

The Joyce Foundation

September 1996

Work In Progress

This issue of *Work In Progress* highlights efforts to help midwestern states through a time of dramatic restructuring of the nation's welfare system. Also featured: new approaches to environmental protection, school choice, and campaign finance.

Environmental Strategy Promises More Protection, Less Cost

Last year anti-regulatory forces in Congress launched an all-out assault on many of the nation's key environmental laws. The environmentalists fought back and mostly won: the regulatory system has survived largely intact. But while that battle was raging in Congress, out at a retreat center in Colorado a group of corporate leaders, environmental activists, and government representatives was quietly sitting down together to confront the limits of regulation—and search for a better way.

Now, after nearly three years of meetings at the Aspen Institute, participants have crafted what they call an "alternative path" that lets industries, working with local communities, find their own strategies to meet environmental goals. With the help of a \$75,000 Joyce grant, they're ready to get out and sell the idea. And the federal government has created a pilot project to test the concept.

The Aspen process was the brainchild of Charles McLean of Denver Research Group, an Aspen-based corporate consultant who's helped oil companies and others reduce the harmful environmental impacts of their facilities. McLean became convinced that he was "spending a lot of my clients' money without getting maximum environmental protection." Environmentalists were coming to a similar conclusion. Kevin Mills, who runs the Environmental Defense Fund's Pollution Prevention Alliance, a network of groups working on industrial environmental issues, says the current regulatory system is too adversarial, too narrowly focused, and delivers too little protection too inefficiently.

McLean convinced the Aspen Institute to convene the interested parties away from the charged atmosphere of regulatory hearings or litigation. "They created a table to bring together people who don't normally talk to each other, allowing very frank discussions about issues we don't normally

continued on page 7

Evaluating Welfare in an Age of Transition

As the country moves to end sixty years of welfare entitlement, the Joyce Foundation is making more than half a million dollars in grants to help states figure out what works.

The scope and pace of change at the state level—especially in the Midwest—are dramatic. "Wisconsin Works" channels welfare applicants directly to employment programs, provides child care support, and limits how long families can be enrolled. Michigan has expanded its mandatory job search program and increased penalties for applicants who do not participate in job-related activities. Ohio, Indiana and Illinois have passed significant reforms as well.

Will the states be able to transform welfare bureaucracies into job placement programs? Will there be enough jobs? What supports will people need after they're hired? How will all this change the lives of poor people?

continued on page 2

Inside This Issue:

Churches Tackle a Tough One: Money and Politics	3
Figuring Out Promises, Pitfalls of Expanding School Choice	4
Updates	5
Welfare to Work: Real World Experiences	
New Pesticide Policy Stresses Health Impacts	
Exposing Campaign Finance	
School Segregation and Inequality	
Video, Community Programs to Tell Black Artists' Story	6
Grants Approved	8
Grant Application Information	12



Wisconsin Governor
Tommy Thompson



Michigan Governor
John Engler



Ohio Governor
George Voinovich



Illinois Governor
Jim Edgar



Indiana Governor
Evan Bayh

Midwestern governors have been restructuring their welfare systems. Recent grants will help their states share experiences and track results.

Welfare *continued from page 1*

The Joyce Foundation is backing efforts to help midwestern policymakers share insights during this critical period and supporting researchers striving to evaluate the results.

Two grantees will work with state officials. The National Governors Association, with a \$125,000 two-year grant, will bring together members of governors' staffs and senior policymakers. And the Family Impact Seminar, a Washington, DC policy organization, will use its \$87,778 grant to convene administrators struggling with implementation.

Breaking New Ground

"States are really breaking new ground in the welfare-to-work policy arena," says NGA's director of employment and social services policy studies Evelyn Ganzglass. "Our experts can tell us what worked and what didn't under the old rules. But we're entering largely uncharted territory, and the past isn't necessarily a good guide. We don't have experience in bringing recent policy changes tested in a few communities to scale, and we don't know how all the changes will interact. So we're bringing together policymakers in mid-stream to share insights, do some joint problem-solving, and learn what we can from research. This is cutting-edge work, and the best support is peer assistance."

That's the same instinct that led the Family Impact Seminar to propose bringing together welfare administrators, whose jobs are changing overnight. Their frontline staff used to process applicants and mail checks. Now they're supposed to help welfare parents find jobs. "That means people have to change their orientation, knowledge, and skills," says executive director Theodora Ooms. "They have to work closely with employers to make sure the jobs are there, and provide parents the supports—like training and child care—they need."

The Family Impact Seminar aims to build a regional network of welfare officials and identify resources that can help them. Like Ganzglass, Ooms says sharing experiences, through face-to-face meetings and electronic communication, will be critical. "These are tough times, and it's a difficult job," she says. "The public will expect instantaneous change. The idea is, we're in this together, let's share experiences and learn from each other."

State officials like Stephanie Comai-Page, who is deputy director of state government affairs for Michigan Governor John Engler, have welcomed the initiatives. Comai-Page hopes states can share ideas for complex tasks such as child care and transportation. "Every state is up against these issues," she says. "We need all the help we can get."

