Dean's Message

IN PHILOSOPHY, BURIDAN’S HUNGRY DONKEY (well, actually Buridan’s hungry ass which spics up the story a bit) is famous for dying of hunger while standing motionless between two equally distant and appealing haystacks. Rationally, it makes no sense to choose one or the other so the poor ass is paralyzed by indecision. Outside of philosophical textbooks, human beings and ass are typically not stymied in this way. There are, however, important exceptions. Human beings with certain kinds of traumatic brain injuries appear to be perfectly cogent and rational, but they ruminate endlessly about options and cannot make decisions. Somehow they lack what the wild ass (other than Buridan’s overly reflective donkey) has in abundance — the ability to simply make a decision.

As Nobel Prize winner (and former Berkeley faculty member) Daniel Kahneman has artfully described in his recent book, Thinking, Fast and Slow, human beings are lucky to be equipped with two decision-making systems. Psychologists call these System 1 and System 2. System 1 operates quickly and automatically — it is closely attached to our perceptual and emotional systems. System 2 operates slowly and with some effort — it is closely related to our rational capacity to manipulate symbols and to think logically. This second system is associated with our sense of ourselves and with our belief that we are agents who can concentrate and solve problems. System 1 sometimes erupts into our consciousness when we get angry about something or act impulsively, but even though we don’t notice System 1 that often, the truth is that much of our daily life is based upon System 1 decision-making. If we had to spend all of our time applying System 2 to every one of life’s daily decisions, we would be like Buridan’s ass. Much of life’s learning is about moving from System 2 to System 1. Consider when you learned to drive. At first, every step seemed to require careful rational calculation, and it seemed overwhelming. But once you learned to drive, those same calculations occur effortlessly and automatically.

The same is true for police officers and other decision-makers who face situations where they must make instant judgments. Should they pull their gun? Should they shoot? Police officers start with training that teaches them rules about when to do these things, but the process becomes automatic as they learn more and more. The result is a modern, disciplined, and effective police force that obeys the rules. But what if this learning is incomplete because System 1 harbors some biases or prejudices that are so deep that they never come out of our rational selves — and they would even be denied vociferously by what we consider “ourselves”? What if white officers who would never utter a racist comment and who would condemn racist behavior are more likely to shoot at a black man holding a cell phone (and not a gun) than a white man holding the same cell phone? Professor Jack Glaser of our faculty has built upon social psychological research showing that this is often true, and he has found ways to diagnose the problem and, more importantly, to overcome it. His work, which reaches from the highest quality academic research to engagement with police chiefs to solve an important public policy challenge, is exactly what GSPP does so well. Learn more in this issue!

Editor’s Note

IT’S IN THE very AIR WE BREATH.

That’s what I thought reading Professor Jack Glaser’s article on racial profiling. It wasn’t just that racial profiling is wrong or that it constitutes poor policing strategy. Biases and stereotypes are implicit, influencing the way we view one another whether we know it or not. It interestingly moves the conversation about racial bias away from whether someone is a “racist” or a “good person.” But how do you go about solving a problem that is both ubiquitous and hard to define?

This issue of Policy Notes highlights Goldman School alumni, faculty and students who are working to influence those very biases and trends. Sharyl Rabinovici (PhD ’12) talks about women in elected office with fellow alumna, Carol Chetkovski (MPP ’87; PhD ’94), while students like Orville Thomas, Sheetal Dhir and others combine their policy expertise with journalism to share their ideas with the broadest possible audience. Chancellor’s Professor Robert Reich, a communicator par excellence, continues to shape the national conversation about the economy through a feature-length documentary, Inequality for All, which is set for nationwide release late summer/early fall.

borreed@berkeley.edu
Cracking the Code

Jack Glaser on Implicit Bias and Racial Profiling

**MY INTEREST IN RACIAL PROFILING** was sparked in 1999 when I read an article by a prominent legal scholar arguing that, while the policy was flawed on Constitutional grounds, it nevertheless represented a rational policing strategy.

Having been steeped in the study of racial stereotyping, I was not ready to accept the assertion that profiling is rational. Racial profiling is stereotype-based policing, making judgments about individuals based on traits that are presumed to be prevalent in that individual’s racial, ethnic, gender, or other group. It occurred to me that the very evidence that drove stereotypes associating Blacks with drug crime (the typically profiled crime) was likely to be skewed by profiling itself. To the extent that police were stopping and searching Blacks at a higher rate, they would be arresting and incarcerating them at higher rates. This would skew the criminal justice statistics that people were pointing to.

Trying to study the effects of profiling quickly presented “the benchmark problem.” Like so many policy problems, racial profiling is plagued by a paucity of valid data. So I turned to an alternate empirical strategy: simulation. Running numerous scenarios estimating incarceration rates as a function of criminal offending and police stopping rates for minority and majority groups, I found that even in the absence of higher offending by minorities, profiling causes disproportions in incarcerations. Even if minorities are offending at a higher rate, profiling exaggerates the disproportions. The only way to get incarceration rates that are proportional to offending rates (i.e., Blacks and Whites represented in prison in shares commensurate with their offending rates) is to avoid using race as a basis for suspicion.

More surprising were the very modest overall gains in criminal captures that resulted from profiling, even when minority offenders were modeled as offending at much higher rates.

*The Journal of Policy Analysis & Management* published these findings in 2006, including the finding that, when the possibility that profiling would have a deterrent effect was modeled, the capture rates looked even more modest. This was because racial profiling reflects a special case with regard to deterrence. Deterrence theory holds that potential offenders respond to the cost of crime. The cost of crime is a function of the probability of apprehension and the punishment that would ensue. When the probability of capture increases, the cost goes up and, according to deterrence theory, people commit fewer crimes. In the case of racial profiling, however, there is not a general increase in the chance of capture, but a group-specific one. Because police departments have finite person-hour resources, when they shift attention to one group, they will shift attention away from another. As long as there are potential offenders in the non-profiled group (e.g., Whites), their offending rate should increase. Because, by definition, there are more people in the majority group, this has the potential to yield a net increase in crime. I call this “reverse deterrence.”

Not long after this paper came out, I was contacted by a new colleague, Amy Hackney of the Georgia Southern University, who had come across a method to test reverse deterrence. We designed a study to manipulate whether GSU students thought Black students, White students, or nobody was being profiled by the proctor during a test. In the control group, cheating rates were reassuringly low. But when White students thought Black students were being profiled (single out), they cheated significantly more. Black students did not cheat more in our “White-profiling” condition. We suspect this is because they do not have a mental schema for Whites being profiled. In this situation, in effect not of profiling was a higher rate of offending.

The implications of this research are that 1) profiling may not do much to increase criminal incapacitation, even when profiled groups have higher offending rates; and 2) profiling may actually increase the rate of crime.

Some might ask, “Isn’t it only the criminals who need to worry?” No. The disproportionate incarcerations that arise from racially biased policing have dire collateral effects. Police stops and searches are not benign events, even for the innocent. They are potentially stressful, disruptive, humiliating, stigmatizing, and alienating experiences. The disproportionate incarcerations cause losses in income and wealth that are borne by the targeted communities. After incarceration, criminal records pose lasting barriers to employment. Criminal records disenfranchise voters, and the cumulative effect of profiling-induced disparities undermines the democratic representation of minority groups. Perhaps most disturbing, incarceration has deadly effects on minority communities. GSPP professors Rucker Johnson and Steve Raphael have shown that incarcerations of Black men explain some of the rate of HIV infection in incarcerated Black women.

