



## **In Need of a Solution**

Federal transportation policy and spending, if thought through with the needs of communities in mind, could conserve energy, preserve farms and woodlands, strengthen the economy and make communities more liveable, nicer places to live. **12**

**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.

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## Will a new marketing initiative bring African-Americans into the Symphony Center?

The Chicago Symphony Orchestra—one of the world’s greatest orchestras—has and continues to serve an overwhelmingly white audience in a city that is as ethnically diverse as they come. With more and more concertgoers opting to purchase smaller concert packages or individual tickets instead of seasonal passes, the CSO must reach larger audiences to maintain ticket sales volumes. Thus diversifying—and, in effect, growing—the audience has become a pressing priority for the Symphony.

Over the last several years, the Symphony has focused its outreach efforts on developing relationships with Chicago’s minority community. Among other things, the Symphony brought classical music directly to people of color by establishing a Musicians Residency Program in predominantly black and Latino neighborhoods. Now, with the help of a \$250,000, three-year grant from Joyce, the Symphony plans to build on its audience development initiatives with the launch of a strategic marketing campaign that targets the African-American community with advertising, direct mail and other promotional efforts.

Though the campaign is still in the planning stages, Symphony staffers expect to spend the first year of this three-year campaign identifying its target audience and figuring out the best ways to reach them.

“We need to understand who the classically inclined members of the African-American community are,” says Liz Monroe Cooke, the Orchestra’s Vice President of Marketing and Communications. “Once we define [the audience], we have to go out with targeted research. We don’t want anecdotal data; we want to know what messages will resonate with the audience.”

One option being considered is to tailor the Symphony’s *ClassicEncounter* series—where the on-air personality of a local, non-classical radio station is recruited to co-host special pre-concert activities—for the African-American audience. The overall objective of the series is to raise awareness of classical music through informal discussions about the stories behind the compositions in a modern environment.

Kevin Giglinto, the Orchestra’s Director of Marketing, sees the series as a creative way of introducing classical music to new audiences but realizes that, while the series has been successful with mainstream audiences, there’s no guarantee it will produce similar results in the African-American community.

“We’re going to use consultants that are knowledgeable about the African-American community to tell us if this is the right thing to do, if it will relate, says Giglinto. “They’ll help us determine what efforts will work and let us know if we’re going in the right direction.”

After the initial research phase, the Symphony hopes to introduce a pilot concert series specifically packaged for an African-American audience by mid-2003. During the series, the Symphony would collect data from participants, using questionnaires distributed at pre-concert events. This feedback will then be used to modify the series, which would be formally launched during the 2003–2004 season.

“We’re going to use data from the first year to look at exactly who’s coming, who the newcomers are, where they come from,” Monroe-Cook says. “We’ll ask ‘Did they come back and buy single tickets?’ Each step of the way we want to use the information we’re collecting to strengthen the campaign.”

Synneve Carlino, the Orchestra's Director of Public Relations, adds that past community-based efforts will also increase the campaign's reach.

"The success of the community relations programs to date cannot be measured by the number of minority audience members at the Symphony Center," she says. "We recognize the value in the awareness our past programs have raised. We can use this marketing initiative to build on those efforts."

The campaign would continue into the 2004–2005 season, modified, if necessary, based on the data collected during the pilot and first full year of execution. During this time, Symphony staffers will track the behavior of subscribers—new and returning—as well as noting whether or not program participants purchased single tickets or subscriptions. This information will then be utilized to determine what types of long-range marketing efforts would produce the best results.

Overall, Symphony staffers realize that attracting and retaining minority audiences is important to the institution's long-term sustainability, and readily admits their audience base doesn't accurately represent the city's diversity.

"We have a genuine interest in having our audiences look less homogenous," says Carlino. "The demographics in the city are changing and we want this to be a place that serves all of Chicago."