Monitoring how well state departments manage

the transitions is the goal of research at the University of Michigan Program on Poverty and Social Welfare Policy, supported by a \$202,205 two-year grant. In Michigan, former welfare eligibility workers will be recast as "Family Independence Specialists," while the agency that has been running a network of local job search contractors is expected to help move welfare recipients into jobs. The researchers will use surveys of administrators and contractors to track the stresses, and successes, of the transition.

Behind the efforts to overhaul welfare is a broad public consensus that the old system wasn't working. A recent Public Agenda Foundation poll found that 93 percent of Americans want reform, including 59 percent who say the system needs fundamental change. But while the demand for reform is clear, the goals are complex and often contradictory: reducing dependency, cutting spending, ending poverty. It's hard to evaluate success when there's no clear goal—even harder to tell what's working when so many changes coincide, says Tom Corbett of the University of Wisconsin-Madison Institute for Research on Poverty. With a \$200,000 Joyce grant, it's his job to figure out how to do it.

Tracking the Impacts

Public policy evaluation usually works like medical research: some people get the old treatment, some the new, and researchers compare the results. But with so many changes underway at once, that's impossible, and new methods are needed. Using Wisconsin's welfare reform as a model, Corbett will convene experts to study ways to track such key questions as how long it takes people to get and hold jobs and whether families stay together. Briefing papers and a national conference will share the new measures with policymakers and researchers studying similar efforts in other states.

Corbett stresses that the impacts of the changes are likely to reach far beyond the welfare system. They could, for example, increase competition for low-paying jobs and thus hold wages down, boost demands for social services, or change rates of marriage or childbearing. Tracking such profound changes is a huge challenge—but critical.

"Welfare is such an emotional issue," says Corbett. "It raises such fundamental questions about what kind of society we want, that the debate becomes driven by norms, values, biases, stereotypes, and passions. Reason and rationality get squeezed out. Ultimately we want to know as a society how best to serve the disadvantaged, particularly when children are involved. The only way we are going to learn that lesson is if we invest in evaluating what we're doing. Otherwise we'll go round the reform track endlessly." ■

Churches Tackle a Tough One: Money and Politics

Catholics and Quakers have a long history of speaking out on political issues, from slavery and civil rights to disarmament and abortion. Now they're taking up a new and at first glance perhaps unlikely cause: campaign finance.

A Joyce grant of \$179,455 to the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) will enable it to work with a group of midwestern Catholic dioceses to organize a year-long grassroots education and action campaign centered around money and politics. "Dollars and Democracy: The Search for the Common Good" will bring together citizens in Chicago, Cleveland/Akron, and Cincinnati/Dayton to look at how private money shapes public decision-making—and what citizens can do to restore the public's sense of control over politics.

Despite Constitutional attempts to separate them, the line between religion and politics in this country has often blurred. Today religious groups have a strong political presence, and a majority of Americans think that's the way it should be. In a May 1996 poll by the Pew Research Center for the People and the Press, 54 percent said churches should speak out on public issues. That's almost exactly the reverse of a 1968 poll, in which 53 percent said churches should keep out of politics. And, with other polls showing Americans increasingly disillusioned with government, at least some are hoping that religious groups can help revive the public's faith in politics.

Money Talks

The churches see campaign finance as a "gatekeeper issue," says AFSC Great Lakes regional director Michael McConnell. In public policy debates, money talks, "and some people only have the ability to whisper, some are totally silenced, and some have access to bullhorns that can shout out everyone else," he says. Campaign finance reform, he believes, should help equalize voices and make it possible to resolve issues like environmental pollution or the minimum wage more democratically.

Behind that, as the project title suggests, is a determination to search for an elusive "common good." "Historically in this country, we've understood that individual interest could only take us so far," says McConnell. "Seeking what's good for everyone is embedded in our democratic society—and it's also based on the religious and moral principles that many religious faiths talk about."

Mary Heidkamp, co-director of the Office for the Ministry of Peace and Justice of the Archdiocese of Chicago, says Catholics are looking for ways to bring the church's social teaching to bear in the world, on issues like human rights and welfare reform. That may sound like a stretch from campaign finance, but it's really not, Heidkamp has decided. "As I explored campaign finance I came to appreciate that if we don't start looking

at that, we have no chance to ask the fundamental questions that shape our future—because campaigns are shaped by whoever's paying for them. It's the issue that cuts underneath all of them."

To tackle it, the project will organize 300 group discussions of three to four hours each, in each of the three metropolitan areas. Some may be based in individual parishes or Quaker meetings; others may be jointly organized. Project leaders will also reach out to involve other religious congregations. With professional facilitators and background material on campaign finance, participants will talk through the issue, first in the small groups and later at town meetings with religious leaders and public officials. And they'll share their conclusions through parish bulletins, church and community newspapers, and AFSC's web page on the Internet.

"Within a year, we hope to have mobilized several thousand people to be able to articulate clearly opinions on how campaign finance can be reformed," says McConnell, "and hope to get it onto the national agenda as an issue to be worked on. And we also hope that people will have the experience of working with their neighbors and actually changing and improving the democratic system." That's an experience, he hopes, that will carry beyond this project: "As people mobilize to act on this issue, we hope they'll find other ways to continue to influence public officials. That's the best definition of empowerment: not just one-time action, but developing people's capacity to act." ■



Figuring Out Promises, Pitfalls of Expanding School Choice

“This is a very serious decision that’s going to affect both this generation and future generations of children. We want it to be made as thoughtfully as possible.”

