

No community is immune from gun violence. Big cities, small towns, tranquil suburban communities can find their peace shattered, whether from high-profile mass shootings, a student shot randomly on the way home from school, or the lonely suicide of a depressed elder. Midwest police leaders, concerned at rising rates of gun violence, are calling on policymakers, community leaders, and their partners in law enforcement to join together in tackling...

Everyone's Problem 13



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

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

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

Taking a serious look at the upstream costs of coal.

Coal is abundant in this country and relatively cheap. That should make it an attractive energy source in an era when prices of oil, natural gas, and even corn for ethanol are all rising and Americans worry about dependence on foreign oil. No wonder electric generation from coal is projected to rise by 57 percent by 2030.

But coal brings other costs. Mining, processing, and using coal all carry significant human and environmental costs.

Burning coal to produce electricity produces carbon dioxide, a principal cause of global warming. Last year, the Joyce Foundation launched a major initiative to push Midwest plants toward cleaner alternatives: gasifying instead of burning the coal and burying the carbon emissions underground. Now, Joyce is funding a group of energy experts to take a serious look at the upstream costs of rising coal production and what can be done to minimize them.

Organizing the study will be the National Commission on Energy Policy, a bipartisan group representing industry, government, labor, environmental, and



consumer groups, led by energy heavyweights like Exelon's John Rowe, former US EPA administrator Bill Reilly, and John Holdren, Heinz Professor of Environmental Policy at Harvard.

The Commission has been pushing its own plan, released in late 2004, for increasing America's energy supply, using energy more efficiently, and reducing climate change. The Commission's hope was to break through the stalemate on energy policy by proposing a broad, consensus-driven plan that would take a serious, hardheaded look at both economic and environmental imperatives across a range of energy sources—including coal.

"Coal is an important resource," says Commission research director Sasha Mackler. "We have the largest coal reserves in the world. The coal industry supports a lot of rural communities. It's an important part of the economy. We can continue to use coal even in an era of carbon limits." The Commission's report called for subsidies for deploying coal gasification (IGCC) and for demonstrating the feasibility of capturing and burying carbon. But although it kept a stern focus on environmental and climate costs in other areas, it gave scant attention to the environmental, health, and other upstream costs of mining coal.

Now, supported in part by Joyce funding, the Commission will remedy that by taking a broad look at coal production, which is expected to grow by 60 percent by 2030. It will solicit local input at stakeholder meetings in major coal producing areas in the western states, Appalachia, and the Midwest, and conduct detailed analysis of current and coming technologies for mining and processing coal, as well as the regulatory structure that governs the industry.

While memories of mining accidents in Utah and elsewhere are fresh in the public's mind, it will look at what practices need to be improved to protect miners.

It will also recommend training programs for the next generation of high-tech mine workers, an industry where, in some areas, the average age is approaching fifty. On the environmental side, it will take a close look both at cleaner technologies and at regulations to ensure minimal environmental impact, and examine what can be done to remedy past harms. Meanwhile it will try to come up with more solid estimates of the true extent of the country's coal reserves.

“No getting around it, coal production is a messy business,” acknowledges Mackler. “It has the reputation of being a 19th century resource—and that's true. But there are opportunities to use state of the art advanced technologies that are clean and highly efficient, that get the most energy possible out of the resource.”

The Commission's 2004 report also called for expansion of renewable energy and increasing efficiency in industry, consumer appliances, cars, and other areas. Those strategies will help moderate rising energy demand, but they won't replace coal anytime soon, Mackler says. Meanwhile, “if we want to do something about global warming and climate change, we need to start doing things in the near term. There are other opportunities to reduce greenhouse gases, but it's hard to avoid that coal is a major contributor. If we have opportunities to reduce emissions from the utilization of coal, that's one of the most important areas to be working on. Coal is so plentiful and cheap, not only here but in China, India—it's critical that we find ways to mine it and use it that are consistent with environmental stewardship.”

National Commission on Energy Policy,
www.energycommission.org

“GoodJobs” Agenda



As industrial jobs continue to disappear in the Midwest and the low-wage service economy mushrooms, the search is on for federal policies to help working-class citizens find (and keep) good jobs.