*\*It's interesting to note that the demographics within the orchestra are changing as well: early this summer, the CSO appointed its first black musician. The trumpeter won the spot after a blind audition.*

**Synneve Carlino, Director of Public Relations**  
**Liz Monroe-Cook, Vice President of Marketing and Communications**  
**Kevin Giglinto, Director of Marketing 312.294.3333**

**Financial education and access to basic financial services are as essential to low-income workers as job training and skills development.**

A recent *Chicago Tribune* article noted that the number of employers that conduct credit background checks before making hiring decisions is on the rise. The average job hunter may not be rattled knowing her employment with a company may hinge on her financial history. However, low-income workers traveling their way up the ladder of economic self-sufficiency could be negatively affected by this trend. For many low-income workers seeking to leave welfare and enter the work force, not having a bank account and basic financial skills can lead to a never-ending cycle of currency exchange transactions, visits to payday loan stores, endless fees for basic services, and incredibly high interest rates. The worker is never able to establish the kind of credit history needed to secure a 'good' job and become financially independent.



This isn't an unlikely scenario. Research shows that non-existent or negative credit histories often place low-income workers at a disadvantage. Financial literacy and access to financial services are just as crucial to welfare recipients moving to work as job training is, say project leaders at the National Center on Poverty Law, creators of Financial Links for Low-Income People (FLLIP), a coalition of bankers, bank regulators, non-profit service providers, government agencies, and advocates. The coalition monitors predatory lending practices, advocates for policies that ensure low-income workers have access to mainstream financial services, and offers a free basic financial education course for low-income individuals. With the help of a two-year \$385,000 Joyce grant, the Center plans to expand FLLIPs reach by increasing partnerships with local banks and community organizations, and by developing a communications strategy to increase policy efforts around financial education.

Implementing an advocacy and communications strategy is especially key, as project leaders envision similar financial education programs eventually being incorporated into welfare-to-work training programs.

“Part of the way we think we can build public and political support is by making sure that we get the word out about the program,” says Dory Rand, a staff attorney at the Center and creator and director of FLLIP. “When there is a bill in Springfield relating to one of these issues, we want to be sure it isn't the first time a legislator is hearing about it. Awareness increases our chances for making financial education courses permanent fixtures.”

The financial education course, usually held in six two-hour sessions over three weeks, focuses on budgeting, credit and debt, opening bank accounts, and the benefits of direct deposit. The 16-chapter curriculum also discusses how a savings account affects a welfare recipient's benefits and counsels participants on avoiding “money traps,” such as payday loans and tax refunds anticipation loans. The curriculum is designed to be interactive: one chapter features a role-playing session in which some students pretend

they're opening a bank account, while others play the role of bankers. Participants learn which personal documents they have to provide to open an account and what questions they'll be expected to answer. To assess whether or not participants grasp the material, FLLIP instructors require participants to fill out a questionnaire—both at the beginning and at the end of the course—that gauges changes in their financial knowledge. The two forms are compared to see what material was absorbed. Participants also complete a telephone interview several months after finishing the course.

FLLIP is attracting local and national attention, including articles in the *Chicago Tribune*, *Crain's Chicago Business*, and publications from the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago and the U.S. Department of Labor. Policymakers and organizations from around the country have inquired about FLLIP's programs.

“This is not just an Illinois project,” Rand says. “Ideally, this program will become a model for other states that want low-income workers to have access to solid financial education and mainstream financial services.”

Rand believes that, ultimately, the workforce will be strengthened if more low-income workers have the opportunity to attend financial education courses.

“These classes help workers deal with the working world and become more productive,” she says. “Financial stress can distract workers from doing their jobs. We'll all benefit if more workers have access to these types of classes.”

**Dory Rand, National Center on Poverty Law,  
312.263.3830**



## In Milwaukee, mentors for new teachers are now as close as their computers.

Public school administrators nationwide are worried about the rate at which new teachers leave the profession within their first few years on the job. While some turnover is to be expected, the consensus among education administrators is that a good portion of those who leave are—or can be—solid teachers, but call it quits when the pressures of the job become too much to handle. This is especially a problem in school districts like Milwaukee where 800 of about 7500 teachers will be new this fall.

In the past, reformers have focused much attention on attracting new teachers, but the focus is increasingly shifting to teacher retention and the development of tools and strategies to support those efforts. Now, with the help of a \$240,000 one-year grant from Joyce, the Milwaukee Public School system (MPS), will partner with SRI International to customize a Web-based system that supports teacher collaboration and professional development activities while providing new teachers with a cyber support system.

The system, nicknamed Tapped In, is a virtual conference center, very similar to—but more sophisticated than—an Internet chat room. Teachers can enter “conference rooms”—24 hours a day, seven days a week—to discuss work-related problems or post comments and questions for ‘master’ teachers who respond with possible solutions and advice. The school district plans to introduce the system in scaled down versions over the next several years; 200 teachers

will participate in a pilot program in 2002–2003 with the number increasing the following year.

