



Public Welfare Foundation
2010 Annual Report

Facing the Challenge



1

Chairman's
Letter



4

Criminal
Justice



14

Juvenile
Justice



24

Workers'
Rights

- 34 Health Reform
- 38 Grants Awarded in 2010
- 50 2011 Program Guidelines
- 56 Application Process
- 60 Board of Directors & Staff

Cover: Clarissa Corrales looks toward a bright future as a result of her involvement with Skrappy's, a youth center in Tucson, Arizona.

Chairman's Letter

For the Public Welfare Foundation, 2010 was a year of transition.

Deborah Leff, who came to the Foundation as president in 2006, stepped down in June 2010 to become Deputy Counselor for Access to Justice at the U.S. Department of Justice.

In December, the Board of Directors was pleased to announce that, after a national search, Mary McClymont was selected to be the Foundation's new leader, effective February 2011. Ms. McClymont is a highly respected foundation and nonprofit executive in the fields of human rights and development.

The Board and staff are very grateful for Deborah Leff's outstanding service and leadership during her tenure and we are sure that Mary McClymont will not only carry on, but strengthen and expand the essential work of the Foundation.

There has been some notable success in that work in 2010. For example, California's so-called "three strikes" law, requiring a minimum sentence of 25 years to life for three-time repeat offenders, has contributed to such increases in the state's prison population that the U.S. Supreme Court recently declared the resulting overcrowding unconstitutional. California's law is considered the toughest in the nation because it counts non-serious and non-violent offenses as the third strike.

The Foundation has supported an effort by the Center on Media, Crime and Justice at John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York City to help educate the public about who some of these prisoners are, including Kelly Turner, a 42-year-old former thief who served 13 years of a 25-year sentence for writing a bad check for \$146.16, which was her third offense. She is one of the rare prisoners who was released early after a retired county judge took up her cause and convinced the courts that she had “turned her life around.”

Public exposure through the media to stories like Turner’s is helping to increase the number of Californians who say they would like to ease some of the three-strike penalties in advance of a possible referendum to temper the law in 2012.

The struggle to reform juvenile justice systems has made progress in Ohio, which has dramatically reduced the number of incarcerated youth in recent years, partly in response to federal lawsuits brought by grantee Children’s Law Center. This year, the Center and other advocates helped win legislation that rolls back some of the most punitive juvenile sentencing provisions that have contributed to the over-incarceration of youth in juvenile facilities. The law also allows some youth tried in adult court to return to the juvenile system.

And, in a move that will help workers and their families, Connecticut has passed the first statewide law requiring businesses with more than 50 employees to provide paid sick leave. Under the new law, which could affect up to 400,000 service workers, an employee can earn up to one hour of paid sick leave for every 40 hours worked, for a maximum of five days. Grantees Connecticut Working Families and the National Partnership for Women and Families were part of a broad coalition that advanced this cause.

As the national economy sputters through a painfully slow recovery, low-wage workers are still trying to find jobs where they will not be cheated out of wages or benefits and advocates for sensible sentencing reforms still fight to keep more people out of America's prisons and jails.

These are among the challenges that the Foundation will continue to confront, helping the disadvantaged to secure their rights and gain the opportunity to live and work in dignity.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Peter Edelman". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Peter Edelman
Chair, Board of Directors

A photograph of a prison cell, heavily tinted with a blue color. On the left, a wooden bookshelf is filled with books. In the center, a window with horizontal blinds is visible, looking out onto a bright, overexposed outdoor area. A dark jacket or bag is hanging from the top of the window frame. In the foreground, on a surface near the window, there is a glass, a small container, and some papers.

Criminal Justice

PRISONERS COUNT



From the age of 14, Ramon Velasquez was in and out of various correctional facilities in New York state. During his years of incarceration, it's no surprise that Velasquez—now 51—was stripped of certain rights of citizenship, such as his right to vote.

But, after being released on parole in 2007, even he was surprised to learn that he had also been stripped of his right to be counted as a constituent of his home district in Brooklyn, New York. Instead, when he spent 10 years in Attica state prison for robbery, he was counted as a resident of upstate Wyoming County, where the prison is located.

“I didn't know,” Velasquez recalled recently, as he shook his head.

“I never knew I was being counted as a Wyoming County resident. The [state] senator there wasn't looking out for my interests or those of my family back in Brooklyn. He may not have even been elected if they didn't gerrymander the district by counting inmates like me.”

Previous Spread: Ramon Velasquez in his Brooklyn, New York apartment.

Right: Ramon negotiates traffic across from VOCAL's office on Fourth Avenue in Brooklyn, New York.



