



New Teachers / New Tech

Recruiting enough teachers to start the school year has become a real challenge for many districts. Attracting promising young teachers, developing their craft, harnessing their energies to become a force for school improvement—that’s a dream shared by reformers everywhere. Can new technology help? 9

The Joyce Foundation supports efforts to protect the natural environment of the Great Lakes, to reduce poverty and violence in the region, and to ensure that its people have access to good schools, decent jobs, and a diverse and thriving culture. We are especially interested in improving public policies, because public systems such as education and welfare directly affect the lives of so many people, and because public policies help shape private sector decisions about jobs, the environment, and the health of our communities. To ensure that public policies truly reflect public rather than private interests, we support efforts to reform the system of financing election campaigns.

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Work In Progress is published three times a year following each Board meeting.

For information on programs of the Joyce Foundation, please consult our web site, www.joycefdn.org, or call our offices to request a copy of our annual report or guidelines pamphlet. 312.782.2464

Many people assume protecting the environment costs jobs and economic growth. But what if switching to clean energy and conservation could help boost the Midwest economy and create jobs?

Alta, a town in Northwest Iowa, boasts the world's largest wind plant, capable of pouring 112.5 megawatts of electricity into the grid, enough to power 100,000 homes. Smaller concentrations of wind turbines dot other parts of the Iowa countryside. Still, wind and other renewable sources contribute only a fraction—less than 5 percent—of Iowa's electricity needs.

Overall, the Midwest is heavily dependent for its power on older, environmentally problematic sources. Coal and nuclear energy together account for 95 percent of the region's electricity, compared with 66 percent nationally. Reliance on coal means that Midwest utilities, which generate just over a fifth of the country's electricity, put out a third of its utility-generated sulfur dioxide and nitrous oxide pollutants and over a quarter of its carbon dioxide, which helps cause climate change.

But Iowa's wind plants point to a cleaner alternative. *Repowering the Midwest*, issued this spring by a consortium of environmental groups led by the Environmental Law and Policy Center, lays out a clean energy plan for the Midwest. Expanding wind power, especially in the Great Plains; growing crops (biomass) that can be burned as fuel; using more solar power: such steps could expand the share of "clean" electricity to 22 percent by 2020, the report suggests. Old coal plants could be retired, and some nuclear plants could be phased out. Meanwhile, investing in efficiency could actually reduce demand for electricity over the same period, instead of the steady growth rates now projected.

What would such changes mean for the Midwest economy? Are the coal and nuclear plants essential to keep the lights on and the motors and computers running? Will abandoning coal disrupt those states where mining is a significant source of jobs, notably Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and North Dakota? Will using energy more efficiently bring the economic benefits that its proponents claim—or is it better to put the emphasis on developing new sources of power?

To find answers, the Regional Economics Applications Laboratory at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign with a one-year, \$88,320 Joyce grant will examine the job impacts of the proposed clean energy plan for the Midwest. The study will look at the potential job creation and economic benefits both of investments to improve efficiency and of such alternative power sources as biomass and wind, both of which are plentiful in the Midwest. It will also evaluate the possible negative economic effects of switching over from cheap coal.

"Early work on conservation shows that it's a net job creator," says REAL director Geoffrey Hewings. "When you retrofit housing to make it more efficient, you create more jobs than you lose. And you have to hire local people—the work has to be done here." Similarly, constructing new wind turbines or low-polluting natural gas plants would also mean jobs for local people. Quantifying such job impacts may help policymakers decide to invest in clean power, Hewings



believes. “A lot of other aspects of energy planning are too arcane for policymakers. But if you say it’s going to bring 2,000 jobs, that they understand.”

Similarly, growing crops for fuel or renting space to wind turbines could bring farmers income at a time when congressmen are looking askance at agricultural subsidies. The Environmental and Energy Study Institute, with \$125,000 in Joyce funding, will brief policymakers working on both farm and energy policies to explore the potential of agriculture-based renewable energy. Meanwhile, the Great Plains Institute for Sustainable Development will use a \$60,000 Joyce grant to get development of those resources incorporated into national planning for energy and agricultural policy for the coming decades.

The Great Plains Institute will pull together representatives from industry, agriculture, government, and environmental groups in the Upper Midwest to develop proposals to develop the region’s energy resources. With the administration pushing for a national energy policy, the federal Farm Bill coming up for renewal in Congress, and Midwest legislators like Senate Majority Leader Tom Daschle (D-SD) in prominent positions, the moment seems ripe for serious investment in those energy alternatives. And any attempt to address climate change is likely to involve attention to agricultural practices that can absorb (or sequester) greenhouse gases.

