

Fresh Air

Winds of political change blew across the Midwest last fall, creating a new policy climate on education, the environment, and other top issues. **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.

InThisIssue

Education

Partnership for Change 4

Ohio school district officials and union leaders launch a new collaboration to improve urban schools.

Gun Violence

Right Balance 6

Scholars at Ohio State University will help the courts make sense of the Second Amendment in its historical context.

Fresh Air 9

New leadership in several Midwest states creates a new policy climate on education, the environment, and other issues.

Progress Notes 16

Loving the Lakes • Emissions Trading • Pros and Cons of School Choice • Investing in Creativity

Grants Approved 22

Grants approved at the December 5, 2002 meeting of the Board of Directors

About the Foundation 25

New Joyce board members • New funding guidelines

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

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In Ohio, partnerships within cities and across the state work to improve urban education.

Improving urban education is a difficult task, and it is not unusual for superintendents struggling with this undertaking to work in isolation, with limited contact with peers in other cities. But in Ohio, that's changing. Conversations begun in 2001 on improving public education led to collaboration between local school districts and union presidents in Akron, Canton, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Toledo, and Youngstown. Now the organization, dubbed the Ohio Eight Coalition, is developing strategies to improve student learning, teacher quality, and facility funding, and to influence new state and federal laws.

"Ohio is unique as it has seven or eight urban school districts of comparable size," says Bill Wendling, the Coalition's executive director. "We wanted to get leaders in like situations with like challenges talking to each other about how to come up with solutions to common problems. The question became 'What are you doing in Dayton that I could do in Akron?'"

Over the next year the group hopes to strengthen communications with the Ohio Department of Education, establish support systems for school principals, and share best practices in teacher recruitment and retention. A \$45,000 Joyce grant to the Knowledgeworks Foundation, along with funding from the Gund and Jennings Foundations, will support the effort.

Through the Coalition, Ohio Eight superintendents can reach out to one another for help in dealing with common problems and present a unified voice on state education issues. The districts submitted joint

recommendations to the state board of education for improving the state-mandated school report cards, which currently list a school's status on such measures as standardized tests, but provide no information about progress the schools have made.

"There was a lot of discussion about what each district needed," says Wendling. "What was missing was a collective discussion about urban education and student success in Ohio. This coalition provides a safe space for district leaders to discuss their concerns and come up with solutions."

Another distinctive feature of the Coalition is the fact that it partners district superintendents and union presidents. In the past, district superintendents got together at one meeting and union presidents would meet at another; they spent very little time talking together about solutions for school problems. Through the Coalition, they have recognized their shared interest in improving student performance.

"It's not unusual for union leaders to work to affect education policy," says Bill McKersie, senior Program Officer at the Cleveland Foundation, another of the funders supporting the Coalition. "Nor is it unusual for larger school districts to do the same. It is unusual for the two sides to go in and collectively say, 'Here's our agenda.' In the past, the two groups ran the risk of canceling each other out. When you work together, that risk is eliminated."

Currently, the group is planning a 2003 conference with state and federal government education officials to discuss the challenges of complying with the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001, which redefined the government's role in K-12 education. According to Wendling, successful implementation of the law depends on the partnerships the Coalition is forming.

"This organization is focused on getting all the key players at the table to agree on the critical issues," he says. "Only with effective collaboration can we ensure the system delivers."

Bill Wendling, Ohio Eight Coalition, 216.241.9400

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be



*a free State,
infringed.*

“Gun rights groups have made it seem that the Second Amendment belongs to them. But it belongs to all Americans—we all need to understand what it means.”

Getting a clearheaded understanding of the Second Amendment is a tall order these days. But scholars at The Ohio State University—with Joyce funding and the backing of an all-American hero—are taking up the challenge. The John Glenn Institute at OSU is creating a research center to help courts, scholars, journalists, and the public understand a little known area of our constitutional past that has huge implications for future public health and security.

“A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed”: for two centuries that language was interpreted by the courts as “pretty much a nonentity, with little if any effect on public policy,” says Glenn Institute director Deborah Merritt. Judges consistently held that the amendment protected state militias, to balance the powers of the new central government created by the Constitution. Laws regulating individual ownership and use of firearms were routinely upheld.

But understanding of the past is always shaped by the politics of the present. In the last thirty years,

new research has been reinterpreting the Second Amendment as asserting an individual right to bear arms, similar to the rights of speech and religion protected by the first amendment. Some of the new studies are by legal scholars and historians, but much of it rests on scholarship by gun rights advocates with a clear political agenda. Relatively few studies have explored the alternative, “collective rights” approach; it was so widely accepted that scholars had little interest in examining it.

Although scholars are divided over how to interpret the Second Amendment, the new gun rights scholarship is having an impact. In a dramatic shift of federal policy and jurisprudence, a Federal Appeals Court in Texas and U.S. Attorney General John Ashcroft both recently cited the research in supporting an individual right to own firearms. On the other hand, a recent decision by the 9th Circuit Court embraced the dominant collective rights view. The conflict between these two courts makes it likely that the Supreme Court will take up the question in the next few years.

