as I listened. ‘How did your mother feel about you moving to America?’ the woman eventually asked the young man. ‘We Skype every weekend,’ he laughed. ‘She told me that was the only way she would let me go.’ It was then that I realized that everyone on the plane with me had someone they had left behind in their travels. And as I listened to the Scottish man discuss his studies in engineering and his eagerness to return home, it was clear to me that what we all hope is that the journey – whether to work, school, or vacation – is big enough and important enough that we find meaning in our absence and, upon our return, find ourselves changed. I put in my headphones and switched on an in-flight movie, finally excited for the journey ahead.”



Dealing with War and Genocide in the Balkans

– *Emma – SPEA in Croatia*

“The War Photography Museum made everyone emotional and contemplative. Seeing images of fellow human beings in such distress and seeing beautiful landmarks and buildings so senselessly destroyed takes a toll on you. Talking to locals from Dubrovnik who were in the city during the siege all detailed how impossibly tough of a time it was, but all echoed the sentiment that those in Bosnia had it much, much worse. And those who had it the worst in Bosnia were the Muslim Bosniaks in Srebrenica – a UN ‘safe zone’ that was essentially abandoned and that became the site of the worst crime on European soil since WWII. More than 8,000 Muslims, mostly boys and men – from the ages of 1 day old to 98 years old – were massacred by the Bosnian Serb Army in the name of ethnic cleansing.”

Unplugged

– *Brandi – SPEA in the Caribbean*

“As dusk was approaching, we all gathered back together to BBQ ribs and chicken. We stayed watching the sunset as it turned into a starry sky.

One by one, we watched a new star or constellation appear. We were even fortunate enough to see Mars and Jupiter! We sat at the edge of the ocean listening to the waves crash in, and truly getting to know one another. Without the presence of the Internet and cell phones, I felt like the conversations were longer and the topics got deeper. We were present. Living in the moment, enjoying the location and who we were with. This was my favorite night on the trip because I could not ignore the intense feeling of being in the moment. I could not ignore how fortunate I was to be under the stars watching the waves crash in by moonlight – I want to implement this notion when I get back into my daily life; ignore the urges to turn on a Netflix episode or check my news feed, and go outside instead to appreciate my surroundings and well-being. For those planning on studying abroad, take advantage of the disconnect you have from your daily life and breathe in everything around you. Few things feel as liberating as leaving your phone or worries on your pillow from time to time, and going out to explore the world . . . Let your abroad experience be a time to fill your soul with gratitude, happiness, and learning.”

followUps

ALUMNI IN ADVANCE

Galer works to prevent nuclear proliferation

A chance trip to Russia set Regina Galer, MPA'02, on a career path to protect the world. Or, as Galer, who works as the Deputy Director of the National Nuclear Security Administration's Office of International Nuclear Security, explains unofficially: "From a U.S. security perspective, the effort is to try and prevent the theft or diversion of nuclear materials that could be used to harm U.S. security or our allies—or, really, anyone."

Galer first went to Russia as part of a People to People high school political science exchange in 1992, the year after the fall of the Soviet Union. "That really set everything in motion," for her life and career, she says. Yet, she wasn't entirely sure what she wanted to do when she arrived at SPEA for graduate school years later. She did know that she wanted to serve her nation as a good civil servant and use her interests in environmental science and science writing. Working with her professors and advisors, Galer forged her own course of study, earning a SPEA MPA modeled on Environmental Policy and Natural Resource Management, called "environmental policy communication," and an MA from the School of Journalism that focused on communicating science issues.



Regina Galer

"Everyone was so supportive at SPEA," Galer says. "They really want you to succeed and are there for you."

And Galer has succeeded. At SPEA, she took part in the annual European Union study abroad course, then led by former Dean Chuck Bonser, and later in a summer exchange with the Tahoe Baikal Institute, an American/Russian nongovernmental organization that supports joint scientific study and research partnerships. After grad school, she taught as an adjunct lecturer for one rewarding semester at the J-School, before starting as a Nonproliferation Graduate Program Fellow with the Pacific Northwest

National Laboratory (detailed into the Department of Energy), where she continues to work to this day.