Joan First, National Coalition of Advocates for Students

Convinced that local schools are failing their children, some parents are demanding alternatives. Some simply want to expand public school options by encouraging the startup of new schools. Others support giving parents vouchers for private schooling. Still others worry that expanding choices diverts resources from hard-pressed existing schools. Three new Joyce grants will help residents of Milwaukee, Cleveland, and Chicago grapple with the complex issues of school choice.

Since 1991, Milwaukee has allowed up to 1,500 children from low-income families to enroll in private, nonreligious schools with tax-funded vouchers helping pay the tuition. An attempt to include religious schools and expand enrollment to more than 15,000 is tied up in the courts. In the meantime, some private schools have failed, leaving families scrambling for alternatives. That experience led many parents and policymakers to demand ways to judge whether tax dollars spent on vouchers are actually improving children’s learning.

Seeking Consensus

The Public Policy Forum, a Milwaukee-based nonprofit group specializing in local government issues, has brought together people on both sides of the voucher issue. Now, with \$162,000 in Joyce funding, the Forum will create a task force of researchers to determine what kinds of accountability measures educators, parents, business and government representatives, and taxpayers need in order to make sound decisions about school choice.

The researchers will seek consensus guidelines for measuring both financial and educational performance. They’ll look at “values, educational results, and curriculum,” says executive director David Meissner. He hopes the results will be useful in Milwaukee and other cities considering vouchers.

Meanwhile, another Joyce grantee, the Boston-based National Coalition of Advocates for Students, is gearing up to educate parents about choice, both within and outside the public school system.

The Coalition, a network of 23 child advocacy organizations, works to improve education for children who—because of poverty, race, or other factors—have often been underserved by the public schools. “Parents of such children are concerned about the public schools, and they have reason to be,” says executive director Joan First. “But on the other hand, this is a very complex debate. We think

it’s really important for parents to have access to full information about the likely effects of privatization on their kids and on the educational prospects of entire communities served by the public system.”

With a \$75,000 grant, the Coalition will develop informational materials and train community groups in Cleveland and Milwaukee to inform residents on the school choice issue. “This is a very serious decision that’s going to affect both this generation and future generations of children,” says First. “We want it to be made as thoughtfully as possible.”

Chicago, meanwhile, is expanding public school choices. State legislation passed in April allows the formation of 45 charter schools, 15 of them in the city. With \$50,000 in Joyce funding, the business-led reform group Leadership for Quality Education will help launch the experiment.

Authorized in about half the states, charter schools are publicly funded, but independent of most local school bureaucracy. Instead, they operate under an individual contract (or charter) with the school board. The idea is to free up the schools’ energies to become educational innovators for children.

Promise of Change

The approach appeals to business leaders, says LQE’s executive director John Ayers, because it mirrors corporate efforts to move away from top-down management toward more local responsibility. “It enables us to get beyond what’s taken for granted in schools as they currently exist,” says Ayers, “and to pursue the possibilities of radical change.”

Ayers has been working with the Chicago Board of Education to draft its charter program. Applications can be for new startups or conversions of existing schools. While schools must be nonprofit, for-profit ventures, as well as universities, museums, and others, can contract to run them. The application deadline is November 1, and the first schools are expected to be operating by September 1997.

Hopes are high, Ayers says, especially among people looking for ways to turn around the city’s poorly performing high schools. But the barriers are also formidable. One key problem is startup capital. Ayers is working to identify possible sources, and generally spreading the word about charters. He’s determined to prove that the strategy won’t simply create elite schools, but that it can work for “at-risk, low-income children,” so many of whom have been failed by existing public schools. ■

Updates

Welfare to Work: Real World Experiences

Moving people off welfare into jobs may take longer than many policymakers hope, according to preliminary results from Joyce-funded research by Chicago's Project Match. But the gains over time can be substantial, both in workforce participation and in personal satisfaction.

Those lessons are early results from an ambitious effort to follow the experiences of 470 current and former welfare recipients who have participated in Project Match's welfare-to-work program. The program, operating since 1985 under the auspices of the Erikson Institute and located in Chicago's Cabrini-Green housing development, helps participants make the transition to work. It offers job placement and helps arrange child care. It also helps people solve on-the-job problems, find subsequent jobs when needed, and enroll in education and training programs to boost their earning potential.

Last year Joyce funded the program to track, on computer and through personal interviews, what happens to each of the people it serves. One striking result of the early analysis is that people become more attached to the workforce over time. After a year in the program, 26 percent of participants had worked the full year—but by the end of five years, 54 percent were working year-round. Because participants weren't subject to the time limits and work mandates embodied in recent welfare reforms, it is unclear whether such policies would make a difference, notes project director Toby Herr. "But the study shows that, for people with limited work experience and complicated lives, it takes a long time to become a steady worker."

Moving from welfare to work carries benefits that go beyond the economic realities, adds Herr. Asked how they're doing financially, people who've made the transition to work generally say they're better off—even if their income isn't much higher.

