Second-Class Citizenship
Prison as Punishment: A Personal Story
UCTV’s Public Policy Channel
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

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.”

borareed@berkeley.edu
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 California 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 Professor Raphael, “we want to study whether prosecutors are more or less likely to charge people who get arrested.”

Professor 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 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.”

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 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 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.”

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.”

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

— Professor Jennifer Skeem
Criminal Justice and the Creation of a Second-Class Citizenship in America

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 were 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 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.
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 (Blacks and crime) associated in our memories causes one to be automatically activated in our thoughts when the other is present even outside of our control. Whether we apply them and act on the consequence 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?

Shooting by police have figured prominently in the news in recent years. In 2014, shooting at the Police Station of Michael Brown in Ferguson, MO. How might your research speak to such incidents?

SUSPECT: 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 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 for 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 much more pervasive and largely outside of our control.

The 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 unpredictable, 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. inarticulate 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.
**The Hague Domestic Violence Project**

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 or returning 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 behind abusive partners and is entitled 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 return 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 should be granted, which is the subject of much of this guide.

**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 fueled 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 my second term, I was working as a counselor, and realized that I 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.”

**From the desk of Martha Chavez**

**Prison Reform: An Insider’s Story**

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

**POLICY NOTES | FALL 2014 GOLDMAN SCHOOL OF PUBLIC POLICY | UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA - BERKELEY**
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.

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.

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.

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 recommendations 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) traveled 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).
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.

Martha Chavez Cont’d. from p. 11


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 Policy Matters 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 discussion 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 or martha_chavez@berkeley.edu. We look forward to hearing from you!

Martha Chavez

Students Summer Internship: Juvenile Justice

By Hanna Flores, MPP Candidate ’15

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 discussion 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 or martha_chavez@berkeley.edu. We look forward to hearing from you!

Martha Chavez

Alumni Alumni Dinner

Francesca Delgado ’15, Jennifer Granholm

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

Carla Javits ’85, Shelly Gelshawn ’85, Jennifer Granholm, Alex Marqusee ’15

Annette Doembos, 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.

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.

20th Annual Wildavsky Forum for Public Policy
Suzanne Donovan, Executive Director of the SERP Institute; John Hind, Professor of Political Science and Public Policy, and Senior Associate Dean of the College of Social and Behavioral Sciences (UMass Amherst); and Eric Patachnik, 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.

Commencement 2014
Congratulations to the Goldman School class of 2014.
By Rebecca Tublitz  |  ’14

**Assessing an Innovative Policing Program**

Launched in 2012 by the East Palo Alto Police Department, the FIT Zone program was appropriately tailored to each site. The FIT Zone program was designed to reduce shootings in the two targeted neighborhoods and, through 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 shootings. One intervention site appeared to reduce shootings in the surrounding areas, a potential fusion effect, while the other saw no change in gun violence. Why did the program appear to work in one location and not the other? Crime reduction efforts are rarely “one size fits all.” 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.

**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? One of the things I did while I was at GSPP was to work on an interesting descriptive project that looks at the pathways of criminal justice contacts over time for a group of inmates. It is an exciting project, because I have detailed information about the visitors and can be linked to data on prison visits in New York State over time that includes the effect of prison visits on inmate behavior that I used in my work while I was at GSPP. The first is a more detailed implementation of the instrumental variables approach to estimating the impact of the Fit Zone program on public safety. My work with the Warren Institute and the East Palo Alto Police Department represents a new frontier in cross-disciplinary collaboration and community-police partnerships. Why did the program appear to work in one location and not the other? Crime reduction efforts are rarely “one size fits all.” 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.

**“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?”**
Claudia Johnson (MPP ’92, MPH ’92) presented at multiple legal conferences this fall. Claudia is a lawyer and a 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 providers. In November, she attended the last U of P of the year at Law School to present at the Spamer Conference, a public interest conference celebrating 50 years. Claudia mentored with Michael Holander from Pennsylvania, Tanina Rostain from Georgetown and David Schoen from Massachusetts on modern tools to fight the war on poverty at the ABA/NACLA 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 700,000 legal documents have been created with over 700,000 guided interviews served to non-profit lawyers, pro bono lawyers and individuals.

Cynthia Spindell Borch (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 Borch, and the University of Gothenburg (Sweden) as part of the Environment for Development Initiative. In addition, Cynthia’s non-fiction book, Pocahontas: An Intervened Lives in American History, will be published this fall by Commonwealth Books of Virginia.

Wangyi 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 on consulting with JBS Energy, working for consumer advocates in gas and electric utility proceeding. (Being out from under personnel and advocacy 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-chartered, nonpartisan organization that advises the federal government on best practices in the administration of government.

Marc Libier (MPP ’81) continues to enjoy doing project management and proposal writing for government contractors. Marc and Annetta’s eldest son Danny was married in May.

Jacob West (MPP ’04) spent the last few years in the UK government as an advisor to the Prime Ministers. He has a visiting fellowship at Harvard. Jacob’s main research area is innovation in health care processes. 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 a role as the head of Sustainability and Social Responsibility at Amazon. Her kids are now 6 and 9 (1st and 4th grade, respectively).

