

The Great Lakes are the largest body of fresh water on the planet. The challenges they face range from tiny zebra mussels to global climate change. To restore and protect the waters we love, we need to

**Think Big 14**

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

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

For information on programs of the Joyce Foundation, please consult our web site, [www.joycefdn.org](http://www.joycefdn.org), or call our offices to request a copy of our annual report or guidelines pamphlet. 312.782.2464



**Ohio's chief justice calls his state's judicial elections "the dark side of democracy." Now, the combatants who have spent millions fighting a proxy war over the judiciary may themselves have had enough.**

Of the 38 states where voters elect supreme court judges, nowhere have the races been more viciously partisan than Ohio. Spending in the last two elections (2000 and 2002) totalled nearly \$15 million. Half of that was laid out by often shadowy interest groups hoping to elect judges favorable to their views or discredit those whose rulings they dislike. Attack ads filled the airwaves. On election night, one judge reportedly promised doctors, who had contributed to her successful campaign, that "their efforts will pay off."

"Anybody who places their trust and confidence in a constitutional democracy should be outraged," said the state's Chief Justice Thomas Moyer after the 2002 election. "This is the dark side of democracy."

But the first flickerings of light may be dawning. This past March, Moyer—with Joyce funding and support from the Ohio Bar Association, the League of Women Voters, and two university-based groups—brought the state's top political, legal, business, and labor leaders to a downtown Columbus hotel to knock heads over what is wrong with the system and how to fix it.

Participants disagreed over everything from diagnosis (with some insisting that the real problem is public perception, not judicial reality) to possible treatments (from removing all restrictions on judicial campaigns up to and including public financing). Several expressed disgust at the rising cost of judicial races. The chairman of the state Republican party said he'd rather spend the \$600,000–\$700,000 he'd allocated for judicial races on legislative and statewide candidates; the head of the AFL-CIO, which spent heavily (and unsuccessfully) to defeat a sitting justice in 2002, said he also had better uses for that money.

Participants sidestepped a proposal, favored by Moyer and other reformers, to have judges appointed and later face retention elections. But they walked out of the forum having formed working groups to explore several reform options, including disclosing identities of campaign donors; setting rules for candidate responses to attacks; lengthening judicial terms of office; improving training for potential judges; and the potential of public financing.

Said Moyer, who has championed judicial reform for 15 years: "I feel like the father of the bride at the wedding: I thought this would never happen."

Helping to move the reform process through its next stages will be Justice at Stake, a Washington, DC-based nonpartisan group working for a fair and impartial judiciary. The group has identified seven states as prime targets for election reform, including Ohio and Illinois. With a \$400,000 Joyce grant, Justice at Stake will spend two years building a consensus among key interest groups around a reform agenda in each state and creating an action plan for getting it enacted. Geri Palast, the group's executive director, called the Columbus forum a good start.

“Ohio has been the poster child for the involvement of special interest groups in judicial campaigns,” said Palast. She praised the “very frank participation by major stakeholders” at the Columbus forum, adding: “They have to be in the game. It’s important that they put their views on the table and volunteered to be part of the reform process.”

If Ohio reform does get off the ground, it will join several other states looking to reform judicial elections. Last fall, North Carolina became the first state to provide full public financing for appellate and supreme court races. The law signed by Governor Mike Easley also made these judicial races nonpartisan, reduced the amounts individuals can contribute to a judicial candidate to \$1,000, and created a public voter guide to the candidates.

The Illinois Senate recently approved voluntary public financing for supreme court races; the measure awaits House action. Wisconsin reform groups are working to strengthen that state’s partial public financing for judicial races or to replace it with full public financing. Pennsylvania Governor Ed Rendell is pushing merit selection. In Texas, a bipartisan group of legislators has proposed a constitutional amendment to have the state’s judges appointed, with retention elections to follow—a system similar to that proposed by Ohio’s Chief Justice Moyer.