“The opportunity to gain \$2,000 to \$3,000 on a quarter acre by developing wind energy, plus possibly getting payments for carbon sequestration, is significant,” says Sara Bergan of the Great Plains Institute. “When financial compensation comes up, people listen more closely than they would if you were just talking about all this from an environmental perspective.”

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No longer just for sports and picnics, Chicago’s neighborhood parks are reinventing themselves as cultural centers for the community.

Though Chicago’s neighborhood parks once hosted performance artists and jazz musicians, much of the action in parks in recent decades has been PeeWee football, softball leagues and outdoor volleyball. However, as the city prepared for the new century, the Park District’s focus began to shift once again to art and culture programming. For the past several years, Joyce support has helped the Park District, along with its philanthropic ally the Parkways Foundation, introduce community-based programming that brings high quality cultural and arts experiences directly to Chicago’s neighborhood parks.

The Park District plans to continue that effort. The District has decided to establish twelve neighborhood Cultural Centers that offer a variety of arts programming. A one-year, \$100,000 grant from Joyce, in conjunction with funding from other sources, will be used for programs, artists’ residencies, and implementing the programs in each of the parks.

“Arts and culture was once part of the Park District’s programming,” recalls Helen Doria, special assistant to the superintendent. “What we’re looking at now is how we recreate that in this new century.”

Caryl Dillon, Parkways Foundation executive director, hopes this new initiative enables Chicago-area residents to view the Park District as more than just a resource for games and athletics. “I may never use the baseball diamond at my local park,” Dillon says. “But I love the accessibility of Theatre on the Lake or roller-blading through Lincoln Park. Or I may want to watch youngsters studying dance at Garfield Park. It’s all about enriching the life of Chicago’s residents.”

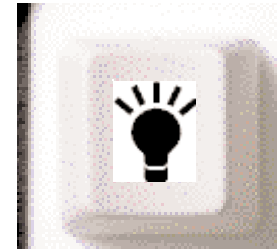
Park District staff asked neighborhood residents what programs they wanted early on in the process. Says Doria: “Their ideas and their own visions and dreams for their neighborhoods come out and the programs are more successful because of that.”

Because they reflect the neighborhoods, the Park District’s cultural offerings are diverse. At Garfield Park, one of the oldest parks on Chicago’s West Side, young people from across the city are studying with world-renowned talent at the Alvin Ailey dance camp. The South Shore Cultural Center, once a racially segregated country club, is now hosting multi-cultural performances, exhibits and arts activities, including musicians from the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. Humboldt Park, on the Northwest Side, will feature programs that focus on nature and history.

Parks can bring the city’s cultural riches to those who might not travel to downtown Chicago to experience them. The Park District also sees creation of neighborhood cultural centers as a way to blur Chicago’s clearly defined neighborhood lines.

“Our programs are creating this migration,” Doria said. “If there is something that’s fabulous [happening at a park] on the other side of town, we hope that people are going to attend to see that excellence.”

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Milwaukee offers fledgling teachers online help for those tough early months in the classroom.

Milwaukee’s public schools are hiring 700 new teachers this year—some 10% of the total teaching staff. The city is competing in a crowded market: national estimates put the need for new teachers at 2.2 to 2.5 million over the next decade. In some subject areas and some localities, especially cities, the crunch is even greater.

Meanwhile, with school improvement still topping the public’s wish list, the stakes are high. New teachers have to have an impact—right away. “Our ability to do a good job depends on how well we manage to get new teachers on board and get them working toward the learning goals we’ve set for our kids,” says Robert Nelson, who directs technology for Milwaukee’s schools.

Nelson hopes technology can make a difference. In an innovative three-year program funded with \$674,969 in Joyce support, the Harvard Graduate School of Education will help Milwaukee school leaders use technology to support new teachers as they begin their careers under often highly challenging circumstances.

Key to the project is getting teachers help when and where they need it. Many new teachers flounder when they find themselves alone facing a roomful of kids, and they’re often reluctant to ask for help. A district mentoring program offers advice from master teachers, but it only covers a fraction of new teachers.

Meanwhile, although the educational literature is full of information on best practices for working with new staff, busy principals may not be able to put their hands on those resources when they need them.

The project will use technology to fill both gaps. New teachers will have access to an online portal offering information and tools—curriculum resources, tips on classroom management, copies of district goals and policies, instructions for ordering supplies—as well as e-mail sounding boards where they can ask questions and share experiences. Laptop computers will be supplied to teachers who need them.

