

# policynotes

## crime and punishment

GSPP and Criminal Justice Policy

FALL 2014

Second-Class Citizenship

Prison as Punishment:  
A Personal Story

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# Dean's Message



Dean Henry E. Brady

**SOME YOUNG PEOPLE IN CALIFORNIA GO TO PRISON, OTHERS GO TO COLLEGE.** The state of California prison system spends almost \$50,000 per year for each of its approximately 136,000 inmates. As the articles in this issue show, there are good reasons to believe that we are imprisoning too many people in California, we are reducing their life chances through this imprisonment, and we are not getting our money's worth in reduced crime. In fact, at the margin we may get about ten cents of benefit from each additional dollar we spend on incarceration.

The state of California provides UC Berkeley and other UC campuses with about \$8,000 for each of its approximately 235,000 students, and a 2012 study that I co-authored ("California's Economic Payoff: Investing in College Access and Completion") shows that we get almost five dollars in benefits for the state for each additional dollar spent on higher education. Despite these benefits, the state's investments in the University of California are not keeping pace with California's increasing population. We are surely offering too few Californians the chance to go to college at all levels, including the University of California.

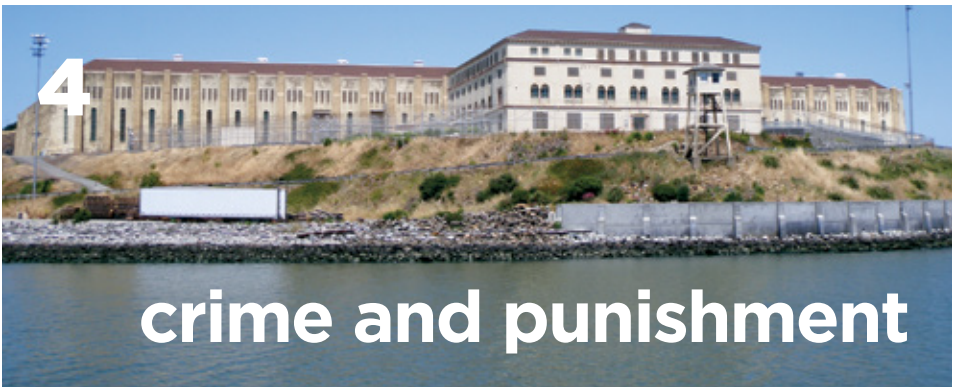
What's to be done? In the tradition of Jonathan Swift's "A Modest Proposal," a wag might argue that we should turn the universities of the UC system into prisons to increase their budgets. UC Berkeley and the other campuses would not need \$50,000 per student to provide a great education, and they could expand their enrollments while increasing their quality. And UC Prisons would provide a lot more in the way of benefits to California — higher wages for people, less unemployment, and a reduced chance of criminal behavior. Perhaps we could even turn prisons into colleges.

This proposal might seem fundamentally flawed — after all prisons and colleges do different things. There is some truth in this. We need something like prisons to deal with criminals and miscreants. But we should also keep in mind that while good colleges turn young people into skilled, morally aware, and socially competent workers and citizens, prisons may all too often do just the opposite for some young people — often those who start their lives in the most difficult circumstances. The challenge for public policy is to find a way that prisons can punish the guilty without destroying their life chances and without adversely affecting the communities to which they return. That's a big challenge, but it is one that our faculty members are trying to meet.

Henry E. Brady  
Dean, Goldman School of Public Policy  
Class of 1941 Monroe Deutsch Professor  
of Political Science and Public Policy

THE GOLDMAN SCHOOL  
OF PUBLIC POLICY

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## Editor's Note

**AT A RECENT GOLDMAN SCHOOL EVENT**, student Alex Marqusee commented that GSPPers are curious about how the world really works and driven to solve problems that have no easy answers.

It was an apt summation of all the policy work done by the Goldman community, but none more so than in the arena of criminal justice. Who are the people we incarcerate and why? How did they get there, how are they treated and do they ever get to come back to us?

Whether it is Professor Steve Raphael advising the office of CA's Attorney General, Rebecca Tublitz's award-winning study of a unique police-community partnership or doctoral student Ralph Spinelli's very personal crusade for reform, the Goldman School is not only studying, but embodying — to use Alex Marqusee's words — "a sense of activism and purpose to get something done."

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Bora Reed  
Editor



# crime and punishment

## GSPP and Criminal Justice Policy

**IN 2009, PROFESSOR STEVE RAPHAEL** spoke with *Policy Notes* (Winter 2009) about how mandatory and parole sentencing guidelines had created a “de-facto policy experiment,” resulting in America’s extraordinarily high incarceration rate. In the Fall 2011 issue, he discussed the federal court mandate for California to reduce its prison population and the impact of a budget realignment that proposed to push \$6 billion from state to local levels in a variety of areas, including incarceration. Since then, the Goldman School’s criminal justice expertise has both broadened and deepened. In addition to Professor Steve Raphael, Professor Jack Glaser’s work with implicit discrimination and law enforcement (see article, page 9), and Professor Amy Lerman (see article, page 6), GSPP recently welcomed Professor Jennifer Skeem, whose work combines expertise in clinical psychology and criminal justice.

For the past two years, Professor Steve Raphael has been studying the effects of realignment on California’s prison and jail population and crime rates, first as an internal researcher for the office of Cali-

fornia Attorney General Kamala Harris and then in joint research with scholars at the Public Policy Institute of California.

“Realignment reduced California’s prison population to 1992, pre-3 strikes levels,” says Professor Raphael. “It has had an impact on the county jails, which have absorbed about one third of the lower risk inmates who have been moved out of state penitentiaries. But otherwise there has been very little impact on crime, recidivism or return to custody. It’s turned out to be a win-win.”

California’s success in reducing prison overcrowding has also opened opportunities for new research agendas. Professor Raphael is working with Magnus Lofstrom of the Public Policy Institute of California to study how prosecutorial behavior may shift as realignment has changed how parole is administered.

“Given the new parole rules that went into effect in September 2011,” says Pro-

fessor Raphael, “we want to study whether prosecutors are more or less likely to charge people who get arrested.”



Professor Steve Raphael

fessor Raphael is also beginning a new project examining a randomized control trial of Hawaii’s Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE), a program for those arrested for a felony who are released pre-trial subject to supervision.

“Our evaluation is randomly assigning a portion of pre-trial releases to be actively supervised by Judge Steven Alm,” says Professor Raphael. “If someone commits a pretrial violation, Judge Alm uses a combined system of swift, certain and brief punishment in combination with graduated rehabilitative services for those who need it. The study follows people for a year to see what happens to pretrial misconduct levels and arrest rates. We’re hoping to find successful ways to manage offenders outside of jail.

“We’re learning that mental illness rarely is the direct source of criminal behavior.”

— Professor Jennifer Skeem

The study addresses the issues raised by the increased use of county jails as a result of realignment.

“County jails are crowded,” he continues. “Any innovations that could safely relieve this crowding would be welcomed.”

Professor Jennifer Skeem stands at the intersection of criminal justice, public health and psychology.

“I study youth and adults with behavioral and emotional problems who are at risk for violence, crime, and justice system involvement,” she says. “The goal is to inform policy and legal decision-making about these groups.”

This includes people with serious mental illness, a group that is disproportionately represented in the justice system.

“Work over the last fifteen years has challenged the dominant assumption that these people are in prison simply because the mental health system somehow failed them,” says Professor Skeem. “We’re learning that mental illness rarely is the direct source of criminal behavior.”

“Of the violent incidents and crimes in which people with mental illness are involved, less than 10% are directly caused by delusions, hallucinations, or other symptoms,” she continues. “Although psychiatric treatment is (appropriately) emphasized in programs for justice-involved people with mental illness, symptoms explain little of the variance in criminal behavior.

“People with mental illness share strong risk factors with their healthier counterparts, like disadvantaged neighborhoods, childhood abuse, antisocial peers, substance abuse, and emotional dysregulation. If programs are expanded beyond

psychiatric treatment to also target factors that maintain criminal behavior, they may be much more effective in promoting desistance and community re-entry.”

Professor Skeem’s work also involves risk assessment tools, which summarize risk factors to estimate a person’s likelihood of future violence or other criminal behavior.

“These tools are increasingly being used to inform sentencing decisions,” she says. “Risk assessment can be used to help reduce bloated prison populations without increasing the crime rate. For example, in Virginia, risk assessment is completed for nonviolent offenders who are bound for incarceration. Those who represent a low risk are recommended for alternative punishment like probation; those with higher scores proceed with their sentence recommendations unchanged.”

Some argue that sentences informed by risk assessment instruments are discriminatory because the instruments include variables (e.g., criminal history, employment status) that can be proxies for minority race and poverty. But existing practices — sentencing guidelines that focus on criminal history; judges’ informal consideration of risk — can also create bias. Professor Skeem, along with Professors John Monahan and Amy Lerman, is working to empirically assess whether the introduction of risk assessment to sentencing exacerbates, ameliorates, or has no effect on any existing racial disparities in incarceration.

“One way to maximize public safety is to change the behavior of a small group of high-risk individuals,” says Professor Skeem. “Correctional programs that target the highest risk offenders are the most effective in reducing recidivism.”



Professor Jennifer Skeem

This may be particularly true for juveniles. Professor Skeem is on the front end of new projects that focus on whether early adolescence offers a unique window of opportunity for well-aimed treatment to improve the life chances of high-risk youth.