Surely, the deleterious effects, combined with the limited (at best) utility and the potential for increased crime through reverse deterrence, render racial profiling a problem worthy of affirmative policy intervention. Many (but not enough) in government agree. The End Racial Profiling Act (ERPA), while far from perfect, would standardize police stop data collection, provide guidance for departments in designing and monitoring procedures, and fund programs to promote the development of good practices. ERPA has been introduced in every Congress since 2001 but has yet to receive a floor vote, and I don’t expect it to get passed any time soon. Most state legislatures have passed laws on racial profiling, but they typically involve only stated bans without enforce- ment mechanisms. Some mandate data collection, but rarely provide guidance, and there is great variation across jurisdictions and states.

As for the judiciary, I have yet to meet a constitutional scholar who believes that racial profiling is legally permissible. It violates 4th and 14th Amendment guarantees of due process and equal protection. Yet, the Supreme Court has allowed wide latitude to law enforcement in this area, ruling unambiguously that the Court is indifferent to the actual motivations of officers for stopping drivers and pedestrians, as long as they can articulate a legitimate basis (a valid pretext) for a stop. As a criminal defense, racial profiling is generally a non-starter. Civil law is a different matter, and when courts have been convinced (often by the Department of Justice, and based on statistical analysis) that a police department has exhibited a pattern of racial discrimination, they have imposed supervision and requirement of remedial steps. This is happening now in Oakland and New Orleans.

Court order is a first step, but the question of how to actually solve the problem is hardly settled. One challenge stems from the inadequacy of a simple ban on racial profiling. In most departments, profiling is sufficiently taboo that nobody does it overtly, let alone admits to it. There is, in effect, a de facto ban. Steps must be taken to build in monitoring, accountability, and incentive systems to track and change officer behavior. Insights from decades of social psychological study of stereotyping should prove useful.

Sterotypes serve a “heuristic” (cognitive shortcut) function — they enable us to make reasonably rapid judgments of individuals when we have incomplete information (which is very often the case). But stereotypes tend to be inaccurate, either in
Professors Jack Glaser and Steven Raphael are working with colleagues to set national standards for data collection on police-civilian encounters.

Inequality for All
Telling the Big Story about the Economy

**Chancellor's Professor Robert Reich**

Inequality for All is an unlikely subject to star in a movie. The academic and former labor secretary is a public figure: the author of numerous books, a beloved professor and an often-cited media expert. But a movie star?

“I never ‘decided’ to make a movie,” says Professor Reich. “I had been teaching and doing a lot of writing on the issue of inequality, including AfterShock: The Next Economy and America’s Future. When director Jake Kornbluth asked me if I would be interested in making a movie about it, I agreed. But I must confess, I didn’t think about making a movie as the platform.”

Kornbluth believes the movie will help people “connect the dots” to see the big picture of what is happening with the economy and also feel empowered to take action.

“When I read AfterShock for the first time, I was surprised at how good it felt,” says Jake. “I was searching for a coherent story about what’s happening to the American economy for a long time, and AfterShock was it. I hope inequality for All is a fun movie to watch and that it changes the way people see it. If the film can change people’s understanding of what’s going on, maybe that’s how we will change what kinds of solutions are on the table to fix it.”

“Many ways the subject of the film is Bob’s life work,” continues Jake. “It’s really remarkable how long he’s been writing about, yelling about, and doing whatever he can to get this message out. I hope people are ready to hear it now.”

“The movie is the story of an economy that is no longer functioning very well for average workers,” says Professor Reich. “There is a remarkable level of economic insecurity. Wages have gone nowhere for most people, the job market is still bad. It’s what I call ‘kitchen table economics,’ because it’s about the things that directly affect people’s lives. These are not abstractions.”

Both Professor Reich and Jake say that the movie will help people “connect the dots” to see the big picture of what is happening with the economy and also feel empowered to take action.

Jack Glaser is Associate Professor of Public Policy. His book, Suspect Race: Psychological Causes and Societal Consequences of Racial Profiling, will be released by Oxford University Press this Fall.

**Inequality for All**

- "The movie is the story of an economy that is no longer functioning very well for average workers,” says Professor Reich. “There is a remarkable level of economic insecurity. Wages have gone nowhere for most people, the job market is still bad. It’s what I call ‘kitchen table economics,’ because it’s about the things that directly affect people’s lives. These are not abstractions.”
- Both Professor Reich and Jake say that the movie will help people “connect the dots” to see the big picture of what is happening with the economy and also feel empowered to take action.

**Jack Glaser**

- Jack Glaser is Associate Professor of Public Policy. His book, Suspect Race: Psychological Causes and Societal Consequences of Racial Profiling, will be released by Oxford University Press this Fall.

**Inequality for All**

- "The movie is the story of an economy that is no longer functioning very well for average workers,” says Professor Reich. “There is a remarkable level of economic insecurity. Wages have gone nowhere for most people, the job market is still bad. It’s what I call ‘kitchen table economics,’ because it’s about the things that directly affect people’s lives. These are not abstractions.”
- Both Professor Reich and Jake say that the movie will help people “connect the dots” to see the big picture of what is happening with the economy and also feel empowered to take action.
Center on Civility & Democratic Engagement

**The Class of ’68 Celebrates 45 Years and Its Lasting Legacy**

**THE GOLDMAN SCHOOL’S CENTER on Civility & Democratic Engagement (CCDE), founded by the Cal Class of 1968 on their 45th reunion, seeks to promote civility in public discourse and prepare future leaders to successfully engage people of diverse backgrounds and viewpoints in the resolution of public policy issues. CCDE Advisory Board and members of the Class of ’68 who have been gathering quarterly over the past 10 years, along with a multitude of UC Berkeley alums from various reunion years, have embarked on a campaign to endow the program in perpetuity.**

“The next five years leading up to our 50th reunion signal the beginning of our dream come true,” says Advisory Board Co-Chair D.D. van Löben Sels. “Now as an integral part of the Goldman School, the Center’s core academic, research and teaching will focus on how to best solve local public policy issues by incorporating public participation.”

“Our goal is to work with local governments to carry out participatory budgeting, citizen summits, and deliberative democracy projects that will combine substantial civic engagement with actual decision-making,” says Henry Brady, dean and co-director of the Center. “These projects will draw upon research by GSPP faculty members and graduate students, and build upon approaches used by the Davenport Institute for Public Engagement and Civic Leadership at Pepperdine University’s School of Public Policy. Collaborating with the Davenport Institute, we will also develop a training program on these methods for GSPP’s executive training and Masters of Public Policy programs, alumni, and local government officials. The curriculum will include components examining the best place in the policy-making process for civic engagement and using social media as a means of enhancing civic participation.”

“Student education and involvement are key to this mission,” says CCDE advisory board member Selma Meyerowitz. “During the past three years, the Center has provided financial assistance to 17 undergraduates enrolled in Cal’s UC in Washington, DC (UCDC) program and we are sponsoring three more this spring. Through their affiliation with the Center and their experiences during their internships in DC, these students observe and then report back on the political, ideological and cultural factors that generate conflict and what enables productive problem solving locally, nationally and globally.”