Meanwhile, principals can link up to Harvard's Principals' Center and to the professional development resources of the Educational Development Corporation, a project subcontractor. Project developers hope this model can work for a broad range of school problems. "Local decision-makers face complex situations and tough choices," observes Harvard Professor Chris Dede, himself a graduate of Milwaukee public schools, who leads the project. "They could benefit from expert advice just in time." Rather than bringing in distant consultants, the project will help principals access advice whenever they need it through interactive video, e-mail, and group sessions organized through state-of-the-art Internet2 technology.

Everybody agrees that such "distant mentoring" can't replace old-fashioned face-to-face advice and reassurance. "If it's a question of should you e-mail someone or walk down the hall and talk to them, go ahead and walk down the hall," says Dede. "But if people have a crisis in off hours, they can sign onto e-mail and get help." Focus groups of new teachers, consulted during the planning process, reinforced the view that technology can help break down the isolation so common during the first year in the classroom. "We think technology can help new teachers connect to one another, to master teachers, to the principal and to other administrators," says Nelson. "They'll be able to get timely answers to their questions."

The project ties into a generational transition in education. As older teachers retire, they're being replaced by a generation that has come to take computer technology for granted. "Young people coming in want to work in an environment where technology is a powerful tool to help them do their job, and they're often disappointed that schools don't provide that," says Dede. "Part of our hope is to give them technological supports that might make the job of being a new teacher more attractive." Nelson adds that cities must stay competitive in order to attract and retain teachers who might otherwise be tempted away by technology-rich suburban districts.

Milwaukee in fact has been a leader in building technological infrastructure. In the first year of the federal E-Rate program to wire up the nation's schools, its schools drew \$23.4 million in funding, behind only New York, Chicago and Cleveland, according to a report by the Benton Foundation. By spring 2001, all Milwaukee schools were connected to a districtwide network of high-speed lines and fiber optic cable, and all classrooms are expected to be online in the next 18 months. "So now the question is, how will it be helpful?" says Nelson. "One way we think it will pay off is in enabling us to do a better job of attracting good teachers and a better job of keeping them."

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**No use passing
a law if it isn't
seriously enforced.**

Meaningful campaign finance reform faces many barriers. There's the political struggle over details of legislation (stymied in the House of Representatives at this writing), as well as looming constitutional struggles over restricting money in politics. Another barrier could turn out to be just as frustrating in the long term: lack of effective enforcement.

The Federal Election Commission, created in 1974, was charged by Congress with enforcing Watergate-era reforms. Never very strong to begin with, the FEC's power has eroded over time. Today, critics say, it is an underfunded, understaffed agency with little ability to punish violations, and then only long after the campaign is ended, the electoral prizes have been won or lost, and the public interest has waned. The 1996 and 2000 national campaigns saw massive evasion or outright disregard of existing laws—and, in the end, very few penalties or prosecutions.

The problem is that the FEC is the creature of the very people it regulates, says Larry Noble, former general counsel to the agency who now heads the Center for Responsive Politics. “The FEC's budget is controlled by Congress. Its members are nominated by the President but actually selected by the leaders of both Houses. So that's who they answer to. They don't have the independence they need to enforce the law”—including any new laws congressional reformers may succeed in passing.

With \$350,000 in Joyce funding over two years, the Center plans to watch the watchdog. Using its extensive database of campaign information as well as public filings and other sources, the Center will identify violations and abuses of campaign finance laws. It will then seek action, first by the FEC itself, then, where appropriate, by the Department of Justice, congressional ethics committees, and the courts.

Where the response is delayed, weak, or nonexistent, the Center will aggressively publicize the shortcomings. To reinforce the point, a “shadow commission” of respected citizens, retired officials, and academics will review high-profile cases and issue findings that indicate what real enforcement might look like.

The point of the project is to bring public pressure on the FEC to enforce the laws. But Noble acknowledges that getting the public to focus on campaign laws may be difficult. The public pays attention to whether the Food and Drug Administration is doing a good job of regulating food safety or whether the Consumer Product Safety Commission is protecting the public from exploding toasters. “Those things affect people's lives,” says Noble. “But the laws that get passed on food safety are directly affected by campaign contributions that the FEC is supposed to regulate. If you care about what the FDA does, you should care about what the FEC does.”

Meanwhile, a task force organized by Common Cause and Democracy 21 is crafting recommendations for replacing the FEC with an agency that would have real independence and enhanced enforcement powers. Its report is due out this fall.

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Environment

Green Potatoes

Shocked when alarming levels of the pesticide Aldicarb were found in their drinking water in the mid-1980s, Wisconsin potato farmers started looking for ways to cut their use of potentially harmful chemicals. They researched pesticides and decided which ones were simply too toxic to use and which were acceptable in moderation. Experts at the University of Wisconsin helped them monitor field, pest and weather conditions so they could apply the minimum needed to protect the crop. With Joyce funding, the growers struck up a partnership with the World Wildlife Fund and other wildlife groups to help them track impacts on cranes, prairie chickens and butterflies that inhabit their fields.