Harvard University’s Christopher Dede believes using technology to support and broaden mentoring relationships will enable Milwaukee’s new public school teachers to interact with their mentors when they are otherwise unable to. “A new teacher is very busy; if they can catch a couple of minutes of face-to-face time a week with their principal or mentoring teacher, they’re doing pretty well,” he says. “But that’s not enough time to provide a quality experience. This system will supplement that face-to-face time.”

There is concern that some teachers won’t catch on to the technology right away; for those who aren’t techno-literate, training and support will be provided. There will also be technical support staff in place to do things such as monitor late night Internet discussions or quickly respond to e-mails.

Bob Nelson, MPS’ Director of Technology, sees web-based mentoring as an important component of the school system’s retention and induction efforts. “We want to use this [technology] to build a safety net around new teachers, so they’ll know there are systems in place—traditional and non-traditional—to help them when they become overwhelmed,” he says.

School systems facing similar retention issues will be watching Milwaukee to see what results the online support community produces. If successful, the project could inspire other urban school districts to incorporate “e-mentoring” into their own retention efforts. However, Nelson emphasizes that the web-based community won’t replace traditional, in person conversations between new teachers and their mentors, but will enhance them by creating “an arena where there are ongoing opportunities to share ideas with peers.”

**Chris Dede,**  
Harvard Graduate School of Education, 617.495.3839  
**Bob Nelson and Kathy Onarheim,**  
Milwaukee Public Schools, 414.475.8482

## Transportation standards are currently set at the federal level. Joyce grantees have a problem with that.

Until 1990, the primary focus of federal transportation spending was to build a national highway system. In 1991, with the system nearly complete, public interest groups and some members of Congress pushed for a review of federal transportation policy. They asked policy makers to consider the impacts of highways on air quality, community livability, historic preservation, and highway beautification and to recognize that trains, local transit, bicycles and even pedestrian paths were all a part of our national system for getting people and goods from one place to another. This assessment produced the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA), which took a dramatically different approach to transportation by expanding public participation in decision-making and establishing funding that could be used to test new approaches to managing congestion, improving air quality and alleviating the negative effects of transportation infrastructure on communities. Its successor, the Transportation Efficiency Act for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century (TEA-21), did more of the same.

TEA-21 expires in September 2003, presenting Congress with the opportunity to re-examine and clearly define the federal government's approach to U.S. transportation policy. Currently, transportation standards are set at the federal level while the responsibility for meeting these national objectives falls on the shoulders of local, regional, and state authorities. This division of labor has its flaws: state governments don't always take full advantage of the tools and funding available for developing creative transportation solutions, while local governments, financially responsible for meeting local transportation needs, are often strapped for resources.

“A basic problem with how we do transportation in America is that the primary relationship between the

federal and state governments excludes metro areas where most of our population lives and where economic activity, pollution and congestion occur,” says David Burwell, president of the Surface Transportation Policy Project (STPP). “This was reasonable when the goal was building a national highway system. Now the priority is to maintain and operate it so it benefits our citizens in the best possible ways. This requires greater local control in decisions regarding operations and new capital investments.”

STPP is an alliance of environmental, housing, biking, and other public interest groups that seek to ensure transportation policy reflects and responds to the needs and interests of communities. With the help of a one-year, \$200,000 Joyce grant, the organization will research and develop policy recommendations designed to meet the transportation needs of local communities. State and local governments currently control 6-percent of federal transportation funding, which they typically spend on highway maintenance, mass transit improvements, bike facilities, and other investments that improve communities as well as transport people and goods. In the long run, these decisions improve local air and water quality, since they tend to reduce the need for motor vehicle travel. As part of its project, STPP will research how local decision-making under ISTEA and TEA-21 has led to cleaner environments. STPP hopes to make the case that increased local control of federal transportation funds result in better transportation decisions and environmental improvements.



Increased control should enable local and regional governments to develop solutions to transportation problems unique to their areas. Take Chicago, for instance. Although the city has a reasonably accessible mass transit system, it has, arguably, some of the worst traffic in the country. According to MarySue Barrett, president of the Metropolitan Planning Council, a major cause of Chicago's congestion is an outdated freight transportation system whose antiquated switching yards are unable to handle current freight traffic; slow turnaround times for trains means idling cars and trucks at grade crossings and traffic delays on roads and commuter trains that share the same tracks. Because the train system in Chicago is so inefficient, more and more companies are shipping goods via truck, increasing truck traffic and diesel emissions.