The individual rights position, if upheld, could have a profound impact on public policy, says Merritt, a former Supreme Court clerk. “It would depend on how the courts interpret the guarantee. At the extreme, it could eliminate all gun regulation. More likely, it would restrict what legislatures can do.” Meanwhile, criminal cases all over the country are potentially affected. “Think of all the defendants who have weapons charges against them,” says Merritt. “Any one of them could raise a Second Amendment issue now.”

Helping the courts, lawyers, and journalists make sense of all this is a job for scholars. That’s where the

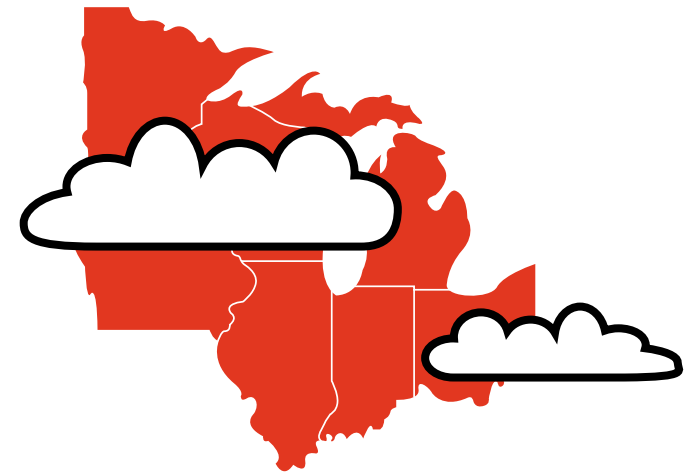
Glenn Institute comes in. Through conferences, a website, and educational outreach, its new Second Amendment Research Center will make available the best scholarship underlying both the individual and collective rights interpretations, says center director Saul Cornell, whose specialty is early constitutional history. It will also assemble historical resources, such as state and local firearms laws from the period when the amendment was drafted. “Boston in 1786, for example, had a law on its books making it illegal to have a loaded firearm inside the home,” notes Cornell. “Clearly lawmakers in Massachusetts thought that an urban area could require safe storage—a law that, today, some argue, would violate the Second Amendment.”

One extremely important question is whether firearms would be treated like speech, which triggers strict scrutiny by the courts, a judicial standard that might imperil many of the nation’s gun laws. The center plans a conference in 2004 at which scholars on both sides would examine what standard of scrutiny follows from their interpretation.

With so much at stake, Merritt and Cornell understand that they’re venturing into contentious territory. But they’re cheerfully confident—and determined—about playing the role of honest broker for both sides. Otherwise there’s no point in the exercise, says Merritt: “Judges are decision makers. You can’t gain their confidence by being an advocate—they know all about advocates, they have them in their courtrooms all the time. They won’t pay attention to a zealous website.”

And there’s a broader public purpose to be served, adds Cornell. “Gun rights groups have made it seem that the Second Amendment belongs to them. But it belongs to all Americans. We all need to understand what it means, what it precludes and does not preclude in terms of gun regulation.” As Senator Glenn himself put it, the Center will “use scholarship to promote public understanding of an essential policy issue.”

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In the Midwest, a changed policy climate creates openings on some issues and new challenges on others.

Last November’s election brought major shifts in power, not just nationally but in the Midwest as well. In six regional gubernatorial contests, two incumbents—Ohio Republican Bob Taft and Iowa Democrat Thomas Vilsack—were retained. But new faces and new parties are taking the reins elsewhere. Democrats are taking over governors’ mansions in Wisconsin, Illinois and Michigan, while in Minnesota, Gov.-elect Tim Pawlenty, a Republican, succeeds Independent Party firebrand Gov. Jesse Ventura.

Those changes, combined with new parties in charge of state legislatures in several states, will translate into new opportunities and new challenges for campaign finance reform, environmental protections, gun violence prevention, education reform, and worker training programs. But the pictures are shifting in complex ways, according to several Joyce grantees, as new sets of competing interests emerge to influence the direction of policy. And more than party affiliation or political philosophy, fiscal realities may stymie reform efforts, as the new governors face the prospect of multi-billion dollar budget deficits.



Wisconsin

An unprecedented political corruption scandal in Wisconsin, with leaders of the state Assembly and Senate facing criminal indictment, will likely force the issue of campaign finance reform to the top of Democratic Gov.-elect James Doyle's agenda. "Having a new governor and new legislative leaders is a good start, but it isn't nearly enough," says Jay Heck of Common Cause in calling for the legislature to take up reform. "We intend to strike while the iron is hot," says Michael McCabe of the Wisconsin Democracy Campaign. "But the landscape has not changed significantly and meaningful reform remains a challenging prospect."