Now, with 10% of the state's growers involved in the project, they're ready to bring the crop to market—and they're hoping that consumers will be impressed enough with the potatoes' environmental pedigree to pay a little extra for them. A \$274,900 two-year grant will enable the growers to work with Collaborative Research and

Designs for Agriculture to create and test an “eco-label” and a package design that includes WWF's panda logo.

The project builds on the environmental inclinations of Wisconsin farmers as well as the state's progressive traditions, says Randy Duckworth, head of the Wisconsin Potato and Vegetable Growers Association. “Plus there's clearly a lot of concern by consumers and legislators about the impact of pesticides on the environment. Rather than take the traditional posture of fighting when confronted by regulation, we've opted to try to look ahead, do some experimentation, see what we can live without and whether we can come up with better practices that allow us to make a living while at the same time reducing our impact on the environment.”

Farming this way sometimes costs a bit more. But Duckworth is optimistic that, approached the right way, consumers will be willing to pay a small premium for the “green” potatoes. If the marketing is successful, they'll spread the message to other growers.

“This program is groundbreaking in the way it identifies and reduces specific pesticide risks to wildlife, the environment, and human health,” says Thomas Green, an entomologist who runs the Madison-based IPM Institute of North America. “They've given growers a tool to measure how well they're doing, both in reducing high-risk pesticides and in dealing with the realities of growing potatoes in Wisconsin.”

“We applaud the hard work of the participating Wisconsin farmers and their commitment to protect the environment from high-risk pesticides,” says Clifton Curtis, director of WWF's Global Toxic Chemicals Initiative.

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Gun Violence

Just the Facts

Nearly 50,000 people in the United States die violently each year; approximately 60% of these deaths involve firearms. But, lacking a uniform reporting system for violent deaths and consistent data to analyze, experts find it increasingly difficult to offer solutions.

What we don't know is literally killing us—or so say those seeking to build support for a National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS).

Several Joyce grantees are working to bring public and policymaker focus to the critical need

for a system that collects and coordinates data on violent death. The Handgun Epidemic Lowering Plan (HELP) Network and Communication Works (now part of Fenton Communications), in coordination with the Harvard Injury Control Research Center, have launched a national campaign called “Just the Facts.” HELP members participating include the American Academy of Pediatrics, American Public Health Association, Child Welfare League of America, National Association of Child Advocates and the New York Academy of

Medicine, which has made data collection a top policy priority for its Joyce-funded project, Doctors Against Hand-gun Injury.

The proposed system would allow analysts to compile and link data about all violent deaths, including homicide, suicide, and unintentional deaths. The federally organized and funded system would be housed at the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; data collection and reporting would occur at the state level.

“Comprehensive national data would facilitate research, permitting communities to track progress, evaluate interventions and make comparisons across regions,” says Martha Witwer, HELP executive director.

HELP is building on a proven model. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration has measured a 60% decrease in the rate of traffic-related deaths since 1975 when it began collecting details on fatal auto crashes in all 50 states. Its data have enabled policymakers to recognize trends and develop solutions. For example, data revealed

that many children dying in auto accidents were not properly secured; the numbers provided the basis for stricter child restraint laws. Researchers then used the data to evaluate the impact of the law and reveal that the lives of 4,500 children have been saved since inception of the system.

Proponents believe collecting and linking data at the state level will provide useful details about the circumstances surrounding violent deaths, the weapons used, and information about the perpetrators. Communities will be able to utilize the data to develop policies to reduce violence.

The “Just the Facts Campaign” will educate the public, mobilize medical and health professionals, educate policymakers, create alliances among public health, advocacy, law enforcement, women’s and children’s advocacy groups, and community organizations, and offer assistance to state and local agencies collecting data on violent injuries and deaths.

**Just the Facts
Information Line
773.880.8170;
www.jtfcampaign.org**

Money and Politics

Election Reform

Confusion surrounding the 2000 presidential election has created demands for electoral reform. In Illinois, a task force of political and civic leaders has proposed not a new idea but a return to an old system: cumulative voting.

A form of proportional representation, cumulative voting was part of the Illinois ballot from 1870 to 1980. House districts had three members, and voters had three votes. They could vote for three candidates, split their votes between two, or cast three votes for one. The system made it easier for minority parties in a given area to be represented in the legislature. In heavily Democratic districts, Republicans could pool votes to elect one of three members, and vice versa.