The loss of tens of thousands of well-paid working-class jobs—especially in the Midwest—and the growth of the low-wage service economy have created economic hardships for families and communities. The Midwest leads the nation in the number of home foreclosures, in part because of layoffs in the auto industry. Job quality concerns have led local communities to organize and seek ways to save and attract good jobs.

But national policy conversations have not kept up with local practice. While state and local groups have been coming up with creative ideas for helping working people and expanding economic opportunities, few ideas have shown up in federal policy so far.

“Employment is one of the most important determinants of family economic success,” says Andrew Stettner, interim executive director of the National Employment Law Project (NELP), an employment advocacy group. “We need better policy solutions for working-class people.”

Congress is showing signs that it may be interested in tackling policy reforms to help workers who have been hurt by manufacturing dislocations and other global economic shifts. Hearings have been held before the Joint Economic Committee, the House Ways and Means Subcommittee on Income Security and Family Support, and the House Committee on Education and Labor.

Seizing the opportunity, NELP is launching “What Works: Delivering Economic Opportunity for All,” a nationwide initiative to develop a comprehensive and proactive “good jobs” agenda. The project will draw from successful state and local strategies like Ohio’s Employee Ownership Center, which offers information, training, and technical assistance to enable workers to become owner-operators when the owner retires or the company is at risk of closing. Another example cited by Stettner is the work of the New York State Attorney General’s office to raise standards in the economy by aggressively enforcing wage and hour laws, which included winning back pay awards for grocery delivery workers paid sub-minimum wage.

“Our goal is to use the innovative strategies we have learned at the state level to help stimulate federal policy debate,” says Stettner.

While efforts at the federal level have focused primarily on reauthorization of existing education and training policies, NELP is working to spark public debate on policies that could result in new opportunities and better working standards. The Project hopes to inject these issues into the upcoming presidential campaign.

NELP staff provided testimony at congressional hearings regarding economic assistance to workers who have lost their jobs. In addition to recommending that subsidies be allocated to stressed communities for economic development, NELP suggested support to states to help displaced workers while they complete employment training. They also called for new strategies to help low-wage workers who are paid “off the books” or in cash, which enables firms to skirt workplace laws.

The National Employment Law Project evolved out of a legal service clinic at Columbia University Law School, and has advocated for nearly 40 years on behalf of low-wage workers, the unemployed, and other groups that face significant barriers to employment. The organization is particularly well known for its close ties to local practitioners who help identify promising policy and programmatic solutions to help low-wage workers advance in the labor market.

“The current economic picture is tilted to benefit the top one percent of workers who are already in the upper brackets,” says Stettner. “The vast majority of workers do not own hefty stock portfolios and such, so there is a definite need for labor law improvement, better public policy, and increased economic standards to make economic opportunity a reality for the rest of the population.”

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LooksLikeChicago



Four ethnic theater troupes work together to expand their audiences.

A leisurely stroll through downtown Chicago on any given afternoon will likely reveal a sampling of ethnic and racial diversity that spans the globe. The richness of cultures is expressed in everything from Chicago's neighborhood restaurants to its world-class entertainment venues. But for reasons not entirely understood, Chicago's theater industry does not fully represent the diversity that is so effortlessly reflected in the rest of the city.

"Theater people tend to be open-minded, sensitive, free-thinking individuals, so for us to be so far behind in this area is baffling," says Jamil Khoury, artistic director of the Silk Road Theatre Project. "We have a responsibility to lead the way to change."

Looks Like Chicago, a new project from the Gilloury Institute (creator of the Silk Road Theatre Project), uses a fresh approach to help address this issue. The Joyce-funded effort unites four ethnic theater companies in a collaborative subscription series, the first time ethnically diverse theaters have joined forces in this way. The rotating subscription allows ticket holders to attend shows by the participating theaters at the venue of each. Participants will enjoy a season of plays in which ethnic and racial diversity is demonstrated through the content of plays, the artists involved, and the audiences present.

The collective includes three groups funded by Joyce: Silk Road, Chicago's only theater company showcasing new works by playwrights of Asian, Middle Eastern, and Mediterranean backgrounds; Congo Square Theatre Company, an ensemble of young African American actors committed to presenting the history and voices of the African Diaspora; and Teatro Vista, a bilingual Spanish/English theater company that uses Equity actors. The fourth partner is Remy Bumpo Theatre Company, an Equity theater company founded in 1996 to present classical repertory theater productions of works by Anton Chekhov, George Bernard Shaw, Edward Albee, and Gore Vidal.