"We're learning that in general most welfare recipients want to work," says Herr. "And while they might have difficulty adjusting to work and need several jobs before one sticks, they tend to feel better about themselves and their lives when they're working." But, she adds, "entering the workforce is really the starting point, whereas programs are being designed today as if the job is the end point. For people to make a permanent attachment to the workforce and earn a living wage, they're going to need assistance—help to return to school or advance to a better job—after they enter the workforce. At this point programs are not designed to provide that."

For information: Project Match, 420 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60611, (312) 755-2250. ■

New Pesticide Policy Stresses Health Impacts

Legislation setting new rules for pesticides won cheers from many environmentalists and consumer advocates for putting the policy focus where it belongs: on the environmental and health impacts, especially on children.

The legislation, passed by Congress in July and signed by President Clinton August 3, calls for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to set a single "safe" standard for pesticide residues on all food. The new law replaces an earlier standard that forbade any "detectable" residue of certain cancer-causing pesticides. Manufacturers had long protested that rule as too restrictive, while others argued that it was too limited because it applied only to processed foods.

The new law also requires that the EPA certify safe levels for children, whose smaller bodies put them at greater risk from pesticide consumption, and that it evaluate the cumulative risk of exposure from all sources. It orders the agency to screen for long-lasting chemicals that, according to research by the World Wildlife Fund and others, mimic natural hormones and may cause reproductive problems. And it requires the EPA to distribute through grocery stores an annual guide to pesticide risks and ways to reduce them.

Manufacturers won on some other issues, notably a provision that preempts stiffer state laws, with some exceptions. But most environmentalists, led by the Joyce-funded National Campaign for Pesticide Policy Reform, felt those were tradeoffs worth making.

The new policy is testimony to the work of several other Joyce grantees as well. Earlier research by the Environmental Working Group and the World Wildlife Fund helped expose the dangers of pesticides in the nation's food supply. And consumer-oriented groups, notably Citizens Action Coalition Education Fund and Public Voice for Food and Health Policy, led public education efforts to build pressure for safer policies. "It shows how a significant change can occur if we all work together," says Carolyn Brickey, executive director of the National Campaign. Brickey especially cites the new safeguards for children as something "we've all been working on for a long time." ■



Produce in food stores and farmers' markets (like this one in Chicago) should carry fewer health risks as a result of new standards for pesticides.

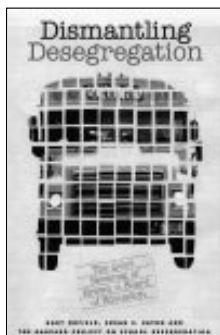
Updates *continued*



Exposing Campaign Finance

Just in time for the fall presidential campaigns comes Larry Sabato and Glenn Simpson's *Dirty Little Secrets*, reminding us just how nasty campaigns can be. Much of this story of the underside of American politics centers around the shady use of money (which explains Joyce Foundation's partial support for the research). Skeptical of conventional campaign reform proposals, Simpson and Sabato call for full and effective public disclosure, not only of contributions, but of possibly related activities as well—including, for example, politicians' contacts with regulatory agencies on donors' behalf. (Random House, \$25)

While much of the campaign finance debate centers around federal elections, the need for reform at the state level is, if anything, even more acute. *Illinois for Sale: Do Campaign Contributions Buy Influence?*, based on an award-winning series in the *Springfield State Journal-Register*, examines how campaign contributions can affect state contracts and legislative decisions and lays out reform alternatives. Publication is made possible in part by a Joyce grant. (Institute for Public Affairs, University of Illinois at Springfield, \$9.95; (217) 786-6502). ■



Segregation and Inequality

Has America backed off on its promise to end racial segregation in schools, a pattern that has meant inferior education for black children for much of the nation's history? That's what Professor Gary Orfield argues in *Dismantling Desegregation*, co-authored with Susan E. Eaton and funded in part by the Joyce Foundation.

The Supreme Court ruled in *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954) that racially segregated schools were inherently unequal and ordered the practice ended. But twenty years later the court rejected demands for metropolitan-wide desegregation. And decisions in the early 1990s made it easier for districts to dismantle court-ordered desegregation plans.

Orfield argues that the push for neighborhood schools embodied in many school reform plans amounts to a return to segregation. During the past several years, school board members in Chicago, Cleveland and Milwaukee have all suggested that court-ordered desegregation should be abandoned.

Showing how racial bias affects schooling, Orfield argues that segregated schools have meant unequal education in the past and are likely to do so again. He offers proposals for policymakers and others to resume the struggle "toward an integrated future." (The New Press, hardcover, \$30) ■

Video, Community Programs to Tell Black Artists' Story

Blackside Productions, maker of the highly acclaimed civil rights documentary "Eyes on the Prize," will feature several artists from Chicago's rich history as part of its upcoming documentary on African-American art. And the producers will be seeking partners among Chicago's mainstream and community arts groups to use the series to reach out to new and more diverse audiences and spotlight the work of local black artists.

Blackside is developing a six-hour documentary series on artists ranging from Scott Joplin to Spike Lee. The programs, titled "I'll Make Me a World," will air on public television in fall 1997.

The producers hope the series will spark renewed interest in African-American artists nationally. In Chicago and nine other communities, they and their partner, the Boston nonprofit Civil Rights Project, will work with local arts groups, encouraging them to sponsor readings, exhibits, and award ceremonies to highlight local artists, past and present. Joyce funding of \$150,000 will help support production costs and fund Chicago community outreach.