Her background with Russia, along with her interdisciplinary study at SPEA, all came together to make a career. Now she returns to SPEA to help inform curriculum and the degree programs and serves on the Distinguished Alumni Council.

"Go to the talks, hear from the professionals, really learn how to write," she advises today's students. "There's a whole world out there, and there's so much we can do."

Connon encourages global education

When Nicholas (“Nick”) P. Connon, Esq., BSPA’87, studied public finance at SPEA, he received an in depth understanding of policy with an analytical approach – good training for a career in law.

“My educational experience at SPEA was a great foundation for legislation and legal cases,” says Connon, an expert in high stakes litigation who is the founder and managing partner of the law firm, Connon Wood, with offices in Los Angeles and London. “The training SPEA provides in terms of analyzing public policy issues from different perspectives is useful when you try to understand how another culture may view things differently.”

Connon had his first overseas experience while at SPEA, going to Erasmus University Rotterdam through a semester exchange. He also got a taste of politics through student government. Now he handles arbitrations all over the world, from representing defense contractors to pro bono work for veterans.

Having a global perspective is crucial in today’s world. “SPEA is in an ideal position to educate future leaders in that regard,” Connon says. “You need to have people who understand policy combined with cultural and international issues and



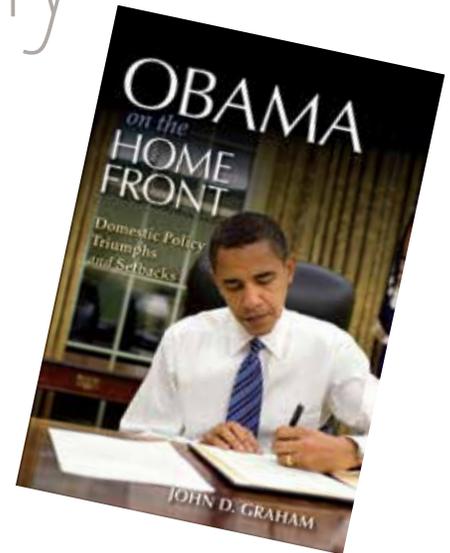
able to engage with the world, you can’t just transplant ideas from the U.S.”

To encourage students and SPEA to continue expanding horizons, Connon regularly returns to the School, having recently led a panel with Professor Beth Cate on the legal and ethical implications of a variety of factors shaping U.S. engagement in the Middle East. Connon chairs his firm’s Middle East Practice Group.

“It just takes one or two students to make a huge impact on the world,” Connon says, noting that global impact can begin in local communities. And, for all students, he advises:

“Gain as much experience and knowledge as you can in areas you have some passion about. Go above and beyond what is required for the paycheck. When you learn, you are investing in yourself and those dividends can’t be measured.”

Obama on the Home Front: Domestic Policy Triumphs and Setbacks



Obama on the Home Front: Domestic Policy Triumphs and Setbacks, a new book by SPEA Dean **John D. Graham**, offers the first rigorous assessment of Barack Obama's domestic agenda, providing lessons for scholars, students, future presidents, stakeholders, and members of Congress.

Available this week from Indiana University (IU) Press, the book examines the president's successes and failures in dealing with the economy, health care, environmental policy and other controversies at a time of intense polarization of U.S. politics.

Graham concludes that Obama achieved significant domestic policy successes, most notably in steering the economy away from its worst crisis since the Great Depression. But he argues the president could have achieved even greater triumphs and avoided some of the political backlash that hurt the Democratic Party.



“If Obama had advanced an ideologically more diverse policy agenda in his first year, one that highlighted some of his centrist as well as progressive inclinations, his presidency could have unfolded quite differently,” Graham writes. Also, Graham argues that Democrats in Congress would have been less vulnerable if he had pursued some of his priorities with executive powers rather than forcing votes on controversial legislation.