For decades, the U.S. Census Bureau has been counting inmates in the areas where they are imprisoned instead of in the neighborhoods where they resided before being incarcerated and where they are likely to return after serving their time.

Peter Wagner, executive director of Prison Policy Initiative (PPI), based in Easthampton, Massachusetts, estimates that this practice, called “prison gerrymandering,” has caused some two million people to be counted in the wrong place.

“The U.S. Census Bureau’s practice of counting people where they are incarcerated and not at their legal residence undermines the fairness of our system,” says Wagner.

“When these flawed data are used to draw legislative districts, equal representation—a core principle of American democracy—is impossible.”



Left: Peter Wagner of Prison Policy Initiative works from his hotel room during a visit to Anamosa, Iowa.

The question of where prisoners are counted has become a more significant issue because of the large expansion of the country's prison population that resulted from "tough on crime" and the war on drugs policies dating back at least three decades. In 1970, the nation's prison and jail population was just over 300,000. In 2010, there were about 2.3 million people locked up in American prisons and jails—the largest inmate population in the world.

Reducing that number is a key focus of the Public Welfare Foundation's Criminal Justice Program. The Foundation seeks to change harmful policies, such as mandatory minimum sentences for certain low-level drug and non-violent offenses that are straining the physical and financial capacity of states as well as derailing individual lives.

Those lives are further diminished by prison gerrymandering, which enhances the political clout of districts that contain prisons and dilutes the votes of other districts—particularly districts populated by minorities who are incarcerated in disproportionate numbers—all in violation of the constitutional guarantee of "one person, one vote."

That was true in New York, where almost all prisons are located in upstate districts that are mainly rural, while about half of the state's 58,000 inmates come from urban areas such as New York City. And the interests of those upstate legislators almost never coincide with the interests of their so-called "phantom constituents."

While Velasquez was locked up in Attica, he and his fellow prisoners could not vote and were not permitted to mingle with the town residents. Yet seven State Senate

districts, including the one where he was incarcerated, met minimum population requirements only by including prisoners in the count. Without using the prison populations as artificial padding, those districts would have had to be redrawn.

"In New York and several other states, the regional transfer of a minority population does have a representational impact," said Professor Nathan Persily, director of the Center on Law and Politics at Columbia University Law School in a 2008 interview in *The New York Times*. "There's no reason why a community ought to gain representation because of a large, incarcerated, nonvoting population."

Since returning home to Brooklyn, Velasquez, who has been HIV-positive since 1984, has become active with a group called Voices of Community Activists & Leaders

“It was so insidious that the same people who stood against drug policy reform that would give people alternative options to being locked up were benefitting from the mass incarceration that they were helping to perpetuate.”

(VOCAL), a statewide grassroots membership organization that seeks to empower low-income people living with HIV/AIDS, drug use and the lingering effects of incarceration.

Sean Barry, co-director of VOCAL, notes that in the 2010 legislative session, some Democratic and Republican opponents of sensible criminal justice reforms to reduce incarceration rates remain in office because of prison gerrymandering. “It was so insidious that the same people who stood against drug policy reform that would give people alternative options to being locked up were benefitting from the mass incarceration that they were helping to perpetuate,” he says.

As for neighborhoods like that of Velasquez in Brooklyn, Barry says that, “in one way or another, high rates of incarceration deprive these communities of political power

and they have problems of equal representation in state government... That means they are less able to command attention for problems in the community, like HIV/AIDS, re-entry programs, employment, equitable access to quality health care and drug treatment opportunities... These issues feed off each other.”

Although prison gerrymandering has a statewide prominence in states like New York, the issue has even larger implications for local governments in smaller jurisdictions across the country. A dramatic example that PPI’s Wagner points to is Anamosa, Iowa, which has a population of about 5,500. Within the town is the Anamosa State Penitentiary, which houses more than 1,000 inmates and is a dominating physical presence in City Council Ward 2.

When those inmates were counted as part of the 2000 Census, the result was that the Ward 2 council member actually represented about 140 people, while each of the other three council members represented more than 1,400 people. The distortion was quite evident in 2005, when there were no candidates for the Ward 2 seat and the last-minute winner was elected with only two write-in votes—one from his wife and one from a neighbor.

Right: A security tower at the Anamosa State Penitentiary.



Four years later, there was agreement that the town's ward system was seriously flawed because of the prison and should be replaced with an at-large system requiring each of the four council members to earn votes throughout the town.