"For Looks Like Chicago, we considered theaters that are similar in size, meet the needs of a particular niche market, and are well respected in and out of the theater circle," says Khoury. "And of course, all are on top of their game."

While Chicago's mainstream, Latino, and African American theater scenes are thriving, audiences tend to remain segregated. But Silk Road's leaders are convinced that there is an audience interested in diverse theater experiences and that their challenge is to figure out how to provide access. They were offered a bit of encouragement this summer when Silk Road showcased a staged reading of a play about Arab women, and more than 250 people showed up. Some storefronts don't get that many people during an entire run.

“This project offers an opportunity for diverse audiences to begin a dialogue born out of a shared interest,” says Malik Gillani, executive director of the Silk Road Theatre Project. “Overall, we are introducing new audiences to good theater.”

Gillourey Institute is planning a promotion strategy for mainstream press, online media, direct mail campaigns, and community-based media and social service outlets. Series subscribers will receive a marketing package that provides background information about the respective theaters; a four-play flex pass priced under \$100, which will allow them to attend one show from each of the participating theaters during the spring 2008 season; and a fifth ticket that provides entrance to a town hall meeting at the end of the series with staff from all four theaters. The meeting will serve as a forum for theatergoers to discuss their experiences participating in the Looks Like Chicago initiative, share ideas about how to increase theater diversity, and provide other useful feedback that could be instrumental in helping to replicate the effort.

“In addition to our goals of increased dialogue among diverse audiences, public awareness, and subscription fulfillment, we hope to capture demographic and other key data that will help us understand how best to reach and cultivate diverse theater audiences,” notes Gillani. “Our hope is for Looks Like Chicago to become a national model.”

Tickets will be available through the League of Chicago Theaters, starting October 2007.

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Silk Road Theatre Project, www.srtp.org**

POLICE LINE DO NOT CROSS

Midwest law enforcement leaders call for joint efforts to reduce gun violence.

Russ Laine heads up the police department in Algonquin, Illinois, a pleasant community 40 miles northwest of Chicago that is home to some 33,000 people. “Twenty years ago, when I arrived in Algonquin,” he recalls, “the pressing issues facing the department were curfew violations, overnight parking, and stray cows and horses that wandered onto the main thoroughfare.”

Now, Chief Laine is tackling something else entirely: a war between two street gangs for control of the local drug distribution network, which has resulted in Algonquin’s first drive-by shooting. A sergeant’s investigation reports that the two gangs have been “actively shooting at each other for some time.” Laine adds: “the days of worrying about stray cows are over.”

Laine is not alone in his concern. FBI statistics showing a steady increase in violent crime from 2004 through mid-2006 have police leaders and municipal officials all over the country worried. Last spring, nearly 200 law enforcement executives, public health officials, and municipal and community leaders from around the Midwest came together in a Great Lakes Summit on Gun Violence. The International Association of Chiefs of Police organized the meeting; Laine serves as the IACP’s second vice president. The chiefs listened to experts, compared notes from their jurisdictions, and drafted their own ideas about strategies to curb gun violence.

Their report, issued this month, is wide-ranging. It looks inward—to what law enforcement itself can do to keep communities and police officers safe—and outward, by calling for partnerships with community leaders and action by policymakers to reduce the risks.

Among the recommendations:

- Banning assault weapons, armor-piercing bullets, and other weaponry that enables criminals to outgun local police
- Restoring COPS funding for local law enforcement
- Requiring that all gun sales take place through licensed dealers with background checks
- Removing guns from situations of domestic violence, as well as from other at-risk persons
- Mandating safe storage of firearms and helping citizens comply
- Mandating reporting of lost and stolen firearms
- Destroying guns that come into police possession once they no longer serve any evidentiary purpose or usefulness for police
- Repealing laws that hinder prosecution of gun traffickers
- Training police officers in tactics to lessen the possibility that a hostile situation will erupt in lethal violence

The report includes measures to ensure police officer safety, by making sure officers have protective technology and effective training in handling weapons and confronting violent situations. Also addressed is police officer suicide, already under study by the IACP. Police officers, with stressful jobs and access to weapons, are more likely to kill themselves than to be killed by others.