“Adolescence is a period of remarkable brain plasticity,” she says. “The onset of puberty marks the beginning of changes in features like reward processing that may make this a unique period for social and emotional learning — a time when behavior is most responsive to shaping through intervention.

“We can and should continue to work with high-risk adults. But the question is whether early adolescence provides a natural inflection point for promoting trust, empathy, and prosocial motivation and goals. If so, policy could be shaped toward intervening during this period to yield large-scale crime reduction.”



# Criminal Justice and the Creation of a Second-Class Citizenship in America

By Amy Lerman *The Michelle J. Schwartz Associate Professor of Public Policy*

AS PART OF A RECENT BOOK PROJECT, my collaborator Vesla Weaver and I had the opportunity to interview three young men from New Orleans about their views on criminal justice in America. In no uncertain terms, they described feeling that they were regularly targeted by police by virtue of their race, class, and age: “We got that bull’s eye on our back as soon as we’re born,” one said, describing his experiences with police in the low-income and primarily Black neighborhood where he had been raised. “It’s like they’re hunting tigers or something. Or lions.... If you get to know me, I’m the funniest person. But me, I’m Black. I got a mouthful of gold, tattoos on me. I’m already looking like a drug dealer.” And once they were “in the system,” having been arrested or fingerprinted, they felt as if they had been permanently marked as second-class citizens. “Once you mess up, you given your life over to the government, because they got you.... Democracy don’t get you a second chance.”

In light of recent events in St. Louis, the culture and consequences of policing in America have begun to receive a great deal of attention. As many studies have documented, the prevalence of police encounters, as well as other contacts with criminal justice, have grown exponentially over the last few decades. Policies that changed how we police and incarcerate have resulted in much larger proportions of the population being exposed to criminal justice institutions. However, they have also led to a shift in the types of people who experience some form of contact with criminal justice.

In our new book, Professor Vesla Weaver and I provide evidence that most of those who now encounter police and even criminal courts *are never found guilty of any crime*. In New York City alone, police stops increased more than 600 percent over the past decade. Just one in ten of these stops resulted in the individual being arrested or charged with a crime. In a

nationally representative sample of young Americans, fully 20 percent report having experienced being stopped and questioned by police but never arrested, and about half that number have been arrested but never convicted of a crime. These proportions are significantly higher among low-income and racial minority youth.

So what? Setting aside debates about the causes of these remarkable trends, we still know surprisingly little about their many effects on democratic life. Do encounters with criminal justice affect Americans’ attitudes toward government, shape their perspectives on race, and alter their likelihood of voting or engaging in other forms of citizen participation?

Our research reveals that institutions of criminal justice teach citizens a host of lessons about democratic life, their government, and themselves as members of the body politic. Specifically, we find that adversarial, involuntary contacts with criminal justice institutions alter what people believe about government and their own standing as citizens. But these “lessons” stand in stark contrast to the democratic virtues that sustain a healthy democratic polity. From encounters with police, prosecutors, courts, and prisons, people learn it is best to remain quiet, make no demands, and be generally wary and distrustful of anyone in authority. This civic learning stands directly at odds with the ideals of democracy itself.

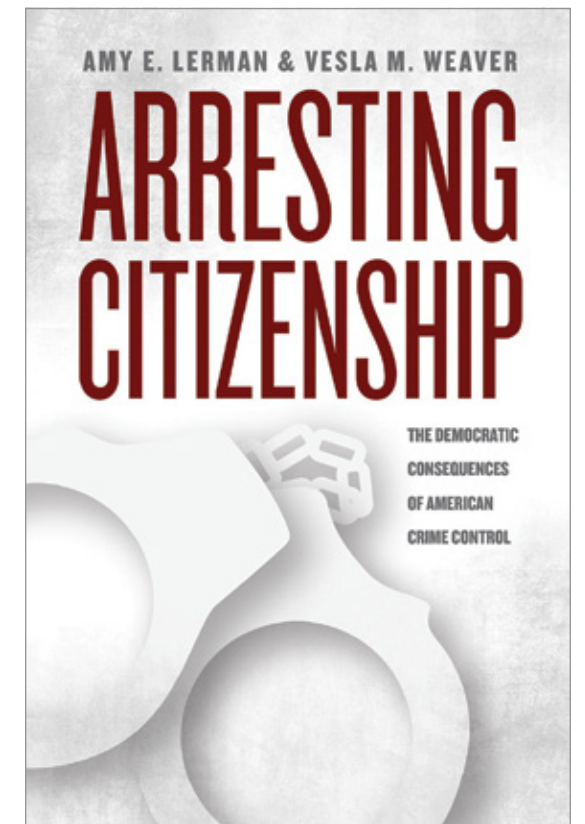
From detailed analyses of large, nationally representative surveys, supplemented with more than one hundred in-person interviews, we find sizeable effects of experiences with police, prisons, and other criminal justice institutions on a range of citizen attitudes and behavior.

- Compared to those who have never had contact with criminal justice, those who have been arrested *but never convicted* are 16 percent less likely to “feel like a full and equal citizen” in

America. These individuals are 20 percent less likely to believe that “everyone in the US has an equal chance to succeed.”

- People who have been stopped and questioned by police or arrested for a crime—but have never been convicted in a court of law—are roughly 10 percent more likely to express distrust of government.
- When asked how much government leaders “care about people like me,” fully three-quarters of people who had experienced punitive contact with the criminal justice system said “very little,” compared with just 36 percent of otherwise similar people with no criminal justice contact.
- Citizens with prison experience are much less likely to be registered to vote or to report having voted in the past presidential election. But even encounters that do not result in a criminal conviction are associated with a reduced likelihood of turning out in an election. And the effects are sizeable: encounters with criminal justice agents and institutions discourage citizen participation just as much as traditional predictors of lower participation, such as poverty.
- Compared to socioeconomically similar Blacks, African Americans who have had experiences with police, courts, or prisons perceive substantially more racism and feel less optimistic about racial equality.

In sum, we argue that the modern criminal justice system *transforms citizens’ relationship to the American state*. Intentionally or not, the movement to “get tough on crime” has deepened the divide between those Americans whose voice is heard and those whose views are silenced. In a nation that aspires to political inclusion and responsive government, our results should elicit considerable concern. That these ill effects fall especially hard on Blacks and other traditionally disenfranchised minorities should give us particular pause. **G**



Read more in Amy E. Lerman and Vesla M. Weaver, *Arresting Citizenship: The Democratic Consequences of American Crime Control*. The University of Chicago Press (June 2014).

**Sarah Anzia** won two dissertation awards from the American Political Science Association: The E.E. Schattschneider Award for the best dissertation in American politics, and the Harold D. Lasswell Award for the best dissertation in the field of policy studies. She also published an op-ed in the *Washington Post* online and a peer-reviewed article in *Educational Evaluation and Policy Analysis* (with Terry M. Moe), which was subsequently covered in *Education Week*. <http://goo.gl/FMGSok>

**Robert J. Birgeneau** has been giving talks as a featured speaker on the challenges of public higher education in a variety of venues, including Harvard's Kennedy School, the Segre's Lecture at UC Berkeley and the Conference Board of Canada in Toronto.

**Daniel Kammen** was named by UC President Janet Napolitano as a member of the President's Global Leadership Council to develop policies to meet the 2025 Carbon Neutral UC Energy Mandate. In April, 2014 Professor Kammen and his doctoral student, Chris Jones, published a paper, "Spatial distribution of US carbon footprints reveals suburbanization offsets benefits of population density," in *Environmental Science and Technology*. This paper and the associated interactive website (<http://coolclimate.berkeley.edu/maps>) has been widely used in climate and urban planning discussions, and has been cited in the *LA Times*, the *New York Times* and has more than 100,000 downloads and map uses per day.

On September 8, 2014, Professor Kammen spoke alongside CA Governor Jerry Brown and former Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger at the gathering, "California's Leadership on Climate — Lessons for Paris." He also spoke at the United Nations Climate Conference, where his laboratory, the Renewable and Appropriate Energy Laboratory was commended as a "project to watch." UN Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon issued a press release saying that the "UN Big Data Climate Challenge winners show how big data can drive climate action."

**Jack Glaser's** book, *Suspect Race: Causes and Consequences of Racial Profiling* was published by Oxford University Press in November. The book brings to bear a century's worth of psychological science on stereotyping to provide a better understanding of why police, as normal humans with normal cognition, are prone to judge minorities as more criminally suspicious and what police leaders and policy makers can do to address this problem.

**Hilary Hoynes** participated in the Hamilton Project event on "Addressing America's Poverty Crisis." She was the Keynote speaker at the IZA/IFAU Conference on Labor Market Policy Evaluation in Uppsala Sweden. In October, she spoke at the IX Rodolfo DeBenedetti Lecture in Bocconi University. In September, she participated in an event in Washington, DC to promote policies to reduce economic inequality and met with several staffers on Capitol Hill. She recently joined the Advisory Board for SIEPR at Stanford University.

**David Kirp's** recent book, *Improbable Scholars* received the "outstanding book" award from the American Education Research Association. Last winter and spring, he worked with advocates in Sacramento — writing op-eds, meeting with key staffers and legislators — to help secure passage of legislation that adds more than \$300 million to the state budget for early education. He also co-taught a new seminar with Scott Moore of Early Edge, which gave students court-side seats for the state political process and a chance to work with key staffers on important policy issues.