A 1980 ballot initiative abolished the system. Now, a task force led by former Illinois GOP Governor Jim Edgar and former U.S. Representative, Federal Judge and White House Counsel Abner Mikva, a Democrat, proposes bringing it back.

The recommendation comes in a report by the Institute of Government and Public Affairs at the

University of Illinois at Urbana/Champaign, which staffed the Joyce-funded task force.

According to the report, cumulative voting would address such problems as lack of voter choice, low turnout, and high campaign costs. And it could improve representation of political and other minorities, give legislators some independence from legislative leaders, and allow more deliberation over issues than the legislature currently allows. Other changes, especially in the state’s lax campaign finance laws, are also critical, the report says.

Meanwhile, an American Bar Association commission, also funded by Joyce, calls for public financing of state judicial elections. Citing “an alarming increase in attempts by special interests to influence judicial elections,” ABA President Martha Barnett said: “We cannot afford to allow our legal system to be perceived as for sale to the highest campaign donor.”

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The following grants were approved at the July 31, 2001 meeting of the Board of Directors:

Education

Bethel New Life, Inc.

Chicago, IL \$330,000

To establish and implement the West Side Education Reform Collaborative, a parent and community education policy project targeting predominantly poor and minority neighborhoods on the West Side of Chicago. (2 yrs.)

Chicago Public Education Fund

Chicago, IL \$100,000

To support the Chicago Public School Professional Development Project to conduct an inventory of professional development programs, assess the quality of professional development offerings, and outline a district-wide strategy. (1 yr.)

Children's Defense Fund - Ohio

Columbus, OH \$381,000

For work in connection with Ohio's new education reform law, school funding, new governance options for urban districts, and linking academic improvement to improving school facilities. (3 yrs.)

Education Writers Association

Washington, DC \$220,000

To develop standards to assist newsrooms and reporters to understand the ongoing complexities of K-12 education; and for two special reports. (2 yrs.)

Harvard University

Graduate School of Education

Cambridge, MA \$674,969

To explore the extent to which guidance and mentoring by Harvard faculty and the Education Development Corporation can enhance the recruitment and retention of Milwaukee public school teachers. (3 yrs.)

National Association of State Boards of Education

Alexandria, VA \$275,000

To disseminate policy recommendations on effective components for programs targeting student diversity, including an audit of state multicultural education policies and programs in Illinois and Ohio; and for development of suburban district sites for pilot projects. (2 yrs.)

Northwestern University School of Education and Social Policy

Evanston, IL \$461,139

To continue the Administrators' Reform Community project to become the national "workspace" for educators and policy analysts seeking to leverage technology to support urban school reform. (2 yrs.)

Organization of the Northeast

Chicago, IL \$330,000

To establish and implement the Emerging Communities Education Collaborative, a parent and community education policy project targeting predominantly poor, immigrant, and minority neighborhoods on the North Side of Chicago. (2 yrs.)

Poverty and Race Research Action Council

Washington, DC \$230,000

To support efforts to address issues related to minority achievement and student mobility in urban schools. (2 yrs.)

Total Education \$3,002,108

Employment

Business/Education Training Alliance of Southeastern Michigan

Detroit, MI \$150,000

To complete testing the success and viability of an employer-driven job ladder concept. (1 yr.)

Center for Labor and Community Research

Chicago, IL \$55,000

To support a six-month strategic planning process focused on financial management and leadership development. (1 yr.)

Cuyahoga Work & Training

Cleveland, OH \$193,926

To design a transitional jobs program (publicly funded jobs) for welfare recipients who have exhausted a 36-month time limit on receiving welfare benefits. (1 yr.)

Economic Opportunity Institute

Seattle, WA \$300,000

To coordinate the activities of the Transitional Jobs Network, which consists of publicly funded jobs programs from around the country. (2 yrs.)

Illinois Caucus for Adolescent Health

Chicago, IL \$200,000

To advocate for improved education and training opportunities for low-income youth. (2 yrs.)

Legal Action Center of the City of New York, Inc.

New York, NY \$300,000

To develop a National Center to Promote the Employment of Ex-Offenders to increase the number and quality of job opportunities available to people with criminal records by changing policies, practices, and public opinion. (2 yrs.)

Loyola University Chicago Regional Manufacturing Training Collaborative

Chicago, IL \$55,606

To develop a strategy for how the City of Chicago should spend funds allocated for job training in 37 industrial tax increment financing (TIF) districts. (1 yr.)

Michigan League for Human Services

Lansing, MI \$329,000

To expand its focus to issues related to reducing poverty through employment and ensuring long-term success in the labor market. (3 yrs.)

National Center on Poverty Law, Inc.