Although many of the recommendations focus on preventing and solving gun crime, the overall scope is broader. The report notes that police officers are called to the scene of suicides, domestic violence, shootings involving small children, and everyday disputes that turn lethal with the presence of a gun. It calls on police officials to educate the public

about the risks of firearms, and to help reduce them by pushing for gun locks and safe storage laws and by promoting facilities where gun owners can store their weapons when not in use.

Following release of the report this month in Washington, DC, and Chicago, the police chiefs are planning to take their case to Congress, state legislators, and local leaders. Scott Knight, police chief of Chaska, Minnesota, who chairs the IACP's Firearms Committee, says public support will be crucial in getting policymakers to take notice. "The average person thinks that there are far more laws in place than in fact there are. When we talk to them, they're somewhat amazed about the lack of regulation, about the kinds of weapons available to criminals, about how hard it is to get crime gun trace data. Yet when you poll average Americans, they want reasonable regulations. We need to hone our message—get people to demand of lawmakers that they enact reasonable laws."

The IACP report echoes that sentiment: "One of the most important insights that came out of this Summit was the realization that law enforcement cannot carry on this fight alone. Law enforcement leaders need community partners; they need public support; and they need elected officials to act in the public interest to reduce the terrible, and continuing, risk of gun violence in America."

The summit itself was a good start in that direction. Knight says he is encouraged by the coming together of "police executives, public health officials, social services, victim advocates, ER physicians, all now finding that we have common ground on this issue."

International Association of Chiefs of Police,
www.theiacp.org

Education

Strengths, Weaknesses on Teacher HR

Human resource policies that recruit, reward, and evaluate teachers offer one promising way to boost student achievement, by improving the quality of their teachers. The New Teacher Project, analyzing Chicago's recruitment, assignment, and evaluation procedures during 2003-2006, found some staffing policies that work well, but identified others that could be improved to place and keep skilled teachers in classrooms that need them, and better identify and remove poorly performing teachers.

With support from the Joyce Foundation, the Project—a national group that works with school districts to increase the number of quality teachers—analyzed teacher contracts and human resources data, and surveyed principals, teachers, and applicants for jobs in the Chicago Public Schools. The analysis identified some model staffing policies unique among urban school districts.

For example, the district has a policy of considering “school fit” in all teacher placements,

and both teachers and principals must agree on hiring and transfer decisions. Most teachers and principals surveyed reported that they are pleased with the process.

Chicago also appears to be attracting a larger number of qualified applicants than in the past, which has enabled it to become increasingly selective in its hiring. The district annually received about 11,000 applications from prospective teachers during the period studied; candidates had an average GPA of 3.3, and 36 percent had completed masters degrees. The district hired 12 percent of applicants, down from 18 percent three years ago.

While the district attracted a strong, diverse applicant pool, it missed out on hiring qualified candidates who wanted to work in Chicago because applicants found the recruitment timeline frustrating and too long. Over 80 percent of candidates who removed themselves from the hiring process said they would have accepted a position in Chicago but received another job offer elsewhere first. With limited pools of talented teachers, especially in high-need subjects like special education,

math, and science, a lengthy hiring period could potentially mean losing out on countless qualified applicants.

The research also found that performance evaluations used at the schools were inflated and ineffective, since top marks did not lead to increases in pay, position or assignments, and low evaluations were not used in disciplinary actions or dismissals. Overwhelmingly, teachers received high rankings during performance evaluations—93 percent were rated superior or excellent—even in failing schools. In fact, only three in every 1,000 teachers were rated unsatisfactory, and 88 percent of schools haven't issued a single unsatisfactory rating in the last four years.

The report calls for replacing the evaluation system for teachers with one that more closely links their performance with students' academic achievement, and includes recommendations for improvements to the recruitment and hiring process.

“We commend Chicago Public Schools and the Chicago Teachers Union for their hard work on behalf of teachers and students,” said Ariela

Rozman, CEO of the New Teacher Project. “Although there is certainly room for improvement, in our judgment Chicago is one of the nation's leading urban school districts in terms of the implementation of staffing policies and procedures that put the needs of students first.”

The report was released on the eve of negotiations leading to a new contract between the Chicago Public Schools and the teachers union. The proposed contract is pending approval by union members at this writing.

Some of the evaluation issues identified by the New Teacher Project report are being examined by a joint CPS-union committee charged with developing an improved evaluation system for teachers.

