

Driving the 21st century is rapid technological advances, which has led to cloning, eroding jurisdictions, biometrics and e-commerce. While urban crime rates have declined, cyber crime and terrorism are emerging threats. Traditional pollution concerns have been augmented by global concerns, such as ozone depletion. Economic inequality is measured not just in earning but in the digital divide and access to health care. Anchored by the H. John Heinz III School of Public Policy and Management and the Department of Engineering and Public Policy, Carnegie Mellon offers programs that address our changing environment and train leaders adept at solving the complex, real-world problems that face our society.



Heinz Endowments Grant Funds Directorship in Urban Design and Regional Engagement

Carnegie Mellon University's School of Architecture has received a grant from The Heinz Endowments to create an endowment for the directorship in urban design and regional engagement. Luis Rico-Gutierrez, the David Lewis Director of the Remaking Cities Institute™ (RCI), which was recently created to augment the impact of the legendary Urban Laboratory™, the flagship urban design program in Carnegie Mellon's School of Architecture, was named director. The directorship will emphasize

Lewis' commitment to the people of southwestern Pennsylvania and will be the vehicle to steward a participatory urban design process. The directorship will be structured as a combined position, balancing both faculty and administrative responsibilities in the Urban Laboratory and RCI. The establishment of this endowed position creates a lasting university model that enables individuals to conduct research, participate in teaching and engage in community service. Additional funding will be used to attract students of underrepresented backgrounds in the final stages of their urban design education to RCI. The program will provide additional professional skills to students through an internship program, while offering local employers the opportunity to incorporate these students into their organizations.

Center for the Study and Improvement of Regulation: The improvement of environmental, health and safety regulation is the mission of this non-partisan collaboration between Carnegie Mellon and the University of Washington. Substantive research and analysis of current regulatory methods and future tools serves as a catalyst for a more elaborate framework for considering health, safety and environmental risks and enriching and facilitating debate on the federal, state and local level. www.epp.cmu.edu/csir

Center for Risk Perception and Communication: An NSF-funded effort, this center is mapping out the "mental models" that people have about potentially hazardous situations. The center's research agenda includes "mental mapping" of varied risk situations including

global climate change, radon in homes, skin cancer from sunlight, toxic chemicals in the environment and highway crashes. Other research topics include adolescent decision-making, vaccine risk communication, perceived effects of marijuana and alcohol on sexual behavior and the risks of terrorism. www.hss.cmu.edu/departments/sds/risk

Galliot Center for Public Policy: This research center serves as the international economic policy advisor to the Joint Economic Committee of the U.S. Congress, and its directors regularly advise the majority leaders of the House of Representatives. Focusing on developing market-based solutions to economic policy problems, the Galliot Center is recognized worldwide as a leading authority on international financial institutions, global economic policy, sovereign debt restructuring and development aid.

Census Data Research Center: The CDRC provides researchers with access to detailed, confidential economic and demographic data collected by the Bureau of Census. The center's mission is to turn the power of this research on immediate issues of public interest, such as the relationship between environmental regulation, economic activity and levels of pollution; causes and effects of regional economic growth; and the relationship between economic growth and crime. www.heinz.cmu.edu/census

Center for the Advancement of Applied Ethics: The mission of the Center for the Advancement of Applied Ethics is to recover ethics from academic abstraction by researching and presenting ethical issues in practical settings. Ethical concerns surrounding biomedicine, conflict resolution, multimedia and computer technology and public policy are explored from

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a practical perspective, and interactive media is used to provide learning tools to address issues like abortion, a patient's right to die and conflict resolution.

The Americorps National Service Program uses the center's Allwyn Hall conflict resolution software as part of its training programs. <http://www.phil.cmu.edu/caae>

Center for Africanamerican Urban Studies and the Economy: The only center of its kind in western Pennsylvania, CAUSE seeks to elevate the study of African Americans to the top of the historical and policy research agendas by analyzing national trends and patterns in areas like the contemporary urban workforce. CAUSE achieves its agenda through collaborations with national, state and regional groups; seminars; conferences; and graduate and undergraduate programs. www.hss.cmu.edu/cause

Center for Business, Technology and the Environment: This center highlights the relevance of historical studies to understanding present-day concerns and formulating sound policies related to business, technology, and the environment.