Chicago has a great story to tell, notes co-executive producer Sam Pollard. He cites such



Richard Wright

world-famous figures as Richard Wright, whose classic book *Native Son* is set in Chicago. But he also wants to tell the stories of such lesser known but still significant figures as choreographer Katherine Dunham, who founded the Negro Dance Group on Chicago's South Side in 1931.

Blackside's Martha Fowlkes says the project is especially looking to help mainstream arts institutions partner with community arts groups to broaden their audiences and develop joint programming to tell the story of black artists in America. "We're very limited in the number of stories we can do in a series," says Fowlkes, "but every community has its own wonderful history of African-American artists. We're hoping to inspire people to look at the art in their own communities and bring it to public notice." ■

Environmental Strategy *continued from page 1*

talk about long enough to identify common ground,” says participant Keith Laughlin, associate director of the Clinton administration’s Council on Environmental Quality.

The nonadversarial setting enabled participants to drop some defenses and think together in creative ways. Says McLean: “When you put all the players together—the stakeholders, the regulators, the corporations—in a situation without a real heavy-duty deadline that’s costing them money, when they can sit back with their facilities operating, without that tension, with everybody concentrating on a particular goal—everybody comes up with great solutions.”

The participants set out draft principles (see box) which they believed should underlie any new environmental management system. But, recognizing that the transition from theory to practice wouldn’t be easy, they decided to start by seeking what project executive director Jack Riggs calls “regulatory flexibility.” That means government will set environmental standards but won’t tell industry exactly how to meet them. In exchange for this flexibility, companies will commit to go beyond current law to do things cleaner and cheaper—and to involve “stakeholders” (communities, workers, and others) in the decision-making process.

Testing the Concept

Laughlin took that idea back to the Clinton administration, which responded by creating Project XL. This pilot program of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency allows companies to replace existing regulations with broad-based anti-pollution plans devised in collaboration with local communities and environmentalists. The resulting agreements will carry the same legal weight as existing environmental regulations.

At its new campus in Chandler, Arizona, Intel Corporation, the computer chip manufacturer, has promised to improve environmental performance above and beyond current regulatory requirements. Its plan, negotiated publicly over several months, accomplishes such things as reducing net daily water consumption from five million to one million gallons. In exchange the U.S. EPA and state and local authorities have agreed to one comprehensive environmental planning process for the 745-acre facility. Intel’s environmental health and safety manager, Jim Larsen, says everyone benefits. The company gets the flexibility it needs to adjust its manufacturing process quickly. Public accountability has been built into every stage of planning. Most important, says Larsen, “there’s real environmental

improvement as opposed to filling out a lot of paperwork.”

Thirteen companies are involved in Project XL, and the federal government is watching closely. Laughlin predicts some successes and some failures, and hopes to learn from both. “It’s a challenge,” he says. “Corporations need to change to engage this kind of process. And in government, we need to redefine what the federal role is, so that the federal government becomes a facilitator as opposed to issuing requirements. We’re looking for measurable improvements—in the environment, in economic savings, in citizen participation—as opposed to counting permits.”

Meanwhile, the Aspen participants want to spread the word of their “alternative path” while continuing to define its specifics. The “stakeholder” process in particular needs to be spelled out—Mills says he’s worried that companies will try to negotiate solely with local community groups without ensuring that they have the information and resources to evaluate proposals. Others, like McLean, are looking to explore changes in such areas as tax codes and agricultural policies that can push companies to build environmental strategies into overall management from day one. Another question is whether the new approach, shaped by input from large corporations, can work for small firms.

But while much remains to be done, the participants remain enthusiastic. Mills believes that the process offers the hope of moving away from a “priesthood of experts” and involving the broader public in environmental decisions. McLean believes it opens the way toward really creative environmental management. Laughlin says “The opportunities are tremendous” but warns, “the biggest obstacle is lack of trust: that corporations and communities won’t build up sufficient levels of trust to be comfortable that what the other side proposes will, in the long term, be in everybody’s best interest.” ■

The “Aspen Principles”

1. Clear, measurable environmental goals and priorities.
2. Flexible, innovative strategies to achieve goals.
3. Mutual accountability.
4. Across-the-board efforts to cut pollution, rather than narrow compliance with specific rules.
5. Inclusive, democratic, participatory processes.
6. Use of science to understand issues, assess risks, broaden public understanding, advance technology, and monitor outcomes.
7. Pursuit of the greatest environmental and public health benefits for the least cost.
8. Respect for the limits of natural resources.
9. Greater public understanding of environmental issues and options.
10. Building environmental concerns into all public and private decision-making, from economic and fiscal strategies to foreign policy.
11. Commitment to achieving social and environmental justice and meeting basic human needs.