New Teacher Project
www.tntp.org

Money and Politics

Midwest Democracy Update

Recent studies from the Midwest News Index at the University of Wisconsin NewsLab have documented that the viewing public is being short-changed on coverage of state and local elections and critical government issues. Government-related news made up between 5 and 11 percent of Midwest news broadcasts, or an average of one minute and thirty-five seconds per show.

Citing the studies, this past June a group of state reform organizations, under the banner of the Midwest Democracy Network, called on the Federal Communications Commission to impose stronger public interest obligations on local television broadcasters. They urged the commissioners to include such rules in the new regulatory framework they are drafting to govern the pending transition from analog to digital broadcasting.

Days later, the FCC announced that it will conduct a public hearing in Chicago on media ownership issues and invited Network representatives to participate. Ken Goldstein, director of Wisconsin NewsLab, is also expected to testify on

the NewsLab's findings concerning public affairs coverage by Chicago's network affiliates. Paralleling the Midwest effort, 28 national citizen activist organizations united to criticize the FCC in August for failing to define the public interest obligations of digital television broadcasters.

As the 2008 presidential caucuses and primary elections draw near, the Midwest Democracy Network distributed a detailed questionnaire seeking the candidates' views on federal political reform issues. The survey asked for positions on public financing of campaigns, FEC reform, government ethics, communications policy, election administration, and redistricting. The questionnaire was sent to the candidates along with background information on the issues. Candidates' responses will be published later this fall.

MDN has several additional efforts underway this fall:

- **Analysis of Practices that Govern Midwestern Political Systems**—A report is in development that will identify shortcomings in the laws and administrative practices governing the political systems in Illinois, Michigan,

Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin. The report will evaluate the policy costs of those weaknesses and recommend state-specific reforms.

□ **Redistricting**—George Mason University and the Brennan Center for Justice are creating a citizen guide and computer-generated maps designed to explain the redistricting process and the importance of how district lines are drawn, including parameters for reform and the tradeoffs they produce. This initiative, focused on five Midwest states, could serve as a national model on the increasingly partisan redistricting issue.

□ **Election Administration Study**—In November, the Moritz College of Law at Ohio State University will release its evaluation of how elections are administered in Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, and Ohio, with recommendations for improvements.

□ **Judicial Ethics**—The Justice at Stake Campaign, in conjunction with MDN affiliates, is encouraging Midwest states to take the lead in adopting a new code of judicial conduct, based on the model code that

was overwhelmingly approved by the American Bar Association's House of Delegates earlier this year. The Campaign will produce publications for judges, bar groups, lawmakers, and journalists.

Meanwhile, in Washington, reform groups cheered the passage by Congress of significant legislation. New lobbying and ethics laws will prevent lobbyists and lobbying organizations from providing gifts, meals, entertainment, and trips to senators. The legislation is designed to strengthen disclosure of paid lobbying, restrict gifts from lobbyists to lawmakers, and increase transparency in legislative procedures.

“The lobbying disclosure reforms... will provide the public for the first time with comprehensive information about the multiple ways in which lobbyists provide campaign funds and other financial support to members of Congress whom they are trying to influence,” says Fred Wertheimer, president of Democracy 21, a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization dedicated to making democracy work for all Americans.

Illinois Campaign for Political Reform,
www.ilcampaign.org

GrantsApproved

The following grants were approved at the July 19, 2007 meeting of the Board of Directors:

Education

Alverno College

Milwaukee, WI \$395,632

To continue efforts to improve principal quality through intensive coaching in some of Milwaukee's lowest-performing schools. (2 yrs.)

Battelle for Kids

Columbus, OH \$450,000

To use classroom-level value-added data in more than 40 urban, suburban, and rural Ohio school districts to identify Ohio's most effective teachers, and conduct three policy-oriented studies using that data. (2 yrs.)

Black Alliance for Educational Options, Inc.

Washington, DC \$150,000

For the Bailey and Sullivan Leadership Institute National Fellowship Program. (2 yrs.)

Business and Professional People for the Public Interest

Chicago, IL \$50,000

To co-sponsor the Chicago Schools Alliance, a membership organization comprising diverse charter, contract, small, magnet, and in-district Chicago public schools. (1 yr.)