Glenny Fang (MPP ’08) is the CEO of Golden Gate Global, the lead E5-9 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 Chell (MPP ’90/PhD ’97) is a professor of Political Science and Public Policy at Brandeis University. His new book, The Hidden 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 Matthews (MPP ’01) was elected in February 2014 as the national chair of Restore The Fourth, a campaign opposing the unconstitutional mass government surveillance. He has settled in Belmont, MA, and has twin first-graders, Cordelia and Elizabeth. His family welcomed their third daughter, Claire, in March.

Nina Erlich-Williams (MPP ’04) and her husband and business partner, Sew Williams, was honored to present the keynote address to the 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 and become the mid 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 Human Services, Office of Adolescent Health to help launch a new national adolescent health promotion initiative.

Greg Katz (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 political science blog, as well as state with state elected officials on the issues that matter to voters. Email him at enrique@impactcal.com or check out: 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 DharmaLiv, a non-profit that assists people from the Dalai (formerly ‘untouchable’) community in India. As part of the work, he supports the Nagaloka Training Center in Nagpur, India where young men are trained as community activists. David regularly spends one or two months in Nagpur. David is providing management advice and teaching classes about the history of the Civil Rights Movement in the United States, DharmaLiv’s goal is to reduce and eliminate discrimination and caste discrimination in South Asia.


Panha Chhom (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 North-eastern 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 Mazacurral (MPP ’07), Founder and CEO of Four Twenty Seven, took second place in the prestigious Cartier Women’s Initiative Award. The initiative supports audacious and innovative women entrepreneurs whose ventures are creating new products, services and patents to unlock opportunities for current and future generations. 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.com platform to their fullest potential. The company is building apps to help and connect nonprofits, government, and other organizations. If your organization needs help with your Salesforce, please contact John@strategicorganizingsystems.com.

Naomi Roht-Arriaza (MPP ’90) became a Disaster Specialist with the United States Corps of Engineers on October 3, 2014. Naomi also became a grandmother in 2012, which has been the best.

Peter Goldstein (MPP ’83) 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.

Yoshikazu Kalya (MPP ’96) is the founder and president of the Japan Barrier-Free Association. Last year, Yoshikazu held the 10th anniversary Gold Concert, an international contest for disabled musicians.

Lori Babcock (MPP ’08) greets students at the GSPP table at the Chicago Graduate School Idealist Fair.

Sunny Nguyen (MPP ’00) worked for 8 years as a Project Manager at the City of Oakland Redevelopment Agency. Sunny 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 Felgenberg (MPP ’77) is working on leadership development programs as President of Trainer Academy of Peking University (Beijing, China).

Greg Linden (MPP ’12) 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 (MPH ’83) 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), recently opened the organization’s Oakland offices, notably in the same building as the Cal Student Food for Youth, founded by fellow alums, Amy Lamley (MPP ’98) and Deanne Pearn (MPP ’98). Sach continues to try, so far unsuccessfully, to gather other ’98 alum, Steve Metz, Tom Knechel, Curt Below, Scott Smith and their families for a get-together at the new Westbrae Biergarten.

GOLDMAN SCHOOL OF PUBLIC POLICY | UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA - BERKELEY

POLICY NOTES | FALL 2014

CLASS NOTES
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 IFAs 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 Klinlaw 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.

G

2014-15 Alumni Board

Ginny Fang (MPP ’08)
Maureen Friar (MPP ’90)
Shelly Gehshan (MPP ’85)
Christian Griffis (MPP ’97)
Mark Hoffman (MPP ’75) Chair
Heather Klinlaw Lofthouse (MPP/MPH ’07) Vice Chair
Danielle Love (MPP ’11)
Ben Lum (MPP ’06)
Adam Nguyen (MPP ’07)
Van Nguyen (MPP ’14) Secretary/Treasurer
Clare Nolan (MPP ’03)
Armando Salcedo Cisneros (MPP ’10)
Sarah Sattelmeyer (MPP/MPH ’09)
Jonathan Stein (MPP/JD ’13)
Kathy Wilson (MPP ’11)

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 one 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 greater attention to Goldman School research and teaching. The Goldman School extends a special thanks to Howard and Candy Friesen, whose generous gift supported the launch of this channel.

GSPP is the Assistant Dean of External Relations and Development

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

“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 S. Brady, Dean of the Goldman School of Public Policy
GSPP Donors July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014
We would like to welcome these Fellows to UC Berkeley: (from International and the Independent Leaders Scholar Program.

Currently GEP is hosting the Fall 2014 Executive Public Policy Class. 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) Pushkumar Gupta, Vijay Mohan Jain, Sunmeh Joshi, and (from New Zealand) Puawai Wereta.

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 (SEMARNAAT) 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 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 scholars Mark Budolfson from Stanford spoke on the ethics of climate change.

Photo: Assistant Dean Sudha Shetty with President Obama.

**RISKY BUSINESS**

*A climate risk assessment for the United States*

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.
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.