Still, Anamosa is emblematic of how prison gerrymandering distorts democracy. With a \$200,000 grant from the Foundation in 2010, PPI has drawn on such examples to educate advocates and public officials about the issue.

Those efforts led to some groundbreaking legislative changes in 2010 as Maryland became the first state to enact a law—called the No Representation Without Population Act—ensuring that incarcerated people will be counted at their home addresses when new state and local legislative districts are drawn in response to the 2010 Census.

Delaware and New York passed similar laws, although some upstate New York legislators are challenging that state's law in court.

The Census Bureau is taking notice. Shortly before the 2010 Census, the Bureau responded to public pressure and announced that it would publish a special file with the prison counts. States like Maryland still need to collect their own home address data from incarcerated people, but the Bureau's agreement to identify populations, including prisoners, dismantles the technical barriers to placing these populations in different districts as new political lines are drawn.

Wagner says that the Census Bureau has operated on the incorrect assumption that incarcerated people are stripped of their legal and social membership in their home communities. But, as Velasquez explains, "Even though I was upstate in prison all those years, I always thought that I lived in Brooklyn."

Although that reality was not recognized in the last Census, advocacy led a few states to implement last-minute fixes. By 2020, Wagner and Velasquez hope, the practice of giving extra, unwarranted representation to prison expansion proponents will be over.

The Census Bureau is taking notice. Shortly before the 2010 Census, the Bureau responded to public pressure and announced that it would publish a special file with the prison counts.

Right: Velasquez and Sean Barry discuss community concerns in the offices of VOCAL, New York.





Juvenile Justice

YOUTH SANCTUARIES





In 1995, when Kathy Wooldridge’s sons were 13 and 15, they came to her with the idea of creating a space where they and their friends could have concerts and listen to the punk rock music that they liked. The space they had in mind was not too far from where they lived in midtown Tucson, Arizona.

They asked Kathy and her husband, Bill, to help with the rent, which was \$1,000 a month. Kathy suggested that their sons try to raise \$3,000 to cover two months’ rent and the deposit.

“So, I’m thinking nothing is going to happen,” Wooldridge readily admits now. “We told them, ‘if you can raise that much money, then we’ll take it seriously.’”

Within a month, her sons and eight of their friends raised \$3,000, mostly through shows at an underground music store, house parties and contributions from other parents.

Previous Spread: Clarissa Corrales looks toward a bright future as a result of her involvement with Skrappy’s, a youth center in Tucson, Arizona.

Left: Kathy Wooldridge concentrates on making Skrappy’s a viable alternative to detention for some court-involved youth in Tucson, Arizona.



As a result, Skrappy's, a self-described, "youth-run, youth-oriented performing arts and after-school center as well as an all-ages music venue, performance space and community hub" was launched.

The bustling youth center, now in its third location on East Toole Avenue near downtown Tucson, has graffiti murals covering the

outside brick walls and open, loft-like space inside. In addition to computers and some board games, Skrappy's offers classes from break dancing and how to become a disc jockey, to sewing and painting.

It attracts youth who are looking to escape or find a place they feel belongs to them—whether they

consider themselves "misfits," are running away from troubled homes, or are trying to stay away from gang recruiters.

Some, like Clarissa Corrales, seek temporary refuge while a parent fights addiction, alcoholism or depression. Some have been in trouble with the law already, mostly for non-violent offenses such as

Left: Break dancing at Skrappy's.

underage drinking, having drug paraphernalia, and trespassing.

Research shows that the most likely time young people commit crimes is in the after-school hours of 3 to 6 pm on school days, and the early evening hours of 7 to 9 pm on non-school days. A youth center like Skrappy's gives young people a place to hang out and engage in positive, enriching activities.

Although youth crime has been decreasing in recent years, more than 90,000 youth are held in custody on any given night. Most are charged with minor and non-violent offenses and a disproportionate number are racial and ethnic minorities.

While youth of color make up 38 percent of the youth population in the United States, they represent nearly 70 percent of those who are confined, according to the

W. Haywood Burns Institute, a San Francisco-based national, nonprofit organization dedicated to reforming juvenile justice systems in the U.S., including keeping more youth out of detention facilities and reducing racial disparities.

A key reason for the disparities is because youth of color are arrested, charged and incarcerated more than white youth for similar conduct—mostly age-related offenses such as skipping school or running away from home. The Burns Institute has found that Latino, Native-American and African-American youth are twice, three times and five times more likely to be detained, respectively, than white youth for similar offenses.