Chicago Metropolis 2020

Chicago, IL \$45,000

To support the continued development and oversight of the Illinois Early Childhood Asset Map. (1 yr.)

Community Renewal Society

Chicago, IL \$400,000

To support *Catalyst Chicago*, a monthly newsmagazine that reports on and analyzes the progress, problems, and politics of school reform in Chicago. (2 yrs.)

Community Renewal Society

Chicago, IL \$370,000

To support *Catalyst Ohio*, a bimonthly newsmagazine that reports on and analyzes the progress, problems, and politics of school reform in Ohio's urban school districts. (2 yrs.)

Southern Illinois University

Carbondale, IL \$100,000

To identify strategies for increasing the number of certified early childhood teachers in Chicago. (2 yrs.)

University of Wisconsin-Madison Wisconsin Center for Education Research

Madison, WI \$65,000

To host a national conference to address technical issues associated with value-added data analysis. (1 yr.)

Total Education \$2,025,632

Employment

Center for Community Solutions

Cleveland, OH \$100,000

To support the Northeast Ohio Transitional Jobs Task Force's advocacy for expanding transitional jobs in Ohio. (2 yrs.)

Chicago Workforce Board

Chicago, IL \$165,000

To conduct an evaluation of Chicago's two Workforce Centers for Business and to disseminate findings. (1 yr.)

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

New York, NY \$100,000

To support federal policy advocacy for reducing the employment and education barriers that face individuals with criminal records. (1 yr.)

National Employment Law Project, Inc.

New York, NY \$120,000

To support its employment policy initiative, What Works: Delivering Economic Opportunity for All. (1 yr.)

Women Employed Institute

Chicago, IL \$500,000

For advocacy to improve the capacity of Illinois' community college system to prepare low-skilled adult learners for occupational credentials and career advancement. (2 yrs.)

Total Employment \$985,000

Environment

Alliance for the Great Lakes

Chicago, IL \$175,000

To continue to promote comprehensive Great Lakes restoration at the community level, promote and facilitate access to funding sources for Great Lakes restoration, and carry out direct program work on restoration priorities such as preventing aquatic invasive species, adopting and implementing the Great Lakes Compact, and improving water quality. (1 yr.)

Bipartisan Policy Center, Inc.

Washington, DC \$75,000

For a study by the National Commission on Energy Policy of the consequences of increasing coal production in the United States, including analysis of the environmental impacts of mining—collectively known as upstream impacts. (1 yr.)

Central Lake Superior Watershed Partnership

Marquette, MI \$100,000

To support a project titled Coastal Protection in the Great Lakes Headwaters, aimed at influencing local land use policies in Michigan's Upper Peninsula. (2 yrs.)

Clean Air Task Force, Inc.

Boston, MA \$55,000

To support a delegation of Midwest policy makers, industry representatives, and environmental groups to visit European coal gasification projects and meet with European counterparts. (1 yr.)

Clean Wisconsin, Inc.

Madison, WI \$350,000

For its comprehensive Great Lakes advocacy program. (2 yrs.)

Congressional Research Service

Washington, DC \$539,000

For a series of expert sessions to inform Congress on alternative long-term U.S. energy policies. (3 yrs.)

Delta Institute

Chicago, IL \$150,000

To identify alternative ways to finance Great Lakes restoration, using the Maumee River watershed as a case study. (1 yr.)

Environmental Working Group

Washington, DC \$500,000

To investigate crucial questions about the development of biofuels as "clean energy." (2 yrs.)

Gathering Waters Conservancy

Madison, WI \$300,000

To continue and expand its Partners for Preservation for Wisconsin's Lake Michigan basin. (2 yrs.)

Great Lakes United

Buffalo, NY \$400,600

To coordinate the development of Canadian work plans and communications strategies that reflect binational priorities for restoring the Great Lakes, with partners Biodiversity Project and Sierra Legal Defence, and to support ongoing bridge building between U.S. and Canadian restoration efforts. (1 yr.)

Greater Ohio

Columbus, OH \$80,000

To coordinate the implementation of Maumee River restoration. (1 yr.)

Institutes for Journalism and Natural Resources

Missoula, MT \$300,000

To continue to offer its Great Waters Institute training to journalists, with special efforts to recruit reporters from alternative media such as Web-based publications, and to add a new program

offering intensive weekend workshops to alumni of the nine-day program. (2 yrs.)