Chicago, IL \$585,000

To continue policy advocacy regarding income supports and education and training options for welfare recipients, in anticipation of the reauthorization of the welfare reform law in 2002. (3 yrs.)

National Urban League, Inc.

New York, NY \$150,000

To coordinate advocacy efforts related to the reauthorization of the 1996 federal welfare law by using both traditional and more technologically advanced tools to engage affiliate members in the Midwest and gain the attention of national policymakers. (2 yrs.)

9 to 5 Working Women Education Fund

Milwaukee, WI \$100,000

To support the newly formed "Keep Families First" coalition in Milwaukee, a broad-based effort to educate the public and policymakers about the need for work-enabling benefits, from employers as well as the public sector, to help low-income workers stay employed. (2 yrs.)

Twin Cities Rise!

Minneapolis, MN \$450,000

To advance lessons and design features of its market-driven employment training model at the regional and national policy levels. (3 yrs.)

University of Wisconsin-Madison Institute for Research on Poverty

Madison, WI \$319,712

To continue directing the Welfare Peer Assistance Network project. (2 yrs.)

Wisconsin Council on Children and Families

Madison, WI \$600,000

To support advocacy efforts related to welfare reform and employment policy in Wisconsin. (3 yrs.)

Women Employed Institute

Chicago, IL \$235,000

To help develop policies and practices in Illinois and Chicago that increase access to education and training opportunities for current and former welfare recipients and low-income Illinoisans. (2 yrs.)

Total Employment \$4,023,244

Environment

Alliance for the Prudent Use of Antibiotics

Boston, MA \$280,788

To develop and promote a methodology for establishing more accurate data on the use of antibiotics in farming. (2 yrs.)

Canadian Environmental Defence Fund

Toronto, Ontario, Canada \$180,000

To refine the Canadian Pollution Watch Scorecard and facilitate strategic use of the Scorecard by communities and environmental groups. (1 yr.)

Collaborative Research and Designs for Agriculture

Aptos, CA \$274,900

To implement and evaluate an environmental labeling program for Wisconsin potatoes and create a framework to extend the label to other products. (2 yrs.)

Detroiters Working for Environmental Justice

Detroit, MI \$100,000

To represent the needs of urban minority communities with respect to transportation investments. (1 yr.)

Ecology Center of Ann Arbor, Inc.

Ann Arbor, MI \$300,000

To further public and private sector policy to improve the environmental performance of automobile manufacture and use. (2 yrs.)

Environmental and Energy Study Institute

Washington, DC \$125,000

To brief federal and state policymakers and other stakeholders about the policy opportunities to exploit the untapped potential of agriculture-based renewable energy and promote rural economic development. (18 mos.)

Environmental Defense, Inc.

New York, NY \$400,000

To support advocacy for policies to reduce the use of antibiotics in agriculture for nontherapeutic purposes. (2 yrs.)

Environmental Law Institute

Washington, DC \$50,000

To add Michigan and Minnesota to its ongoing comparison of state-level regulatory and incentive-based environmental programs. (1 yr.)

Environmental Support Center, Inc.

Washington, DC \$75,000

To create and maintain a Great Lakes Environmental Policy Information Exchange. (1 yr.)

Great Lakes United

Buffalo, NY \$202,400

To strengthen and coordinate citizen action on water quantity, diversions, and toxic pollution, and to improve its ability to communicate electronically in support of its general mission to protect and restore the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River ecosystem. (2 yrs.)

Great Plains Institute for Sustainable Development

Minneapolis, MN \$60,000

To develop a consensus among industry, farmers, and environmentalists on energy and agriculture policies to be incorporated into federal energy and agriculture policies. (1 yr.)

Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy

Minneapolis, MN \$185,000

To research impacts of agriculture on the Great Lakes, with an emphasis on water quantity and water flows and on related activities such as the transport of agricultural products. (1 yr.)

Iowa Policy Project

Mt. Vernon, IA \$157,000

To launch a program of research that would meet the needs of Iowa policymakers. (2 yrs.)

Lake Michigan Federation

Chicago, IL \$300,000

For activities related to the protection and restoration of Lake Michigan, including a new Citizens Beach Advocacy Center. (2 yrs.)

Land Stewardship Project

White Bear Lake, MN \$195,000

To transform the results of a multi-year effort to quantify environmental and other public benefits from more environmentally friendly agriculture into policy concepts that could be implemented at the federal and state levels. (2 yrs.)

Michigan Environmental Council

Lansing, MI \$285,397

For a series of activities to protect the Great Lakes and promote a more environmentally sensitive domestic auto industry. (2 yrs.)

Mississippi River Basin Alliance

Minneapolis, MN \$150,000

To continue to bring together diverse constituencies to protect and restore the Mississippi River ecosystem. (2 yrs.)