Regardless of race or ethnicity, detaining youth is costly and harmful. States spend approximately \$5.7 billion each year to imprison youth, according to the Institute. Studies show that youth who have been detained are less likely to graduate from high school and more likely to be unemployed, arrested and imprisoned as adults. Also, youth who receive rehabilitative interventions in supervised alternative settings have lower recidivism rates than youth who have been incarcerated.

The Public Welfare Foundation is committed to reducing the number of incarcerated youth and the number of youth of color who cycle through the juvenile justice system. For example, the Foundation gave a two-year \$200,000 grant to the Burns Institute in 2010 to support its work to reduce racial and ethnic disparities in juvenile justice

Studies show that youth who have been detained are less likely to graduate from high school and more likely to be unemployed, arrested and imprisoned as adults.



The entrance to Skrappy's
in Tucson, Arizona.



“Community groups need to be an integral part of reform... and we’re trying to get programs that already have relationships with kids to make themselves [a more viable] option as alternatives to locking kids up.”

systems across the country, including in Tucson and surrounding Pima County.

Nationally, the Institute has worked in 75 jurisdictions and is currently working in 32 jurisdictions in several states—including California, Illinois, New Jersey and Maryland—tackling issues such as failure to show up for court dates and fighting in school that land a disproportionate number of minority youth in detention.

Burns Institute executive director James Bell and his colleagues work with officials in law enforcement, juvenile court systems, schools and child welfare as well as with community leaders, parents and children. Separately and together, the Institute helps these groups change policies, procedures and practices to reduce the overall number of poor and minority youth brought into the system

and to increase the number of youth in the system that are placed in community settings instead of secure confinement.

In Pima County, Bell has brought major stakeholders together, including the chief judge and chief administrator of the juvenile court, representatives from the police department, district attorney’s office, the public defender’s office, the Board of Education, the county Health Department, and a member of the City Council, for monthly meetings. Using the Institute’s proven data-driven, collaborative approach, Bell was able to convince local officials that they were locking up too many youth of color.

An objective screening tool was introduced to better assess which youth posed significant risk if they were not detained. As a result, the county reduced the average daily number of youth held in detention

from 175 in 2003 to 71 in 2010. During the same period, the number of youth of color detained also dropped from a daily average of 120 to 52.

Support from the Public Welfare Foundation is helping the Institute engage Tucson’s community leaders, particularly community leaders of color such as the local affiliate of the National Urban League, more deeply in the process of advocating for reforms and providing more community-based alternatives to detention.

Because of its history, familiarity and acceptance among the youth community in Tucson, Skrappy’s is one of the organizations that wants to become recognized and endorsed by the juvenile justice system as a non-detention option for court-involved youth.

Wooldridge and other training session participants brainstorm strategies to strengthen community-based programs for juveniles.

“Community groups need to be an integral part of reform... and we’re trying to get programs that already have relationships with kids to make themselves [a more viable] option as alternatives to locking kids up,” says Bell. But, he adds, “If you are going to sit at the table and convince judges and prosecutors that kids should be sent to your program instead of to detention, then you have to up your game and become more sophisticated.”

The Institute provides training and technical assistance to community leaders and groups, which helps make them more equal and effective partners in the effort to demand policy reforms and accountability in the juvenile justice system.



That is why Wooldridge attended a recent three-day training session, which included guidance on making small programs more financially stable, tips on how to gain credibility with the courts, and components of successful youth programs.

The training has helped reinforce Wooldridge’s belief that Skrappy’s can make a difference, particularly for non-violent youth who can be treated and supervised in the community.

“Not every kid is the same, so you have to have a variety of resources,” she says. “Skrappy’s is good for low-risk kids. If we catch them early enough on probation, we do a really good job of keeping them out of worse trouble.”



Workers' Rights

PAYING FOR WORKER INJURIES



Eloy Vigil was wiping a cow with a towel after milking her when she kicked suddenly, causing his left hand to hit against a two-inch pipe. He recalls that, in a matter of seconds, his left index finger was “hanging down,” with a broken bone.

Previous Spread: After being injured on the job and suing for compensation, Eloy Vigil spends most of his time at home in Portales, New Mexico.

He and a co-worker walked to the office, telling the boss that he needed to go to the hospital. The boss concurred and allowed the co-worker to go with him.

“I have pins holding it in place,” he says, showing a crooked finger that remains stiff. “I can’t make a fist.”

He had to undergo surgery to have the finger put back in place—for which he had to pick up most of the \$8,000 in medical costs as well as about \$450 in lost wages for the week he would have been unable to work. He thought his nine years at the farm, including some management responsibility, would guarantee that he could recover some of the monetary losses or, at the least, secure his job.