Graham has served as SPEA's dean since 2008. From 2001 to 2006, he was administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs in the White House Office of Management and Budget. He is also the author of *Bush on the Home Front* (2010, IU Press).

In *Obama on the Home Front*, Graham elaborates and applies a theory of presidential effectiveness in a polarized political environment, offering prescriptions for presidents who seek to govern in such times. He examines Obama's success and failure on economic recovery, long-term growth, climate change and energy policy, immigration policy and the adoption and implementation of the Affordable Care Act.

IU faculty member Lee Hamilton, who spent 34 years in the U.S. House,

said Graham “makes a persuasive case that President Obama could have accomplished more, with fewer election losses to the Democratic Party, by practicing more astute politics.”

“The dean reminds all of us that, to succeed, presidents need more than vision, good intentions and sound policy,” Hamilton said. “They also need to be an effective politician.”

Daniel P. Franklin, author of *Pitiful Giants: Presidents in Their Final Terms*, calls the book “the best comprehensive review of the Obama administration's policies available, written by an individual who is both knowledgeable in the policy sense and savvy in the political sense.”

The book includes a chapter on “midterm massacres,” the setbacks that Democrats suffered in the 2010 and 2014 elections, including the rise of the Tea Party that cost the Democrats 63 House seats and six Senate seats in 2010. It concludes with a chapter on the “counterfactual” Obama presidency that suggests how different choices by the Obama White House may have led to different outcomes.

fresh Faces

SPEA IUB PRESENTS OUR MOST RECENT FACULTY APPOINTMENTS – FALL 2016



Zoltán Illés

Visiting Scholar
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Zoltán Illés joins SPEA as a visiting scholar from Central European University in Budapest, Hungary, where he is an associate professor in the Department of Environmental Sciences and Policy. Previously, he has served as Hungary's State Minister of Environmental Protection, Nature Conservation and Water Management; an advisor on Central European environmental issues at the World Bank in Washington, D.C.; Senior Scientific Advisor to the Director of the Hungarian Institute for Environmental Management; Senior Advisor to the Ambassador of the European Union in Hungary on environmental protection; and was the former Deputy Secretary of State

at the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development Hungary.

He was a member of Hungarian Parliament for 12 years. During that time he was chairman of the Committee on Environmental Protection in Hungarian Parliament for four years. He was also the chairman of the committee of 28 environmental ministers during the Hungarian presidency of the European Union.

He was a Fulbright Scholar and Humphrey Fellow and earned a Ph.D. in analytical chemistry and an MSc. in chemical engineering from the Technical University of Budapest as well as a Ph.D. in environmental sciences from Szent István University in Gödöllő, Hungary. He was also a postdoctoral associate at Yale.



Ursula M. Kuhar

Lecturer
ukuhar@indiana.edu

Dr. Ursula M. Kuhar is a lecturer in the Arts Administration Program at SPEA. Prior to this appointment, she was executive director of the Washington Concert Opera in Washington, D.C., and director and assistant professor of Arts Management at Sweet Briar College in Virginia. She has served as a contributing writer for ARTSblog and has presented at the Association of Arts Administration Educators Conference and at institutions throughout the United States. An active musician and teaching artist, she has performed professionally around the globe, and has worked with elementary, secondary, and collegiate arts programs in the South, Mid-Atlantic, and Midwest. Kuhar

holds a D.M. in Voice from the IU Jacobs School of Music, and an M.M. in Music Education and B.S. in Arts Administration with Honors from Butler University. She is a member of Americans for the Arts, Association of Arts Administration Educators, and National Guild for Community Arts Education.