Outgoing Republican Gov. Scott McCallum signed into law legislation that provided partial public financing of political campaigns, restricted spending (to \$50,000 in Assembly races, \$100,000 in Senate campaigns, \$2 million in gubernatorial contests), and provided public funding for candidates whose opponents did not adhere to the limits. The limits, if implemented, would dramatically affect politics in a state where more than \$20 million was spent on the 2002 race for governor and some individual legislative contests rang up \$3 million tabs.

But the law contains some "poison pills" that will make it difficult to survive legal challenge. Common Cause, WDC, and a coalition of 40 groups hope to see enacted a version of those reforms that can survive court scrutiny. The issue crosses party lines: Republican Sen. Mike Ellis, the chief legislative proponent, has teamed up with Democratic Sen. Jon Erpenbach to cosponsor the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act. Doyle, the state's first Democratic governor in 16 years, appears ready to sign an improved bill.

On the education front, a Doyle administration is likely to lead to continued tension between traditional public education and the school choice movement in which Wisconsin—Milwaukee in particular—has led the way nationally. As the first governor in two decades elected with strong support from the state's teachers unions, Doyle pledged to lift restrictions on teacher negotiations and supported other measures

to bolster funding for the state's public schools, says Jeff Browne, president of Milwaukee's Public Policy Forum. But with a state budget deficit estimated as high as \$4 billion, the \$69 million that funds Milwaukee's voucher program could be a target. "It faces challenge in every budget cycle," Browne says, "and this could turn out to be another tough challenge."

In another area where Wisconsin has been a national leader, welfare reform, the new governor has spoken favorably of unemployment insurance reforms, child care support, and educational training programs that groups like the Institute for Wisconsin's Future say are necessary to make reform work. "But [Doyle] also pledged no new taxes," says the Institute's Karen Royster, "which will make it hard to do anything in the face of a budget deficit."

Gun violence prevention advocates see a friend in Doyle, who as Attorney General took stands on the issue that were viewed as courageous in a state with a long hunting tradition. Doyle can be counted on to oppose concealed carry bills and gun industry liability immunity provisions that have been proposed in recent years, says Jeri Bonavia, executive director of the Wisconsin Anti-Violence Effort Educational Fund. But even with strong support from Doyle, she says, measures such as mandatory criminal background checks for gun sales face an uphill fight.

Candidate Doyle heartened environmentalists by promising to reverse two vestiges of former Gov. Tommy Thompson's administration. Doyle committed to reinstate independent selection of the head of the Department of Natural Resources and to restore the Public Intervener, an attorney in the Department of Justice who went after state agencies that failed to follow environmental regulations.

Those promises will be hard to fulfill, says Dave Cieslewicz, director of 1,000 Friends of Wisconsin, an environmental group. Republicans, who now control both houses of the legislature, are likely to oppose both moves. But Cieslewicz anticipates that

Doyle's environment-friendly track record will result in better appointments to state agencies, more support for mass transit, and the use of veto power to thwart anti-environmental legislation.



Illinois

Environmental and education reform advocates see reason for optimism in Illinois. Incoming Gov. Rod Blagojevich broke a nearly quarter-century-long Republican hold on that office and Democrats also took control of the Senate. MarySue Barrett, president of Chicago's Metropolitan Planning Council, says Blagojevich's stated commitment to maintaining minimum annual per-pupil funding well above the current \$4,500 level is good news in a state that faces at least a \$2 billion budget shortfall.

"We've got more than 400,000 poor children being left behind in our schools right now," she says.

"Add to that federal mandates requiring all students to meet learning standards. Without the governor's commitment, in times of budget crisis education ends up on the chopping block with everything else. This year we lost about \$170 million in state funding for K-through-12 education."

It's less clear how strong Blagojevich's support will be for changing Illinois' heavy reliance on property taxes to fund public education. And his strong backing from teachers unions may dim prospects for charter schools and school choice programs.

MPC worked to educate both gubernatorial candidates on "smart growth" issues, pushing better cooperation between state and local governments to balance development and environmental concerns. Barrett says those efforts previously faced more resistance in the legislature than from the governor. "Our hope is that with the changes in the Senate, we will at least get hearings on these issues now," she says.

Efforts to build a stronger workforce will also get a better hearing in Illinois following the November elections, according to John Bouman, deputy director

of the National Poverty Law Center. He advises the new governor to support transitional employment programs like the one recently piloted in a Joyce-funded project in Chicago. "These programs, which offer paid work with government-funded wages coupled with case management, use work to teach about work, build resumes, and eliminate barriers to full employment," Bouman says.

Blagojevich's predecessor was caught up in a scandal over political funds, which proved a major campaign issue. The governor-elect himself relied heavily on big money from unions for his victory. But he has put forward an excellent ethics proposal, says Cindi Canary of the Illinois Campaign for Political Reform, and has also supported contribution limits—both measures that won't cost money in a deficit year. Canary also hopes that the excesses in recent state supreme court races will lead to contribution limits and public financing for the top judicial spots.