But when he returned to the farm the next day, he met with the foreman and his wife, who he considered friends. When Vigil



Vigil's court fight for workers' compensation could benefit his grandchildren who might go into dairy farm work.

asked that the farm pay half of his medical costs in order to expedite his return to work, he was berated by the wife for being injured and told that his services were no longer needed.

That left Vigil in a bind because New Mexico does not require farm or ranch owners to cover farm and ranch workers under that state's workers' compensation system.

Through its Workers' Rights Program, the Public Welfare Foundation supports efforts to ensure that workers receive fair wages and work under safe and healthy conditions. When workers are injured on the job, they deserve a fair chance to recuperate medical costs and lost wages.

Since the beginning of the 20th century, workers' compensation, the nation's first form of social insurance, has been a key

instrument for trying to make injured workers whole again. Created to replace negligence lawsuits brought by employees against their employers, workers' compensation relies on a no-fault system administered and controlled by states. As originally envisioned, workers only have to prove that the injury was "work-related," and not that the employer was negligent. In turn, injured workers accept workers' compensation as their exclusive remedy.

Generally, employers purchase insurance or insure themselves to cover possible liability for a workers' compensation claim and employees are not required to contribute toward the cost of compensation. Employees who claim medical and wage benefits through workers' compensation are usually prohibited from using other health insurance to pay for medical care for the same injury.



Left: Friday nights are generally reserved for the grandchildren.

Many states dispense benefits on the basis of formulas that fail to take into account the real economic impact of the worker's job injury or illness.

According to the National Association of Social Insurance, workers' compensation payments for medical care and cash benefits for U.S. workers injured on the job totaled \$57.6 billion in 2008 (the last year for which comprehensive figures are available).

Studies show that, from 1992 to 2008, benefits to injured workers declined more than 40 percent. During the same time period, costs to employers dropped 38 percent. Many costs associated with job injury and illness have either been shifted to other programs, such as the Social Security Disability program, or picked up by injured workers, their families and communities as well as private health insurance programs.

Such cost-shifting from employers to employees and taxpayers is among the reasons why many experts think the current workers' compensation system is broken. In a paper for a 2010 conference on reconsidering workers' compensation as a human rights issue, James Ellenberger, former deputy commissioner of the Virginia Employment Commission and former assistant director of the AFL-CIO's Department of Occupational Safety and Health, asserts that "workers' comp has seen massive efforts to shift both the blame and the burden of workplace injuries and illnesses to the backs of workers."

The conference, which was organized by Public Welfare Foundation grantee National Economic and Social Rights Initiative (NESRI) with the help of an \$87,000 grant, brought together advocates for reform, including workers' compensation experts and injured workers.

Ellenberger and others argue that employers and insurers have successfully pressured governors and state legislatures to weaken laws, cut benefits and restrict access to benefits—all to the detriment of injured workers.

Changes in the law have turned the so-called “no-fault” system into an increasingly adversarial process, allowing employers to challenge claims by arguing that the workers are to blame for their injuries because of misconduct or pre-existing conditions. Caps on attorneys' fees and escalating legal burdens of proof have made it more difficult for claimants to get competent legal representation.

Many states dispense benefits on the basis of formulas that fail to take into account the real economic impact of the worker's job injury or illness. Some states impose time limits on benefit payments that do not adequately reflect the worker's real or continuing wage loss. Nearly 24 million workers, like Vigil, are not covered at all.

Beyond restricted benefits and unprotected employees, the workers' compensation system has particular difficulties dealing with occupational illnesses, such as cancer, that have long latency periods or that could have multiple causes. Only one in 20 victims of occupational illness—and fewer than one in 100 with work-related cancer—receives any workers' compensation.

Emily A. Spieler, dean of Northeastern Law School, former head of the workers' compensation system in West Virginia, and a member of the advisory board for the NESRI conference, agrees that the public perception and the adequacy of workers' compensation have suffered.

Trying to comfort Darlene, who has lupus and rheumatoid arthritis and is recovering from bone cancer.

“There have always been attacks on needs-based programs that focus on imagined abuse, such as the image of the welfare mom who drives a Cadillac,” she says. “There’s an equivalent assault on injured workers who receive compensation, suggesting that anyone who receives benefits is guilty of fraud. This erodes political support for the programs and leads to a focus on cost-cutting, while also discouraging injured workers from filing for benefits. The importance of the human rights approach is that it moves the focus to the injured workers—who are entitled to benefits and dignity—and away from employers and their costs.”





Left: Since Vigil's injury, the family has cut back on items like Internet access that might make it easier to find work.