**Michael Nacht** co-edited and co-authored the volume *Strategic Latency and World Power* published by the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory Center for Global Security Research. Chapters include Turkey (with Zev Winkelman, PhD '12) and Japan (Carolyn Chu, MPP '12). His chapter, "Recalibrating President Obama's Nuclear Zero Vision," was published by the Institute of National Security Studies in Tel Aviv. He also published op-eds in the *SF Chronicle* on Putin's grab of the Crimea and on the impact of the forthcoming widened Panama canal on West Coast ports. Professor Nacht lectured on strategic latency at the Pacific Union Club in San Francisco and the Atlantic Council in Washington, DC and on US national security at Harvard's Kennedy School of Government. His media appearances included sessions on the ISIS threat in the Middle East for Michael Krasny's KQED Forum, National Public Radio and on Fox News with Shepard Smith.

**Robert Reich** gave several keynote addresses: at the annual meeting of the American Sociological Association; at an annual meeting of the National Association of Social Workers, in Washington. In September, he received the Dean's Medal for Lifetime Achievement in Economic and Social Policy from Brandeis's Heller School.

**Lee Friedman** is continuing his climate change regulation work and broadening the School's global research efforts. This academic year, he is sponsoring and supervising the work of visiting Professor Haruka Kubo from the Law Faculty of Konan University in Japan. Professor Kubo is studying international environmental agreements and drawing upon some of Professor Friedman's research concerning the California-Quebec agreement to have reciprocal cap-and-trade programs for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Professor Kubo is the third Japanese academic within the past six years to have visited GSPP under Professor Friedman's sponsorship to study policy issues within the environmental-energy nexus. The two previous visitors were Professor Makoto Tanaka of Japan's National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies and Professor Takanori Ida of Kyoto University's Economics Department. Professors Friedman, Tanaka and Ida have continued to collaborate and have just published a paper entitled "Consumers' Willingness to Pay for Alternative Fuel Vehicles: A Comparative Discrete Choice Analysis between the US and Japan." The paper utilizes a survey-based approach known as "stated preference theory" as a means to estimate consumer demand for products and services that are not yet widely available. They find that moderately increased price subsidies could have a significant effect on the number of alternative fuel vehicles purchased.

**Stephen Rosenbaum** (MPP/JD '79) is teaching Law and Public Policy in Fall 2014 while Professor Sean Farhang is on sabbatical. A recipient of the John & Elizabeth Boalt Lecturer at Berkeley Law, he returned to Berkeley after a two-year visiting appointment at the University of Washington. In November, he was a panelist at Boalt Hall: *The Free Speech Movement — 50 Years Later: Student Activism and Peer Advocacy @ Cal*. In December, he will present a paper ("Une Procédure en Difficulté: A Radical Blueprint for Resolving 'Special' Education Disputes through an Inquisitorial Process") at the *Exploring Law, Disability and the Challenge of Equality in Canada and the United States* symposium, hosted by the Center for Law & Society, Haas Institute for a Fair & Inclusive Society and Canadian Studies Program. In January, Steve will teach at the American University of Phnom Penh and help the University develop a law program curriculum.

Continued on back cover

## faculty Jack Glaser

**SUSPECT RACE: Causes and Consequences of Racial Profiling** (Oxford University Press, 2014) is the culmination of Professor Jack Glaser's research on racial profiling, stereotyping and implicit bias, particularly as it pertains to law enforcement. He spoke with *Policy Notes* about his research and how it might inform law enforcement policy.

### What is implicit bias and what does it have to do with racial profiling?

Implicit biases are the stereotypes and prejudices that reside and operate in our minds outside of conscious awareness. One commonly held stereotype associates minorities, particularly Blacks, with crime. Many people explicitly repudiate that stereotype, but it is pervasive in our culture so we're all aware of it. Our unconscious is not good at distinguishing between associations that we approve of and those we don't, so merely having the two concepts (Black and crime) associated in our memories causes one to be automatically activated in our thoughts when the other is presented.

When police are making determinations about who is suspicious, and therefore warrants investigation (e.g., being stopped, searched) they are operating under considerable uncertainty — we know this because the overwhelming majority of the time the people they stop for "discretionary" investigatory purposes are not engaged in crime. When we're making decisions under uncertainty, we tend to use cognitive shortcuts. What might feel like a legitimate hunch to a police officer could actually be the influence of a racial stereotype. As a result, stops of Blacks and Latinos tend to be less productive (less likely to yield contraband) than stops of Whites are.

### Shootings by police have figured prominently in the news in the past year, especially the shooting of Michael Brown in Ferguson, MO. How might your research speak to such incidents?

Sadly, fatal police shootings of civilians are fairly commonplace, occurring about once a day in the US. A disproportionate amount of the time, these victims are Black. Of the ten documented fatal shootings of off-duty police officers by on-duty police officers in the last thirty years, nine were Black or Latino, when only about a quarter of American police officers are minorities of any sort. This is a compelling statistic. The same implicit stereotypes that cause officers to see guns faster after seeing a Black face than a White face, or to shoot unarmed

Blacks more often than unarmed Whites in "Shooter Task" simulations, almost certainly play a role in the high rate of lethal force used on Black men in America.

There is also a fear and aggression response that is triggered by those stereotypes. Police officers are human. Put in a situation that they perceive as life-threatening they will be prone to simplistic responses. That's probably why they so often use excessive force, unloading their full clip of bullets into a single suspect. It's a necessity that police officers have a means to protect themselves and the public, of course, but there does seem to be a troubling trend of excessive force, and young Black men are bearing the brunt of it.

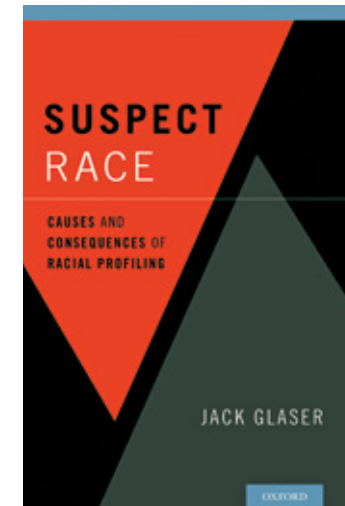
### What do you hope will be the response of law enforcement leadership to your book?

Everyone is troubled by racial bias in policing, and I think there's an opportunity to get all sides on the same page. In the book, I distinguish between implicit biases and "racism." Racism implies an ideology that one racial group is better or more deserving than others. Implicit biases are normal and largely outside

of our control. Whether we apply them and act on the consequentially biased inference, however, is much more under our control.

### Individual situations, contexts and policies differ greatly from place to place, but are there a couple of policy recommendations you'd make to mitigate the role of implicit bias and racial profiling in policing?

The low hanging fruit in terms of policy recommendations is to reduce the discretion officers have in their decisions about whom to stop, question, and search. They currently have tremendous latitude, and that's why most of their stops are unproductive, particularly in the domain of pedestrian stops. We don't want to hamstring officers, but there are ways to reduce the number of stops by being more prescriptive about valid indicators of suspiciousness (vs. inarticulable hunches). To the extent that officers are looking for a relatively small set of legitimate, established signals of criminal behavior, they will stop fewer people (and therefore fewer innocent people) and will have a higher success rate (aka "hit rate") among those they do stop. The Supreme Court has given officers great latitude, so this policy change will have to come at the legislative or agency administrative level. Legislatures have proven very reluctant to act on this, but I think police chiefs can and will. **G**





## faculty The Hague Domestic Violence Project

**THE HAGUE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROJECT** is delighted to announce the release of the Practice Guide “Representing Battered Respondents under the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction.” The guide will be made available nationally and will also be used by attorneys in Japan to represent battered mother respondents. This guide is intended to assist attorneys and domestic violence victim advocates representing battered mother respondents in the United States in cases filed under the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction. Nationally and internationally, these mothers need legal representation, but the dearth of lawyers with the appropriate expertise made it clear that such a guide was needed. These mothers must be given access to justice to protect their children. They must not be treated as criminals.

The Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction (“Hague Convention” or “Convention”) is an international treaty intended to protect children by providing a civil legal framework for the return of children to their habitual residence when they are wrongfully removed or retained across international borders. In the United States, the Hague Convention is implemented through federal law, specifically the International Child Abduction Remedies Act (ICARA). ICARA establishes procedures to implement the Convention and its provisions are intended to be read in addition to the Convention, not in lieu of the Convention.

If one parent removes or retains a child across international borders, the other parent – the “left-behind” parent – may file a petition under the Hague Convention for that child’s return. The court presiding over a Hague Convention case must then determine if the countries involved are Contracting States, whether the removal or retention was wrongful, and, if it was wrongful, whether any exceptions to the Convention apply.

The purpose of the Hague Convention is to ensure prompt return of a child to his or her country of habitual residence, and legal proceedings under the Convention have developed and evolved in furtherance of that purpose. The exceptions to returning a child, also referred to as affirmative defenses, were drafted to be narrowly construed, and courts in the United States have followed this line. Domestic violence is not itself an exception to return, but rather can be thought of within the broader context of the exceptions and is relevant to a court’s consideration of whether a petition for return should be granted, which is the subject of much of this guide.

