

Job training, child care, food stamps—all have separate applications and regulations and red tape. That can make it hard to get poor families the help they need. A new project aims to help states **Get It Together** 14



**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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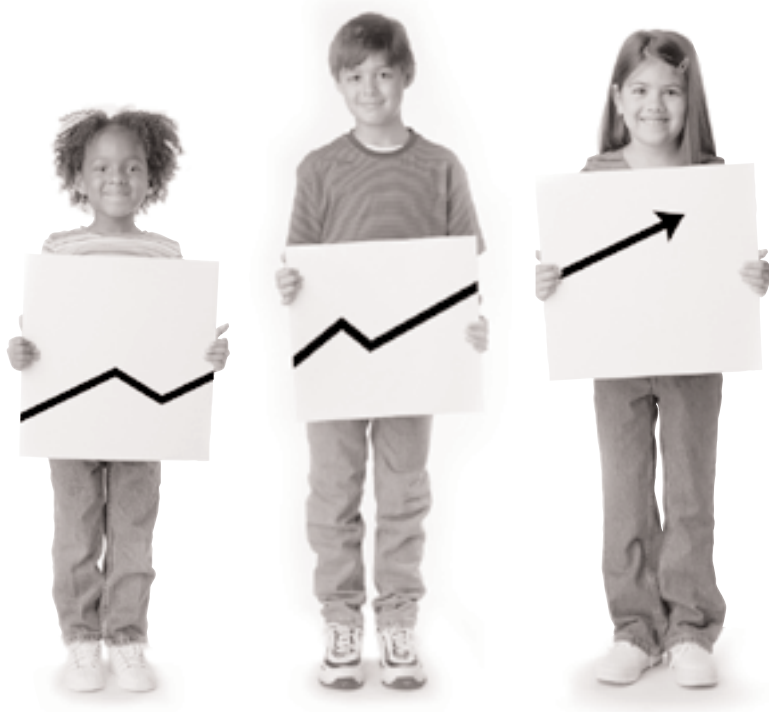
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New faces, new direction on Education funding

*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](http://www.joycefdn.org), or call our offices to request a copy of our annual report or guidelines pamphlet. 312.782.2464



**No Child Left Behind promises all children, especially poor children, access to a first-rate education. Joyce grantees want to help school districts make good on that promise.**

Signed into law in January 2002, the No Child Left Behind Act placed increased emphasis on school district accountability for student performance. Since then, school leaders struggling with funding shortages have debated whether or not it is possible to bring life to the idea behind the law—that all children, regardless of economic background, should be taught by a qualified teacher and receive a first-rate education.

At the core of NCLB are its accountability and teacher quality provisions. When schools fail to meet

achievement goals for two consecutive years, they have to give parents the option to transfer their child to another public school; at the three-year point, they must provide low-income, low-achieving children with supplemental tutoring. If a school hasn't met achievement goals after five or six years, it will either be dissolved, taken over, or converted to a charter school.

NCLB also requires that, by 2006, teachers in core subjects have a degree in or be able to demonstrate mastery of the subject area they're teaching. Additionally teachers must be licensed and certified by the state. Many U.S. teachers do not currently meet these requirements. What's most disturbing, however, is that the poorer the school, the more likely it has inexperienced or inappropriately credentialed teachers in the classroom.

"This law has opened up some promising discussions," says Jack Jennings, director of the Center on Education Policy. "It's focusing the spotlight on the qualifications of teachers in poor schools."

The Center is a national advocate for public education and schools. With a \$300,000 one-year grant from Joyce, Jennings and his staff will conduct a four-pronged national study of the No Child Left Behind Act. During the first year they will collect and analyze data from several sources—including a survey of state officials and a sampling of 300 school districts—against which future progress can be measured. Every year thereafter, they will release a report that helps policymakers and the public understand the impact NCLB is having on schools and student performance.

"Our goal is to present an accurate picture of not only what effects the law is having on public education, but also on how schools are doing with implementation," says Jennings. "We see ourselves as neutral observers that point out both the good and the bad, what's working and what's not working."