The reform efforts have arisen in the wake of national studies showing a dramatic rise in the money and partisanship flowing into judicial elections, along with a decline in public confidence in the independence of the judiciary. Three-fourths of Americans in a 2001-02 survey commissioned by Justice at Stake believe that campaign contributions affect judicial decisions. Even more alarmingly, a quarter of state judges surveyed agree that money buys influence.

A Joyce-funded summit of top state justices, under the aegis of the National Center for the State Courts, issued a report earlier this year proclaiming that election-related problems “pose a substantial threat

to judicial independence and impartiality and undermine public trust in the judicial system.” The report recommended such reforms as nonpartisan elections, candidate training programs, greater public education, steps to curb the sometimes “pernicious” activities of special interest groups, and reexamination of codes of judicial campaign activity to promote fair elections while safeguarding free speech.

The latter became especially important in the wake of a 2002 U.S. Supreme Court decision (*Republican Party of Minnesota v. White*) invalidating state rules that prohibited judicial candidates from taking positions on controversial issues, such as immigration or abortion, that might come before the courts. Many states, including Ohio, had no such rule; still, some observers feared that the decision would make judicial races even more partisan and contentious.

Partly in response, the American Bar Association is launching a two-year review of its Model Code of Judicial Conduct. With \$200,000 in Joyce funding, an ABA national commission will conduct research and public hearings, develop and circulate reform proposals, and bring a revised code to the ABA House of Delegates in 2005. The commission will then undertake an aggressive effort to get bar associations and state judiciaries to adopt the revised code.

But then again, maybe Ohio will beat them to it. Chief Justice Moyer, elated at seeing the first steps toward reform taken at the Columbus forum, said, “We have the opportunity here to create any system we want. We could even create a model for the country.”

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 Luke Bierman, ABA, 312.988.5102  
[www.justiceatstake.org](http://www.justiceatstake.org); [www.thenextsteps.org](http://www.thenextsteps.org)

# Insufficient Coverage



**Unemployment benefits are supposed to help workers sustain themselves while they look for employment. Yet, many low-wage, part-time, and temporary workers find themselves without the necessary coverage.**

When unemployment assistance was created in the mid-1930s, it was intended to serve the needs of full-time workers. Today, however, more than 30 percent of the labor market is made up of part-time, temporary, and low-wage workers. The current system isn't designed to serve their needs. Eligibilities based on wages, rather than hours worked, exclude those who earn low hourly pay or have patchy employment histories. And, in many states, part-time and temporary workers don't qualify for unemployment benefits.

Access to unemployment insurance is key for low-wage workers to remain economically stable and stay off the welfare rolls. Over the last three years the National Employment Law Project has worked to make state unemployment insurance programs more accessible to low-wage workers. In the last three years, due in part to NELP efforts, campaigns are active in every Midwest state to expand the unemployment insurance safety net. So far, Minnesota and Wisconsin have enacted eligibility reforms and have, since the recession began, improved benefits for those who have been unemployed for lengthy periods of time.

With the help of a two-year, \$280,000 Joyce grant, NELP will continue working with a coalition of state advocates, including the National Center on Poverty Law, the Michigan League for Human Services, and Policy Matters Ohio, to further expand state unemployment insurance systems, as well as try to protect unemployment benefits during a time of widespread state budget crises.

“Because of the recession there’s an effort in some states, like Illinois and Minnesota, to cut back on unemployment benefits,” says Maurice Emsellem, NELP’s Public Policy Director. “A lot of the work we’ll be doing with state groups is making sure the unemployment insurance program is maintained during the recession.”

Though the struggling economy poses risks to the unemployment insurance system, Emsellem maintains it also provides the perfect backdrop to highlight an issue most of the population doesn't think about when the economy is strong.

“With the economy in its current state, the public is tuned in to the plight of the unemployed,” he says. “This is an opportunity to talk about how low-wage workers are locked out of the system, while simultaneously discussing how the system helps everyone.”