Examples of such work include demonstrating how the development of transportation infrastructure influenced regional economic growth; examining the relative successes and failures of past public and private policy initiatives in such areas as economic development and land use planning; exploring the history of particular sites to appraise them for environmental risks (such as soil and subsoil contamination); assessing the impacts of new technology on business, society, and the environment; and developing long-term trends in various environmental quality measures to provide benchmarks for current environmental policy. www.history.cmu.edu/research/btctr.html

Pittsburgh Center for Social History: Active working groups addressing topics like the State and Society, Working Class History and the History of Mentalities are the heart of this Carnegie Mellon and University of Pittsburgh joint effort. Launched in 1986, the center groups over 100 social historians in the Pittsburgh region to promote research in this growing field. www.pitt.edu/~pitthist/working.html

National Consortium on Violence Research: The largest single social science project ever funded by the National Science Foundation, this interdisciplinary consortium brings together researchers from the United States, Canada and Europe to study the dynamics that surround violence in urban areas and to develop policy initiatives aimed at reducing such violence. The Consortium is comprised

of 66 active members who are eminent scholars in the field of violence research, and who are affiliated with 40 institutions, across 23 states and in 4 countries. NCOVR's research participants are linked through a Data Center sharing common resources, a telecommunications network, a newsletter and periodic workshops and conferences. www.ncovr.heinz.cmu.edu

Center for Economic Development: The CED provides the research and policy intelligence to foster an innovative region. Its research focuses on four key areas: technology, entrepreneurship, talent and the role of universities in innovation. Services include technical assistance in policy and strategy to guide action, economic analysis and modeling, mapping, benchmarking and timely analysis of key issues. www.cmu.edu/ced

Institute for the Study of Information Technology and Society: The core mission of InSites is to generate and support multidisciplinary programs of teaching, research and public outreach with regard to information technology policy and the social, economic, political, legal and cultural impacts of information technology. Research focuses on six distinct core areas: E-Governance and Civic Engagement; Cybersecurity Policy; IT and Social and Economic Development; E-Com-

merce; Privacy and Information Policy; and Telecommunications, Law, and Policy. <http://www.insitesinfo.org>

Center for History and Policy: In the 14 years since its inception, research at this center has resulted in over two dozen student research opportunities on topics like policies concerning the evolution of youth gangs in American cities between the 1920s and the present; the historical controversies surrounding the participation of blacks, women and gays in the military; the formulation and implementation of environmental regulations during World War II; changes in rates of infant mortality in 20th century Pittsburgh; and cocaine use. Several have resulted in, or are in the process of leading to, journal articles and book-length publications. www.history.cmu.edu/research/hispolctr.html

Center for the Integrated Study of Human Dimensions of Global Change: A coordinated research program between 22 institutes that seek to understand how human activity changes the preexisting environment, its research measures global temperature, atmosphere and land use to draw conclusions and better inform the public debate about future economic and social developments. www.hdgc.epp.cmu.edu



Rubin Urges Congressional Leaders to Approve Legislation Designed to Accelerate Carbon Storage Technologies

Carnegie Mellon University Professor Edward S. Rubin is urging Congress to approve newly proposed legislation designed to fund pioneering technologies that can trap and store carbon dioxide emissions deep underground - a vital measure needed to control global climate change. Rubin, a lead author of the special study on carbon dioxide capture and storage by the Nobel Prize-winning United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, praised the bipartisan legislation to establish a non-governmental fund to support the full-scale demonstration of leading edge carbon capture and sequestration

(CSS) technologies. Rubin also is credited with first proposing the CCS Trust Fund concept on which the Boucher bill is modeled in a study developed for the Pew Center On Global Climate Change. His clarion call comes at a time when half of all electricity generated in the United States comes from coal, a major source of the planet's carbon dioxide emissions. The Boucher legislation would establish a \$1 billion annual fund, derived from fees on the generation of electricity from coal, oil and natural gas. Grants from the fund would be awarded to large-scale projects advancing the commercial availability of carbon sequestration technology. Rubin estimates the cost of funding this program would add just one or two cents a day to the average residential electricity bill. He believes that the benefits from the program will far outweigh this small cost.