The purpose of this guide is to address Hague Convention cases involving allegations of domestic violence. Specifically, it focuses on petitions filed in the United States for the return of a child located in the United States (referred to as “incoming cases”), in which the respondent (the “taking” or “abducting” parent) alleges abuse by the petitioner (the left-behind parent). The focus on domestic violence and providing assistance to battered respondents is critical for a number of reasons.

First, the Convention is founded, at least in part, on the principles that international child abduction is harmful to the abducted child and that an abducting parent should not be able to gain a legal advantage in a custody matter by taking the child to a foreign country. Accordingly, the Convention was designed to facilitate the prompt return of a child wrongfully removed from his or her country of habitual residence. Consequently, Contracting States have developed resources geared towards the prompt return of children wrongfully removed from their country of habitual residence, and as a result there are generally more resources worldwide to assist left-behind parents than to assist taking parents. In some cases, however, the taking parent is fleeing domestic abuse, seeking safety in another country for her children and herself. In these cases, the removal of a child from the foreign country

may be less harmful than the abusive environment from which the child was taken. In these situations, the fleeing parent has left the foreign country seeking safety, but not a legal advantage. Nonetheless, resources for respondents may be limited.

Second, unlike federal legislation to prevent child abduction which provides an explicit defense for parents fleeing domestic violence, both the Hague Convention and ICARA are silent as to domestic violence. A parent who flees across international borders due to domestic violence often does so for reasons involving her own safety and security and the safety and security of her children. Instead, they frequently find themselves faced with a court battle under the Hague Convention in which they are viewed as an “abductor,” in a court that may not understand the dynamics of domestic violence or how those dynamics are relevant to the safety of the parties’ children and the exceptions to return under the Convention.

This guide seeks to assist attorneys and domestic violence victim advocates both by outlining the law and jurisprudence central to a Hague Convention case in the United States and by highlighting the issues specific to cases alleging domestic violence perpetrated by the left-behind parent. Additionally the guide covers the intersection of domestic violence and the Hague Convention. **G**



**By Sudha Shetty**  
*Assistant Dean for Global Alliances*

## students Prison Reform: An Insider’s Story

### **RALPH SPINELLI TAKES PRISON REFORM PERSONALLY.**

The Goldman School doctoral student served two terms in state penitentiaries for armed robbery, first in Oregon and then in California. His experience fuels his doctoral research and propelled him to write *Prison as Punishment*, which combines firsthand accounts of life inside prison with policy analysis and recommendations.

“My most recent term convinced me that nothing about how we incarcerate people is productive or providing anything for society beyond a money drain,” says Ralph. “In 2012, California spent \$11.5 billion on corrections. 90% of that was for payroll. The recidivism rate is 83%.”

Ralph’s doctoral research explores the impact that post-incarceration education, both vocational and academic, has on recidivism.

“Education saved my life,” says Ralph, who holds an MFA in writing and now teaches criminal justice at St. Mary’s College. “The period after inmates are first released is the riskiest for re-offending. There is a lot of data to support that education helps people realize they have choices.”

Ralph cites his participation in Oregon’s Project Newgate, which combined counseling, group therapy, college study, and financial help to transition inmates to college and back into the community.

“Initially, I saw it as a way out of prison, and didn’t care about the education itself,” recalls Ralph. “By the time I was serving time in Pelican Bay State Prison, I had a different outlook.”

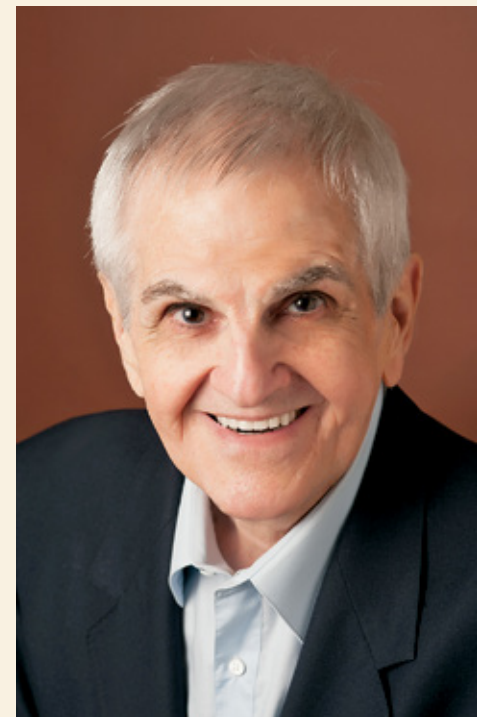
Ralph remembers a cellmate in Pelican Bay who seemed to look for ways to offend those around him. Ralph strongly challenged him to get an education, then helped him draft and re-draft a letter to Riverside Community college to present his case.

“Ten days later, a letter arrived from Riverside Community College,” Ralph remembers. “My cellmate was so nervous, his hands were shaking.”

The letter was from someone in the admissions office who offered help with counseling, financial aid and housing. A year and a half later, Ralph received a letter from his former cellmate listing his accomplishments: he was in school and doing well. He had his own apartment, a job and was growing close to his family again.

It is experiences like these that make Ralph such a passionate advocate for criminal justice reform. And he is finding ways to extend the influence of both his research and experience into real-life situations.

“Oregon has opened its doors to me and my research,” he says. “And they’ve also been very open to my advice on education and other issues. For example, they have a population of aging prisoners who have needs that twenty-somethings don’t have. There are simple things you can do to make sure that people are treated like human beings. I want to make sure they are allowed to keep some of their dignity.” **G**



## from the desk of Martha Chavez High Yield, Increased Outreach, and New Programs in 2014!



**Martha Chavez** is  
the Assistant Dean  
for Academic Affairs

**THIS FALL MARKED** an important milestone for GSPP as we welcomed a record number of 90 MPP students, the second largest class in GSPP’s history! For those alumni, faculty, and friends of the school

who recall the first MPP class size of 25 students, times have definitely changed since the early 1970s. Of course, GSPP’s high student yield is no surprise as we continue to maintain our US News and World Report ranking as the #1 Public Policy Analysis Program in the nation. With superior curriculum, amazing faculty, exceptional research, and stellar alumni, we are definitely keeping up with the competitive and ever-changing higher education landscape.

This year’s MPP class represents over 65 universities throughout the US and world. Approximately 22% are international students from Chile, Colombia, Eritrea, France, Japan, New Zealand, Singapore, United Kingdom, Brazil, India, Republic of Korea, China, and Mexico, and 19% are diverse students from under-represented groups. The incoming class also represents over 50 majors, including

Continued on page 14



# MPP Summer Internship Profiles



**Sarah Chevallier (San Francisco, CA)** worked with Maggie Weston at the Public Policy Institute of California to examine the first year of implementation of California’s new Local Control Funding Formula, both in terms of the qualitative impressions of various state and local stakeholders and the quantitative analysis of fiscal apportionment data for the 2013-14 school year.



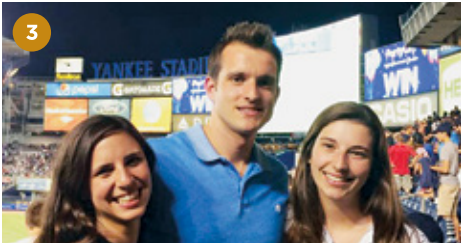
**Ann Hollingshead (Sacramento, CA)** used a wealth of data and a series of econometric models to improve the predictive power of the LAO’s five-year spending forecast for Medi-Cal, California’s Medicaid program and the second-largest expenditure item in the state budget. Ann’s final work product included an updated Medi-Cal forecast model in Stata, a “user guide” describing the model’s assumptions and methodology, and a presentation to LAO management to explain historical trends and the five-year outlook for Medi-Cal expenditures.