Currently, there are several initiatives in front of Congress that, NELP believes, would make significant cuts in, and ultimately weaken, the unemployment insurance program. Much of NELP's work in the next several months will be to help policymakers understand the ramifications of those cuts. Communications and public outreach will be important components of this effort.

"We want to highlight the situation of those who have been unemployed for longer than six months and have run out of state benefits," says Rick McHugh, NELP's Midwest Coordinator. "Our goal is to paint a picture that shows what it's like to be in the shoes of the low-wage unemployed worker and to illustrate why they are in need of more federal help."

Integrating the national debate with state needs is another critical focus of NELP's work on this issue.

"With the help of state groups, we're trying to figure out how to bring the federal government into local efforts," Emsellem says. "State advocates have worked hard on state policy reform. One of our goals now is to use the groundwork the states have laid to shape the national debate to include state concerns."

Because unemployment insurance benefits vary from state to state, the work NELP does with advocacy groups is individual to each state. According to McHugh, one of the coalition's biggest assets is a support network that enables advocates to track what's going on in all the states. Using other states' experiences to develop solutions strengthens the quality of the work throughout the region and better positions the coalition to succeed.

"The better organized and connected the state groups are, the stronger their presence will be, and the stronger their impact on the national debate will be," he says.

Maurice Emsellem, National Employment  
Law Project, 510.663.5700  
Rick McHugh, National Employment  
Law Project, 734.426.6773

## Small arts organizations work hard to produce first-rate art. They often need help behind the scenes to make sure their business flourishes as well.

Many arts organizations struggle with fundraising, program development, and operations. Minority arts organizations often lack access to mainstream funding sources or have a constituency unfamiliar with individual giving. To stabilize and prosper, these organizations require what any business needs: a clearly defined business plan, effective managers, a strong board, marketing prowess, and solid financial management skills.

Realizing that arts organizations sometimes need assistance when it comes to the business side of their operations, the Arts & Business Council works to support promising creative vision with an equally promising business model.

A one-year, \$60,000 grant to the Council will enable The Black Ensemble Theater, Luna Negra Dance, Congo Square Theater Company, Little Black Pearl Workshop, and the Mexican Fine Arts Center



Museum to tap into the capacity-building capabilities of the Council. In addition, the Council will collaborate with the Nonprofit Financial Center to provide financial consulting services to these organizations.

The Council, an affiliate of the national Arts and Business Council, Inc., helps strengthen the organizational effectiveness of arts groups by providing training and consulting services and by connecting arts organizations with business professionals who volunteer their services. The Financial Center trains and supports the organization's staff and board members as they develop necessary financial skills. Together, both groups take arts organizations through a variety of organizational goal setting activities and work with them to implement mutually agreed upon strategies.

“Through an intense process of self-analysis, prioritization, and resource development, the arts groups will better understand the key components of a healthy business model,” says Joan Gunzberg, the Council's Executive Director. “They'll also have the opportunity to discuss the importance of accessing a wide range of funding sources. This exercise is one that puts the organizations on the road to self-sufficiency.”

Joyce has long supported efforts that strengthen the capabilities of minority-run arts groups. This grant represents a new initiative to provide concentrated services to several organizations simultaneously. While all five of the groups are at different phases of maturity, they were selected because they're each at critical growth stages and need support to move to the next level of development.

Additional grants, ranging from \$25,000 to \$50,000 each, will allow the five arts groups to work with the Council and the Financial Center to manage their rapidly growing operations.

Joan Gunzberg, Arts & Business Council of Chicago,  
312.372.1876

## Announcing the Joyce Awards

The Foundation announces a new funding initiative, the Joyce Awards, designed to increase participation by minorities at mainstream arts institutions and to strengthen support for arts organizations. The Awards will support mid-size and large cultural organizations in commissioning and producing new works created by artists of color.

“For many cultural organizations, developing long-term relationships with audiences of color entails more than simply marketing existing exhibits or performances,” said Ellen Alberding, president of the Foundation. “Arts organizations are realizing that, to diversify—and, in effect, grow—their audiences, they must also diversify their programming.”