CCDE is also sponsoring Goldman School Masters Candidate Orville Thomas who is doing his Advanced Policy Analysis (APA) with Councilwoman Marti Brown of the City of Vallejo, working on the nation’s first city-wide participatory budgeting project dubbed “PB Vallejo.”

“The City of Vallejo is taking a proactive approach in trying to get its people to believe in it again,” says Orville. “Vallejo needs more projects which push for increased interaction between its residents and their government. The more they know about government and spending, the more likely they’ll be to avoid legislation and policies that will take them back towards bankruptcy.”

“The Participatory Budgeting Project, operating out of Brooklyn, New York, approached GSPP last summer to discuss the Vallejo process and the potential for research collaboration,” says Adjunct Professor Larry Rosenthal, who serves on PB Vallejo’s research board. “There are numerous questions concerning representative- ness, process design, roles of the existing administrative structure, sustainability across annual budget cycles, and the quality of decision-making compared to municipal politics-as-usual. The leadership of the Center on Civility & Democratic Engagement is making a real difference as we proceed. Orville’s APA endeavors to evaluate what is working well — as Vallejo strives for the first time to involve its citizens meaningfully in budget choice — and what might be improved to make the process even better in future years, in Vallejo and elsewhere.”

Since 2010, CCDE has sponsored three other graduate students working on topics related to civility and democratic engagement. Their research has informed the work of the Center and GSPP faculty and students as a whole, and proved invaluable academically and personally. Jesse Oettinger (MP ’11) had this to say about her experience: “I am a project manager now, working on a team of folks across the country monitoring the grantee sites that received stimulus money from the Department of Labor. Both my summer internship and my APA experience were directly relevant to getting me to where I am and I am so grateful. When I applied for my position at Collaborative Economics, all the partners actually read my APA and wanted to talk about it!”

“We look to Berkeley for ground-breaking solutions to the world’s challenges,” says Robert Wong, Advisory Board Co-Chair. “Success will require a commitment to leadership and effective problem solving. Through the Center, our alumni group aims to inform public policy, engage citizens and position Cal as a leader in these critical areas.”

CCDE is also known for its hallmark public events on Homecoming (see box), and Cal Day (view webcasts on the School’s homepage), along with the Class of ’68 and Friends Quarterly Gatherings that bring alumni back to Berkeley to reconnect through stimulating academic, social and cultural activities in an informal setting.

**For more information on the CCDE, visit our webpage at http://gspp.berkeley.edu/ccde**

**Sponsored by the Center on Civility & Democratic Engagement, founded by the Cal Class of ’68.**
SOLomon HSiang studies how climate change affects people in the Caribbean, Central America, the Philippines, and around the world. This summer, he will join the faculty of the Goldman School.

You have a science and urban planning background. How did you come into the world of public policy? I know that because of my background, it might look like I “stumbled” into public policy — but that couldn’t be further from the truth. From the very start of my time as an undergraduate, I intentionally sought out an interdisciplinary education specifically because I have always been interested in environment and development policies. I realized early on that my ability to effectively address the complex challenges we face now, particularly regarding management of the global environment, would benefit from a systematic training in both the social and physical sciences.

From what I understand, you study mathematical models of how climate change affects entire societies/nations. What appeals to you about working on such a large scale? Not everything I do is at a large scale (sometimes I examine the systemic training in both the social and physical sciences. Not everything I do is at a large scale (sometimes I examine the small), but I have recently started working on more “systematic training in both the social and physical sciences.

What are your current projects? What aspects are exciting? Especially challenging?

Right now, I’m focusing on understanding how climatic disasters affect societies, how climatic changes lead to social conflict and political instability, and how climatic factors influence economic productivity. Some of the most exciting findings in my research have been the discovery that climatic factors have a surprisingly large impact on different social and economic outcomes. In many cases, the influence of the climate is much more important than anyone (including myself) previously thought, a fact that is forcing us to reconsider how we plan and manage resources in the face of climate change.

Can you give an example of how economic development and policy considerations can come from understanding the intersection of a society and its environment? In a recent paper with Jesse Antilla-Hughes, we studied the health impacts and economic responses of households in the Philippines to hurricanes (they are struck by more than ten per year, on average). We discovered that there is a surge in female infant mortality the year after a storm strikes a community — these surges are large enough that together they constitute roughly 13% of the overall infant mortality rate of the country (more than 10,000 babies a year), but diffuse enough across the population that individual leaders or health-care providers on the ground never realized that these deaths systematically followed hurricane strikes. We tried to understand what was causing these deaths by digging into hundreds of thousands of records of household economic decisions, and we found that these deaths were apparently caused by the economic hardship brought about by these storms. Many families lose a large fraction of their assets and/or a large chunk of their income in the year or so after a storm strikes. To cope with these losses, most families reduce their spending on many factors that are important for infant health, such as nutritious foods and medical care; patterns in the data strongly suggest that the reduction of these critical investments play a central role in elevating post-disaster infant mortality. If we can design policies that help families weather these catastrophes with less economic loss, or recover their livelihoods more quickly afterwards, we should be able when the disruption of household investments in infant health and thus lower the infant mortality rate, perhaps saving thousands of lives.

Robert Reich made a presentation in early February to House Democrats at their annual policy retreat on “Framing Economic Policy.”

Robert Stern’s article, “Lossing Sleep Over the Transatlantic Trade Talks” was published in the April 21 issue of VoxEU. VoxEU publishes papers on timely issues relating to international trade and finance.

Robert MacCoun is teaching a Big Ideas course, “Sense, Sensibility and Science” with Nobel Laureate Saul Perlmutter and Professor of Philosophy John Campbell. He spoke at a conference on Empirical Legal Studies at Stanford Law School and on “The burden of proof: Shared thresholds and social influence at the University of Pennsylvania Law School. Recent and forthcoming papers include “Climate change and global security. The consequences of confidence and accuracy on advisor credibility and persuasiveness” in Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes; “The paths not (yet) taken: lower risk alternatives to full market legalization of cannabis” in Somebody else’s theo and the legalization of marijuana; and “Moral outrage and opposition to harm reduction” in Criminal Law & Philosophy.

Steve Raphael gave a keynote lecture on prison growth and crime at a conference at the Inter-American Development Bank in January and gave a similar lecture at Harvard’s Kennedy School in February. His book, Why are so many Americans in prison? is tentatively scheduled to be published in May by the Russell Sage Foundation.

Suzanne Scotchmer was elected a Fellow of the Econometric Society in November 2012.

Richard Schaeffer is on sabbatical at the Universidad Carlos III de Madrid working on his next book. Last fall, he was on a Fulbright in Santiago, Chile.

Jesse Rothstein’s paper on the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) is being cited in the public debate surrounding Obama’s State of the Union proposal to raise the minimum wage. Opponents argue that raising the minimum wage is ‘reckless’; Rothstein’s research is then used to support the counterargument that the two policies are complements rather than substitutes.

In February, David Karp delivered the keynote address at the Helping Families Change international conference. His New York Times article, “The Secret to Fixing Bad Schools,” became the second most emailed article in the paper. He will be in NYC, DC and Boston in late March and early April to discuss his latest book, Improbable Schools: The Rebirth of a Great American School System and a Strategy for America’s Schools.