The Planning Council, an organization that promotes cooperation among business, civic and government leaders throughout northeastern Illinois, hopes the next version of TEA-21 will give state and local governments more authority to address their individual transportation needs, such as Chicago's outdated freight rail system. With the aid of a one-year, \$150,000 Joyce grant, the Planning Council will work with Business Leaders for Transportation, a coalition that advocates for transportation alternatives in northeastern Illinois, to promote freight rail improvements and encourage government leaders to view transportation as a solution to local problems.

"Boiled down, this is really about strengthening communities," Barrett says. "The biggest hammer we have is the federal bill. Once it's passed, we can then work at the state and local levels to make changes in our communities."

Burwell agrees. "What we want is for transportation to play a greater role in solving community problems, not cause them," he says. "The decision-making process has to come together and be informed at the regional level."

Barrett says that government officials must also examine the relationship between transportation and other social issues, such as housing and jobs.

"There's something called the jobs-housing mismatch," says Barrett. "Meaning there is job growth in the suburbs but lower income individuals cannot afford to live there. What happens? People have to commute, traffic increases, gridlock occurs, and air quality declines."

Burwell and Barrett agree that an ideal federal transportation policy would encourage and allow change to take place at the state and local levels. "Our research and policy tools are designed to empower local efforts, not replace them," Burwell says. "We will only get a transportation system that serves community goals if we insist on this result through advocacy."

With the proper legislation in place, leaders and organizations at the local level can concentrate on providing communities with information about how they can meet their goals for a cleaner environment through their transportation decision-making. Barrett adds, "The legislation can be designed to empower local governments to do the work organizations like ours advocate for."

**MarySue Barrett, Metropolitan Planning Council,  
312.922.5616  
David Burwell, Surface Transportation Policy Project,  
202.466.2636**

## Gun Violence

### Newspaper Loophole

In September 1999, Benjamin Smith, a member of a white supremacist hate group, tried unsuccessfully to purchase a handgun from a federally licensed gun dealer in Peoria Heights, Illinois. When a criminal background check revealed he was subject to a court restraining order secured by an ex-girlfriend, Smith's application was denied.

Undeterred, Smith purchased two handguns from a private seller who advertised in the classified section of the *Peoria Journal Star*. Over the following July 4th weekend, Smith went on a shooting spree in Illinois and Indiana, killing two and wounding nine others. A police chase ended with Smith committing suicide.

Many Americans are familiar with the "gun show loophole" which allows unlicensed individuals to sell firearms at gun shows without having to conduct background checks on the buyers. However, gun shows are just one venue that allows unlicensed gun sellers to sell their products. Many newspapers across the country accept classified

ads for guns. These ads allow felons, domestic abusers, the mentally ill, and others prohibited by law from purchasing guns to purchase guns without a background check. And when they do, tragedies like Smith's shooting rampage can occur.

Joyce grantee, Iowans for the Prevention of Gun Violence (IPGV), has formed a coalition of state gun violence prevention advocates that are working to close the "newspaper loophole." As part of their efforts, IPGV mailed letters last summer to 20 major newspapers across the country, asking them to stop accepting classified ads for guns. This initial request prompted the *Chicago Tribune* and the *Philadelphia Inquirer* to stop running gun ads. Follow-up letters convinced five metropolitan papers, including the *Miami Herald*, to change their gun ad policies.

IPGV Executive Director John Johnson said he wanted to get newspapers to accept responsibility for their readers and the community at large.

"Though newspaper

ads only account for a small percentage of firearm sales, it is important to keep guns—no matter how small the number—out of the hands of prohibited buyers if we want to reduce the number of firearm-related deaths and injuries in this country, and newspapers can play a role in that by closing this distribution pipeline," he says.

Johnson, who feels the initial stages of this campaign were successful, now wants to focus the coalition's efforts on persuading papers to establish written policies that prohibit gun classified ads. Because many papers' policies on gun classifieds are based on the personal views of the classified manager, a paper that doesn't accept

gun ads one year may, under a new department manager, accept them the next year or the year after.