Intended to be an annual competition, the initiative will target arts groups in Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, and St. Paul/Minneapolis. Mainstream cultural organizations whose primary mission is to present art through public programs are eligible to compete for three awards of up to \$50,000 each. Applicants must be well-established institutions with a history of presenting high quality works and a

demonstrated commitment to diversity with their current programming and outreach efforts. A panel of arts professionals from outside the region will review proposals. Joyce staff will make final recommendations to the Foundation's Board for approval.

While individual institutions are eligible, the Awards are meant to encourage collaborations that would lead to multiple productions. Grants will be made directly to arts organizations and will be awarded in dance, media, music, theatre, visual, and multidisciplinary arts. Organizations will have two years to complete their proposed projects.

This year's competition will focus on music, theatre, and the visual arts. Letters of inquiry are due June 19.

For more information, please visit the Foundation's website at [www.joycefdn.org](http://www.joycefdn.org).

## Restoring the Great Lakes: it's time to develop a comprehensive plan.

The death of Lake Erie, the day the Cuyahoga River caught fire: in many ways the Great Lakes were the poster child of the environmental movement a generation ago. Dismay at lake pollution helped galvanize Congress to pass the 1972 Clean Water Act, which forced industries to stop dumping pollutants into the water and funded construction of sewage plants to keep communities' waste out as well.

Three decades later, the lakes are unquestionably cleaner than they would have been without the landmark federal legislation. Yet they continue to face new challenges (invasive species, increasing demands for lake water) as well as the residue of old problems (e.g., sediments contaminated by earlier pollution). Congress has stepped in with legislation to address some of the concerns. For example, the 2001 Great Lakes Restoration Project gave states funds on a matching basis for restoring lakeshore habitat, controlling storm water, and cleaning up contaminated sites. The 2002 Great Lakes Legacy Act provided funding for cleaning up 31 shoreline "hot spots."

But there's growing consensus that such piecemeal approaches are not enough. The lakes are too big, the challenges too complex. What's needed, regional leaders argue, is a broad plan that lays out a vision for the Great Lakes in this century, sets priorities, and lays out a strategy for getting there.

It's a tall order—especially at a time when security and economic troubles dominate the national agenda. But Great Lakes leaders are optimistic. They point to the \$8 billion being spent by three federal agencies,

along with Florida, to restore the eastern Everglades. The Great Lakes are a similar national treasure, they argue, and deserve the same kind of national priority. In making that case, they will draw on a solid network of regional institutions, a committed bipartisan congressional delegation, broad public support, and new energy from the region's mayors, who recently launched their own Great Lakes Cities Initiative.

Playing a key role in pulling all this together will be the Northeast-Midwest Institute, a Washington, DC-based research and policy group. With \$600,000 in Joyce funding, the Institute will continue its long-standing Great Lakes policy work with congressional delegations and support the region's mayors in developing their shared vision for the lakes.

Now is the perfect time to step back and think strategically, argues the Institute's head, Richard Munson. "Beyond the current crisis in Iraq, beyond the fiscal crisis, we need begin to plan for several years out, so that when things ease up a bit, we've got a plan that's been thought through from a scientific perspective and from a political perspective," Munson says.

Other players are thinking along the same lines. The Council of Great Lakes Governors has set up a planning task force. The Great Lakes Commission, representing lakeside states and provinces, has released its own list of priorities, including toxic hotspots, invasive species, nonpoint (i.e., small, widely dispersed) sources of pollution, and wetlands restoration.

The mayors are a new entrant in the field. Convened last fall under the leadership of Chicago's Mayor Richard M. Daley, the mayors bring a sense of urgency to the effort because they're on the front lines of dealing with lake problems, suggests Marcia Jimenez, head of Chicago's Department of Environment, which has staffed the mayors' effort.

Munson elaborates: "Beach closings, fish advisories, contaminated sediments—mayors have all these responsibilities associated with public health, land

use, environmental quality,” he says. “But they’re rarely asked for input. Mayor Daley and other Great Lakes mayors have come to the conclusion that the municipal perspective must be represented in policy discussions.” The Initiative will enable mayors to share information on common problems and give them a vehicle for collaborating with the governors and Congress on lake policies.