Matthias Menter
Visiting Scholar
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Matthias Menter joins SPEA as a visiting scholar from the University of Augsburg in Bavaria, Germany, where he is a member of the Department of Management and Organization. Menter has worked as a consultant with Kienbaum Management Consultants in Financial Services as well as in strategic business planning with BMW Financial Services and on consultancies with Horváth & Partners Management Consultants and Deloitte Consulting. Menter is a researcher and Ph.D. candidate at the University of Augsburg, where he studied business administration. His current research focuses on aspects of innovative ecosystems, university-industry collaborations and cluster policy, with areas of interest in innovation, entrepreneurship, public policy and economic policy. He has an MBA from Colorado State University.



Thuy Nguyen
Searle Postdoctoral Fellow
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Thuy Nguyen is a Searle Postdoctoral Fellow on Regulatory Reform at SPEA, where she was a visiting scholar in 2015 and earned her MPA in 2012. Nguyen is a development economist specializing in economics of corruption and regulations, growth, and applied microeconometrics. Her work focuses on firm-level empirical and theoretical models that cover broad issues of corruption, such as cross-country corruption measures' assessment and determinants of corruption from firm perspectives. Currently, Nguyen is involved in growth diagnostic research of the Vietnamese economy led by Prof. Ricardo Hausmann. The research is anticipated to become an important input for the leaders of Vietnam's government and party in regard to formulating their economic development strategy. Previously, Nguyen worked for the Bank for Foreign Trade of Vietnam and as a researcher at the Ministry of Planning and Investment of Vietnam before pursuing her academic career. She has taught several doctoral- and master-level courses in research design, impact evaluation, and econometrics at Maastricht University, where she is a Ph.D. candidate. She also holds a bachelor's degree in finance and banking from National Economics University of Vietnam.



Katharine Wirsching
Visiting Scholar
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Katharine Wirsching joins SPEA as a visiting scholar from the University of Augsburg, Bavaria, Germany, where she is an academic counselor in the Department of Management and Organization and the women's representative for the economics faculty. Previously, she has been a research assistant on issues of family and aspects of corporate governance as well as on issues of entrepreneurship. She studied business administration with a focus on business management and organization, information economics, and international management at the University of Augsburg. Katharine holds a Ph.D. in Business from the University of Augsburg. Her research focuses on entrepreneurship, innovation, family firms and public policy.

photo Finish



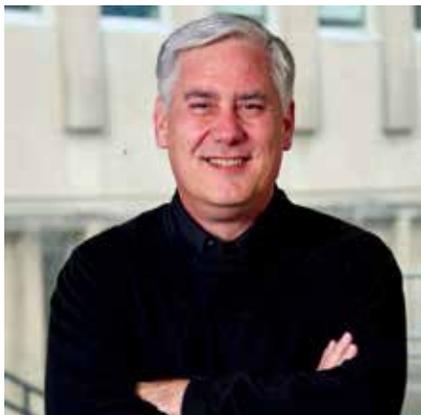
Undergraduates Ashley Toruno and Emily Wild (on left) are VISTA Summer Associates with Big Brothers Big Sisters of South Central Indiana. While much of their work is behind the scenes, they also help the organization reach potential new clients and volunteers at events like this school fair in Spencer, Indiana.



Faculty and staff from the Undergraduate Program and Advising Office pitch in to pack food boxes for local senior citizens. Their volunteer efforts at the Hoosier Hills Food Bank will help feed dozens of seniors in a seven county region.



Construction is on pace for early 2017 occupancy of the new O'Neill Graduate Center at SPEA. Cranes are lifting the mechanical guts of the building into place. Weddle Brothers, the construction company directing the project, thanked its workers with a celebratory lunch in the SPEA Atrium.



We mourn the death of Thomas Simon, scientist and beloved SPEA professor. His work had a profound impact on our campus and on hundreds of our students. With a ready smile and always upbeat nature, he was a colleague treasured by our faculty and staff. Simon was an ichthyologist with over 35 years of experience working with complex environmental ecosystem issues and evaluating anthropogenic impacts on aquatic assemblages. He worked for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Environmental Protection Agency in addition to teaching at SPEA for many years as an adjunct professor.



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