*For the full text of the draft principles, see Dorothy Bowers and Kevin Mills, “How the Aspen Process Shapes Environmental Strategy,” *Corporate Environmental Strategy*, vol. 3 no. 4 (1996), p.5.*

Grants Approved

The following grants were approved at the July 25, 1996 meeting of the Board of Directors

Culture

Chicago Children's Museum *Chicago, Illinois* \$225,000
(3 yrs.)
To establish partnerships with residents of three predominantly Latino neighborhoods and create a museum outpost in one of those neighborhoods

Chicago Historical Society *Chicago, Illinois* 80,713
For an evaluation of the Society's *Neighborhoods: Keepers of Culture* exhibit and to develop a plan to incorporate community interests in its future programs

Civil Rights Project *Boston, Massachusetts* 75,000
For education and outreach campaign to develop programs and partnerships to complement the PBS television series it is producing on African-American artists in the twentieth century

Latino Chicago Theatre Company *Chicago, Illinois* 40,000
(2 yrs.)
For activities to increase visibility of small Latino theater company

Old Town School of Folk Music *Chicago, Illinois* 150,000
(2 yrs.)
To increase African-American and Latino participation in music education programs

Total Culture \$570,713

Education

Chicago Urban League *Chicago, Illinois* \$75,000
To expand its role as a citywide advocate for school reform, with a specific focus on school finance, community participation, and improving the teaching and administrative staffs

The Citizens League Research Institute *Cleveland, Ohio* 129,700
To continue work on establishing a process that increases accountability to the public for progress on school reform during the court-ordered state takeover of the Cleveland Public Schools

Cleveland State University Foundation, Inc., Urban Child Research Center *Cleveland, Ohio* 140,000
For the Cleveland Collaborators for Positive Education to assist teams of teachers to restructure the curriculum, develop new ways to measure student achievement, coordinate a mentoring program for new teachers, and conduct an evaluation of the program

Columbia College, Institute for Science Education and Science Communication *Chicago, Illinois* 75,000
For its project demonstrating a new interdisciplinary approach to science education for elementary school children

Columbia University Teachers College *New York, New York* 400,000
(3 yrs.)
To integrate the professional development network at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee's College of Education into the national consortium coordinated by Columbia's National Center for Restructuring Education, Schools, and Teaching

The Institute for Wisconsin's Future *Milwaukee, Wisconsin* 110,000
To conduct a comprehensive analysis of Wisconsin's new state school funding formula and to implement a statewide education campaign that would highlight the results of the study

Leadership for Quality Education *Chicago, Illinois* 50,000
To promote the development of charter schools in Chicago

National Coalition of Advocates for Students *Boston, Massachusetts* 75,000
To help low-income parents and other residents in Milwaukee and Cleveland understand how educational vouchers differ from charter schools and other school choice programs

North Central Regional Educational Laboratory *Oak Brook, Illinois* 150,000
For efforts to strengthen the leadership capacity of principals, assistant principals, central services staff, teachers, parents, and community leaders in Milwaukee in cooperation with the Milwaukee Public Schools

Public Policy Forum, Inc. Researching Community Issues *Milwaukee, Wisconsin* 162,000
To research, develop, and test a set of standards for ensuring public accountability by private schools involved in Milwaukee's educational voucher program

University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Center for Teacher Education *Milwaukee, Wisconsin* 150,000
To support and enhance partnerships between the Center and seven Milwaukee public schools in order to enrich the knowledge and skills of classroom teachers and teacher education students

Total Education \$1,516,700

Employment

<p>Center on Budget and Policy Priorities <i>Washington, DC</i></p> <p>To work with state policymakers and nonprofit organizations in the Midwest region to analyze state welfare policies and help develop recommendations for improving the long-term employment prospects of welfare recipients and other low-income people</p>	<p>\$375,000 (3 yrs.)</p>	<p>University of Michigan, Program on Poverty and Social Welfare Policy <i>Ann Arbor, Michigan</i></p> <p>To analyze the implementation and evolution of Michigan's welfare reforms and its work search program</p>	<p>202,205 (2 yrs.)</p>
<p>Chicago Jobs Council <i>Chicago, Illinois</i></p> <p>For research and advocacy to improve the ability of the City of Chicago's employment training system to reach and effectively serve low-income job seekers, including welfare recipients</p>	<p>50,000</p>	<p>University of Wisconsin-Madison, Center on Wisconsin Strategy <i>Madison, Wisconsin</i></p> <p>To help research, design, and implement the Dane County, Wisconsin Community Career Ladders plan for helping low-wage workers advance into better jobs</p>	<p>190,000 (2 yrs.)</p>
<p>Council for Adult and Experiential Learning <i>Chicago, Illinois</i></p> <p>To evaluate a new model for encouraging groups of small and mid-sized firms to increase and improve training for workers</p>	<p>188,696 (2 yrs.)</p>	<p>University of Wisconsin-Madison, Institute for Research on Poverty <i>Madison, Wisconsin</i></p> <p>To develop new approaches for evaluating the effects of comprehensive welfare reforms such as Wisconsin Works, Wisconsin's statewide plan for replacing welfare</p>	<p>200,000</p>
<p>Family Impact Seminar <i>Washington, DC</i></p> <p>To organize a series of meetings of welfare administrators from Midwest states to discuss and share information, strategies and advice about implementing new welfare reform policies</p>	<p>87,778</p>	<p>WECO Fund, Inc. <i>Cleveland, Ohio</i></p> <p>To develop a plan for an Individual Development Account demonstration program in Cleveland which would help low-income people accumulate savings for education, purchase of a first home, or start of a small business</p>	<p>25,000</p>
<p>National Clearinghouse for Legal Services, Inc. <i>Chicago, Illinois</i></p> <p>To analyze welfare reform legislation in Illinois, develop options for education and employment services which help recipients obtain skills and jobs that can move them out of poverty, and produce and disseminate newsletters to inform policymakers, advocacy groups and the public about welfare policy developments</p>	<p>200,000 (2 yrs.)</p>	<p>Wisconsin Council on Children and Families <i>Madison, Wisconsin</i></p> <p>For policy analysis and advocacy efforts regarding Wisconsin Works, the statewide plan for replacing welfare, in order to improve access to jobs, training, education, and other supports necessary to help welfare recipients and low-income working families out of poverty</p>	<p>200,000 (2 yrs.)</p>
<p>National Governors' Association <i>Washington, DC</i></p> <p>To organize a network of governors' staffs and other state policymakers in the Midwest to discuss and share information on welfare and employment policy issues</p>	<p>125,000 (2 yrs.)</p>		
<p>Northern Illinois University, Office for Social Policy Research <i>DeKalb, Illinois</i></p> <p>To produce the first comprehensive Midwest regional job gap report analyzing whether the economies of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin are creating enough low-skilled, entry-level jobs to employ welfare recipients who will be required to seek work under current or proposed welfare reforms and determining how many of these jobs pay a livable wage</p>	<p>166,268</p>		
		<p>Total Employment</p>	<p>\$2,009,947</p>