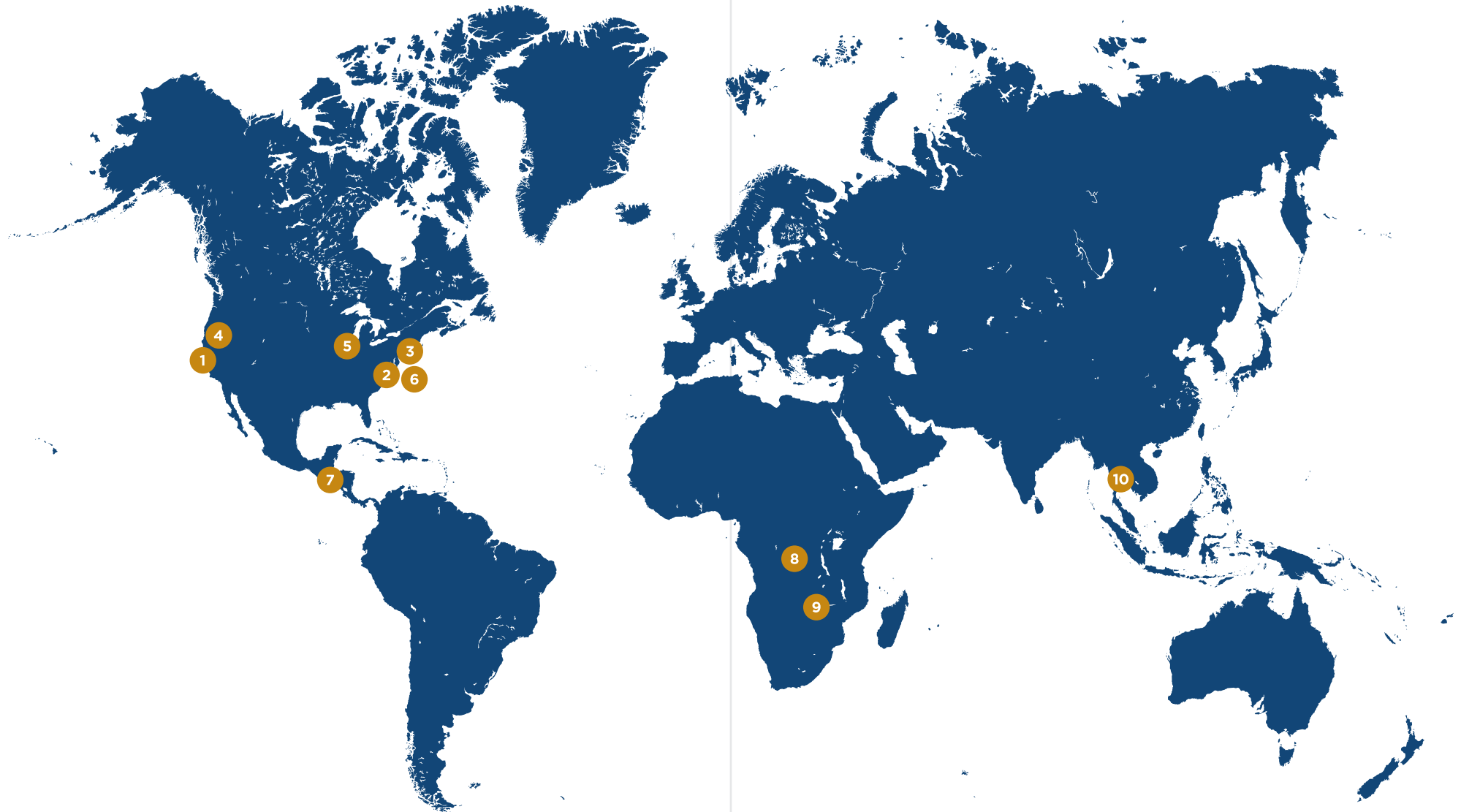
**Ethan Guy (Chicago, IL)** focused on solidifying energy efficiency cost and savings projections for financial underwriting of \$8 million worth of energy efficiency retrofits in 17 affordable housing properties. He also performed a program evaluation of the Chicago Neighborhood Challenge (CNEC), an energy-efficiency focused behavior change campaign developed by a partnership of Affordable Community Energy (ACE), HHDC, the City of Chicago, the Delta Institute, Enterprise Community Partners and the University of Chicago.



**Kevin McNellis (Washington, DC)** interned in the Office of Management and Budget’s Health Division, focusing on Medicare payment policy. The majority of his time was spent helping expand OMB’s capacity to model the effects of new payment and provider arrangements created by the Affordable Care Act.



**Wyatt Donnelly-Landolt (New York, NY)** provided rapid response research and reports on pressing policy issues and upcoming governmental appointments as a policy intern at the New York State Governor’s Office.



**Kate Fenimore (Washington, DC)** worked on family planning strategies and programs that leverage the ubiquity of cell-phones in the developing world to widely disseminate information about contraception and reproductive health. She helped plan mHealth conferences, wrote partnership agreements between USAID and mobile network operators, and drafted a youth mHealth strategy for USAID’s West Africa Regional Mission that examined opportunities for mHealth interventions to strengthen the Mission’s family planning programs for young people.



**Sarah Marks (San Salvador, El Salvador; Berkeley, CA)** traveled to El Salvador for four weeks to conduct research for the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) on the barriers and opportunities for economic development for rural youth. IFAD included her final analysis and recommendation on how IFAD can support rural youth in its country strategic report. She then returned to Berkeley where she conducted research for the UC Berkeley Center for Effective Global Action characterizing the demand for electricity in developing countries.



**Jonathan Yantzi (Kananga, Democratic Republic of Congo)** travelled to Kananga, the provincial capital of Kasai-Occidental in the Democratic Republic of Congo, to study development economics with a team of researchers from Harvard University. Part of his role was training a team of twenty French-speaking Congolese staff to administer surveys, experimental economics games (e.g., the dictator game, the ultimatum game, a public goods game, etc.), and implicit-association tests to a sample of about 350 Congolese.



**Aravind Gayam (Lusaka, Zambia)** traveled to more than 23 villages and met more than a hundred people in rural Zambia and conducted focus groups. There he studied the microeconomic impact of a food loan program given to the farmers.



**Ignacio Camacho (Bangkok, Thailand)** worked as a summer intern at the Statistics Division of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP). He worked on statistical business registers, big data, and helped develop new measures for trade — particularly trade in value added (TiVA).



students **Summer Internship: Juvenile Justice**

**By Hanna Flores** *MPP Candidate '15*  
**LAST SUMMER, I WAS HIRED ON** to consult on a project to help improve outcomes of juvenile justice-involved youth by promoting timely family reunification after spending time in a group home. I adapted the Parent Partner Program used in child welfare and public health settings to provide support and stability to families while their child was in an out-of-home placement. A description of the plan is as follows:  
A Parent Partner program may include two components: (1) a peer group for parents with children in out-of-home placement and (2) paid mentor positions staffed by parents who have successfully navigated the system and reunited with their children after an out-of-home placement. Parent mentors are trained and matched with client parents of children currently in residential treatment. Parent Partners are available during regular and non-traditional service hours (evenings and weekends) and may attend meetings with the client parent, teach them to communicate effectively with professionals in the system, encourage them to engage in services and — in the case of substance abuse — to remain clean and sober. Their principal goal is to help client parents gain awareness of their rights and responsibilities and to assist parents toward reunification with their children. Parent Partners serve an essential role in family reunification plans alongside probation officers and mental health staff and may inform the implementation and development of programs for families with children in residential treatment.



The program was approved by the Chief of Probation and child welfare head in San Francisco and will save money and improve outcomes by bringing kids home from group homes sooner, not to mention increase parent voice and partnership with the department. **G**

**Martha Chavez** Cont'd. from p. 11

Aerospace Engineering, Black Studies, Computer Science, Culture and Politics, Economics, Human Rights, International Political Economy, Journalism, Linguistics, Mathematics, Musicology, Political Science, Physics, and Psychology.  
The students are off to a great start by launching new student clubs including the Housing and Urban Policy Group, Latin America Policy Group, Mexican Association of Students at Berkeley, Health in All Policies Group, and Labor Policy Group. Ongoing student organizations like the *PolicyMatters Journal* (PMJ) are leading new initiatives, including the launch of the *very first international-focused policy journal*. The Conflict and Security Group hosted an exciting dis-

cussion with Professor and Former Dean Michael Nacht on US security policy concerns in Iraq, Ukraine, and Gaza. And the South Asians in Public Policy student group organized a wonderful Eid and Diwali Islamic and Muslim cultural event with food, music, and performances.  
The Student Services team is also busy recruiting next year's MPP, PhD and PPIA classes. In September, the GSPP Admissions team, including Erin Forman and Isaac Castro, attended Idealist Recruitment Fairs in New York, Boston, Washington, DC, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, and San Francisco. GSPP also hosted two Admissions Information Sessions in Berkeley. This Fall, GSPP will launch the school's very first online "Admissions

Webinar" to increase our national and international visibility. As part of our admissions outreach, we will be marketing our existing programs as well as a new Executive Master of Public Affairs (EMPA) program for mid-career professionals, which is currently pending UC Berkeley approval. The EMPA Program is expected to launch in June 2016 with recruitment beginning as early as this Fall. We hope that you will help us spread the word about our programs. If you have ideas or would like to assist us with recruitment both throughout the United States and around the world, please feel free to contact us at [gsppadm-socrates@berkeley.edu](mailto:gsppadm-socrates@berkeley.edu) or [martha\\_chavez@berkeley.edu](mailto:martha_chavez@berkeley.edu). We look forward to hearing from you! **G**

alumni **Alumni Dinner**



Victoria Carreon '94, Nani Coloretti '94, Kevin Safine '94



Carla Javits '85, Shelly Gehshan '85, Jennifer Granholm, Alex Marqusee '15



Francesca Delgado '15, Jennifer Granholm



Annette Doornbos, Tangerine Brigham '90, Katie Howard '90, Amy Lyons '90



Members of the GSPP class of 1990.



event highlights

2014 Michael Nacht Distinguished Lecture in Politics and Public Policy

Nobel Laureate Stanley B. Prusiner, MD discussed “Politics, Policy, PTSD and Prions: Football Players, Soldiers and Older People” at the 2014 Nacht Lecture. He delineated the revolutionary advances in brain degeneration, focusing on federal and business support for developing drugs to prevent and treat neurodegenerative diseases, e.g. Alzheimer’s or Parkinson’s diseases, in athletes, combatants and the elderly.



**20th Annual Wildavsky Forum for Public Policy**  
Suzanne Donovan, Executive Director of the SERP Institute; John Hird, Professor of Political Science and Public Policy, and Senior Associate Dean of the College of Social and Behavioral Sciences (UMass Amherst); and Eric Patashnik, Professor of Public Policy and Politics (UVA) discussed “The Effectiveness of Public Policy Analysis,” at the 20th Annual Wildavsky Forum for Public Policy. The Wildavsky Forum was established in 1995 to honor the memory of Aaron Wildavsky, the Goldman School’s founding dean. A special tribute was given to Professor Lee Friedman, who has overseen the lecture series for 20 years.