1000 Friends of Wisconsin

Land Use Institute, Inc.

Madison, WI \$174,900

To continue its support of a new Wisconsin law requiring communities to write and implement a land-use plan. (2 yrs.)

Sierra Club Foundation

San Francisco, CA \$160,000

For its efforts to address toxic sediments in the Great Lakes and a new effort on state-based air toxic policy. (1 yr.)

Surface Transportation Policy Project

Washington, DC \$200,000

To support transportation reform activities in the region and nationally, and to develop strategies for the next iteration of federal transportation legislation in 2003. (1 yr.)

Sustain

Chicago, IL \$275,000

To support efforts to assist Midwest transportation advocates with communications and media placement. (2 yrs.)

Taxpayers for Common Sense

Washington, DC \$105,000

To expand its policymaker and public education activities to include agricultural subsidy programs. (17 mos.)

Union of Concerned Scientists

Cambridge, MA \$100,000

To continue its advocacy for policies to reduce the use of antibiotics in agriculture for nontherapeutic purposes. (1 yr.)

University of Illinois Foundation Regional Economics Applications Laboratory

Urbana, IL \$88,320

To quantify the job impacts of the recommendations included in the recently completed Joyce-funded report, *Repowering the Midwest*. (1 yr.)

World Resources Institute

Washington, DC \$78,750

To engage the biotechnology industry in designing principles that could anticipate possible environmental impacts before new products are developed. (9 mos.)

Total Environment \$4,502,455

Gun Violence

Children's Memorial Foundation

Chicago, IL \$150,000

For continued support of the Handgun Epidemic Lowering Plan (HELP) Network in promoting a public health approach to the epidemic levels of handgun-related death and injury. (2 yrs.)

Harvard University School of Public Health

Boston, MA \$425,000

To support the National Firearm Injury Statistics System in stimulating the establishment of a National Violent Death Reporting System. (2 yrs.)

University of California-Davis Violence Prevention Research Program

Sacramento, CA \$125,000

For general support and research. (18 mos.)

Total Gun Violence \$700,000

Money and Politics

Center for Responsive Politics

Washington, DC \$375,000

To support Election Law Enforcement and Open Secrets Projects. (2 yrs.)

Committee for the Study of the American Electorate

Washington, DC \$22,000

To organize and staff a panel of constitutional experts and communications law specialists who would examine policy options and develop proposals for regulating televised political advertising. (1 yr.)

Illinois PIRG Education Fund

Chicago, IL \$35,000

To support the Illinois PIRG Education Fund's Government Accountability Project, which aims to enlist the support and involvement of other public interest groups in an expanded coalition for political finance reform. (1 yr.)

Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights of the San Francisco Bay Area

San Francisco, CA \$25,000

To support focus group research on ways of talking about and reframing the campaign finance issue for communities of color. (1 yr.)

League of Women Voters of Illinois Education Fund

Chicago, IL \$579,616

A general operating grant in support of the Illinois Campaign for Political Reform, which seeks to reform Illinois' campaign finance laws through constituency building, policy development and advocacy, and media outreach. (2 yrs.)

National Center for State Courts

Williamsburg, VA \$92,000

To promote the Call to Action adopted at the December 2000 Summit on Improving Judicial Selection and explore constitutional strategies for regulating the campaign conduct of judicial candidates and interest groups seeking to effect judicial election outcomes. (1 yr.)

Northeast Action, Inc.

Jamaica Plain, MA \$35,000

To protect, refine and improve the sweeping campaign finance reforms adopted since 1996 in Maine, Arizona, Vermont and Massachusetts through policy research and advocacy, litigation, education and training of elected officials and candidates, and news media outreach. (1 yr.)

Public Interest Research Group in Michigan Education Fund

Ann Arbor, MI \$40,000

To expand the state's reform coalition, establish organizational beachheads in targeted communities, and produce several investigative studies on the policy effects of campaign contributions. (18 mos.)

University of Michigan Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations

Ann Arbor, MI \$45,910

To support a longitudinal analysis, covering a 10-year period, of the relationship between campaign contributions and public-private contracts in the state of Wisconsin, with an emphasis on large capital construction projects, such as state offices, highways and airports. (1 yr.)

Total Money and Politics \$1,249,526

Culture

Chicago Association for the Performing Arts

Chicago, IL \$100,000

To develop a web-based marketing initiative designed for minority audience cultivation and sales. (2 yrs.)

Chicago Theatre Company

Chicago, IL \$70,000

For ongoing operations support and to co-produce, with another theater group, one play at a North Side location. (2 yrs.)