As a long-time advocate of legislation banning high-caliber sniper rifles, Blagojevich is expected to be supportive of gun policy reform in Illinois. Among the proposals Tom Mannard, executive director of the Illinois Council Against Handgun Violence, wants to see enacted are mandatory background checks for every gun sold in the state, an assault weapons ban that goes beyond current federal legislation, restrictions on the purchase of more than one handgun per month, and state licensure of every firearms dealer.

"While the 2,000 dealers operating in Illinois are licensed federally by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, that agency is woefully understaffed," Mannard says. "Supplementing federal efforts with regular inspections from the state police could eliminate a lot of illegal firearms sales." He adds that Democrat Lisa Madigan's victory in the state's Attorney General contest may result in more stringent regulation of gun dealers by that agency as well.



Minnesota

Meanwhile, the election of the Republican Pawlenty in Minnesota and the loss of several moderate Republicans in the state legislature may soon make it easier to carry a concealed weapon in that state.

At issue is a bill that nearly passed earlier this year, which would have provided that non-felons “shall” be allowed (rather than “may” be allowed) to carry a concealed weapon. Rebecca Thoman, executive director of Citizens for a Safer Minnesota, insists that change will strip local police chiefs of the discretion they need to make rational decisions on concealed carry permit requests. Pawlenty is on record supporting the “shall” standard.

While Pawlenty had a moderate voting record on environmental issues as a state legislator, he adopted an anti-regulatory stance as he sought his party’s gubernatorial nomination, says Peter Bachman, executive director of the Minnesota Center for Environmental Advocacy. But the appointment of moderates to environmental posts on his transition team may signal a move back to the center, Bachman says.

Water quality, wildlife, and other preservation issues will be on the agenda. A coalition of groups acting under the auspices of the Minnesota Environmental Partnership will be pressing for protection of the state’s water resources. Another key concern is funding for mass transit projects. With Minnesota facing a \$3 billion budget deficit by 2005 and Pawlenty pledging not to increase taxes, Bachman is working with a coalition of environmental and business groups to get a referendum on the 2004 ballot in support of a new funding source for mass transit.

Luke Weisberg of the Governor's Workforce Development Council says he does not yet have a read on Pawlenty’s workforce priorities, but adds: “He was one of the few candidates to utter the word ‘jobs’ during the campaign, which I'm hopeful is a good sign.”



Michigan

A change in leadership in Michigan may give a boost to initiatives that strengthen workforce skills and give at-risk individuals a better shot at attaining and sustaining employment, predicts Larry Good, director of that state's Corporation for a Skilled Workforce.

“[Gov.-Elect Jennifer] Granholm’s approach is to build coalitions and consensus,” he says. “In contrast, her predecessor [Gov. John Engler] was more confrontational, so that while he crafted some innovative policies in this area, he tended to polarize.”

While Michigan’s new Democratic governor will also inherit a nearly \$600 million budget deficit from Engler, she is still expected to improve on his natural resource policies, which environmental groups frequently criticized during his 12 years in office.

Lana Pollack, president of the Michigan Environmental Council, says the new governor first needs to restore the state’s Department of Natural Resources, which Engler split in two and staffed with political appointees frequently at odds with environmentalists. She also urges Granholm to re-establish 17 public boards and commissions on environmental concerns that were abolished by Engler.

“Once she restores the long tradition of nonpartisan, professional management with a healthy dose of citizen involvement that historically characterized environmental and conservation management in this state, she needs to step back and let the system work,” says Pollack, who served on Granholm’s transition team. “At the same time, we want her to use the bully pulpit of her office to elevate environmental concerns, and to articulate the view of Michigan as an extraordinarily beautiful place that must be preserved for this and future generations.”



Environment

Loving the Lakes

Great Lakes residents feel strong personal responsibility for the health of the Great Lakes, and they want to protect the lakes from pollution and prevent the export of lake water to other regions.

These findings, from a region-wide survey taken last summer, are being released this month by the Joyce Foundation and the Madison-based Biodiversity Project, a Joyce grantee.

Residents of the region see the Great Lakes as a part of their heritage and as a vast, beautiful, interconnected ecosystem that deserves protection, the survey and related focus group research found.

Their affection for the lakes is linked to deeply held values about their own relationship to future generations, appreciation of God's

creation, and respect for the beauty and balance of nature.

Though the vast majority express no concern about their own drinking water, they do generally (71%) believe the lakes are polluted. Residents are less knowledgeable, however, about the exact nature of regional environmental threats. Many (89%), for example, believe that industry dumping chemicals is the top threat to the lakes.

They are much less aware of chemical runoff from farms or pollution deposited from the air. The latter is the leading source of new pollution in the lakes.

More than three-quarters of those surveyed believe more needs to be done to protect the lakes from pollution. And most (70%) oppose exporting Great Lakes water to other regions.

The survey was conducted by the Washington, DC-based firm Belden Russonello and Stewar, polling over 1500 adults in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Indi-

ana, Michigan, Ohio, and parts of Pennsylvania and New York.