Cal Day 2014

Leading experts Saru Jayaraman, David Neumark and Ron Unz weighed in on the national conversation to raise the minimum wage in the Cal Day panel, “Minimum Wage Policy in California and the US: An Emerging Consensus Across Party Lines?” They devoted special attention to the California political landscape and impacts on food-related industries. Richard “Dick” Beahrs (BA ’68) moderated the panel. The event was sponsored by the Goldman School’s Center on Civility & Democratic Engagement.



San Francisco Networking Reception

GSPP’s 9th Annual San Francisco Networking Reception brought together Bay Area prospective employers and alumni with Goldman School MPP students seeking internships and jobs to connect in the public, private and non-profit arenas.



Commencement 2014

Congratulations to the Goldman School class of 2014.





## alumni Sarah Tahamont

**SARAH TAHAMONT (MPP '09; PHD '14)** is a post-doctoral fellow at the School of Criminal Justice at the University at Albany, SUNY. She discussed her interest in corrections research and her long-term hopes for how her work might have real-world impact.

### What drives your interest in criminal justice policy?

Corrections research has direct implications for policy, so it appeals to my inner policy wonk. Unlike so many of the other determinants of social disadvantage, the prison is an entirely policy-built environment. A better understanding of the effects of prison policies on inmate, staff and community outcomes can be used as evidence to motivate change in the criminal justice system.


### Your dissertation was on the effect of correctional policies on inmate behavior. What is your current research and is it linked to work you did at GSPP?

I have two current projects that are linked to the dissertation work I did while I was at GSPP. The first is a more detailed implementation of the instrumental variables approach to estimating the effect of prison visits on inmate behavior that I used in my first dissertation paper. In my new project, I have individual level data on prison visits in New York State over time that includes detailed information about the visitors and can be linked to inmate's post-release arrests. It is an exciting project, because I will be able to follow inmates over time, delve into different types of visits, and look at the effects of visits on recidivism, which I did not have the data to do in my dissertation paper. I am also working on an interesting descriptive project that looks at the pathways of criminal justice contacts over time for a group of first time prison inmates. The goal is to better understand pathways of arrest prior to first imprisonment.

### What do you see as some of the key leverage points related to improving corrections?

There are so many potentially key leverage points to reform incarceration practices in the United States. It would be impossible to list them all. One of the things I think we need to examine more closely is longer-term planning for reentry and reintegration. The vast majority of individuals sentenced to prison will return to the community. How do the correctional policies we have in place prepare individuals for release, whether it be 3, 5, 10 or 20 years down the road? Not only is there limited programming available to inmates, but there is also a dearth of evidence about the effects of those programs on inmate outcomes both during incarceration and post-release. This is especially true for higher education programs, which are often identified as key for reducing recidivism.

### What might the real-world impact of your current research be for NY State and elsewhere?

My work is definitely motivated by policy questions directly, but in terms of the impact of my findings, having trained first as a policy analyst, I should say that I hope the real-world impact of my research operates through policy analysis. As we learned from Professor Gene Bardach, research findings alone are data or, at best, information (data with meaning), but hopefully policy analysts focused on identifying the optimal approaches to criminal justice policy choices will be able to use my research as evidence to inform real-world policy change. Given the numerous assumptions that go into quasi-experimental research, it makes me most comfortable to think that my research can contribute to a body of work that taken together can inform policy decisions through a preponderance of evidence. At least I can hope! 

“The vast majority of individuals sentenced to prison will return to the community. How do the correctional policies we have in place prepare individuals for release, whether it be 3, 5, 10 or 20 years down the road?”



## Assessing an Innovative Policing Program

By **Rebecca Tublitz MPP '14**


**WEDNESDAY EVENINGS** in Jack Farrell Park in East Palo Alto, California, is a curious sight — police officers playing volleyball and soccer with community members, leading bicycle tours around the city's streets, and conducting outdoor Zumba classes, while staff from a local community health center engage residents on topics like healthy cooking and female health. These are all part of an innovative initiative aimed at curbing crime and building healthy habits in two high-crime neighborhoods in East Palo Alto called the Fitness Improvement Training (“FIT”) Zone program.

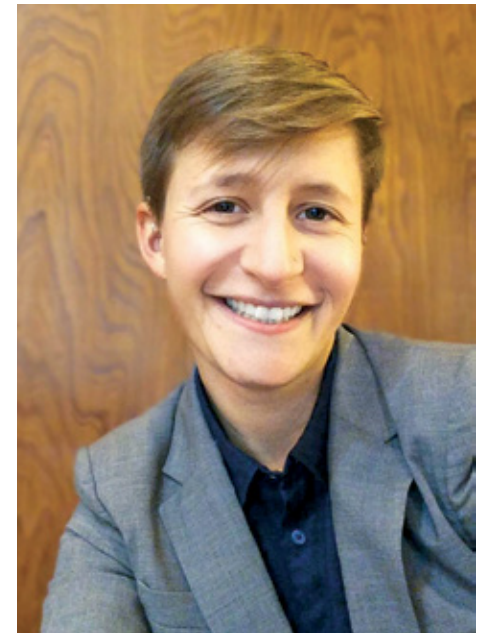
Launched in 2012 by the East Palo Alto Police Department, the FIT Zone program takes aim at two enduring issues facing residents of this small California city — violent crime and poor health. In 2012, this city of just 28,000 had the 13th highest violent crime rate out of all cities across the state. Half of all children in East Palo Alto are overweight or obese, and residents suffer from chronic diseases, like diabetes, at four times the rate of other areas in the county. Researchers have begun to understand the complex relationship between health and crime, a fact not lost on residents of East Palo Alto who avoid walking through their streets and parks for fear of crime. Each week, a variety of health and exercise activities are held at two FIT Zone program sites to encourage residents to use their outdoor community spaces in safe and healthy ways, and build positive relationships between the community and law enforcement. By fostering safe public spaces where residents can be active, the FIT Zone program aims to discourage criminal activity, especially gun violence, in these areas.

For my Advanced Policy Analysis project in my second year in the GSPP master's program, I partnered with the Chief Justice Earl Warren Institute on Law & Social Policy to evaluate the impact of the FIT Zone program on public safety. My

research focused on whether the program reduced shootings in the two targeted neighborhoods, and whether shooting activity was displaced into areas just outside the intervention sites. To do this, I reviewed five years of spatial data from the ShotSpotter acoustic gunshot detection system, a monitoring tool installed across the city that provides law enforcement with the exact geographic location, time, and date of shooting incidents. I compared the change in shootings before and after the FIT Zone program began in the intervention sites and areas immediately surrounding the intervention sites with a comparison site to estimate whether the FIT Zone program reduced gun violence.

My research found that the FIT Zone program reduced shootings significantly at one intervention site, but not the other, where the program appeared to have no impact on shooting incidents. One intervention site appeared to reduce shootings in the surrounding areas, a potential diffusion effect, while the other saw no change in gun violence in nearby streets. Why did the program appear to work in one location and not the other? Crime reduction efforts are rarely “one size fits all” solutions, and my evaluation of the FIT Zone program found no different. How the program was implemented at each site mattered, and the study raised important questions about whether the FIT Zone program was appropriately tailored to the underlying physical and social dynamics that generate gun violence in each neighborhood. Ultimately, the research led to a reorganization of the program, and the launch of a new intervention site.

The East Palo Alto Police Department's FIT Zone program represents a promising new frontier in cross-disciplinary collaboration and community-police partnerships. My work with the Warren Institute and the East Palo Alto Police Department represents an early effort to evaluate and strengthen innovative policing programs. 



Rebecca Tublitz's Advanced Policy Analysis (APA) project on the FIT zone was awarded the 2014 Smolensky Prize for outstanding APA.



CLASS NOTES

**Claudia Johnson** (MPP'92, MPH '92) presented at multiple legal conferences this Fall. In the summer she presented to the new class of Skadden Fellows, and joined the Florida Bar Foundation on visits to Chicago and Seattle to learn from local online intake systems and partnership between courts, legal aid and other justice partners. In November, she attended the U of Pennsylvania Law School to present at the Sparer Conference, a public interest conference celebrating 30 years. Claudia presented with Michael Hollander from Pennsylvania, Tanina Rostain from Georgetown and Gordon Shaw from Massachusetts on modern tools attorneys use to fight the war on poverty at the ABA/NLADA conference. She is presenting at the Legal Services Corporation's TIG Conference in January in San Antonio, Texas on Forms and Innovations for Advocates. Her project, LawHelp Interactive, is creating an average of 1500 legal documents for free in poverty law areas. Since January, almost 400,000 legal documents have been created with over 700,000 guided interviews served to non profit lawyers, pro bono lawyers and individuals.

**Cyndi Spindell Berck** (MPP '85) is the principal of International Academic Editorial Services, a consulting firm working at the intersection of the editorial and analytical processes. Much of her work is in sustainable development, working with her husband, Peter Berck, and the University of Gothenburg (Sweden) as part of the Environment for Development Initiative. In addition, Cyndi's nonfiction book, *Pocahontas and Sacagawea: Interwoven Legacies in American History*, will be published this fall by Commonwealth Books of Virginia.

**Wanyi Zhao** (MPP '10) is working in the Oil & Gas industry now, specializing in Marketing & Sales and currently resides in Houston, Texas.