"What we would like to do now is focus on a few newspapers that we consider prime candidates for changing their policy and meet with them face to face to persuade them to adopt a policy that prohibits gun classifieds," Johnson says. "Stopping these ads doesn't require an act of Congress. All it takes is a management decision to put an end to a practice that could potentially put a community in danger."

**John Johnson, Executive Director, Iowans for the Prevention of Gun Violence, 319.743.7823**

## Free Air Time

Political campaigns are, in many ways, a democratic system's lifeblood. They are the vehicle through which voters hear and learn about the competing interests of candidates. But when money determines who and what gets heard, voters and the democratic system are cheated out of the vital information campaigns should ideally provide.

The Alliance for Better Campaigns, a Joyce grantee, has long believed that broadcasters should provide limited amounts of free airtime for candidates prior to an election. To further this work, the Alliance has assembled a coalition of more than 50 national groups that support free airtime, including the AFL-CIO, the NAACP, and the Sierra Club.

In September Senators John McCain (AZ-R), Russell Feingold (WI-D), Robert Torricelli (NJ-D), and Representative Martin Meehan (MA-D) unveiled a new proposal designed to reduce the cost of broadcast advertising, increase candidate-centered dialogue, and make it easier for candidates with limited

resources to get on television and radio. The proposed bill, which complements the recently enacted Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act and its ban on "soft-money" would:

Require that television and radio broadcast license holders devote at least two hours a week in the period just prior to elections to candidate-centered and issue-centered programming, such as debates, interviews, and town hall meetings. At least half would have to air in or near prime time and none between midnight and 6 a.m.

Create a voucher system that would enable candidates and political parties to place a reasonable number of ads on the television or radio stations of their choice. An annual usage fee on all broadcast license holders would fund the voucher system.

The proposed legislation will be formally introduced later this year.

**The Alliance for Better Campaigns,  
1.888.6.FreeTV**

## Transitional Jobs

In 1996 the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act created a new system of block grants to states for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) that focused on moving people from welfare to work.

The combination of welfare reform and the economic prosperity of the late 1990s saw record numbers of former welfare recipients enter the workforce. Many of these individuals, despite their best efforts, have remained on or returned to welfare because of difficulties in finding and keeping good jobs on their own.

What is needed is a system that allows hard-to-employ workers to earn money while developing marketable skills. The Transitional Jobs Network, a Joyce grantee, has promoted and documented the effectiveness of transitional jobs programs for the last several years: Workers earn a steady paycheck, learn in-demand technical skills, and receive mentoring and support all while working in a subsidized, transitional job. Accord-

ing to the Network, these programs are effective: 81- to 94-percent of those who complete the program secure permanent employment.

TANF is scheduled to expire on September 30, 2002, and, ideally, the new legislation should address the needs of the hard-to-employ by increasing funding for transitional jobs programs. Due to the efforts of the Network and other advocates, such legislation is closer to becoming a reality: the Senate Finance Committee's welfare bill would provide \$200 million annually for wage-paying transitional jobs and for other initiatives to help low-wage workers advance in the workforce.

Although the bill has a long way to go before becoming law, advocates are encouraged by what they see as an essential first step in meeting the needs of hard-to-employ workers.

**Annette Case, Transitional Jobs Network,  
206.529.6365**

The following grants were approved at the July 24, 2002 meeting of the Board of Directors:

## Education

### Business and Professional People for the Public Interest

Chicago, IL \$100,000

To support advocacy for district policies that foster and strengthen small schools in Chicago. (1 yr.)

### Chicago United, Inc.

Chicago, IL \$110,000

To support efforts to improve the recruitment, training, and retention of minority teachers in Illinois. (1 yr.)

### Cleveland Initiative for Education

Cleveland, OH \$1,000,000

To support a merger with the Cleveland Summit on Education; the new organization will focus on areas critical for sustaining school change. (2 yrs.)

### Community Renewal Society

Chicago, IL \$390,000

To support the Community Renewal Society's *Catalyst: Voices of Cleveland School Reform*, a bimonthly publication. (2 yrs.)

### Institute for Wisconsin's Future, Inc.

Milwaukee, WI \$515,000

For analysis of Wisconsin's school funding formula, a statewide education campaign on school finance issues, and the development of a new school finance plan for Wisconsin. (2 yrs.)