Michael Nacht spoke on US energy security to a group of Mexican energy executives in Mexico City on February 20, 2013 as part of the International Strategy Task Force. He was a panelist on KQED Forum on February 23, 2013 discussing “Some Skeptics at Their Own Risk.”

Sarah Anzia’s book, Timing and Turnout: How Off-Cycle Elections Favor Organized Groups, will be published this fall by University of Chicago Press. In March, she gave a talk on election timing at the Public Policy Institute of California. She and Tanya Mau (Hoover Institution, Stanford) are continuing their work on (1) the politics of public pensions and 2) public sector unions in politics and policy making. She gave talks on public sector unions at Princeton’s Center for the Study of Democratic Politics and Stanford University’s American Politics workshop.

Lee Friedman briefed new California state legislators and staff on energy and environmental issues. The briefing took place in collaboration between ESPP and Berkeley’s Center for Energy, Law, and the Environment. He addressed “Legislating for State Agencies,” having in mind the laws the legislature writes that instruct agencies like the Air Resources Board and the State Public Utilities Commission. He emphasized that these agencies have large staffs with many experts on the details of what they do, whereas state legislators have small staffs and are expected to know about every area of state public policy. This suggests that (1) it is wise for legislators to lead these agencies by specifying clearly the goals and objectives that they should be achieving and holding them accountable for their actions; and (2) it is wise to micro-manage these agencies by trying to specify how everything should be implemented — the agencies are better suited to choose the implementation details, as long as they are given clear legislative direction. Michael O’Hare and Henry Brady also took part in this briefing.
Fourth, I am interested in the effects of labor market fluctuations (recessions and expansions) on health and food insecurity, and how the effects of recessions differentially affect groups.

What do you think are the most critical policy issues in the areas of labor and public finance in the next decade?

First, there will be continued pressure due to the aging of the population and increases in health care costs. This leads to the need to make changes to the main social programs affected by these factors (Medicare, Medicaid, Social Security). Second, tax reform needs to be part of the solution. Third, we need to overhaul our immigration system to address both the shortage of skilled workers and the large number of undocumented immigrants currently in the US.

What kind of training will public policy students need to face these challenges?

Policy students certainly need grounding in the key disciplines (political science, economics). In addition, they need a deep understanding of statistics and, together with the social science grounding, this gives them the tools to think critically and evaluate the quality of the evidence on these critical issues. With easy access to data, there are often many competing studies on a given issue. Public policy students need to be equipped with the necessary tools to be able to evaluate the competing studies.

What are you most looking forward to about joining the faculty at GSPP?

UC Berkeley is an exciting place to be a scholar, with so much intellectual firepower on campus. But coming to GSPP brings with it a real sense of place and of being part of something. And I am excited about that. And after teaching in the same setting for 20 years, I am excited to expand my sites to teaching GSPP students and undergraduates in public policy. Everyone raves about the combination of intellect, hard work, and passion that make up the typical GSPP student.

What is the focus (foci) of your current research?

First, I am interested in the effects of labor market fluctuations (recessions and expansions) on health and food insecurity, and how the effects of recessions differentially affect groups.

What initially led you to your current field of work?

For my first job, after college, I was at an economic consulting firm. I worked on a lot of projects in the areas of tax policy, health, and income security. In that setting I learned a lot about policy and policy analysis. I think this experience very much solidified my interest in domestic policy in the labor / public areas.

What is your advice to new faculty?

I have long been interested in poverty and inequality. My first job, after college, was at an economic consulting firm. I worked on a lot of projects in the areas of tax policy, health, and income security. In that setting I learned a lot about policy and policy analysis. I think this experience very much solidified my interest in domestic policy in the labor / public areas.

What is your advice to new faculty?

I have long been interested in poverty and inequality. My first job, after college, was at an economic consulting firm. I worked on a lot of projects in the areas of tax policy, health, and income security. In that setting I learned a lot about policy and policy analysis. I think this experience very much solidified my interest in domestic policy in the labor / public areas.

What is your advice to new faculty?

I have long been interested in poverty and inequality. My first job, after college, was at an economic consulting firm. I worked on a lot of projects in the areas of tax policy, health, and income security. In that setting I learned a lot about policy and policy analysis. I think this experience very much solidified my interest in domestic policy in the labor / public areas.

What is your advice to new faculty?

I have long been interested in poverty and inequality. My first job, after college, was at an economic consulting firm. I worked on a lot of projects in the areas of tax policy, health, and income security. In that setting I learned a lot about policy and policy analysis. I think this experience very much solidified my interest in domestic policy in the labor / public areas.

What is your advice to new faculty?

I have long been interested in poverty and inequality. My first job, after college, was at an economic consulting firm. I worked on a lot of projects in the areas of tax policy, health, and income security. In that setting I learned a lot about policy and policy analysis. I think this experience very much solidified my interest in domestic policy in the labor / public areas.

What is your advice to new faculty?

I have long been interested in poverty and inequality. My first job, after college, was at an economic consulting firm. I worked on a lot of projects in the areas of tax policy, health, and income security. In that setting I learned a lot about policy and policy analysis. I think this experience very much solidified my interest in domestic policy in the labor / public areas.

What is your advice to new faculty?

I have long been interested in poverty and inequality. My first job, after college, was at an economic consulting firm. I worked on a lot of projects in the areas of tax policy, health, and income security. In that setting I learned a lot about policy and policy analysis. I think this experience very much solidified my interest in domestic policy in the labor / public areas.

What is your advice to new faculty?

I have long been interested in poverty and inequality. My first job, after college, was at an economic consulting firm. I worked on a lot of projects in the areas of tax policy, health, and income security. In that setting I learned a lot about policy and policy analysis. I think this experience very much solidified my interest in domestic policy in the labor / public areas.

What is your advice to new faculty?

I have long been interested in poverty and inequality. My first job, after college, was at an economic consulting firm. I worked on a lot of projects in the areas of tax policy, health, and income security. In that setting I learned a lot about policy and policy analysis. I think this experience very much solidified my interest in domestic policy in the labor / public areas.

What is your advice to new faculty?

I have long been interested in poverty and inequality. My first job, after college, was at an economic consulting firm. I worked on a lot of projects in the areas of tax policy, health, and income security. In that setting I learned a lot about policy and policy analysis. I think this experience very much solidified my interest in domestic policy in the labor / public areas.

What is your advice to new faculty?

I have long been interested in poverty and inequality. My first job, after college, was at an economic consulting firm. I worked on a lot of projects in the areas of tax policy, health, and income security. In that setting I learned a lot about policy and policy analysis. I think this experience very much solidified my interest in domestic policy in the labor / public areas.

What is your advice to new faculty?

I have long been interested in poverty and inequality. My first job, after college, was at an economic consulting firm. I worked on a lot of projects in the areas of tax policy, health, and income security. In that setting I learned a lot about policy and policy analysis. I think this experience very much solidified my interest in domestic policy in the labor / public areas.

What is your advice to new faculty?