Environment

American Farmland Trust <i>Washington, DC</i>	<i>\$112,680</i>	Environmental Law and Policy Center of the Midwest <i>Chicago, Illinois</i>	<i>300,000</i> <i>(2 yrs.)</i>
To research the economics behind land use and development trends in the Upper Midwest that may accelerate automobile use and urban sprawl		To support the Center's Energy Project in its efforts to reduce pollution from the midwestern electric utility industry by redirecting energy policy toward increased reliance on clean sources of power	
The Aspen Institute, Inc. <i>Washington, DC</i>	<i>75,000</i>	Great Lakes United <i>Buffalo, New York</i>	<i>90,000</i>
To engage leaders from industry, government, and environmental groups in developing new ways of environmental regulation that are more cost-effective and provide greater environmental benefits, and to disseminate the results		General support	
Citizens for a Better Environment <i>Milwaukee, Wisconsin</i>	<i>249,933</i> <i>(2 yrs.)</i>	Hoosier Environmental Council <i>Indianapolis, Indiana</i>	<i>44,000</i>
To demonstrate and evaluate the success of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act and the Clean Air Act in reducing urban sprawl through improved land use and transportation planning in Wisconsin and to educate the state's citizens and public officials about these laws and their benefits		To begin an education and planning process to foster the development of local and regional public transit projects in Northwest Indiana	
Environmental and Energy Study Institute <i>Washington, DC</i>	<i>150,000</i> <i>(2 yrs.)</i>	Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy <i>Minneapolis, Minnesota</i>	<i>93,000</i>
To help policymakers understand the benefits of energy efficiency and of energy from renewable sources and to present policy options to support these alternative energy sources		To begin adapting to midwestern use a Dutch system of measuring and progressively reducing the use of chemicals for farming	
Environmental Defense Fund <i>New York, New York</i>	<i>323,000</i> <i>(2 yrs.)</i>	Land Stewardship Project <i>White Bear Lake, Minnesota</i>	<i>170,000</i> <i>(2 yrs.)</i>
To support its work with the Great Lakes Pollution Prevention Alliance, a regional advocacy network promoting clean businesses and healthy communities in the Midwest, by helping to make pollution prevention a standard business practice		To promote 1996 farm bill programs to protect soil and water quality and to share information about successful projects with policymakers and farm interests	
Environmental Defense Fund <i>New York, New York</i>	<i>200,000</i>	Michigan Land Use Institute <i>Benzonia, Michigan</i>	<i>161,300</i> <i>(2 yrs.)</i>
To work on ways to protect air quality under a deregulated energy regime		To research and advocate changes in state and federal subsidies that encourage oil and gas development in fragile coastal areas	
Environmental Defense Fund <i>New York, New York</i>	<i>75,000</i>	The Minnesota Project <i>St. Paul, Minnesota</i>	<i>104,000</i> <i>(2 yrs.)</i>
To work on opportunities in the 1996 farm bill to help farmers adopt land uses that will make them less vulnerable to the environmental and economic devastation of repeated floods		To work on ways to prevent water pollution and increase environmental benefits from agriculture	
Environmental Defense Fund <i>New York, New York</i>	<i>50,000</i>	Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc. <i>New York, New York</i>	<i>275,000</i> <i>(2 yrs.)</i>
To work for changes in the regulation of conventional and genetically engineered pesticides that would reduce the environmental impact of pesticide use		To work on preventing pollution in the industrialized Upper Midwest through regulatory, factory-based and community-based efforts	
Environmental Information Center <i>Washington, DC</i>	<i>75,000</i>	Union of Concerned Scientists <i>Cambridge, Massachusetts</i>	<i>120,000</i> <i>(2 yrs.)</i>
To organize scientists and doctors to respond to questions about the health impacts of some chemicals and to coordinate the sharing of scientific information among environmental advocacy groups in Midwest media markets		To promote federal policies that will encourage appropriate use of biologically safe insecticides	
		World Wildlife Fund, Inc. <i>Washington, DC</i>	<i>94,594</i>
		To gather and present scientific evidence about how chemicals that are widely present in the Great Lakes can affect wildlife and human health	
		Total Environment	\$2,762,507