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Emissions Trading Set to Go

A pioneering experiment that relies on the private marketplace to reduce harmful emissions believed to be altering the earth's climate is set to get underway in the first quarter of 2003.

The Chicago Climate ExchangeSM, designed under a Joyce grant to the Kellogg School of Management at Northwestern University, expects to announce its first trading partners in January, according to exchange chairman Dr. Richard Sandor. The participants will be North American firms from the energy, manufacturing, forest products, and agricultural sectors, Sandor said.

Companies responsible for emitting carbon dioxide and other "greenhouse gases" will establish a baseline of emissions and then commit to making reductions. They will be able to sell credits for surpassing

their targets and/or buy credits from participants in agricultural and other sectors whose activities take carbon out of the atmosphere. The market will establish the cost of reducing emissions.

Monitoring the trading process will be the National Association of Securities Dealers (NASD), a private-sector firm which regulates the NASDAQ stock market and other exchanges. NASD will develop market oversight procedures, audit the emissions baselines, verify offsets, and monitor compliance. Rothschild, Inc., will serve as the investment banker for an initial private equity offering to fund the Exchange's operating expenses.

Greenhouse gases, the product of burning coal, oil and other fossil fuels, trap sunlight inside the earth's atmosphere. This causes the earth's temperature to rise and

produces other highly complex changes in the earth's climate. International efforts to reduce emissions resulted in the 1997 Kyoto Treaty, but the United States Congress refused to ratify the agreement. The Bush administration has called for more research and has expressed a preference for voluntary measures, rather than mandatory caps on emissions.

Trading emissions has for years been seen as a way to establish—and ultimately reduce—the cost of reducing carbon emissions. Two other emissions markets, in Great Britain and Denmark, have begun trading. The Chicago exchange is the first multi-sector, multi-national market, according to Sandor. Major multinational companies, including Ford, DuPont, and BP/Amoco, participated in the design phase, as did the City of Chicago and Mexico City. CCX has set a goal for participants of reducing emissions below 1999 levels by 2% in its first year and 1% annually thereafter.

In the absence of government regulation,

getting corporations to agree to reduce emissions voluntarily “has been a very difficult task,” says Sandor. The first trading partners will be firms that want to be what he calls “first movers,” to participate in the debate on emissions trading and to help set up internal processes to account for advances in energy efficiency.

Observers both inside and outside government are watching closely, says Sandor. “If we achieve our goals, we’ll have demonstrated that the private sector can come to accord on emissions reductions, and we’ll have demonstrated that emissions trading is viable across sectors in the United States.”

Tom Lovejoy, an internationally known biologist who consulted on the project, told the *Dallas Morning News* that CCX could help indicate what the market can do toward achieving environmental goals. “This is a wonderful example of how human creativity is stimulated when there’s a big challenge,” Lovejoy said.

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Education

Pros and Cons of School Choice

Milwaukee has, for the last decade, served as ground zero in the national debate on school choice. Parents are allowed to send their child to any public school in the district and vouchers have been used to support private schools since 1990. As a result, most of Milwaukee's 100,000 public school students attend a school outside their immediate geographic zone, and this year more than 100 private schools are educating 11,000 students with \$69 million in public funding.

That experience made Milwaukee the ideal backdrop for an October conference of school choice advocates and opponents, who together tried to shed some light on a debate that is often long on emotion and short on data. The two-day conference, convened by Milwaukee's Public Policy Forum with funding from the Joyce Foundation, drew more than two dozen experts on education for what senior researcher Emily Van Dunk called “a very rich and balanced dialogue that recognized

there is a lot of gray in this debate.”

Two presenters addressed aspects of public school choice, which dates back to the introduction of magnet schools in the 1970s as a desegregation effort in a system that now has more than 80% minority enrollment. Officials from Milwaukee schools and local policy groups confirmed what most observers have assumed: that having options within the public school system is intensely popular with parents.

The conference also included a look at the voucher schools, many of which have been transformed by having a reliable revenue source. “They’ve been able to embark on major building programs, increase teacher salaries, buy new text books—none of which would have been possible without the public funding,” Van Dunk says.

But many administrators chafe at the restrictions that come with public funding. For instance, while 70 percent of the schools in the Milwaukee program are religion-based,

schools participating in the voucher program must allow students to opt out of religious education. The voucher schools must also adopt random selection programs for those applying to their schools, and they cannot require parents to serve as school volunteers or as fundraisers.

“As private schools, they were doing most or all of the things the voucher program prohibits, so this has represented a significant change,” Van Dunk says. “But most said the trade-off was worth it, acknowledging that without the public funding their doors would not be open today.”

Conference attendees lamented that MPS has failed to quantify the impact of school choice in two key areas: first, on whether vouchers are detrimental to the public education system, and second, on what impact—if any—school choice is having on student performance.