I have long been interested in poverty and inequality. My first job, after college, was at an economic consulting firm. I worked on a lot of projects in the areas of tax policy, health, and income security. In that setting I learned a lot about policy and policy analysis. I think this experience very much solidified my interest in domestic policy in the labor / public areas.
students The Power of Op-Eds

By Sheetal Dhir MPP Candidate ’13

Earlier this spring, Goldman School students owned the SF Chronicle’s op-ed pages, occupying much of the covered real estate in the Insight section. In a flash, students were contributing to the wider discourse regarding some of the hottest policy issues of the day, including the future of education policy, the economics of immigration reform, and the ever-controversial debate over hydraulic fracturing, more commonly known as fracking.

"Op-eds serve an important function in policy discussions," says Ankkit Jain (MPP Candidate ’13), one of several Goldman School students researching and writing op-eds in classes offered by Susan Rasky and UC Berkeley’s School of Journalism. "They allow people with unique perspectives to communicate to an audience that would otherwise only be accessible to established pundits. They provide an outlet to the common man, while maintaining a level of journalistic integrity that is rarely seen in the blogosphere."

Op-eds have long been an avenue for experts to weigh in on issues central to public debate. When experts write and publish for the public it provides sub- stance and gravitas to the general dia-

"Boiling down policy analysis and research into clear language makes policy accessible," says Katherine Murtha (MPP Candidate ’13). "This in turn increases the likelihood of it being enacted."

The expertise represented by the Gold- man School reaches across all sectors of public policy. But this expertise is often only as powerful as the medium used to spread the message. Op-eds connect the work we do in the classroom to a broader audience, shaping the conversation while ensuring diversity of opinion. "GSPP teaches us to analyze and understand policy," notes Alexei Painter (MPP Candidate ’13). "But those skills are more valuable if we can explain our ideas to the rest of the world."

To make the ultimate difference, people who study and formulate good public policy must also move the conversation along in a smarter, sharper way. By writing and publishing op-eds, Goldman School students are doing just that.

From left: Luke Reidenbach, Alexei Painter, Sheetal Dhir, and Ankkit Jain are part of the Advanced Op-Ed Writing Seminar with Susan Rasky at UC Berkeley’s School of Journalism.

Sheetal Dhir has worked as a Production Associate at ABC’s This Week with George Stephanopoulos and at Current TV’s The War Room with Jennifer Granholm. She is presently doing her thesis work at the ACLU Center for Equality. sheetaldhirberkeley@gmail.com.

from the desk of Martha Chavez

GSSP Launches New APA Sacramento Program

By Orville Thomas MPP Candidate ’13

Goldman School students analyzing energy, water, and waste policy issues are working alongside the Office of the Governor. As a partner ship, this program team is working with the California State Legislature and the Office of the Governor. This partnership team is gaining valuable experience analytical skills, and published articles.

IN FALL 2012, THE GOLDMAN SCHOOL established an exciting new partnership with the California State Legislature and the Office of the Governor. This partnership team is responsible for conducting high-quality policy analysis and providing relevant policy information. The program is designed to provide valuable insights into energy, water, and waste policy issues and to develop solutions to the complex policy problems facing California.

Applications for policy makers to become a part of the APA Sacramento Program will be available in Summer 2013 with a deadline of early Fall 2013. Our goal is to expand the number of APA projects: eligible participants must be legislators and key staff from the Office of the Governor and California’s Assembly and Senate offices, both Democratic and Republican, with the goal of having an equal balance of projects between the two houses.

For more information about the APA Sacramento Program, contact Cecille Cabacungan at cecille@berkeley.edu or visit gspp.berkeley.edu and type “apa sacramento” in the search box.
event highlights

Goldman School
Board of Advisors Dinner
Richard Blum, founder of the Blum Center for Developing Economies, shared his strategies for addressing the issues of developing nations at the Goldman School Board of Advisors and friends dinner.

Stuart Drown (MPP ’86) was honored as GSPP’s Alumnus of the Year; Veronica Irastorza (MPP ’99) received the International Public Service Award at GSPP’s 2012 Alumni Dinner. They are pictured here with Dean Henry E. Brady.

2012 Alumni Dinner

Stuart Drown (MPP ’86), Veronica Irastorza (MPP ’99), Kate Harrison (MPP ’94), Anula Drown

Network DC
Prospective employers, alumni and students gathered at Network DC to network and explore opportunities for internships and employment.

From left: Kathy Wilson (MPP ’11), Jeff Bellisario (MPP Candidate ’13), Shaida Elmi (MPP ’12), Tommy Drake (MPP Candidate ’13), Aaron Burgess (MPP Candidate ’13), Joshua Smith (MPP ’12).
Women in Politics

Still Holding Up Half the Sky, But Not From Elected Office

SHARYL RABINOVICI (PHD '12), Visiting Assistant Professor of Public Policy at Mills College interviewed CAROL CHETKOVICH (MPP '87/PHD '94), Director of Mills College Public Policy Program about the "confidence factor," overcoming barriers to women in elected office and what constitutes women's issues.

SHARYL: More women than men are registered to vote, yet women's representation in elected office is very low. In fact, the proportion of women in the House of Representatives (17.7%) currently puts the US about 77th out of 190 countries with democratically elected national legislatures. Why might this be?

CAROL: Research suggests that the underrepresentation of women is due not as much to disadvantages women may face when they run as much as to the fact that women don't run. Numerous reasons exist why women don't think of themselves as potential candidates — including lack of encouragement from persons in a position to help — but a big one is the confidence factor. Research by Fox and Lawless suggests that not only do women tend to perceive themselves as more qualified, but perceived qualifications are less important in men's decision calculus about whether to run. Among men and women who have low self-perceived levels of qualification, men are much more likely to decide to run. Women who consider running for office. There is also some work suggesting that although adolescent girls are at least as likely as boys to be interested in politics and to have political ambitions, both factors decline as girls grow older, by the college years, women are much less likely than men to think of themselves as candidates.

SHARYL: What types of programming or interventions can educational institutions offer to counteract these trends?

CAROL: As a women's college, Mills is an ideal setting in which to grow awareness and test out counter-strategies. In the past seven years, we have instituted several new courses and activities designed to support or enhance young women's political interests and capacity. It's sometimes a challenge to engage students, but when we do, they catch of glimpse of their own political potential. This is exciting. We've had students gain positions on appointed boards and commissions (a stepping stone). We currently have three of our MPPs pursuing the Emerging California training that prepares women to run for political office. Students seem particularly inspired when they get to hear honest accounts from women role models who've successfully made the leap. When someone acknowledges all the barriers, trade-offs, and struggles and still comes out believing it was worth it, that sends a powerful message.

SHARYL: If we succeed in getting more women to run, would that ensure greater proportionality in representation?

CAROL: It will help but there will still be obstacles. For one thing, incumbents have a huge advantage over non-incumbents and (of course) there are far more male than female incumbents. Although research shows that similarly situated men and women are equally likely to be elected, these studies don't control for qualifications. If the women who run are actually more qualified than their male counterparts (which could be the case, given the research mentioned above), and more qualified candidates are more likely to be elected, then the equal results are masking a female disadvantage. Lots of social psychological evidence exists that women leaders are held to different standards — so we (men and women alike) have trouble reconciling the roles of "woman" and "leader." Additionally, research on gender and influence has identified a serious bind for women. In general, people's influence is greater when they are seen as likable and competent. But Linda Carli has shown in (multiple experiments) that people...
Veronica Irastorza (MPP ’99) is a visiting scholar at the Center for Climate and Atmospheric Science, a unit of the College of Environmental Science, Policy, and Management. She can be reached at veronica.irastorza@berkeley.edu.