# DownTheDrain?

While NCLB sets standards that schools are expected to meet, few specifics for how to meet those standards are given; the details are left up to the states. The Education Trust, with a \$38,705 planning grant from Joyce, will evaluate the benefit of bringing together several Midwest states and urban school systems in a joint approach to meeting some of the more difficult challenges in NCLB.

“Just as with welfare reform, some Midwest states are ahead of the curve when it comes to implementing NCLB,” says Kati Haycock, the Trust’s director. “They have strong leadership and are committed to using all available resources to help school children learn. We can create cross-city and cross-state partnerships that help us identify schools that are already effective, observe what they’re doing, and help other schools do that.”

Budget shortfalls, tight deadlines for making the changes set forth by NCLB, and lack of guidance from the U.S. Department of Education have frustrated states and school districts as they’ve worked to implement the law. Both Jennings and Haycock agree that the success of NCLB relies, in part, on the creativity states and school districts employ to meet these teacher quality and achievement standards.

“Right now, school leaders are overwhelmed by the complexity of the legislation,” says Jennings. “In the beginning, all of the attention has been focused on the demands of the law. Once school districts realize the law is here to stay and they accept that they have to raise student achievement, they’ll develop inventive approaches to meet these goals.”

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Kati Haycock, The Education Trust, 202.293.1217



## Balancing growth pressures against the need for clean water in northwest Michigan.

There is no mystery about what attracts people to northwest Michigan: it’s the water. Lake Michigan, Grand Traverse Bay, the Straits of Mackinac; the Jordan and other pristine rivers; Long Lake, Crystal Lake, and the twin Glen Lakes visible from the top of Sleeping Bear Dune: all give the region a natural charm that draws thousands of visitors each summer. Not surprisingly, some of them decide to stay. Now the pressure of accommodating a growing population—and especially treating its waste—could threaten the very waters they’ve come to enjoy.

Only about 15 percent of existing homes in the 10-county region surrounding Traverse City are on municipal water-and-sewer lines, according to engineer Harry Luzius, who organized the Northwest Michigan Onsite Wastewater Task Force. The rest use septic systems, i.e., onsite waste disposal. Failing septic systems—and improperly designed or sited new systems—can put nearby ground and surface

water at risk of contamination. The Task Force will use a \$110,000 Joyce grant to figure out what the risks are in northwest Michigan, whether development exacerbates those risks, and what to do about it.

Dealing with septic systems is a fact of life in rural communities. About a quarter of all U.S. households depend on them, according to Kathleen Halvorsen, associate professor at Michigan Technological University. With Joyce funding, Halvorsen is studying how local governments around the Midwest regulate septic systems, especially in the face of development pressures like those in northwest Michigan.

Septic systems drain household wastes into an underground tank. Solids settle to the bottom, greases float to the top, and the remaining liquid flows out through perforated pipes into the ground. Over time germs and chemicals filter out, leaving purified water to rejoin groundwater or flow into lakes and streams.

If they're installed in the right kind of soil, with plenty of filtering before the effluent reaches groundwater; and if they're maintained properly—which means pumping solids and grease out of the holding tank periodically—septic systems can work for 30 years or more. But those are big “ifs.” Failing systems leak nutrients, like nitrates and phosphorous, which promote growth of algae and can dramatically alter a small lake's ecosystem. Bacteria from sewage can contaminate drinking water and beaches.

Finding places to dispose of septic waste is a growing concern in northwest Michigan. And many homeowners fail to pump out and otherwise maintain older septic systems. By the time foul-smelling wastewater pools up on their property, the systems have already wreaked environmental harm.

Another problem is that the standard systems only work in certain types of soil (not too sandy, not too rocky, not too much clay), on sites where they can be isolated from nearby wells, springs, lakes and rivers. In areas like northwest Michigan, where some local counties saw growth rates of 20 to 30 percent in the last census, there is pressure to develop sites where

standard septic systems just won't work—especially in attractive shoreline areas, where they could threaten drinking water. Alternative systems exist, but they are much more costly and more complicated to maintain, says Halvorsen. Meanwhile, local health departments often don't have the information or the resources to monitor septic systems adequately, let alone help people tailor them to their sites.