**John Sugar** (MPP '75) retired from the CA Energy Commission and has taken up consulting with JBS Energy, working for consumer advocates in gas and electric utility proceedings. (Being out from under personnel and administrative responsibilities and getting back to analysis is a real treat.)

**James Savage** (MPP '78) was elected as a Fellow of the National Academy of Public Administration in September. The Academy is a congressionally-charted, nonpartisan organization that advises the federal government on best practices in the administration of government.

**Marc Lieber** (MPP '81) continues to enjoy doing project management and proposal consulting for government contractors. Marc and Annette's eldest son Danny was married in May.

**Jacob West** (MPP '04) spent the last few years in the UK government as an adviser to the last two Prime Ministers. He now has a visiting fellowship at Harvard. Jacob's main research area is innovation in health care providers. Jacob currently resides in Boston and hopes to connect with GSPP friends and colleagues in the area.

**Kara Hurst** (MPP '98) and her family recently relocated from Brooklyn, NY to Seattle, Washington. She's taken on a role as the head of Sustainability and Social Responsibility at Amazon. Her kids are now 6 and 9 (1st and 4th grade, respectively).

**Ginny Fang** (MPP '08) is the CEO of Golden Gate Global, the leading EB-5 Immigrant Investment Regional Center in the San Francisco Bay Area, and the former executive director of ChinaSF, a private organization that has assisted in bringing over 40 Chinese companies to San Francisco.

**Charlton Holland** (MPA '65) joined the California Office of the Attorney General and became the manager almost immediately. He retired in 2002.

**Ross Cheit** (MPP '80/PhD '87) is a professor of Political Science and Public Policy at Brown University. His new book, *The Witch-Hunt Narrative: Politics, Psychology, and the Sexual Abuse of Children* (Oxford), was published in April and it was reviewed in the *New York Times* and *The Daily Beast*.

**Alex Marthews** (MPP '01) was elected in February 2014 as the national chair of Restore The Fourth, a campaign group opposing unconstitutional mass government surveillance. He has settled in Belmont, MA, and has twin first-graders, Cordelia and Elizabeth. His family welcomed their third daughter, Charlotte, in March.

**Nina Erlich-Williams** (MPP '04) and her husband and business partner, Sev Williams, was honored to present the keynote address at Sierra Club California's annual leadership conference in October in San Luis Obispo. The focus of their presentation was how non-profit organizations can leverage traditional and social media to influence policy outcomes.

**Emily Novick** (MPP '89) joined the US Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health, Office of Adolescent Health to help launch a new national adolescent health promotion initiative.

**Greg Kato** (MPP '06) is now the Gross Receipts Tax Director for the Office of the Treasurer & Tax Collector, City and County of San Francisco. He is responsible for implementing San Francisco's sweeping changes in business taxes approved by voters in 2012.

**Enrique Ruacho** (MPP '12) is launching ImpACT California, a startup focused on social impact driven by data, analysis and visuals; and a platform that makes it easy to engage with state electors on the issues that matter to voters. Email him at [enrique@impactcal.com](mailto:enrique@impactcal.com) or check out: [www.impactcal.com](http://www.impactcal.com).

**John Kowalski** (MPP '08) has a new job at the Schroeder Institute - American Legacy Foundation in DC, doing tobacco control research. The Schroeder Institute - American Legacy Foundation is the organization founded by the tobacco settlement in '98.

**David Creighton** (MPP '85) is currently working as the Director of DharmaJiva, a non-profit that assists people from the Dalit (formerly 'untouchable') community in India. As part of the work, he supports the Nagaloka Training Center in Nagpur, India where young men and women train as community activists. David regularly spends one or two months in residence at Nagaloka providing management advice and teaching classes about the history of the Civil Rights Movement in the United States. DharmaJiva's goal is to reduce and eliminate casteism and caste discrimination in South Asia.

**Michael Nussbaum** (MPP '84) published a readable statistics textbook, *Categorical and Nonparametric Data Analysis: Choosing the Best Statistical Technique* (2015, Routledge). The book is available at <http://routledge.com>.

**Panha Chheng** (MPP '03) started a company called Medyear, which allows people to collect and share all of their health data and achieve their health goals. Medyear solves one of the biggest problems in healthcare today: lack of patient control over their own data. Panha anticipates that Medyear to launch its mobile app in 2015.

**Phil Nowak** (MPP '74) is the CEO at Northeastern Rural Health Clinics in Susanville, CA.

**Margaret Salazar** (MPP '06) spent four years in DC leading affordable housing programs for HUD, most recently as Associate Deputy Assistant Secretary for Affordable Housing Preservation. She then returned to her hometown of Portland, Oregon where she now serves as Director of the HUD Oregon Statewide Office. Margaret also just gave birth to twins, Gabriel and Veronica Salazar, on October 3, 2014.

**Emilie Mazzacurati** (MPP '07), Founder and CEO of Four Twenty Seven, took second place for North America in the prestigious Cartier Women's Initiative Award. The Initiative supports audacious and innovative women entrepreneurs whose ventures are creative, scalable, and have a positive impact on society. Four Twenty Seven provides climate risk quantitative analytics tools and climate adaptation consulting — with the invaluable help of **Aleka Seville** (MPP '13), now Director of Advisory.

**Aleka Seville** (MPP '13) wants to introduce the newest member of the Seville family: Adella Rose Seville was born on 10/15/2014 weighing 8 lbs, 7 ounces and measuring 22 inches long. She and her family are all doing great and enjoying getting to know this little gal. Aleka hopes to bring her on her first tour of campus soon!

**John Sladkus** (MPP '94) founded a new company helping organizations leverage the Salesforce and Force.com platform to their fullest potential. The company is building apps to help organizers canvass door to door and they are also working on implementation and custom design for non profits, government, and other organizations. If your organization needs help with your Salesforce, please contact [john@strategicorganizingsystems.com](mailto:john@strategicorganizingsystems.com).

**Naomi Roht-Arriaza** (MPP '90) became a Distinguished Professor of Law at UC Hastings College of Law in San Francisco in December, 2013. Naomi also became a grandmother in 2012, which has been the best.

**Peter Goldstein** (MPP '81) spent many years as a Vice Chancellor at the SF Community College District. He is currently Deputy Director of Risk Management for the City and County of San Francisco.

**Yoshihiro Kaiya** (MPP '99) is the founder and president of the Japan Barrier-Free Association. Last year, Yoshihiro held the 10th anniversary Gold Concert, an international contest for disabled musicians.

**Sunny Nguyen** (MPP '00) worked for 8 years as a Project Manager at the City of Oakland Redevelopment Agency. Sunny has since moved on to two new projects — stay-at-home mom to 2.5 year old Betty and 3 month old Mac. She and her family now reside in the Seattle area.

**Mitchell Feigenberg** (MPP '77) is working on leadership development programs as President of Trainer Academy of Peking University Bon-You Consulting in Beijing, China.

**Greg Linden** (MPP '95) recently co-authored a Sloan-funded study supporting the federal Production Tax Credit for wind energy, which Congress has allowed to expire (again). The article ("Wind Energy: Should the U.S. Renew Its Support?") has been posted as In Press at *The Electricity Journal* (Elsevier).

**Jackie Hausman** (MPP, MPH '93) recently joined the Kenneth Rainin Foundation in Oakland, CA as the Health Program Officer. The mission of the Rainin Foundation is to enhance quality of life by championing and sustaining the arts in the Bay Area, promoting early childhood literacy in Oakland, and supporting research worldwide to cure chronic disease.

**Sachu Constantine** (MPP '98), Director of Policy for the Center for Sustainable Energy ([www.energycenter.org](http://www.energycenter.org)), recently opened the organization's Oakland offices, notably in the same building as First Place Fund for Youth, founded by fellow alums **Amy Lemley** (MPP '98) and **Deanne Pearn** (MPP '98). Sach continues to try, so far unsuccessfully, to gather other '98 alums **Dave Metz**, **Tom Krackeler**, **Curt Below**, **Scott Smith** and their families for a get-together at the new Westbrae Biergarten.



**Lori Babcock** (MPP/MPH '08) greets students at the GSPP table at the Chicago Graduate School Idealist Fair.



# GSPP's Alumni Association Celebrates Its 15th Anniversary

By Mark Hoffman MPP '75, Chair

**THE PURPOSES OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION**, organized in 1999, are five-fold:


1. Encourage the continued flow of outstanding student candidates
2. Assist in keeping the curriculum and educational programs relevant to the needs of public policy practitioners
3. Serve as a support network for students and graduates in the advancement of their careers
4. Promote the school's visibility and help meet its financial needs
5. Promote the improvement of public policy decision-making in the public, private and non-profit sectors

The Alumni Association is led by a fifteen member Board with each member serving a three year term. The Board oversees the activities of three committees: Student Services, Alumni Activities, and Governance.

*Student Services* works with the School to enrich the lives of GSPP students by helping recruit new admits, encouraging Alumni to sponsor IPAs and APAs, facilitate the employment of GSPP graduates, and serving as mentors to more recent graduates who would like one. We are working with the School to develop LinkedIn networks where students and alumni can share professional interests in areas such as energy/environment, international, health, housing, and other issue areas with a critical mass of alumni and students.

*Alumni Activities* has made great strides in developing regional alumni networks each led by a regional coordinator. Regional chapters sponsor a variety of programs to advance GSPP including the recruitment of prospective students, conducting panels for the practitioner and hosting social programs and fundraising activities. We currently have regional networks in DC, Boston, Los Angeles, Seattle, Chicago, Sacramento, and the San Francisco Bay Area. We are seeking new chapters in New York, Portland and the Southeast.