Gun Violence

Harvard School of Public Health, Center for Health Communication *Boston, Massachusetts* *\$400,000*
(2 yrs.)
For continued support and expansion of the “Squash It!” campaign to prevent youth violence

Minnesota Institute of Public Health *Anoka, Minnesota* *158,700*
(2 yrs.)
To launch a statewide initiative to reduce and prevent gun violence in Minnesota and to create a firearms injury reporting system

Physicians for Social Responsibility *Washington, DC* *60,000*
To expand its Gun Violence Prevention Program, which enlists and trains physicians to help reframe gun violence as a public health issue and to prevent gun injuries and deaths

Total Gun Violence **\$618,700**

Money and Politics Special Project

American Friends Service Committee *Chicago, Illinois* *\$179,455*
To organize, in partnership with the Chicago, Akron and Dayton Roman Catholic Archdioceses, 300 community-based educational forums on campaign finance reform

The Center for Public Integrity *Washington, DC* *198,402*
(2 yrs.)
To analyze and publicize, in cooperation with local news organizations, campaign finance practices and problems in Indiana and Illinois

Minnesota Alliance for Progressive Action Education Fund *St. Paul, Minnesota* *40,000*
(2 yrs.)
To develop a statewide computerized database of campaign contributions and to analyze and publicize their effects on elections and policymaking in Minnesota

National Public Radio *Washington, DC* *86,000*
For coverage of campaign finance, governmental ethics, and political influence issues

Wisconsin Citizen Education Fund *Milwaukee, Wisconsin* *40,000*
To develop and promote within a broad coalition of organizations a campaign finance reform agenda for Wisconsin

Total Money and Politics Special Project **\$543,857**

Special Opportunities

Citizen Advocacy Center *Elmhurst, Illinois* *\$100,000*
(2 yrs.)
To establish a community center in the western suburbs of Chicago dedicated to showcasing citizen-centered initiatives and developing the skills needed by citizens to participate more effectively in local governing processes

Civil Rights Project *Boston, Massachusetts* *75,000*
For production of PBS series on African-American artists in the twentieth century

Commission on Presidential Debates *Washington, DC* *50,000*
For its DebateWatch project to bring thousands of citizens together in small facilitated meetings to view, discuss, and evaluate the 1996 televised presidential and vice presidential debates

The Foundation Center *New York, New York* *52,500*
(3 yrs.)
General support for efforts to collect, analyze, and disseminate information to the public on private and corporate grantmakers

Independent Sector *Washington, DC* *75,000*
(3 yrs.)
To advocate for the preservation of policies that help ensure the charitable sector’s ability to meet public needs

Total Special Opportunities **\$352,500**

Total Grants Approved **\$8,374,924**

Work In Progress is published three times a year following each Board meeting. For information on programs of the Joyce Foundation, please call our offices to request a copy of our annual report or guidelines pamphlet.

The Joyce Foundation
135 South LaSalle Street
Suite 4010
Chicago, Illinois 60603
Tel: 312-782-2464
Fax: 312-782-4160
E-Mail: info@joycefdn.org

Application Information

The Joyce Foundation accepts grant inquiries throughout the year. If you have a question about any of our programs, please call and request a copy of our guidelines. Before submitting a formal proposal, applicants should submit a two- or three-page letter of inquiry outlining the proposed project to the appropriate staff person (listed below). The letter should indicate the project's goals, the target audience and beneficiaries, how the project relates to the Foundation's interests, the estimated budget and duration, and plans for evaluation and dissemination of findings.

Culture

Ellen Alberding

Education

Warren Chapman

Peter Mich

Employment

Unmi Song

Kara Kellaher Mikulich

Environment

Margaret O'Dell

Kara Kellaher Mikulich

Gun Violence

Deborah Leff

Money and Politics Special Project

Lawrence Hansen

The next proposal deadlines is:

December 13, 1996

(for the March 1997 Board meeting)

Please Tell Us What You Think about *Work In Progress*

We want to find out how well *Work In Progress* is doing its job of telling readers about Joyce Foundation priorities and calling attention to promising work funded by the Foundation. Please take a moment to fill out the survey enclosed with this issue and return it in the postpaid envelope. We value your feedback.

Staff

Ellen S. Alberding
Program Officer/Investment Officer

Gloria G. Barrientos
Staff Assistant

Annette R. Borgetti
Executive Assistant

Warren K. Chapman
Program Officer

Carol A. Donahue
Staff Assistant

Lawrence N. Hansen
Vice President

Deborah Leff
President

Peter T. Mich
Technology Officer/Program Officer

Kara Kellaher Mikulich
Program Officer

Mary M. O'Connell
Communications Officer

Margaret H. O'Dell
Program Officer

Linda K. Schelinski
Vice President of Administration

Unmi Song
Program Officer

Sherry A. Woolfolk
Accountant