Developing water and sewer lines and treatment systems is one solution, both for safeguarding water and for concentrating development to avoid sprawl, says former county official Mac McClelland, who is now with the Michigan Land Use Institute, a group working on environmental and development issues. Some communities, like Northport, are exploring that option; others, such as Long Lake, have rejected that solution for fear of attracting more dense development.

Leelanau County has responded by devising a new, environmentally more rigorous code for septic systems. Luzius calls the code “a very good first step.” But complying is costly—up to \$25,000 for prospective homeowners building on soils that can't accommodate traditional septs. That in turn has led to charges that the code favors development by the wealthy and unfairly screens out others.

Sorting all this out is the job of the Task Force, which draws together homeowners, health departments, realtors, engineers, and local officials. “We want to be a clearinghouse, talk through the issues, see if there are some broadbased solutions, and get broadbased acceptance of them,” says Luzius. Everyone agrees that public education on the importance of maintaining septic systems properly is part of the solution. Whatever lessons they learn, they hope to disseminate to communities around the Great Lakes that are struggling to balance development and clean water.

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Kathleen Halvorsen, Michigan Technological University, 906.487.2824  
Mac McClelland, Michigan Land Use Institute, 231.941.6584

# Bronzeville Revisited

In the 1940s, Chicago's Bronzeville neighborhood embodied the hope—and heartache—of thousands of African-Americans who fled north in hopes of a better life.



*John Vachon: A woman pickets a local realty company. July 1941.*



*Russell Lee: Easter morning. April 1941.*

Home to notables such as Joe Louis, Mahalia Jackson, and Nation of Islam Leader Elijah Muhammad, Bronzeville's thriving black culture closely rivaled Harlem's; the community was known for the writers, musicians, artists, and activists that it produced.

1940s Bronzeville can now be revisited, thanks to *Bronzeville: Black Chicago in Pictures, 1941-1943*. A joint project between the DuSable Museum of African American History and the International Center of Photography, *Bronzeville* gives life once again to the community formerly known as “the capital of black America.”

Featuring 120 images selected from Library of Congress archives, *Bronzeville* will run December 2003 through February 2004 at the DuSable Museum. The exhibit is made possible by a \$50,000 Joyce grant.

*Photos courtesy Library of Congress*

*Russell Lee; Girl listening to music at a dance. April 1941.*



*Russell Lee; Entertainers at a local tavern. April 1941.*



*Edwin Rosskam; Children in front of a kitchenette apartment building. April 1941.*



*Jack Delano; Mrs. Ella Patterson, 102 years old and the oldest resident in the Ida B. Wells housing project, visits with her great grandson. March 1942.*

## Bridging the gap between welfare and job-training programs to help poor families.

The 1996 reform of the nation's welfare system dramatically altered the behavior of millions of low-income women, who traded a welfare check for a paycheck. The reforms also wrought a less heralded but still dramatic change inside welfare offices. In many states, especially those in the Midwest which pioneered welfare reform, staff priorities shifted, from getting the welfare checks out the door to figuring out a more fundamental problem: how to help families in need.

That led to a whole wave of program innovation. Instead of assuming that a struggling family needed to join the welfare rolls, welfare administrators began trying to see what they actually needed: help finding a job? training to qualify for one? transportation to get there? childcare for the two-year-old? They then linked people with services from the right program and sent them on their way.

It worked for some families, whose needs fit nicely with programs designed to deliver training, say, or child care. But for many families with complex problems, getting help proved to be a larger challenge. People struggling to hold onto a job can't easily take time off to manage separate applications for food stamps, Medicaid, and other forms of assistance. Use of food stamps, for example, dropped after welfare reform; even though working families were still eligible, many either didn't know that or found the process of applying incompatible with full-time work.