Right now, the key players are pushing for congressional funding for a comprehensive Great Lakes Restoration Plan, similar to that created for the Everglades. Such a plan would be drawn up by scientists and policy experts, and would seek to balance competing priorities of the political, economic, and public interest groups surrounding the lakes.

It won’t be easy. In fact, it would be the largest undertaking of its kind ever, suggests Christopher Jones, who heads the Great Lakes governors task force. It will not only have to inventory current initiatives and set priorities for a huge ecosystem, but do so in collaboration with eight states and two provinces, several of which have newly elected leaders who must be brought up to speed on lake issues.

One asset is popular support. A recent survey by the Joyce Foundation and the Wisconsin-based Biodiversity Project found that more than three-quarters of residents of the Great Lakes region believe more needs to be done to protect the lakes from pollution. But the survey also showed that most people have little understanding of such environmental stresses as air pollution and climate change. The Biodiversity Project will use a two-year, \$234,000 grant to explore ways to increase public understanding of the threats facing the lakes and support for addressing them.

Recalling the concerted effort “to make Americans see the Everglades as a national treasure,” Lee Botts, a longtime lakes activist, says, “We need to do the same thing for the Great Lakes.”

Richard Munson, Northeast-Midwest, 202.544.5200  
Jane Elder, Biodiversity Project, 608.250.9876  
Rita Athas, Great Lakes Cities Initiative, 312.744.0208

## Employment

### Welfare Reform—Round 2

The incomes of Illinois families transitioning from welfare to work rose steadily over the last few years, from \$7,475 in 1998 to \$14,145 in 2001. Nonetheless, according to the Illinois Family Study, a project of the Institute for Policy Research, nearly 49 percent of these families remain poor. The Institute hopes the report will help lawmakers review the effectiveness of welfare reform and prioritize services for low-income families.

The dialogue on how to structure assistance to the poor moved to the Senate floor in February after the House passed its Temporary Assistance for Needy Families reauthorization bill. The House bill increases work requirements, requiring states to have 70 percent of people on welfare working 40 hours a week by 2007. It would continue to limit people to five years of welfare benefits over their lifetime, ban legal immigrants from aid programs, and provide \$16.5 billion a year for states to run their programs, including a modest increase in child care spending. In

addition, the bill would provide funds to promote marriage and sexual abstinence.

In April, three Democratic senators introduced legislation to provide \$1 billion over five years to create transitional jobs programs and business-linked training programs for welfare recipients and other low-income individuals.

Transitional jobs programs help move workers who face significant barriers to work into subsidized jobs where they can learn marketable skills. According to the Transitional Jobs Network, a Joyce grantee, the majority of welfare recipients who participate in such programs go on to secure permanent employment. Business-linked programs provide low-skilled workers with employer-based training.

The Senate will consider the transitional jobs bill as part of welfare reauthorization.

Institute for Policy Research, 847.491.3395  
[www.northwestern.edu/ipr/](http://www.northwestern.edu/ipr/)

Transitional Jobs Network, 206.529.6365

The following grants were approved at the April 9, 2003 meeting of the Board of Directors:

## Education

### Designs for Change Chicago, IL \$150,000

To continue its policy reform initiatives in Chicago, assist local school councils with principal selection issues, and provide assistance to Milwaukee Catalyst. (1 yr.)

### Milwaukee Catalyst, Inc. Milwaukee, WI \$100,000

To analyze the impact of district policies on minority students in the Milwaukee Public Schools and foster community engagement in school improvement efforts. (10 mos.)

Total Education \$250,000

## Employment

### Corporation for the Advancement of Policy Evaluation Washington, DC \$100,000

To examine the characteristics and employment assistance needs of families approaching their welfare time limit in Ramsey County (St. Paul), Minnesota. (2 yrs.)