### Parents United for Responsible Education

Chicago, IL \$110,000

To provide training for local school councils, parents, and other school community members committed to improving the quality of education in local schools. (1 yr.)

### Recruiting New Teachers, Inc.

Belmont, MA \$227,815

For recruitment, preparation, placement, and retention of minority teachers in Illinois. (1 yr.)

### SRI International

Menlo Park, CA \$240,000

To assist the Milwaukee Public Schools in designing a district-wide mentoring and coaching network that incorporates a set of web-based tools, services, and support strategies. (1 yr.)

**Total Education \$2,692,815**

## Employment

### Center for Labor and Community Research

Chicago, IL \$225,000

For support of the Food Chicago Project, which works with food processing manufacturers to develop training programs to help low-wage workers gain the skills necessary to advance to higher-wage jobs. (18 mos.)

### Chicago Women in Trades

Chicago, IL \$140,000

To support advocacy for policies that support training and access to high-wage, nontraditional jobs for women in Illinois. (2 yrs.)

### National Center on Poverty Law, Inc.

Chicago, IL \$385,000

To support the Financial Links for Low-Income People, an ongoing effort to improve financial education, financial services, and asset building opportunities for low-income people in Illinois. (2 yrs.)

**Total Employment \$750,000**

## Environment

### Environmental and Energy Study Institute

Washington, DC \$250,000

For briefings of federal and state policy makers regarding follow-up and implementation of newly established federal farm policies related to renewable energy development, and other federal energy production and energy efficiency policies. (2 yrs.)

### Environmental Defense, Inc.

New York, NY \$500,000

To support follow-up efforts for funding opportunities under the recent farm bill for environmental conservation. (2 yrs.)

### Environmental Defense, Inc.

New York, NY \$200,000

For continued leadership of the Pollution Prevention Alliance. (2 yrs.)

### Izaak Walton League of America, Inc.

Gaithersburg, MD \$480,000

To support public and policy maker education campaigns in Midwest states and Ontario about the problem of air pollution from the region's older coal-fired electric power plants. (1 yr.)

### League of Conservation Voters Education Fund

Washington, DC \$50,000

For production of environmental briefing books targeting policy makers and opinion leaders in Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. (1 yr.)

### Metropolitan Planning Council

Chicago, IL \$150,000

To support a campaign to organize and represent a business leaders' group that advocates for better transportation alternatives in the northern Illinois region and to promote improvements in freight rail. (1 yr.)

### Michigan Environmental Council

Lansing, MI \$98,950

To support activities that examine institutional issues facing the Great Lakes ecosystem. (1 yr.)

### Michigan Land Use Institute

Beulah, MI \$150,000

For support of efforts to reform state and local transportation policies throughout Michigan. (1 yr.)

### Michigan Technological University Department of Social Sciences

Houghton, MI \$80,976

To research gaps in the regulation of septic systems in the Great Lakes basin, with particular emphasis on the Great Lakes shoreline, and to identify the reasons for and recommend solutions to those gaps. (1 yr.)

### Open Lands Project

Chicago, IL \$221,275

To develop a database and map documenting open space and natural areas in 14 counties in Wisconsin, Illinois, and Indiana that could become the basis for natural resource protection in the Lake Michigan basin. (18 mos.)

### Pacific Institute for Studies in Development, Environment, and Security

Oakland, CA \$70,500

For production of a written evaluation of freshwater issues specific to the Great Lakes. (1 yr.)

### The Sierra Club Foundation

San Francisco, CA \$300,000

To support efforts to establish better state-level policies with respect to toxic air pollution in Wisconsin and Minnesota. (2 yrs.)

### Surface Transportation Policy Project

Washington, DC \$200,000

For research and policy development aimed at shifting the balance of federal and state funding away from expanding state highways, thereby reducing damage to air and water quality. (1 yr.)

### Tellus Institute

Boston, MA \$350,000

For the development of a framework for reporting on the environmental performance of individual facilities, primarily manufacturing plants. (2 yrs.)

### Union of Concerned Scientists, Inc.

Cambridge, MA \$200,000

To support work that promotes policies supporting renewable energy resources. (2 yrs.)

### Union of Concerned Scientists, Inc.

Cambridge, MA \$200,000

To support efforts to encourage policies that would reduce the use of antibiotics in animal agriculture. (2 yrs.)