“This is a huge pool of experience, and speaker after speaker criticized the failure of the system to collect and analyze data on the impact,” says Van Dunk. That lack of accountability, and the impossible task it creates for parents who must make school decisions in a vacuum, will be the focus of a book the Forum is producing, to be published next year by Yale University Press.

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Culture

Investing in Creativity

The myth of the misunderstood artist alienated from society may be fading, according to a new national poll by the Urban Institute. People in Chicago and eight other cities, surveyed last summer, report surprising levels of familiarity with and support for individual artists. Over three quarters of those surveyed (77%) say that they personally know a professional artist or a serious amateur, and almost as many (71%) say that they are aware of artists working in their community. And despite controversies in the last decade over arts funding, 70% of Americans believe that the government—especially local and state governments—should find ways to support individual artists.

Support programs for artists are out there already, albeit in piecemeal form. The Urban Institute, in collaboration with the New York Foundation for the Arts, identified some 2700 programs offering awards, fellowships, live/work spaces, and other supports for artists. A national database listing the programs, searchable

by discipline and location, is posted online at www.nyfa.org.

The programs tilt heavily toward writers (1037 programs), with many fewer options available for such disciplines as choreography (374) or folk art (187). Most are designed to support the creation of artwork. Very few support efforts to market or distribute the work or help artists with other aspects of career development, according to project coordinator Holly Sidford.

The database and survey findings are part of a national study, funded by Joyce and 37 other funders, of the climate for individual creative artists in the U.S. Also included were interviews with some 450 people in the arts communities in the eight cities (artists, administrators, agents, producers, etc.) to assess conditions for artists in each of the cities. City-specific reports and policy recommendations will be released this spring.

www.usartistsreport.org
Holly Sidford,
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The following grants were approved at the December 5, 2002 meeting of the Board of Directors:

Education

Erikson Institute

Chicago, IL \$165,625

To study the feasibility of providing universal access to early childhood education for families in Chicago. (1 yr.)

KnowledgeWorks Foundation

Cincinnati, OH \$45,000

To support the Ohio Eight Coalition, a collaboration of the superintendents and teachers union presidents of Ohio's eight largest urban school districts. (9 mos.)

Leadership for Quality Education

Chicago, IL \$75,000

For continued assistance to Chicago charter schools. (1 yr.)

National Center for Fair and Open Testing

Cambridge, MA \$160,000

To promote alternative assessment and accountability in public education and to continue its work with the Assessment Reform Network. (1 yr.)

Total Education \$445,625

Employment

Center for Workforce Preparation and Quality Education

Washington, DC \$50,000

To survey businesses in 14 Midwest cities about their awareness of, level of interaction with, and satisfaction with local workforce development systems. (6 mos.)

Federation for Community Planning

Cleveland, OH \$250,000

To conduct policy and tax analyses that would be used to educate legislators and human service providers about the impacts of current and proposed policies on low-income workers. (2 yrs.)

Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation

New York, NY \$325,000

To extend MDRC's analysis of welfare reform impacts in Cleveland through 2004, in order to capture the effects of the economic downturn, as well as time limits, on families leaving welfare. (2 yrs.)

Northwestern University Joint Center for Poverty Research

Institute for Policy Research

Evanston, IL \$250,000

To continue longitudinal surveys and administrative data research on how Illinois families have fared since the state's implementation of welfare reform policies. (1 yr.)

University of Wisconsin-Madison Center on Wisconsin Strategy

Madison, WI \$200,000

To support *Rebuilding the Career Ladder: Documenting and Disseminating Lessons in Advancement of Low Wage Workers in South Central Wisconsin*, which would report how this project was able to advance low-wage workers into higher-paying jobs. (2 yrs.)

Total Employment \$1,075,000

Environment

1000 Friends of Wisconsin Land Use Institute, Inc.

Madison, WI \$92,500

To create a solidly researched policy agenda for transportation reform in the state. (1 yr.)

Canadian Environmental Law Association

Toronto, Ontario, Canada \$43,000

To support activities to improve water quality in the Great Lakes basin. (1 yr.)

Center for Clean Air Policy

Washington, DC \$100,000

To support the Center's Air Quality Dialogue, which seeks to identify a compromise proposal for cleaning up power plants. (1 yr.)

Center for Resource Solutions

San Francisco, CA \$35,000

To support a business-to-business workshop in Wisconsin to encourage business and institutional consumers to purchase "Green Energy." (1 yr.)

Center for Rural Affairs

Walthill, NE \$200,000

To follow up on conservation options created by federal agriculture legislation in 2002 and to document examples of conservation-based development in Midwest rural areas. (2 yrs.)

Environmental Law Institute

Washington, DC \$75,000

To build state and regional governments' capacity to address the proliferation of non-native invasive species. (1 yr.)

Institute for Conservation Leadership

Takoma Park, MD \$58,000

To develop and implement an advanced training program for the executive directors of selected Great Lakes environmental organizations. (1 yr.)