Traditionally structured federal programs can be quite good at delivering a particular service, like housing or medical care, says Tom Corbett of the University of Wisconsin Institute for Research on Poverty. "But they fail pretty miserably when they encounter low-income or challenged families in the real world. It's like the patient with five ailments, four of which are treated very successfully by a

specialist, but the patient dies because the fifth illness goes untreated."

Corbett's insight comes from years of working with WELPAN, the Midwest network of state welfare officials that began with Joyce funding in 1996 and has been meeting ever since to share strategies and best practices on welfare reform. Wisconsin's Jennifer Noyes participated in WELPAN when she ran her state's welfare system, and she experienced first-hand the problems described by Corbett. Now at the Hudson Institute's Welfare Policy Center, Noyes is leading a project to figure out how states can break down the bureaucratic barriers between welfare and job-training programs and create the flexibility needed to get people the right kind of help. The project is funded with a one-year, \$175,000 Joyce grant.

One problem is negotiating the often contentious politics of welfare, including the debate over reauthorization of the 1996 law, according to Noyes. In particular, the Bush administration's proposal to allow states to apply for a "superwaiver" (flexibility in implementing individual programs) in order to integrate services would seem to be right in line with the project's mission. On the other hand, some argue that those guidelines were carefully crafted to ensure that training, food stamps, and such services go to those who most need them; without such protections, they worry, needy families could fall through the cracks.

However the reauthorization debate comes out (it is still unresolved at this writing), an equally important issue is local capacity. Corbett and Noyes point out that some welfare departments—notably Kenosha, Wisconsin and Dayton, Ohio—have integrated welfare and work services even with the current federal guidelines, and lessons from their experience could help others to do the same.

Back in the late 1980s, Kenosha combined the staffs of its welfare and workforce departments, giving them the same training and the same caseloads. "That really signaled that welfare was no longer simply about getting a check, but about preparing for work and self-sufficiency," says Corbett.

Dayton, which studied the Kenosha example, has pulled together some fifty agencies and private companies providing everything from job placement to substance abuse counseling to secondhand professional clothes, all in one place. The result, says Corbett, is sharing of information, cross-referrals, and client choice among competing agencies.

Dayton and Kenosha offer promising examples. But achieving that kind of integration means overcoming logistical problems and challenging the culture of well-established individual programs. It can also create a “nightmare” of fiscal, reporting, and accounting problems, says Corbett. All of which adds up to a hard task for busy state welfare officials—especially now, when they’re struggling with desperate budget problems.

But, says Noyes, “Tight budgets make being efficient and effective in delivering services even more critical, because you have fewer dollars with which to work. Families are likely to be even more in need, so it’s more important to reach them. But state officials are also even busier—there’s not that much extra room in their schedules to think creatively when they’re just trying to make it through the day.”

That’s where this project comes in. Corbett and Noyes, along with partners at the National Governors Association and the Rockefeller Institute of Government, will study Dayton, Kenosha, and other examples of successful integration, distill the lessons, and communicate them through policy briefings tailored for busy state officials. The Joyce-funded work, focused on welfare and workforce services, is part of a broader effort to explore ways to integrate Medicaid, housing assistance, food stamps, and all the other services that are meant to help poor people but don’t always function with their needs in mind.

Jennifer Noyes, Hudson Institute, 608.251.3854  
Tom Corbett, Institute for Research on Poverty,  
608.262.5843  
“Eliminating the Silos” and “Recreating Social  
Assistance,” both at [www.ssc.wisc.edu/irp/welpan](http://www.ssc.wisc.edu/irp/welpan)

## Environment

### Healthy Chickens?

McDonald’s restaurants have vowed to stop buying poultry treated with fluoroquinolones, a powerful group of antibiotics that are used to treat infections in humans.

Working in conjunction with Joyce grantee Environmental Defense, McDonald’s approved a broad policy for lowering the use of antibiotics in food animal production. The fast food giant is one of the largest meat purchasers in the U.S.