Metropolitan Planning Council

Chicago, IL \$75,000

To host a water supply conference for the state of Illinois and to produce a report and recommendations on water conservation strategies, water supply planning, and approaches to water supply governance. (1 yr.)

National Wildlife Federation

Reston, VA \$430,000

To support the ongoing campaign for Great Lakes restoration. (1 yr.)

Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc.

New York, NY \$100,000

To improve water quality in the Great Lakes by developing and applying its legal and policy expertise in protecting against sewage dumping and beach and shoreline pollution. (1 yr.)

Northeast-Midwest Institute

Washington, DC \$125,000

To support the Great Lakes Congressional Task Force. (18 mos.)

Ohio Environmental Council

Columbus, OH \$350,000

To support its program called Building State and Local Policies to Restore Lake Erie. (2 yrs.)

Ohio Farmers Union

Family Farm Center, Inc.

Ottawa, OH \$240,000

To test the effectiveness of pyrolysis as a process to deal with animal manure at the farm scale and to measure the value of the end product as a soil amendment. (2 yrs.)

Rockefeller Family Fund

New York, NY \$50,000

To support the Renewable Energy Alignment Mapping Project. (1 yr.)

State Environmental Leadership Program

Madison, WI \$400,000

To create a multistate Midwest Global Warming Campaign and to launch that campaign in Wisconsin. (1 yr.)

Valerie Denney Communications

Chicago, IL \$120,000

To continue to provide media support for the campaign for Great Lakes restoration. (1 yr.)

Total Environment \$4,914,600

Gun Violence

American College of Preventive Medicine

Washington, DC \$425,083

To continue its comprehensive education and advocacy campaign aimed at strengthening support for the National Violent Death Reporting System. (18 mos.)

International Association of Chiefs of Police

Alexandria, VA \$99,935

To develop and execute the release of a report on the Great Lakes States Summit on Firearm Violence. (6 mos.)

Total Gun Violence \$525,018

Money and Politics

Fund for Justice

Chicago, IL \$50,000

To organize and staff a task force that would examine the benefits and political feasibility of instituting a merit retention system for incumbent Illinois appellate and trial court judges, with a focus on Cook County, through the creation of performance evaluation commissions. (1 yr.)

Illinois Campaign for Political Reform

Chicago, IL \$580,000

To support the Government Accountability in Illinois project. (2 yrs.)

Justice at Stake Campaign, Inc.

Washington, DC \$380,000

To support state-level policy development and advocacy work in the judicial reform area in Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin. (2 yrs.)

Total Money and Politics \$1,010,000

Culture

Arts & Business Council of Chicago

Chicago, IL \$100,000

To support IMPACT (Increasing Multi-cultural Perspectives in the Arts, Culture and Theater), an initiative designed to increase minority participation on Chicago's major cultural boards. (1 yr.)

Chicago Theatre Group, Inc.

Chicago, IL \$400,000

To continue support of the Goodman Theatre's institutional diversity initiative to increase minority audience, staff, and board participation. (2 yrs.)

Gillourey Institute

Chicago, IL \$50,000

To support the launch of Looks Like Chicago, a collaborative subscription program among four diverse theater companies. (1 yr.)

Teatro Vista Theatre with A View

Chicago, IL \$100,000

To support its 2007-08 and 2008-09 performance seasons, staff salaries, and the implementation of a five-year strategic plan. (2 yrs.)

Total Culture \$650,000

Special Opportunities

Duke University

Durham, NC \$49,395

To support evaluations of two programs in Milwaukee designed to reduce serious criminal violence. (1 yr.)

Total Special Opportunities \$49,395

**Total Grants Approved
\$10,159,645**



The Joyce Foundation is pleased to announce the appointment of Kimberly McMorris as its new Communications Officer. Ms. McMorris has an extensive communications background, most recently serving as public information officer for the City of Chicago's Department of Human Resources. She has also served as associate deputy director of communications for the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services, communications coordinator for the Illinois Violence Prevention Authority and senior grant writer for

the Chicago Housing Authority. Ms. McMorris joins Communications Director Mary O'Connell in developing and executing strategic communications initiatives in support of the Foundation's work.

Next Proposal Deadlines

December 10, 2007 for the April 2008 board meeting

April 15, 2008 for the July 2008 board meeting

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