Emilie Mazzeacurato (MPP ’07) recently launched her own consulting firm, Far Twenty Seven — fittingly named after Cali- fornia’s 20th congressional district that she represented after Cali- fornia’s 20th congressional district that she represented in November.

Martha Ture (MPP ’04) is retiring from the California Public Utilities Commission in November.

Veronica Irastorza (MPP ’99) is a visiting scholar at the Center for Climate and Atmospheric Science, a unit of the College of Environmental Science, Policy, and Management. She can be reached at veronica.irastorza@berkeley.edu.

Emilie Mazzeacurato (MPP ’07) recently launched her own consulting firm, Far Twenty Seven — fittingly named after California’s 20th congressional district that she represented after California’s 20th congressional district that she represented in November.

Martha Ture (MPP ’04) is retiring from the California Public Utilities Commission in November.

Veronica Irastorza (MPP ’99) is a visiting scholar at the Center for Climate and Atmospheric Science, a unit of the College of Environmental Science, Policy, and Management. She can be reached at veronica.irastorza@berkeley.edu.

Emilie Mazzeacurato (MPP ’07) recently launched her own consulting firm, Far Twenty Seven — fittingly named after California’s 20th congressional district that she represented after California’s 20th congressional district that she represented in November.

Martha Ture (MPP ’04) is retiring from the California Public Utilities Commission in November.
Women in Politics (Continued from page 18)

Dan Rubin (MPP ’76) played a number of strategic, management, policy and project roles at CHOICE Regional Health Network, a nonprofit community health collaborative organization in a large, mostly rural area of WA. He phased down his employment to half time two years ago, and shifted to a position as strategic consultant in December 2013. Other consulting clients include another health collaborative and an affordable housing non-profit seeking to connect residents more intensively with health care and care coordination. Dan has been a public (consumer) member of the state Board of Pharmacy since March 2002. He continues to see GSPP graduates Dave Kannell (MPP ’76) and Tom Lehner (MPP ’72), his personal life has many sandwich generation responsibilities, which are rewarding but also challenging.

Kristine Igo (MPP ’09) has been working at the University of Minnesota, coordinating interdisciplinary and experiential research and learning in the intersecting arenas of agricultural and health sciences. In 2010, she was selected to sit on the City of Minneapolis’ first Food Policy Council, where community members and city staffers work together to advance public health, economic development and sustainability priorities through a variety of food initiatives.

Shira Gans (MPP ’07) joined the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in their Regional and Community Outreach Division as a Program and Relationship Director. Previously, she worked for almost four years at the Office of the Manhattan Borough President as a Policy Analyst and Program Manager for Bank On Manhattan.

Lindsey Johnson Wade (MPP ’03) and her husband Jason had their first baby, Nathan, in August 2012. They are living in San Diego, where Lindsey is Vice President of Public Policy for the Hospital Association of San Diego and Imperial Counties.

Carina Bracer (MPP ’03, MSc ’04) continues to connect with many dear GSPP friends, but not enough of them (nor often enough). After a two year break raising her dear son Diego, Carina went back to the non-profit organization Forest Trends to start and manage a Payment for Ecosystem Services information platform for Latin America — called www.valordanaturlaza.org. She moves between San Francisco and Puerto Rico.

Dow-Jane Pel (MPP ’09) transferred to the Office of Head Start as a Program Specialist after three years as a Financial Operations Specialist with the Office of Grants Management at the Administration for Children and Families. She monitors and provides technical assistance to Head Start and Early Head Start grantees in California, ranging in size from $1 million to $200 million.

Margaret Salazar (MPP ’06) recently took on a new challenge as Associate Deputy Assistant Secretary for Affordable Housing Preservation at HUD. She is building a new office to specialize in mixed-finance strategies to preserve assisted rental housing, and heads the Department’s Rental Assistance Demonstration (www.hud.gov/rad), a new program to recapitalize public housing by leveraging private and public debt and equity, and to safeguard affordable housing for low and very-low income families.

Mark Trexler (MPP ’82, PhD ’90) recently left his position as Director of Climate Risk at the Norwegian Institute for Water Research. He is now trying to figure out if there is any way to make a difference in the climate space. He has increased his focus on the challenging subject of “risk,” and how people perceive and communicate it. For more information, take a look at www.climatographer.com.

Fatimah Simmons (Continued from page 19)

When girls start coming to our programs, most have little or no knowledge about electoral politics. So we begin by teaching them how politics and policy decisions impact them, and then we immerse them in current issues like immigration, women’s health, environmentalism, and more. Once they understand how their lives are being shaped by politics, they become eager to get involved in impacting those decisions. They start thinking about how they might use politics as a tool to solve some of the problems they see in their own communities.

IGNITE also focuses on the nuts and bolts. A study released in November 2012 by the Barbara Lee Family Foundation showed that voters continue to have high standards for what they consider a “qualified” woman candidate, especially when a woman runs for major statewide office. That’s why it’s critical to start early by giving girls and young women hands-on training in leadership, fundraising, public speaking, branding, networking, cold calling and much more. By learning these important skills in supportive environments, girls can develop into women who are ready to put their best foot forward and when they seek elected office.

What aspects of your GSPP training has served you best in this role?

One of my first on-the-job tasks was developing our high school curriculum. I was charged with explaining what public policy is to students who had no idea what it might be. I ended up using the eightfold path to policy analysis as a framework for helping younger students understand these big concepts. The biggest test of knowledge being able to teach someone else.

The other aspect of my training that I find most useful is the general ability to understand problems. GSPP didn’t give me all the answers to the world’s problems, but it taught me how to unpack them, dissect them and think about them in a strategic way. This understanding is invaluable, especially when I am helping young women think about ways to make effective change that improves their communities.

fatimah@ignitca.org

class notes (CONT’D)

Goldman school of public policy | University of California - Berkeley
Supporting Summer Internships

CARLA JAVITS (MPP ’85) IS VICE-CHAIR OF THE Marian B. & Jacob K. Javits Foundation. Named for her parents, the foundation seeks to advance the legacy of Senator Jacob K. Javits by funding students who have secured unpaid domestic and/or international summer internships, and scholarships to support those students with political aspirations. “The Marian B. and Jacob K. Javits Foundation is delighted to support student internships at GSPP,” says Carla. “Summer internships develop the talent that will lead our country in the future. These internships broaden the network and knowledge of GSPP’s students, while enabling them to impact communities by promoting evidence-based health practices in Africa, new economic models to improve the environment in the US, access to water in Nepal, or civic engagement to reduce violence.”

“My predecessors and I are incredibly grateful to Carla and to Mrs. Marion Javits for their unwavering commitment to our students,” says Dean Henry Brady. “Carla’s efforts to meet and mentor our students are a benefit that goes far beyond financial support.”