The policy prohibits direct suppliers from using antibiotics as growth promoters in food animals after 2004 and establishes guidelines for appropriate use. The new rules will affect the meat produced for the company’s 30,000 restaurants in 118 countries. Wendy’s and Popeye’s have taken similar action.

According to the Union of Concerned Scientists, about 70 percent of antibiotics and related drugs in the United States are fed to healthy pigs, cows and chickens to boost growth and prevent disease. Over half are “medically important” drugs—drugs identical or closely related to human medicines.

Medical research shows that antibiotics’ effectiveness for treating illness in humans is being compromised by their use on animals. Over time, bacteria exposed to antibiotics develop resistance; the more they are exposed, the quicker resistance develops. According to the Food and Drug Administration, about 70 percent of the bacteria that cause infections in hospitals are now resistant to at least one of the drugs most commonly used to treat infections.

Over the last several years, Joyce has funded several organizations, including the Union of Concerned Scientists, Environmental Defense, the Alliance for the Prudent Use of Antibiotics, and the Center for Science in the Public Interest, to research and document the public health threat the overuse of antibiotics presents.

In October, Environmental Defense helped launch a national coalition to end the overuse of antibiotics in agriculture. Legislation currently before Congress would address this issue.

Environmental Defense,  
[www.edf.org](http://www.edf.org)  
Union of Concerned Scientists,  
[www.ucsusa.org](http://www.ucsusa.org)

The following grants were approved at the July 23, 2003 meeting of the Board of Directors:

## Gun Violence

### Make it Better

As Congress prepares to reconsider the 1994 law that banned assault weapons, Joyce grantees say that straight reauthorization is not enough—the law needs to be strengthened.

Fifty organizations, led by grantees Consumer Federation of America, Physicians for Social Responsibility, and Doctors Against Handgun Injury, are urging policymakers to address limitations that have enabled gun manufacturers to circumvent the ban's key provisions.

The original law included a grandfather clause that allowed assault weapons already in existence to be sold. Knowing a ban was imminent, gun manufacturers stepped up production of assault weapons prior to the law taking effect. Because the ban's language was not specific enough, manufacturers were able to find ways to legally produce essentially the same weapons that were banned.

The coalition proposes a new law that clarifies the term “assault weapon,” regulates “grandfathered” weapons, and expands

the number of weapons specifically banned by name. These suggestions are represented in the “Assault Weapons Ban and Law Enforcement Protection Act of 2003,” the bill Representatives Carolyn McCarthy (D-NY) and John Conyers (D-MI) introduced to Congress in May.

“The assault weapons ban must not only be renewed, but also strengthened,” says Kristen Rand of the Violence Policy Center. The Center published *Officer Down: Assault Weapons and the War on Law Enforcement*, which examines the gun industry's efforts to sidestep the ban and documents the threat assault weapons pose to law enforcement.

The current law is scheduled to expire on September 13, 2004. Both President Bush and Attorney General Ashcroft have expressed support for the assault weapons ban. Congress takes up this issue in the spring.

[www.consumerfed.org](http://www.consumerfed.org)  
[www.doctorsagainsthandguninjury.org](http://www.doctorsagainsthandguninjury.org)  
[www.psr.org](http://www.psr.org)  
[www.vpc.org](http://www.vpc.org)

## Education

### Center on Education Policy Washington, DC \$300,000

To conduct a national study of the implementation of the No Child Left Behind Act. (1 yr.)

### Community Renewal Society Chicago, IL \$400,000

To document school improvement efforts in the Chicago Public Schools through its monthly news magazine, *Catalyst*, and to incorporate new features in its publications. (2 yrs.)

### Education Trust Washington, DC \$38,705

To assess the feasibility of engaging Mid-west urban school systems in a cooperative approach to meeting the goals of the federal No Child Left Behind law. The study would focus on the intervention strategies that districts use when assisting low-performing schools and on efforts of districts to ensure high-quality teaching for all students. (3 mos.)