Columbia College Dance Center

Chicago, IL \$150,000

To support the development and presentation of new work by the African-American dance troupe Urban Bush Women as part of an ongoing audience development effort. (3 yrs.)

Hubbard Street Dance Chicago

Chicago, IL \$86,350

To develop and begin to implement a strategic plan for audience development that could lead to commissioning a new dance work by an African-American choreographer. (1 yr.)

Museum of Contemporary Art

Chicago, IL \$200,000

For exhibitions and performances highlighting the work of four young African-American artists. (2 yrs.)

Orchestral Association

Chicago, IL \$250,000

For the Chicago Symphony Orchestra's community-based Musicians Residency Program. (2 yrs.)

Parkways Foundation

Chicago, IL \$100,000

To assist the Chicago Park District in establishing 12 regional parks as cultural centers, offering neighborhood-based arts and cultural programming. (1 yr.)

Total Culture \$956,350

Inter-Program: Culture/ Environment

Chicago Academy of Sciences

Chicago, IL \$180,000

To enable the Peggy Notebaert Nature Museum to develop a plan to become a regional center for environmental policy forums. (18 mos.)

Total Inter-Program \$180,000

Special Opportunities

Center for National Policy

Washington, DC \$25,000

For the development and implementation of a marketing and communications strategy intended to increase public awareness of and financial support for completing the *What Government Does* database. (1 yr.)

Common Cause Education Fund

Washington, DC \$25,000

To structure an inquiry into political giving by the gun lobby, and to develop a plan for monitoring and disseminating the information to inform gun policy and campaign finance reform efforts at the state and national levels. (9 mos.)

Consumer Federation of America Foundation

Washington, DC \$25,000

To produce a video as a supplement to the three-year project on regulating guns as consumer products. (1 yr.)

Michigan Nonprofit Association

East Lansing, MI \$100,000

To support the Michigan Public Policy Initiative, which seeks to promote nonprofit involvement in public policy by educating policymakers on issues that impact nonprofits and building the capacity of nonprofits to participate in the governmental process. (2 yrs.)

University of Michigan Gerald R. Ford School of Public Policy

Ann Arbor, MI \$39,200

To organize and sponsor a Michigan-focused conference on welfare reauthorization. (6 mos.)

Total Special Opportunities \$214,200

Joyce Millennium Initiatives

Northwestern University J.L. Kellogg Graduate School of Management

Evanston, IL \$760,100

For the second phase of a project to study the feasibility of the Chicago Climate Exchangesm, a voluntary midwestern pilot market for the exchange of greenhouse gases, and then to design and launch such a market. (1 yr.)

Total JMI \$760,100

**Total Grants Approved
\$15,587,983**

The Joyce Foundation 2000 Annual Report is now available. For a copy, write or call the Foundation at the address below; or you can download it from our web site, www.joycefdn.org.

The Foundation is pleased to announce the appointment of four new staff members:



Gil Sarmiento joined the Foundation in July as Controller. He will report to the Chief Financial Officer with responsibility for accounting, payroll, financial analysis and other financial administration matters. Mr. Sarmiento comes to Joyce from the Ray Graham Association for People with Disabilities where he served as Manager of Finance for five years. Mr. Sarmiento is a Certified Public Accountant and holds a BS in Accounting.



Kenny Nguyen came to the Foundation in July to assume the role of Technology Assistant. He will work with Peter Mich, the Technology Officer, to ensure the Foundation's technological systems operate smoothly. Prior to joining the Foundation, Mr. Nguyen was a Project Assistant with Managers of Information Systems Technology where he helped train Chicago Public School interns in computer hardware and software use. Mr. Nguyen holds a BS in Mathematics from the University of Chicago.



Venita Griffin joined the Foundation in June as the Communications Assistant. She will assist Mary O'Connell, the Communications Officer, in all aspects of the Foundation's communications, with particular emphasis on online communications. Prior to joining the Foundation, Ms. Griffin was the Web Content Editor for the American Dietetic Association where she served as the point person for all web content updates and additions. Ms. Griffin holds a Bachelor's of Arts in Journalism from Columbia College Chicago.



Jennifer Travers is the new Program Assistant to the Gun Violence program. Ms. Travers comes to the Foundation via the Peace Corps: she spent three months in Haiti as a Business Volunteer where she advised small businesses and women's groups. Prior to that, Ms. Travers worked as a Legal and Research Assistant for a Chicago law firm. Ms. Travers holds a Bachelor's of Arts in International Studies from DePaul University.

The next proposal deadlines are:

August 15, 2001

for the November 2001 Board meeting

December 10, 2001

For the March 2002 Board meeting

Work In Progress

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