**Total Environment \$3,501,701**

## Gun Violence

### Boston University, School of Public Health

Boston, MA \$200,000

To support the Join Together Gun Violence Prevention Project, including its gun violence prevention website and on-line suite of services, and the provision of technical assistance to individuals and organizations interested in gun violence prevention. (2 yrs.)

### Indiana University, Department of Pediatrics

Indianapolis, IN \$250,000

To support the Indiana Partnership to Prevent Firearm Violence, a project of Indiana University, for the development and implementation of the Indiana Firearm Injury and Fatality Reporting System. (2 yrs.)

### Iowans for the Prevention of Gun Violence

Cedar Rapids, IA \$250,000

To support efforts at the state and national level to promote public health policies to prevent gun related deaths and injuries. (21 mos.)

### Mark Karlin & Associates

Chicago, IL \$192,000

For publication of research results on gun violence. (2 yrs.)

### Violence Policy Center

Washington, DC \$800,000

To support research, public education, communication, and advocacy efforts promoting public health oriented gun violence prevention policies. (18 mos.)

**Total Gun Violence \$1,692,000**

## Money and Politics

### **Brennan Center for Justice**

*New York, NY \$175,000*

To coordinate the legal defense of the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act. (1 yr.)

### **The Center for Public Integrity**

*Washington, DC \$125,000*

To support the Promoting Openness and Outreach project - an initiative involving the development of a searchable database of registered lobbyists in all 50 states and the identification of former lawmakers who are currently lobbyists and the interests they represent. (1 yr.)

### **National Voting Rights Institute**

*Boston, MA \$175,000*

To support efforts to define a new and more expansive constitutional framework for regulating campaign finance practices. (1 yr.)

### **Protestants for the Common Good**

*Chicago, IL \$75,000*

To support organizing, education, and advocacy activities for campaign finance and governmental ethics reform in Illinois. (1 yr.)

### **Wisconsin Citizen Action Fund, Inc.**

*Milwaukee, WI \$80,000*

To support ongoing efforts to promote a voluntary full public financing system for state Supreme Court candidates. (1 yr.)

### **Wisconsin Democracy Campaign Education Project, Inc.**

*Madison, WI \$250,000*

To support efforts to reform Wisconsin's campaign finance laws through research, public education, coalition building, and policy advocacy. (1 yr.)

**Total Money and Politics \$880,000**

## Culture

### **Chicago Humanities Festival**

*Chicago, IL \$30,000*

To support African-American audience cultivation for the North American premiere of *Princess Magogo*, the first African opera to be performed before an international audience. (1 yr.)

### **Chicago Symphony Orchestra**

*Chicago, IL \$250,000*

To support an audience development initiative targeting African-Americans. (3 yrs.)

### **Guild Complex**

*Chicago, IL \$30,000*

For continued development of a strategic plan aimed at organizational sustainability, including continuation of the "Signature Reading Series" to build memberships and increase earned income. (1 yr.)

### **Young Audiences, Inc.**

*New York, NY \$35,000*

To support the development of *Arts for Learning Chicago*, an Internet-based resource that uses the arts to improve teaching. (1 yr.)

**Total Culture \$345,000**

## Special Opportunities

### **Center on Education Policy**

*Washington, DC \$200,000*

For case studies of the special education systems in Chicago, Cleveland, and Milwaukee in order to inform revisions in the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. The Center would also monitor the implementation of the recently enacted No Child Left Behind Act. (15 mos.)

### **Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy**

*Washington, DC \$150,000*

To develop analyses and proposals that promote tax reform in support of social programs important in Midwest states. (2 yrs.)

**Total Special Opportunities \$350,000**

**Total Grants Approved \$0,000,000**



### Staff Changes

**Jean Westrick joined the Foundation in July to assume the role of Program Assistant to the Gun Violence program. Prior to joining Joyce, Mrs. Westrick worked for the Michigan Health & Hospital Association's Policy & Health Delivery Division, where she provided administrative, editorial and technical support to its members. She holds a Bachelor's of Arts in English Literature from Michigan State University.**

### Current proposal deadlines:

**August 6, 2002 for the December 2002 Board meeting**

**December 10, 2002 for the April 2003 Board meeting**

**XXX, 2003 for the July 2003 Board meeting**

### Work In Progress

**Editor: Mary O'Connell**

**Assistant Editor: Venita Griffin**

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