Moving the focus to injured workers is also what Vigil and other advocates are trying to do through the courts. The New Mexico Center on Law and Poverty, which received a \$75,000 grant from the Public Welfare Foundation in 2010 to help low-income workers in that state, has filed a lawsuit, together with other nonprofit groups, on behalf of Vigil and several other farm, ranch and dairy workers challenging the state's lack of workers' compensation for agricultural laborers as a violation of the state constitution.

Whether or not the lawsuit is successful, it has brought renewed attention to the issue. The Center estimates that providing worker's compensation to farm workers would cost farm owners about one percent of their average annual profit of \$786 million.

As Vigil put it, "It's all right for them to make a lot of money, but just protect the workers who are helping them make all that money."

Health Reform

CLOSING A CHAPTER

For more than two decades, the Public Welfare Foundation was proud to support progressive efforts to reform America's health care system. Working with a network of dedicated grantees, the Foundation helped enhance the ability of consumer advocates to influence state and national health care reform.

In 1992, the Foundation consolidated what had been a variety of projects to improve access and promote other changes in health care—specifically to help low-income people—into a unified Health Reform Program. That Program promoted an affordable health care system that could provide a range of services including prevention, long-term care, mental health and nutrition.

When the Clinton administration tried unsuccessfully to get health care reform passed, efforts to improve the nation's health care system focused on the states. As a result, the Foundation invested heavily in developing and strengthening state consumer advocacy organizations to increase their ability to represent consumers in state-based health initiatives. The emphasis on consumers remained the hallmark of the Foundation's Health Reform Program.

From 1992 to 2007, the Foundation awarded 683 grants totaling \$36,162,100 under the Health Program. The Program's successes included support for community organizing and litigation to block health care insurance conversions from nonprofit to profit-making entities in Washington, D.C. and nationally. The Foundation also provided initial funding for successful consumer advocacy in Massachusetts, a pilot state for health reform.

For nearly 20 years, the Foundation was instrumental in supporting a number of organizations that continue to be important consumer advocates both in their states and nationally, including Health Care for All in Massachusetts, Campaign for Better Health Care in Illinois, Oregon Health Action Campaign, Health Access California, Maine Consumers for Affordable Health Care, and Tennessee Health Care Campaign.

By 2007, other national funders were giving greater support to consumer advocacy in health care reform. Consequently, the Foundation decided to consolidate its Health Reform Program once again, keeping it consumer-focused, but targeted to two geographic areas encompassing 18 states—11 in the South, where some of the greatest disparities in health coverage existed, and seven mostly in the Midwest.

In some of the selected states, the need for expanded health care was great, but strong advocacy was lacking. Other states had received previous assistance from the Foundation and were making substantial progress toward health care reform.

A handful of national organizations, such as Community Catalyst, based in Boston, Massachusetts and the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities in Washington, D.C., were also given grants to provide technical assistance and networking assistance to the state-based organizations.

To build and expand the capacity of consumer organizations to push for sound health policies, the Foundation's Health Reform Program supported mixed groups of advocates, called "systems of advocacy," either within a state or as part of multi-state campaigns centered on common regional health issues.

Under this program, the Foundation awarded 131 grants for a total of \$18,330,000 from 2007 to 2010.

Organizations supported by the Foundation during this period worked to increase access to and enrollment in state health care programs driven by federal programs and policies, such as Medicare, Medicaid and the State Children's Health Insurance Program.

In keeping with their consumer-oriented focus, these organizations pushed for increased state funding for health care and worked to get more information to state residents about opportunities to obtain health insurance and care.

By October 2009, an increasing number of national foundations were dedicating more funds to the health care arena, prompting the Foundation's Board of Directors to reconsider the Health Reform Program. And by June 2010, after passage of the landmark federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, the Board voted to end the Health Reform Program at the end of the Foundation's fiscal year on October 31, 2010.

The Foundation's resources were redirected to enhance criminal and juvenile justice programming.

For nearly 20 years, the Foundation was instrumental in supporting a number of organizations that continue to be important consumer advocates both in their states and nationally.

Grants Awarded in 2010

\$23,736,743

Total sum of the 288 grants awarded in 2010.

Criminal Justice Program

A Better Way Foundation

Hartford, CT
\$75,000 – 1 year
General support.

Association of Prosecuting Attorneys

Leesburg, VA
\$165,000 – 1 year
Support to increase the participation of prosecuting attorneys in progressive criminal justice reform.