Laidlaw Foundation

Toronto, Ontario, Canada \$85,000

To enable the Sustainability Network to bring customized technical assistance to the leaders of selected Canadian environmental organizations in the Great Lakes basin. (2 yrs.)

Minnesota Center for Environmental Advocacy

St. Paul, MN \$212,140

To support the Center's continued partnership with state business interests to advocate for better state transportation policies. (2 yrs.)

Minnesota Environmental Partnership

St. Paul, MN \$75,000

To educate legislators about the Partnership's "Protect Our Water" agenda, and to support a project helping Minnesota farmers to more effectively participate in the federal conservation programs established in this year's federal farm legislation. (1 yr.)

Minnesotans for an Energy Efficient Economy

St. Paul, MN \$350,000

To promote changes in state energy, transportation, and tax policies that would encourage energy efficiency and discourage waste and pollution. (2 yrs.)

Surface Transportation Policy Project

Washington, DC \$100,000

To enable a new spin-off group, Smart Growth America, to identify and promote ways in which federal and state transportation policy could help improve water quality. (1 yr.)

Third Way Foundation, Inc.

Washington, DC \$250,000

To help state policy makers identify and adopt state and local solutions to emerging environmental threats such as climate change and reduced or polluted water supply. (2 yrs.)

Transit for Livable Communities

St. Paul, MN \$150,000

For continued analysis of transportation planning and spending in Minnesota, and to educate the media and the public on transportation and land use issues. (2 yrs.)

University of Michigan School of Natural Resources and Environment

Ann Arbor, MI \$279,806

To develop the Minority Environmental Leadership Development Initiative. (3 yrs.)

World Resources Institute

Washington, DC \$200,000

To convene policy makers and experts from the business and academic communities to develop a blueprint for the environmentally safe use of genetic engineering in agriculture. (18 mos.)

Total Environment \$2,305,446

Gun Violence

Consumer Federation of America Foundation

Washington, DC \$400,000

To advocate for the treatment and regulation of guns as consumer products. (2 yrs.)

Illinois Council Against Handgun Violence

Chicago, IL \$375,000

For continued support of the OnTarget Coalition, a network of organizations working to address gun violence as a public health issue in Illinois. (2 yrs.)

Ohio State University Foundation Department of History

Columbus, OH \$399,967

For the creation of a comprehensive Second Amendment Research Center. (2 yrs.)

Total Gun Violence \$1,174,967

Money and Politics

University of Illinois at Springfield Abraham Lincoln Center for Governmental Studies

Springfield, IL \$115,294

To support the Sunshine Project for updates and refinements of the campaign finance database, analyses of contributions and expenditures, dissemination of research findings, and advocacy. (2 yrs.)

Total Money and Politics \$115,294

Culture

Chicago Chamber Musicians

Chicago, IL \$37,500

To increase participation from the African-American community. (1 yr.)

Ebony Talent Associates Creative Arts Foundation

Chicago, IL \$35,000

To support the development of new programs to increase earned income. (1 yr.)

Luna Negra Danza Teatro

Chicago, IL \$25,000

To develop a strategic plan. (9 mos.)

Steppenwolf Theatre Company

Chicago, IL \$70,000

To support collaboration with Congo Square Theatre that would result in a production on Steppenwolf's main stage. (1 yr.)

Total Culture \$167,500

Special Opportunities

Alliance for Justice, Inc.

Washington, DC \$75,000

For implementation in the Great Lakes region of its Nonprofit Advocacy Project and Foundation Advocacy Initiative. (1 yr.)

Community Renewal Society The Chicago Reporter

Chicago, IL \$75,000

For expansion and capacity-building activities. (1 yr.)

Illinois Tax Accountability Project

Chicago, IL \$75,000

To support the Illinois Tax Accountability Project's research and analysis, policy development and advocacy, and public and policy maker education on Illinois tax and fiscal issues. (1 yr.)

Total Special Opportunities \$225,000

Total Grants Approved \$5,508,832

New Funding Guidelines Unveiled for 2003

After a year of review, the Foundation announces funding guidelines for 2003, with new directions in some programs and reconfigured priorities in others.

The eight-year-old Money and Politics Program, which will pay out approximately \$2.7 million in grants in 2003, will expand its focus to include two new areas: judicial reform and the public interest obligations of broadcasters. Both of these areas are a natural outgrowth of the original (and continuing) concentration on campaign finance reform. The high cost and increasing contentiousness of judicial campaigns has raised public concern over the independence and impartiality of judges. Meanwhile, the dearth of issue-oriented coverage of political campaigns on radio and television has opened the door for expensive and largely negative paid political advertising—which both drives up the cost of campaigns and discourages many voters from participating. The program will look for initiatives that offer potential solutions in both areas, as well as continuing to fund campaign finance reform efforts, especially in the Midwest.