The Foundation has sponsored many students over the last twenty years who have gone on to national and international careers, including District Magistrate for the Government of Pakistan, Director of Political Affairs for Korean Prime Minister’s Office and Legislative Policy Advisor for the County of San Diego.

from the desk of Annette Doornbos

GSPP in the Click of It

 gspp in the Click of It

ANCHORED BY OUR NEWLY DESIGNED website (gssp.berkeley.edu), GSPP has a whole new lease on the electronic landscape. Our online activities now reach a rapidly growing network of followers on Facebook and Twitter, along with a growing subscriber base for our monthly eDi\’est. Our enhanced online presence makes it easier than ever to connect with GSPP’s vibrant virtual community.

UCTV (www.uctv.tv) and YouTube let you share in the intellectual stimulation that academics and experts from across the country and around the world regularly bring to GSPP. Both host impressive libraries of Goldman School events that attract viewer by the tens of thousands. For a simple slice of daily life at GSPP, click on the Flickr link on the bottom of our homepage and scroll through our overflowing photo bucket.

Even better than just looking, now you can talk back. Click the Facebook link on the homepage and ‘like’ our latest offerings, post your comments and repost. Follow us on Twitter and retweet us. Visit PolicyMattersJournal.org, the student-led journal, and you’ll find PolicyWire where students invite you to join them “Bloggíng Truth to Power.” However you choose to do it, GSPP invites you to join the conversation on the policy issues of the day with the community that lives and breathes them day-by-day and post-by-post.

Did I mention the new opportunities to make an online gift? Now you can make your gift in automated credit card payments with a start date and intervals of your choosing. Target your gift to one of two dozen areas, supporting everything from fellowships to the Annual Fund. Explore your options for planned gifts (please call me if you are interested) with highly informative pages featuring illustrated explanations of benefits and mechanisms.

Your electronic interactions with the School, pursued at times and places convenient to you, help build relationships between and among the School and its extended community. These relationships bring strength and a sense of shared vision that benefits the School, its students, alumni, friends and the greater public. I invite you to join us.

Annette Doornbos
doornbos@berkeley.edu

(510) 642-8005

gspp Board of Advisors

James D. Marver (MPP ’74, PhD ’78)
Co-Founder and Managing Partner, VantagePoint Capital Partners; Chair, Goldman School Board of Advisors

Henry E. Brady, Ex-officio
Dean, Goldman School of Public Policy; Class of 1941 Monroe Deutsch Chair of Political Science and Public Policy

John De Luca, PhD
Chairman of the Board & President, UCSF Gallo Research Center; Former President & CEO of the wire Institute; Senior Advisor to the President of the University of California for Agriculture & Business

Todd Dipaola
Co-founder and President of iMarket; Co-founder and former CFO, Vantage Media

Stuart Brown (MPP ’86) Ex-officio
Executive Director, The Little Hoover Commission

Joseph Epstein
President, Sierra Steel Trading LLC

Robert Epstein, PhD
Co-founder, Environmental Entrepreneurs Co-founder and former EVP, Sybase

Honorable Dianne Feinstein
Senator, United States Senate

Charles L. Frankel
President, Frankfurt International Development Organization

John Gage, PhD
Former Chief Researcher and Vice President of the Science Office, Sun Microsystems

Douglas E. Goldman, MD, Ex-officio
Chairman and founder, Clarifin, Inc.; President, Lisa and Douglas Goldman Fund; Trustee, UC Berkeley Foundation

Garrett Gruner
Co-founder and Director, Alta Partners; Executive Chairman and CEO, Nanomix, Inc.; Founder, Ask Jeeves, now Ask.com

Thomas P. Grombly (MPP ’74)
Vice President, Civil Government Programs, Lockheed Martin Corporation

Peter D. Hart
Chairman, Hart D. Hart Research Associates

Elizabeth Hill (MPP ’75)
Retired Legislative Analyst, California State Legislature

Nancy Huff Cania
Producer, Out of the Blue Entertainment

Noelle Leca
HGEO Board of Directors; Emerge Board of Directors

Mel Levine
Partner, Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher LLP; Former US Representative, 27th Congressional District

Jim Losi
Founder & Chair, KundeBarana Foundation

McMadden Fonda
Executive Secretary for Legislation, Appointments and Policy, Office of the Governor, State of CA

Michael Nacht, Ex-officio
Founding Chairman, Schroeder Chair, Goldman School of Public Policy; Former Assistant Secretary of Defense for Global Strategic Affairs, US Department of Defense

Michael R. Peevey
President, California Public Utilities Commission; Former President of New Energy Inc., Edison International and Southern California Edison Company

Gary B. Pruitt (MPP ’81)
President, The Associated Press

Thomas C. Schneider
Retired Advisor, Director, Morgan Stanley; Trustee, University of California, Berkeley

Michelle Schwartz (MPP/MPH ’83)
Director, MIA Fine Arts; Trustee, University of California, Berkeley

Budd Shinkin, MD (MPP ’71)
President, Bayside Medical Group

Steve Silberstein
Retired Co-Founder of Innovative Interfaces, Inc.; Trustee, University of California, Berkeley

John Wilton
Vice Chancellor for Administration & Finance, University of California, Berkeley; Former Managing Director & Director of International Research for Farallon Capital Mgmt, LLC

Jerry Yoon
Managing Partner, Yin Chai Investments Limited

EMERITI BOARD MEMBERS

Harron Anderson
President, AAA Consulting Inc; AI Bowyer (d. 2008) Prof. of Statistics Emeritus, UC Berkeley; Chancellor Emeritus; John C. Cummins UC Berkeley, Assoc. Chancellor (Ret); Aaron Estis (MPP ’85) President, The Estis Group; Richard N. Goldman (d. 2010) President, Richard & Fonda Goldman Fund; Michael Hayman (d. 2015) Chancellor Emeritus, Prov. of Law Emeritus, City Planning Secretary Emeritus, Smithsonian Institution; Martha Hartleiby (d. 2014) Chair, World Affairs Council; Richard Liu Chair & Pres, Superior Holdings LLC; Arnold Malmgren (d. 2000) President, Goldman Sachs, Member, UC Berkeley, Director Emeritus; John H. Menzies (d. 1910) Director Emeritus, UC Berkeley; William B. Miller Professor of Public Policy Emeritus, UC Berkeley; Chancellor Emeritus; John C. Cummins UC Berkeley, President Emeritus; Anne Roux (d. 2004) Pres, UC Berkeley; Chancellor Emeritus; John C. Cummins UC Berkeley, Pres, UC Berkeley; Chancellor Emeritus; John C. Cummins UC Berkeley, Pres, UC Berkeley; Chancellor Emeritus; John C. Cummins UC Berkeley, Pres, UC Berkeley; Chancellor Emeritus; John C. Cummins UC Berkeley, Pres, UC Berkeley; Chancellor Emeritus; John C. Cummins UC Berkeley, Pres, UC Berkeley; Chancellor Emeritus; John C. Cummins UC Berkeley, Pres, UC Berkeley; Chancellor Emeritus; John C. Cummins UC Berkeley, Pres, UC Berkeley; Chancellor Emeritus; John C. Cummins UC Berkeley, Pres, UC Berkeley; Chancellor Emeritus; John C. Cums...
Center for Environmental Public Policy

Policy Notes is published twice a year by UC Berkeley’s Goldman School of Public Policy. Send questions or comments to Bora Reed, (510) 642-7591, borareed@berkeley.edu

Executive Director.

logical Development with Professor Lee Friedman (left) and Blas Pérez Henríquez, CEPP

Veronica Irastroza (MPP ’99), Mexico’s Undersecretary of Energy Planning and Technological Development, addressed the policy and technology challenges that face Mexico’s energy sector as it transitions to a low carbon future. On April 19, 2012, Mexico passed a climate change law, setting legally binding emissions goals aimed at stemming the effects of climate change, including a mandate to reduce emissions of carbon dioxide by 30% below business-as-usual levels by 2020, and by 50% below 2000 levels by 2050.