### Economic Opportunity Institute Seattle, WA \$100,000

For its efforts to maintain and, if possible, increase support for programs providing transitional jobs for hard-to-employ people in the Midwest. (1 yr.)

### Food Research and Action Center Washington, DC \$170,000

To improve access and eligibility to the Food Stamp Program in the Midwest, in an effort to strengthen job retention among the working poor. (2 yrs.)

### Health and Disability Advocates Chicago, IL \$78,806

To organize a network of employment training providers to develop recommendations and advocate for improved employment assistance policies for people with disabilities. (1 yr.)

### Institute for Women's Policy Research Washington, DC \$110,000

To examine the effects of work-related supports, such as health insurance and child care, on employment retention for low-wage workers. (1 yr.)

### Mid-Minnesota Legal Assistance, Inc. St. Paul, MN \$100,000

To support the Employment Opportunity Project, which advocates for policies that advance wage and career opportunities for low-income working families and those transitioning from welfare to work. (1 yr.)

### National Employment Law Project, Inc. New York, NY \$280,000

To continue working with Midwest states to update and reform unemployment insurance programs to make them more accessible to low-wage workers. (2 yrs.)

### National League of Cities Institute Washington, DC \$160,000

For its Cities Supporting Employment Success project, which focuses on policies for transitional jobs for hard-to-employ job-seekers and improved access to supports that help working families, such as the Earned Income Tax Credit, child health insurance, child care assistance, and food stamps. (2 yrs.)

### Workforce Strategy Center, Inc. Brooklyn, NY \$100,000

To propose strategies for Midwest states to improve connections between community college and job-training resources targeting low-skilled, low-wage workers. (1 yr.)

### Work, Welfare and Families Chicago, IL \$200,000

To support its Working Opportunities campaign, an ongoing effort to identify opportunities to improve public policy for low-income working families. (2 yrs.)

Total Employment \$1,398,806

## Environment

### Biodiversity Project, Inc. Madison, WI \$234,000

To launch a pilot campaign designed to build public support for cleaning up and protecting the Great Lakes. (2 yrs.)

### Center for Agricultural Partnerships, Inc. Asheville, NC \$120,775

To improve water quality by increasing Upper Midwest farmers' participation in conservation programs offered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. (1 yr.)

### Center for Neighborhood Technology Chicago, IL \$300,000

To support research and input into policy-making on transportation decisions. (1 yr.)

### Center for Rural Affairs Walthill, NE \$350,000

To support policy advocacy efforts related to sustainable agriculture by the Midwest Sustainable Agriculture Working Group. (2 yrs.)

### Delta Institute Chicago, IL \$152,559

To develop the Great Lakes Pollution Prevention and Energy Efficiency Fund, to help manufacturers in low-income neighborhoods modernize their operations and reduce their environmental pollution. (1 yr.)

### Edmund S. Muskie Foundation Washington, DC \$75,000

To recruit new members of the National Caucus of Environmental Legislators and to convene a two-day issues forum. (1 yr.)

### Environmental Law and Policy Center of the Midwest Chicago, IL \$200,000

To support transportation advocacy in Illinois and Michigan, and to urge federal investments in high-speed rail. (1 yr.)

### Hoosier Environmental Council Indianapolis, IN \$50,000

To support its efforts to assist local communities to gradually restore the state's polluted waters. (1 yr.)

Institute for Agriculture  
and Trade Policy  
Minneapolis, MN \$60,000  
To bring agricultural perspectives into discussions about Great Lakes water management. (1 yr.)

### Iowa Natural Heritage Foundation Des Moines, IA \$183,900

To demonstrate innovative ways to secure state funding and to leverage federal funding to address water pollution in Iowa. (2 yrs.)

### Minnesota Project St. Paul, MN \$250,000

To track, analyze, and respond to policymaker requests for information on government programs that tie conservation payments to improving environmental stewardship of working farm and forest land. (2 yrs.)

### MSWG, Inc. Sun City West, AZ \$90,000

For its policy academy on environmental management tools. (1 yr.)