### Neighborhood Capital Budget Group Chicago, IL \$150,000

To increase community engagement in decision-making about facility planning and design by the Chicago Public Schools; and to develop a model for coordinating planning for urban revitalization and education reform. (1 yr.)

### Parents United for Responsible Education Chicago, IL \$110,000

To assist local school councils, parents, and other school community members in advocating for improved teaching and learning in Chicago public schools. (1 yr.)

### University of Chicago Consortium on Chicago School Research

Chicago, IL \$780,000  
To support its research on Chicago school reform, with a particular focus on the schooling of impoverished children. (2 yrs.)

Total Education \$1,778,705

## Employment

### Brookings Institution Washington, DC \$200,000

To support the Working Families Agenda, an effort to provide research and document outcomes of federal and state policies that affect workers' access to EITC, food stamps, health and unemployment insurance, and other supports. (2 yrs.)

### Child and Family Policy Center Des Moines, IA \$80,000

For continued advocacy work to improve employment pathways for welfare recipients and other low-income unemployed jobseekers in Iowa. (1 yr.)

### Corporation for a Skilled Workforce Ann Arbor, MI \$350,000

To organize statewide networks of workforce policy leaders in Illinois, Michigan, and Ohio. (2 yrs.)

### Heartland Alliance for Human Needs and Human Rights Chicago, IL \$325,000

To promote state-level strategies to help the hardest-to-employ find jobs, and to promote policies and programs that help working families stay employed. (2 yrs.)

### Hudson Institute, Inc. Welfare Policy Center Indianapolis, IN \$175,000

To support analysis, technical assistance, and briefings to encourage better alignment of welfare and workforce systems in Midwest states. (1 yr.)

### Jobs Now Coalition St. Paul, MN \$150,000

To support its ongoing workforce development and unemployment insurance advocacy activities. (2 yrs.)

### New Hope Project, Inc. Milwaukee, WI \$100,000

To support advocacy on behalf of a new transitional jobs program in Wisconsin, and a research project on marginal tax rates. (1 yr.)

### Project Match Families in Transition Association Chicago, IL \$125,000

To develop a policy guide to help states increase work participation rates among the hardest-to-employ families on welfare; and to analyze the types of services that help these families move successfully out of poverty. (2 yrs.)

**Transitional Work Corporation**  
*Philadelphia, PA \$170,000*

To support technical assistance, advocacy, and the evaluation of a transitional jobs program in Cuyahoga County (Cleveland), Ohio. (18 mos.)

**University of Chicago**  
**Chapin Hall Center for Children**  
*Chicago, IL \$125,000*

For research comparing employment and other measures of well-being for current and former welfare recipients in Milwaukee. (1 yr.)

**Women Employed Institute**  
*Chicago, IL \$300,000*

To advocate for improved coordination between Illinois' workforce development and community college systems to insure better access to education and training options for low-wage workers. (2 yrs.)

**Total Employment \$2,100,000**

## Environment

**American Rivers, Inc.**  
*Washington, DC \$80,000*

To promote less capital-intensive water treatment measures among federal and local officials and local clean water activists. (1 yr.)

**Brookings Institution**  
*Washington, DC \$100,000*

To support research by the Center on Urban and Metropolitan Policy on the role of government policies, private sector actions, market forces, and demographic changes in driving sprawl. (1 yr.)

**Canadian Institute for Environmental Law and Policy**

*Toronto, Ontario, Canada \$56,000*  
To collaborate with other groups on a major Great Lakes restoration initiative. (1 yr.)

**Ecology Center, Inc.**  
*Ann Arbor, MI \$120,000*

To engage the auto industry and state policymakers in Michigan in devising new policies regarding the disposal of mercury and other toxic substances from automobiles. (1 yr.)

**Environmental Defense, Inc.**  
*New York, NY \$80,000*

To engage the auto industry and state policymakers in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan in devising new policies regarding the disposal of mercury and other toxic substances from automobiles. (1 yr.)

**Environmental Defense, Inc.**  
*New York, NY \$100,000*

To explore connections between water pollution and antibiotic resistance as a result of animal agriculture in the Great Lakes region. (1 yr.)