Brennan Center for Justice

New York, NY
\$100,000 – 1 year
Support to publicize the growing problem of state legislatures imposing excessive fines and fees on indigent criminal offenders, making it increasingly difficult for ex-offenders to re-enter society successfully and increasing costs of their incarceration.

Center for Effective Public Policy

Silver Spring, MD
\$300,000 – 1 year
Support for strategic planning work with state governments that are receiving federal money under the Second Chance Act to help ensure that funds for prisoner re-entry programming successfully reduce prisoner recidivism.

Center on Media, Crime and Justice

New York, NY
\$200,000 – 1 year
Support to launch a media campaign aimed at informing public opinion about California's exceedingly harsh three-strikes mandatory sentencing law.

Colorado Criminal Justice Reform Coalition

Denver, CO
\$75,000 – 1 year
General support.

Council of State Governments Justice Center

New York, NY
\$210,000 – 1 year
Support to analyze the effects of California's recent prison release policies and cultivate the support of police chiefs to use data to assess and help advance reforms taking place in the state.

Crime and Justice Institute

Boston, MA
\$200,000 – 18 months
Support to help ensure that criminal justice reform legislation in California is implemented successfully and reduces incarceration rates in that state.

Drug Policy Alliance

New York, NY
\$75,000 – 1 year
Support to reform harsh drug sentencing laws in New Mexico and New Jersey.

Families Against Mandatory Minimums

Washington, DC
\$100,000 – 1 year
General support.

Fortune Society

Long Island City, NY
 \$220,000 – 1 year
 Support to launch a campaign to remove barriers to higher education for men and women in prison, which would help increase their ability to transition back into society more successfully upon release.

International Community Corrections Association

Silver Spring, MD
 \$100,000 – 1 year
 Support to help local advocacy groups develop resources, such as halfway houses and residential re-entry centers, to assist the hundreds of thousands of people leaving prison and re-entering society every year.

Justice Policy Institute

Washington, DC
 \$235,000 – 1 year
 Support for ongoing work with the Alabama Department of Corrections to reduce the state's prison population and create mechanisms to control its growth.

Legal Action Center

New York, NY
 \$500,000 – 2 years
 Support for a national education campaign about the need for changes in federal and state policies to prevent people convicted of drug-related felonies from being permanently prohibited from receiving federally funded food stamps and cash assistance.

National Conference of State Legislatures

Denver, CO
 \$70,000 – 1 year
 Support for efforts to educate state legislators and their staffs about the issue of prisoner re-entry.

National Employment Law Project

New York, NY
 \$200,000 – 1 year
 Support to work with Community Legal Services on a national campaign to reform policies that prevent people recently released from prison from accessing jobs because of their criminal records.

Partnership for Safety and Justice

Portland, OR
 \$200,000 – 2 years
 General support.

Pretrial Justice Institute

Washington, DC
 \$250,000 – 1 year
 Support to help reform bail policies in selected states and to develop a public education and communications campaign to explain to policymakers and the public the need for more services for people accused of crimes who are awaiting trial.

Prison Fellowship Ministries

Lansdowne, VA
 \$100,000 – 1 year
 Support for educational and outreach activities to conservative political leaders, religious organizations and news media on criminal justice issues.

Southern Center for Human Rights

Atlanta, GA
 \$300,000 – 2 years
 Support for litigation-based campaigns to reduce rates of incarceration in Georgia and Alabama.

Texas Criminal Justice Coalition

Austin, TX
 \$200,000 – 2 years
 General support.

Texas Public Policy Foundation

Austin, TX
 \$175,000 – 1 year
 Support for research, outreach, education and advocacy efforts by the Foundation's Center for Effective Justice to reform the criminal and juvenile justice systems in Texas.

Juvenile Justice Program**Action for Children North Carolina**

Raleigh, NC
 \$75,000 – 1 year
 Support for a campaign in North Carolina to end the automatic prosecution of all 16- and 17-year-old youth as adults regardless of the severity of their alleged offense.

Arkansas Department of Human Services

Little Rock, AR
 \$34,078 – 1 year
 Support for statewide juvenile justice reform in Arkansas.

Campaign for Youth Justice

Washington, DC
 \$250,000 – 1 year
 General support.

Center for Children's Law and Policy

Washington, DC
 \$70,000 – 1 year
 Support to help the District of Columbia Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services develop written policies and procedures to promote ongoing reforms.

Center for Community Safety

Winston-Salem, NC
 \$100,000 – 1 year
 Support for a collaborative effort among community groups, advocacy organizations, government agencies and others in three North Carolina counties to reduce racial disparities in the juvenile justice system.