The Environment Program, one of the oldest and largest programs of the Foundation, is refocussing to concentrate the bulk of its resources on Great Lakes water issues, which will make up two-thirds to three-quarters of grants in the \$9 million program. It will fund work around both water quality and water quantity, as well as related issues, including water infrastructure, climate change, and the pros and cons of privatizing water systems. Other continuing program priorities include clean energy and transportation.

The \$6.4 million Employment Program, which in recent years was a major funder of efforts to improve public policies around welfare-to-work, is expanding its focus to include problems faced by all low-wage workers entering and moving up in the job market. Newly reconfigured program priorities include helping the hard-to-employ gain the skills to get jobs; improving job retention and stability; and increasing resources for and access to quality training and education programs that lead to higher-paying jobs.

The Gun Violence Program, which will pay out \$2.8 million in grants in 2003, retains its public health approach to reducing gun injuries and deaths in the U.S. It takes on a more explicit focus on achieving comprehensive federal health and safety oversight of the firearms industry, which remains virtually unregulated. The program will support efforts to improve both federal and Midwestern state policies that can advance this goal.

In the \$1.3 million Culture Program, priorities will include increasing the participation of people of color in major cultural institutions; increasing cultural programming in specific communities, including stabilizing culturally specific arts groups; and encouraging major institutions to develop new work that is relevant to minority audiences.

The Education and Special Opportunities Programs are still under review and will announce revised program directions later this year.

Copies of the 2003 guidelines are available from the foundation or can be downloaded from our website, www.joycefdn.org.

New Directors Join Joyce Board

Four new directors are joining the board of the Joyce Foundation: Michael F. Brewer, Howard L. Fuller, Valerie B. Jarrett, and Daniel P. Kearney. They take up their positions starting January 1, 2003.

"We have added to the board people who, by reason of their accomplishments and experience in a variety of areas, can make a real contribution to the leadership of the foundation," said board chairman John T. Anderson.



Michael Brewer, an attorney, is President of Drug Innovation and Design, Inc., a start-up pharmaceutical firm specializing in new cancer drug technologies. From 1987-96 he was an officer of The Dun & Bradstreet Corporation, serving as Senior Vice President for Communications and Government Affairs from 1993-96. Before that he was Director of Environment and Public Affairs for Indiana-based Cummins Engine Company and Assistant Vice President of Harvard University. Mr. Brewer is President (and former Chairman) of the Board of the National Symphony Orchestra in Washington, DC, and chairs the orchestra's National Trustees. He served on the Recombinant DNA Advisory Committee of the National Institutes of Health from 1989-91.



Also joining the board is a longtime Joyce grantee for his work on education, Howard Fuller, PhD, Distinguished Professor of Education at Marquette University and Director of the Institute for the Transformation of Learning. The former Superintendent of the Milwaukee Public Schools, Dr. Fuller has long worked to improve education for children from low-income families. Prior to his service with the Milwaukee schools, Dr. Fuller was Director of

the Milwaukee County Department of Health and Human Services and Dean of General Education at Milwaukee Area Technical College. He is active in numerous local and national boards and organizations, including the Johnson Foundation, and is Chairman of the Black Alliance for Educational Options.



Valerie Jarrett is Executive Vice President of The Habitat Company, a real estate development and management firm. Ms. Jarrett also chairs the Chicago Transit Authority Board, which oversees the nation's second largest public transportation system, and is Vice Chairman of the University of Chicago Hospitals Board of Trustees. Her background includes service with the City of Chicago as Commissioner of the Department of Planning and Development, Deputy

Chief of Staff to Mayor Richard M. Daley, and Deputy Corporation Counsel. An attorney, Ms. Jarrett serves on numerous other boards, including USG Corporation, the Chicago Stock Exchange, the Museum of Science and Industry, and Windows to the World Communications (WTTW).



Daniel P. Kearney is a private venture investor and financial consultant based in Chicago. His previous positions include Chief Investment Officer of Aetna, Inc., President and CEO of the Resolution Trust Corporation Oversight Board, and Managing Director of Salomon Bros., Inc. Mr. Kearney has held several positions with the federal government, including Associate Director of the Office of Management and Budget, President of the Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae), and Deputy Assistant Secretary of the U.S. Department of Housing, and he has also served as Director of the Illinois Housing Development Authority.

The new directors bring the total number of Joyce board members to 13. They replace outgoing members Robert Bottoms, President of DePauw University, Carin Clauss, Professor of Law at the University of Wisconsin Law School, and Illinois State Senator Barack Obama.

Check Out Our Redesigned Web Site

The Foundation has redesigned its website, www.joycefdn.org, with a fresh new look and valuable new content. While it still features the fast-loading pages and simple navigation of its predecessor, there are some significant changes:

- The Foundation's newly released 2003 Program Guidelines
- Program sections that provide more timely information about grantee activities and enable users to access grantee reports and publications.
- The option to sign up for E-mail newsletters and alerts from the Foundation.

Work In Progress

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The next proposal deadlines are:

April 14, 2003 for the
July 2003 meeting
August 14, 2003 for the
December 2003 meeting