**Great Lakes United**  
*Buffalo, NY \$145,000*

To support efforts to protect the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence ecosystem, and to collaborate with other groups on a major Great Lakes restoration initiative. (1 yr.)

**Iowa Policy Project**  
*Mt. Vernon, IA \$74,899*

To continue serving as a policy think tank on environmental and other issues in Iowa. (1 yr.)

**Lake Michigan Federation**  
*Chicago, IL \$175,000*

For activities related to the protection of Lake Michigan, supporting the new Great Lakes restoration initiative. (1 yr.)

**Land Stewardship Project**  
*White Bear Lake, MN \$90,000*

For research on how conservation incentives can be designed to encourage farmers to protect Great Lakes water quality. (1 yr.)

**Metropolitan Planning Council**  
*Chicago, IL \$225,000*

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

**Metropolitan Planning Council**  
*Chicago, IL \$125,000*

To partner with the Openlands Project to explore links between water quantity and land-use planning in northern Illinois. (1 yr.)

**Michigan Environmental Council**  
*Lansing, MI \$100,671*

For ongoing water protection and conservation efforts in the state of Michigan. (1 yr.)

**Michigan Land Use Institute**  
*Beulah, MI \$125,000*

To promote reforms to transportation policies in Michigan. (1 yr.)

**Mississippi River Basin Alliance**  
*Minneapolis, MN \$95,000*

To support efforts to protect and restore the Upper Mississippi river basin, and to help the organization build board and fundraising capacity. (1 yr.)

**National Wildlife Federation**  
*Ann Arbor, MI \$85,000*

To assist governors in their formal process for devising a new ecosystem approach to permitting withdrawals of water from the Great Lakes. (1 yr.)

**National Wildlife Federation**  
*Ann Arbor, MI \$60,000*

To support its Great Lakes Natural Resource Center's collaboration with other groups on a major Great Lakes restoration initiative. (1 yr.)

**Nature Conservancy**  
*Arlington, VA \$75,000*

To support research on how existing analytic tools can be used to support water management decision-making that would improve ecosystem health. (18 mos.)

**Northwest Michigan Onsite Wastewater Task Force**

*Traverse City, MI \$110,000*

To become a source of public education and technical assistance to local government on managing onsite wastewater systems to protect water quality. (1 yr.)

**River Network**

*Portland, OR \$70,000*

To train state and local conservation groups in the Great Lakes region in applications of the Clean Water Act's stormwater pollution control requirements. (2 yrs.)

**Rockefeller Family Fund**

*New York, NY \$200,000*

To evaluate the performance of Great Lakes states in preventing water pollution and recommend improvements. (18 mos.)

**Sierra Club Foundation**

*San Francisco, CA \$50,000*

To collaborate with other groups on a major Great Lakes restoration initiative. (1 yr.)

**Surface Transportation Policy Project**

*Washington, DC \$150,000*

For a national coalition advocating for federal transportation policies to support both transit and roads that are consistent with clean air and clean water goals and help communities prosper. (1 yr.)

**Sustain**

*Chicago, IL \$150,000*

To assist Midwest transportation advocates with communications and media placement. (1 yr.)

**Tip of the Mitt Watershed Council**  
*Petoskey, MI \$48,721*

To provide expertise about wetland and habitat restoration to the larger campaign for a new, comprehensive federally funded Great Lakes restoration initiative. (1 yr.)

**Tip of the Mitt Watershed Council**  
*Petoskey, MI \$97,042*

To advise and assist the state administration regarding its recent recommendations for increasing public participation in Michigan's environmental regulation. (2 yrs.)

**University of Michigan**

**Great Lakes Radio Consortium**

*Ann Arbor, MI \$100,000*

For coverage of water-related stories in the region. (1 yr.)

**Total Environment \$2,887,333**

## Money and Politics

**William J. Brennan, Jr. Center for Justice at New York University**  
*New York, NY \$120,000*

To support the Campaign Finance Reform Project and the Fair Courts Project. (1 yr.)