Finally, the *Governance* committee has helped author the Association's first multi-year strategic plan that delineates goals and the programs intended to achieve them as well as identifying methods for measuring our progress. This committee is also responsible for recruiting a slate of candidates to run for the Board each year. Congratulations to our new Board members Maureen Friar (1990), Heather Kinlaw Lofthouse (2007), Ginny Fang (2008), Armando Salcedo Cisneros (2010), Jonathan Stein (2013) and Van Nguyen (2014).

Contact Mark Hoffman if you would like to serve on a committee, be involved in your region or run for a seat on the Board. We'd love to involve you. 

2014-15 Alumni Board
Ginny Fang (MPP '08)
Maureen Friar (MPP '90)
Shelly Gehshan (MPP '85)
Christian Griffith (MPP '97)
Mark Hoffman (MPP '75) <i>Chair</i>
Heather Kinlaw Lofthouse (MPP/MPH '07) <i>Vice Chair</i>
Danielle Love (MPP '11)
Ben Lum (MPP '06)
Adam Nguyen (MPP '07)
Van Nguyen (MPP '14) <i>Secretary/Treasurer</i>
Clare Nolan (MPP '03)
Armando Salcedo Cisneros (MPP '10)
Sarah Sattelmeyer (MPP/MPH '09)
Jonathan Stein (MPP/JD '13)
Kathy Wilson (MPP '11)

Visit the UCTV Public Policy Channel for the latest from innovative policy thinkers, policy critics and those who are tackling the most pressing problems of our times.

<http://www.uctv.tv/public-policy>

## from the desk of Annette Doornbos



Annette Doornbos is the Assistant Dean of External Relations and Development

**GSPP IS PARTNERING WITH UCTV**, the University of California system's largest public-facing video website, to create a UC Public Policy Channel. Featuring Goldman School events, interviews and op-eds, the new channel will engage viewers on today's policy issues and promote GSPP's research and teaching to a vastly expanded audience.

UCTV is uniquely qualified to deliver this service. Since 2001, the station has aired more than 6,000 programs on health, science, business, humanities, public affairs, arts and music. The UC system's ten universities and affiliates (UC Hastings, the national laboratories, UC DC, etc.) contribute programs for UCTV's inquisitive audience. The station averages over ten million video hits a month, distributing content nationally to four million households via cable and worldwide

on the Internet, through iTunes, Roku and to 150,000 subscribers on YouTube.

With its current UCTV Library of programs already receiving hundreds of thousands of views, the GSPP's Public Policy Channel is poised for even greater success. Over 321,000 viewers watched Robert Reich's talk, *How Unequal Can America Get before We Snap?*, a telling example of the power of UCTV's outreach. GSPP programs on topics ranging from climate change to health care net similar results, deepening audiences' understanding of complex and urgent policy issues. A typical viewer comment illustrates the value viewers place on timely content from a trusted source — "an interesting, informative, expertly delivered presentation ... exactly what I longed for." Partnering with UCTV only stands to increase this success.

The new public policy channel will draw even greater attention to Goldman School programs, expanding current audiences and capturing new constituencies with creative and timely content. In particular, GSPP will target new viewers from the millennial generation and will produce programming designed to catalyze their

"Good policy analysis is truthful, but it doesn't speak for itself. The UCTV Public Policy Channel will provide a voice for policy-makers, policy critics, and innovative policy thinkers."

Henry E. Brady, Dean of the Goldman School of Public Policy

interest in policy issues. From federal budgets to employment trends, the UC Policy Channel will strive to engage the younger electorate and bring them into the conversation about critical issues that, with or without their input, will directly affect their future. The Goldman School extends a special thanks to Howard and Candy Friesen, whose generous gift supported the launch of this channel.

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**GSPP Donors** July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014



# GSPP Global



**DURING SUMMER 2014, GLOBAL AND EXECUTIVE PROGRAMS (GEP) at GSPP hosted the Young African Leadership Initiative, launched by President Barack Obama to “give thousands of promising young Africans ... the opportunity to come to the United States and develop [their] skills at some of our best colleges and universities.” From 50,000 applicants, 500 were chosen to come and study in the United States, 25 of whom came to GSPP. The program, which included rigorous classroom work and site visits, concluded with a DC reception with President Obama.**

GEP also hosted two-week leadership training seminars focused on the areas of negotiations, ethics and governance, and accountability. These programs brought two cohorts of experienced civil servants to interact with GSPP faculty, students and practitioners, resulting in candid conversations about anti-corruption, inequality, and public management. GEP is looking forward to continuing these training programs with the Government of India for the next three years.

Currently GEP is hosting the Fall 2014 Executive Public Policy for Internationals and the Independent Leaders Scholar Program. We would like to welcome these Fellows to UC Berkeley: (from India) Piush Kumar Gupta, Vijay Mohan Jain, Sumnesh Joshi, and (from New Zealand) Puawai Wereta. **G**

**Top:** The YALI fellows with Alice Waters at the Edible Schoolyard.  
**Middle:** Assistant Dean Sudha Shetty with President Obama.  
**Bottom:** Fall 2014 GEP Fellows.

# CEPP: Regional and Global Reach

**By CEPP Director Blas Pérez Henríquez and Leo Covis**

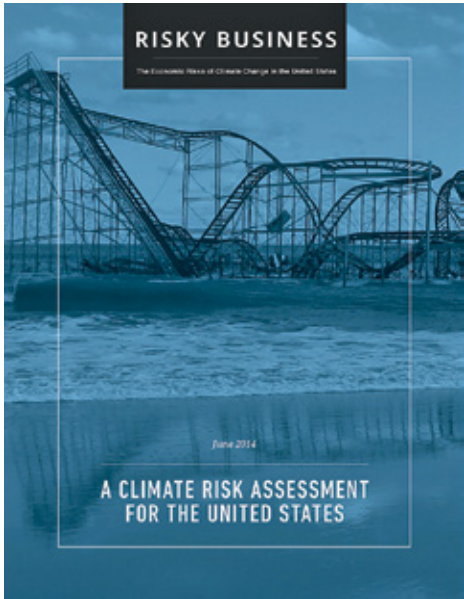
The Goldman School’s Center for Environmental Public Policy (CEPP) has continued to expand its reach and influence in the energy policy field, working with high-level international decision makers and researchers to promote low-carbon economic growth and technological advancement.

CEPP Director Blas Pérez Henríquez joined California Governor Jerry Brown on his first official trip to Mexico where the Governor signed memoranda of understanding (MOU) with the Mexican Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT) and the Ministry of Energy (SENER). With California’s recent successful implementation of AB32 and Mexico’s historic energy sector structural reform, the timing of the agreement could not have been more appropriate. The MOUs aim to help Mexico and California design and collaborate on efficient carbon regulation regimes while encouraging cross-national information sharing, research and development of low-carbon business solutions.

On October 10, 2014, CEPP hosted a group of senior federal government officials from Mexico’s SENER and a senior policy analyst from the Mario Molina Center in Mexico City to discuss California’s experience in developing and implementing renewable portfolio standards to foster adoption of clean energy sources in the state’s energy mix. UC Berkeley experts Lee Friedman (Goldman School), Lucas



Professor Solomon’s Hsiang’s research was the basis for *Risky Business*, a report which quantifies the economic risks from the impacts of a changing climate.



Davis (Haas), and Steve Weismann (Berkeley Law) contributed their perspectives and ideas to the conversation. Visitors also met with Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL) scientists Anand G. Gopal and Nikit Abhyankar, as well as Ramamoorthy Ramesh, the Lab’s Associate Director for Energy Technologies. Other meetings included representatives from the California Energy Commission, the California Air Resources Board and the California Public Utilities Commission.

CEPP also hosted research lectures, visiting scholars and seminars: CEPP faculty member Sol Hsiang co-led a research group that contributed to the highly influential *Risky Business* report, which details

the economic dangers that are associated with climate change. Visiting Scholar Dr. Stefan Niederhafner from Seoul National University studies the political aspects of the European Union’s implementation of Emissions Trading Systems. At CEPP seminars, Chris Busch from Energy Innovation LLC shared China’s inner city development plans, Dr. M. Padmavati from the India Institute of Technology spoke on the biodiversity effects of biofuel agriculture, Richard Frank of the California High Speed Rail Authority addressed the environmental impacts of California’s bullet train, and post-doctoral scholar Mark Budolfson from Stanford spoke on the ethics of climate change. **G**

## policy notes

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**Faculty Notes** Cont'd. from p. 8

**Jennifer Bussell** published *Institutional Capacity for Natural Disasters: Case Studies in Africa*, a book-length report on the status of preparedness for natural disasters in ten African countries. Bussell edited the volume and co-authored two chapters, including a comparison of institutional preparedness in Mozambique and Malawi. The remaining chapters are authored by former masters students at the LBJ School of the University of Texas at Austin, of which Bussell was formerly a faculty member. The volume examines primary explanations for why governments do or do not prepare for natural disasters and highlights the importance not only of economic conditions and previous exposure to natural hazards, but also the character of electoral competition, level of bureaucratic capacity, and actions of non-state actors in shaping the incentives for governments to invest in effective preparedness.

## GET INVOLVED WITH GSPP

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<http://gspp.berkeley.edu/student-life>

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