• The panel discussion featuring Professor Bob Infelske of Berkeley Law, Olof Hansen of the Environmental Protection Agency and Emilie Mazacurrati of Real Options International (formerly with Point Carbon) focused on California’s AB 32, as well as climate change legislation from an international perspective. Professor Lee Friedman moderated the discussion. This event was co-hosted by the Environmental Policy Group.

Symposium on High-Speed Rail & Sustainability

November 29-30, 2012

Top national and international researchers and policy experts gathered to discuss the environmental and economic impact of developing a High-Speed Rail System in California. Policy roundtables discussed lessons from international experience, focusing on economic, environmental and urban development aspects. Discussions identified strategies to help California policymakers maximize the potential benefits of HSR and help spur the green economy. This event was part of a research project, led by Goldman School’s Blas Pérez Henríquez and Elizabeth Deakin from the College of Environmental Design, that explores the main social, political and institutional hurdles that this large infrastructure project must overcome in order to deliver on its promise of being an alternative, sustainable mode of transport. Find out more about the conference, CEPP’s visiting scholars and upcoming events at gspp.berkeley.edu/cepp

GSPP Global

The Goldman School continues to strengthen its global presence through Executive International Programs and new international initiatives.

Executive International Programs (EIP)

From January 21 to March 15, EIP hosted a group of Hong Kong government officials. The group included young policy makers and senior government engineers involved in major infrastructure projects. The participants audited GSPP classes according to their policy interests and were coached by Professor Eugene Bardach in a mini-introduction to Policy Analysis (IPA) seminar. Visits to sites like the Environmental Protection Agency Region IX, the Mayor’s Office of San Francisco, the Bay Bridge construction and Autodesk provided opportunities for participants to interact with practitioners and see current infrastructure projects.

GSPP Global

New Initiatives:

• Dean Henry E. Brady, Assistant Dean for International Partnerships and Alliances Sadha Shetty and Associate Director for International Relations Gan, Bai will travel to Nanjing, China to formalize a collaboration between UC Berkeley and China’s Jiangsu Province. The collaboration is under the auspices of an umbrella agreement signed by California Governor Jerry Brown and Jiangsu’s Governor Luo Zhiyun.

A team from the Goldman School, including Adjunct Professor Dan Acland, is evaluating the effectiveness of ChinaSF, an initiative launched in 2008 to promote a strong economic relationship between China and San Francisco. ChinaSF provides concierge-like help to Chinese businesses seeking to open offices in San Francisco.

GSPP will sign a Memorandum of Agreement (MOU) with the University of Brunei Darussalam. The MOU includes an opportunity for five Brunei country fellows to undertake a semester of study at the Goldman School, faculty exchanges, joint conferences and student placement for future Advanced Policy Country Fellows.

In March, Executive and International Programs hosted a group of 29 senior government officials from Taiwan. The Taiwan Policy and Management Leadership Program 2013 focused on issues of international economics, sustainability and innovation. UC Berkeley and GSPP faculty teaching in the program included Dean Henry E. Brady on the American political system, Professor Michael O’Hare on cultural creativity and innovation and Blas Pérez Henríquez, the programs faculty director, on global governance and a low carbon future. The program consisted of a week in Berkeley and a week in New York City. Bay Area site visits included SAP Labs and the Palo Alto city manager’s office; New York visits included Columbia University, the Asia Society and the NY Mayor’s Office of Cultural Affairs.

The Taiwan Policy and Management Leadership Program 2013

Hong Kong government officials at Autodesk.

G

The Goldman School continues to strengthen its global presence through Executive International Programs and new international initiatives.

Executive International Programs (EIP)

From January 21 to March 15, EIP hosted a group of Hong Kong government officials. The group included young policy makers and senior government engineers involved in major infrastructure projects. The participants audited GSPP classes according to their policy interests and were coached by Professor Eugene Bardach in a mini-introduction to Policy Analysis (IPA) seminar. Visits to sites like the Environmental Protection Agency Region IX, the Mayor’s Office of San Francisco, the Bay Bridge construction and Autodesk provided opportunities for participants to interact with practitioners and see current infrastructure projects.

GSPP Global

New Initiatives:

• Dean Henry E. Brady, Assistant Dean for International Partnerships and Alliances Sadha Shetty and Associate Director for International Relations Gan, Bai will travel to Nanjing, China to formalize a collaboration between UC Berkeley and China’s Jiangsu Province. The collaboration is under the auspices of an umbrella agreement signed by California Governor Jerry Brown and Jiangsu’s Governor Luo Zhiyun.

A team from the Goldman School, including Adjunct Professor Dan Acland, is evaluating the effectiveness of ChinaSF, an initiative launched in 2008 to promote a strong economic relationship between China and San Francisco. ChinaSF provides concierge-like help to Chinese businesses seeking to open offices in San Francisco.

GSPP will sign a Memorandum of Agreement (MOU) with the University of Brunei Darussalam. The MOU includes an opportunity for five Brunei country fellows to undertake a semester of study at the Goldman School, faculty exchanges, joint conferences and student placement for future Advanced Policy Country Fellows.

In March, Executive and International Programs hosted a group of 29 senior government officials from Taiwan. The Taiwan Policy and Management Leadership Program 2013 focused on issues of international economics, sustainability and innovation. UC Berkeley and GSPP faculty teaching in the program included Dean Henry E. Brady on the American political system, Professor Michael O’Hare on cultural creativity and innovation and Blas Pérez Henríquez, the programs faculty director, on global governance and a low carbon future. The program consisted of a week in Berkeley and a week in New York City. Bay Area site visits included SAP Labs and the Palo Alto city manager’s office; New York visits included Columbia University, the Asia Society and the NY Mayor’s Office of Cultural Affairs.

The Taiwan Policy and Management Leadership Program 2013

Hong Kong government officials at Autodesk.

G
GET INVOLVED WITH GSPP

HIRE Students
Post jobs, internships, or policy projects on GSPPjobs, GSPP’s on-line job posting system. http://gsppjobs.net

ENGAGE with GSPP Student Groups
Student groups range in substance including Students of Color, Environment, International, Women, LGBT, and Youth.
http://gspp.berkeley.edu/student-life

CONTRIBUTE to PolicyMatters
To achieve its full potential, PolicyMatters needs alumni input through submitting articles, responses or online discussion. http://www.policymatters.net/

UPDATE Contact Information
Visit GSPP’s website to update your alumni directory information and reconnect with fellow alumni. http://gspp.berkeley.edu/directories/alumni

FIND US on Facebook, Twitter and LinkedIn!
Connect to GSPP!
Facebook — http://facebook.com/GoldmanSchool
Twitter (@GoldmanSchool) — http://twitter.com/GoldmanSchool
LinkedIn — http://linkedin.com/company/goldman-school-of-public-policy