**Center for Responsive Politics**  
*Washington, DC \$150,000*

To support the Open Secrets Project, which tracks and analyzes the flow of campaign contributions and expenditures in federal elections; and the FEC Watch Project, which monitors and critiques the rule-making and enforcement activities of the Federal Election Commission. (1 yr.)

**League of Women Voters of Illinois Education Fund**

*Chicago, IL \$260,000*

To promote campaign finance, governmental ethics, and judicial campaign funding reforms. (1 yr.)

**Media Access Project**  
*Washington, DC \$40,000*

For providing legal assistance to the Alliance for Better Campaigns and the Campaign and Media Legal Center in developing and executing their Chicago television license challenge; and to advocate for increased access by political candidates to the airwaves as part of a larger effort to clarify and enforce broadcasters' public interest obligations. (1 yr.)

**Michigan Campaign Finance Network**

Lansing, MI \$110,000

To support efforts to reform Michigan's campaign finance laws. (1 yr.)

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

Madison, WI \$225,000

To promote campaign finance reform through research, policy development, public education, coalition building, and advocacy. (1 yr.)

**Total Money and Politics \$905,000**

## Culture

**Chicago Children's Museum**

Chicago, IL \$300,000

For implementation and evaluation of a comprehensive diversity plan focused on governance, staffing, programming, marketing, and education and community outreach issues. (3 yrs.)

**DuSable Museum of African American History, Inc.**

Chicago, IL \$50,000

For the exhibition "Bronzeville: Black Chicago in Pictures, 1941-1943." (1 yr.)

**Parkways Foundation**

Chicago, IL \$225,000

For the Park Voyagers program in Englewood and the surrounding West Englewood, New City, Auburn-Gresham, and Washington Park neighborhoods. (3 yrs.)

**Total Culture \$575,000**

## Special Opportunities

**Friends of the Parks**

Chicago, IL \$50,000

To support A New Direction for the Forest Preserves, an initiative to provide information and formulate recommendations for improving the conditions, services, programs, and land acquisition and maintenance policies of the Cook County Forest Preserve District. (2 yrs.)

**Good Jobs First**

Washington, DC \$60,000

To work with the state administration to implement the findings of its January 2003 report, *A Better Deal for Illinois*. (1 yr.)

**Total Special Opportunities**

**\$110,000**

### Total Grants Approved

**\$8,356,038**

### New faces, new direction in Education grantmaking

The Joyce Foundation is pleased to announce several changes to its Education Program.

First, the program is committing approximately \$6 million over the next three years to support policy initiatives aimed at securing universal access to preschool for children ages 3 to 5 in the Midwest. Grants will support efforts to inform policymakers and the public about the benefits of high-quality preschool, especially for low-income and minority children; to build support for increased funding and better state-level coordination of preschool programs; and to improve the quality of preschool teachers by expanding access to education and training.

"Most young children are already in some kind of child care, as a result of welfare reform and other changes," said Ellen Alberding, Joyce president. "We can give them experiences that set them on track to do well in school and become lifelong learners. With pressure on our schools to improve achievement, we believe that there are genuine opportunities in our region to ensure that all children have access to high-quality early childhood education."

The Foundation will invite selected proposals to be considered in the current grantmaking cycle, and will announce specific guidelines for early childhood, as well as other Education Program directions still under consideration, in January 2004.

Responsible for the early childhood grants will be Roseanna Ander, who also handles grantmaking in the area of gun violence prevention.



Also joining the Education staff as program officer is Gretchen Crosby Sims. Ms. Sims, a recent Ph.D. from Stanford University, was formerly domestic policy adviser for education and family issues to presidential candidate Bill Bradley. She previously worked for the Council on Foreign Relations (New York), Cable News Network, and the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University. Ms. Sims will join Ms. Ander and Peter Mich in administering the Foundation's \$7 million annual grantmaking in Education.

**The next proposal deadline is:**

December 10, 2003 for the March 2004 meeting

Work In Progress

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