### Northeast-Midwest Institute Washington, DC \$600,000

To support its ongoing Great Lakes policy work; and to support Great Lakes mayors in developing a shared vision for improving the Great Lakes and engaging with other regional stakeholders in gathering federal, state, and local support to implement such a vision. (2 yrs.)

### Pollution Probe Foundation Toronto, Ontario, Canada \$75,000

To advance its "New Approach to Water Management" in the Great Lakes region. (1 yr.)

### River Alliance of Wisconsin, Inc. Madison, WI \$207,382

To research and produce a *State of the Management of Wisconsin's Rivers* report and create a plan to implement the report's recommendations. (2 yrs.)

### Rocky Mountain Institute Snowmass, CO \$92,670

To assist the Cuyahoga County Planning Commission in creating a redevelopment framework for the Cuyahoga River Valley in Ohio. (1 yr.)

### Sand County Foundation, Inc. Madison, WI \$54,000

For a pilot project to evaluate the costs and effects of using market incentives to reduce nitrogen discharge in watershed areas of the Great Lakes basin. (1 yr.)

### State of Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Madison, WI \$336,925

To develop a shared vision for environmental gain and economic growth for the state's "Dairy Gateway," a watershed area that includes a significant dairy farm presence and some forests, and to develop legal and policy instruments that would protect and support that shared vision. (1 yr.)

Strategies for the Global Environment, Inc.

Arlington, VA \$57,500

To support a meeting for Great Lakes business leaders and government regulators to discuss possible state responses to the threat of climate change. (1 yr.)

Union of Concerned Scientists, Inc. Cambridge, MA \$50,000

To brief state and local officials on the findings of its new report on the effects of climate change on the waters of the Great Lakes. (1 yr.)

World Wildlife Fund Canada

Toronto, Ontario, Canada \$77,000

To promote reduced reliance on pesticides as part of the development of new agricultural policies in Canada, particularly in Southern Ontario. (1 yr.)

Total Environment \$3,616,711

## Gun Violence

Mark Karlin & Associates

Chicago, IL \$185,000

To help raise the media presence and capacity of Midwest gun violence prevention groups. (18 mos.)

Ohio Coalition Against Gun Violence

Toledo, OH \$150,000

For general support, including state and federal policy advocacy to prevent gun violence. (21 mos.)

WAVE Educational Fund

Milwaukee, WI \$100,000

To promote public health-oriented gun policy in Wisconsin and nationally. (2 yrs.)

Total Gun Violence \$435,000

## Money and Politics

American Bar Association

Fund for Justice and Education

Chicago, IL \$200,000

To support a comprehensive review and recommended revisions of the Model Code of Judicial Conduct and to conduct a preliminary study of the benefits of formal pre-judicial education and training programs. (2 yrs.)

Campaign and Media Legal Center

Washington, DC \$150,000

To support its efforts to educate the public, media, candidates, and policy makers about the merits of free air time and about the election-related public interest obligations of broadcasters. (1 yr.)

Campaign Finance Institute

Washington, DC \$225,000

To support campaign finance reform policy research and development initiatives. (1 yr.)

Citizens Policy Center

Cleveland, OH \$125,000

For its Ohio Open Secrets Project, a campaign finance reform initiative that combines policy research, development, and advocacy with data analysis, public education, and news media outreach. (1 yr.)

Common Cause Education Fund

Washington, DC \$120,000

To support policy education and advocacy projects in the Midwest, with a focus on judicial reform in Ohio, campaign finance in Wisconsin, and governmental ethics in Illinois. (1 yr.)

Democracy 21 Education Fund

Washington, DC \$110,000

To support efforts to reform federal campaign finance laws through policy research and advocacy, litigation, and public education. (1 yr.)

Georgetown University

Justice at Stake Campaign

Washington, DC \$400,000

For the management of a comprehensive and collaborative strategic planning and agenda-setting process designed to advance judicial reform efforts in Ohio and Illinois. (2 yrs.)

Minnesota Alliance for Progressive Action Education Fund

St. Paul, MN \$80,000

To support efforts to reform Minnesota's campaign finance laws through policy research, development, education, and advocacy. (1 yr.)

New America Foundation

Washington, DC \$150,000

To support policy research, development, and advocacy related to airwave ownership and public interest obligations of broadcasters. (2 yrs.)

Total Money and Politics

\$1,560,000

## Culture

Arts & Business Council of Chicago

Chicago, IL \$60,000

To provide assessment, board development, and marketing services to five minority arts groups, and to subcontract with the Non-profit Financial Center to provide financial management and staff training seminars to these organizations. (1 yr.)

Chicago Theatre Group, Inc.

Chicago, IL \$75,000

To produce the International Latino Theatre Festival in July 2003. (1 yr.)

Congo Square Theatre Company

Chicago, IL \$25,000

To strengthen its board of directors, develop a strategy for marketing its programs, establish stronger financial management systems, and increase its staff capacity. (1 yr.)

Little Black Pearl Workshop

Chicago, IL \$50,000

To support organizational development tied to its expansion. (1 yr.)

Mexican Fine Arts Center Museum

Chicago, IL \$50,000

To support board development, staff training, and financial development. (1 yr.)

Total Culture \$260,000

## Special Opportunities

Illinois Channel Organization

Springfield, IL \$30,000

To support its continuing efforts to establish a statewide public affairs television network, including expanding program production and distribution, purchasing video production equipment, and organizing a permanent Springfield presence. (1 yr.)

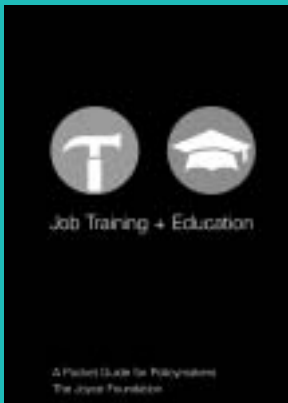
Total Special Opportunities \$30,000

**Total Grants Approved  
\$7,550,517**



### Keep It Moving

Landmark federal transportation laws, originally enacted in 1991, come up for congressional reauthorization this year. "Keep It Moving," being published in June by the Foundation, documents how Midwest states have—and have not—taken advantage of the opportunity to find ways to move people and goods safely and efficiently, while protecting the natural environment. The report shows how states and localities, with input from the public, have used federal ISTEA and TEA 21 funds to build transit, repair roads and bridges, create bike-ways, make it easier for pedestrians to get around, and explore efficient ways to keep freight moving. It also makes clear that, in some critical areas, Midwest states have not taken full advantage of the laws' flexibility; and it includes recommendations for state and federal policymakers.



### Job Training + Education

In March, the Foundation released "Job Training + Education: A Pocket Guide for Policymakers." The booklet is a short, accessible resource for state legislators and others seeking ways to improve the skills and competitiveness of America's working families through education and training. It summarizes the research, policy issues, and funding, and suggests where to get more information.

For copies of both reports, call 312.782.2464 or view online at [www.joycefdn.org](http://www.joycefdn.org).



### Jane Patterson Becomes Director of Investments

Jane R. Patterson has joined the Foundation as Director of Investments. Ms. Patterson comes to the Foundation from the Illinois State Board of Investment, where she was the Executive Director from 1991 to 2002. At ISBI, Ms. Patterson oversaw investments for three Illinois public retirement systems, with assets totaling \$7.5 billion. Ms. Patterson takes over management of the Foundation's \$652 million portfolio. She has a B.A. summa cum laude in economics from Kenyon College and an M.B.A. from the University of Chicago Graduate School of Business.

The Foundation accepts grant proposals throughout the year. For information about funding priorities and application procedures, please consult our website, [www.joycefdn.org](http://www.joycefdn.org) or call 312.782.2464 for a copy of our funding guidelines.

### The next proposal deadline is:

August 14, 2003 for the December 2003 meeting

### Work In Progress

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