Children's Action Alliance

Phoenix, AZ
 \$75,000 – 1 year
 Support for the Justice for Arizona Youth Project to advocate for state policies that will reduce the number of youth tried as adults.

Children's Law Center

Covington, KY
\$75,000 – 1 year
Support for the Ohio Juvenile Justice Reform Initiative.

Citizens for Juvenile Justice

Boston, MA
\$50,000 – 1 year
General support.

Coalition for Juvenile Justice

Washington, DC
\$95,000 – 1 year
Support to provide guidance to policymakers and practitioners on keeping youths who have committed status offenses out of correctional institutions.

Colorado Juvenile Defender Coalition

Denver, CO
\$175,000 – 1 year
Support for a project to challenge state policies that allow youth to be tried and incarcerated in the adult criminal justice system.

Connecticut Juvenile Justice Alliance

Bridgeport, CT
\$150,000 – 2 years
General support.

Correctional Association of New York

New York, NY
\$100,000 – 1 year
Support to advocate for reducing youth incarceration rates and increasing community-based services for youth in New York's juvenile justice system.

DC Lawyers for Youth

Washington, DC
\$175,000 – 1 year
Support to organize community groups to advocate for juvenile justice reform in Washington, DC.

Ella Baker Center for Human Rights

Oakland, CA
\$50,000 – 1 year
Support for the Books Not Bars campaign, which organizes incarcerated youth and their families in California and advocates for decreasing the population of youth in the state's juvenile prisons.

Families & Allies of Virginia's Youth

Arlington, VA
\$70,000 – 1 year
General support.

Florida Institutional Legal Services

Newberry, FL
\$150,000 – 2 years
Support for litigation as part of a broad campaign to reform the Florida juvenile justice system.

Georgetown University

Washington, DC
\$150,000 – 1 year
Support for the Center for Juvenile Justice Reform to build the capacity of reform-minded juvenile justice agency leaders and staff working to improve juvenile justice systems nationwide.

Juvenile Law Center

Philadelphia, PA
\$100,000 – 1 year
Support for juvenile justice reform in Pennsylvania and for litigation to challenge policies allowing the transfer of youths to the adult criminal justice system.

Kentucky Youth Advocates

Jeffersontown, KY
\$75,000 – 1 year
Support for advocacy to reduce the state's reliance on detention for youth who engage in non-criminal misbehaviors, such as skipping school.

Legal Aid Justice Center

Charlottesville, VA
\$75,000 – 1 year
Support for a campaign to reduce the number of youth tried, sentenced and incarcerated as adults in Virginia.

Legal Services for Children

San Francisco, CA
\$200,000 – 1 year
Support for the Immigrant Youth Justice Initiative, a project to reduce racial and ethnic disparities in the juvenile justice system by documenting and addressing barriers to the fair treatment of immigrant youth in state juvenile justice systems.

National Center for Youth Law

Oakland, CA
\$450,000 – 2 years
Support for reform of juvenile justice systems in Arkansas and Wyoming by providing expert consultation and technical assistance to state government leaders.

National Center for Youth Law

Oakland, CA
\$41,680 – 1 year
Support to help the Arkansas Department of Human Services implement a communications plan to promote statewide juvenile justice reform in Arkansas.

National Juvenile Justice Network

Washington, DC
\$75,000 – 1 year
Support to plan and develop a Juvenile Justice Leadership Development Institute to identify and help prepare promising juvenile justice advocates of color for leadership positions.

Southern Poverty Law Center

Montgomery, AL
\$400,000 – 2 years
Support for the Florida Initiative, which aims to reduce youth detention and incarceration rates and to plan strategies for challenging policies that allow youth to be tried as adults.

Vera Institute of Justice

New York, NY
\$200,000 – 1 year
Support for Vera's Family Justice Program to work with the Ohio Department of Youth Services to offer more family and neighborhood supports to youth in the juvenile justice system to promote better results once the youths are released.

W. Haywood Burns Institute

San Francisco, CA
\$200,000 – 2 years
General support.

Wisconsin Council on Children and Families

Madison, WI
\$60,000 – 1 year
Support for advocacy efforts to raise the age of juvenile court jurisdiction in Wisconsin.

Workers' Rights Program

A Better Balance

New York, NY
\$75,000 – 1 year
Support for legal assistance to local, state and national organizations on paid sick days.

Alliance for Fair Food

New York, NY
\$450,000 – 1 year
Support for a campaign to promote socially responsible purchasing in the corporate food industry, starting with improved wages and working conditions for farm workers in central Florida.

American Rights at Work Education Fund

Washington, DC
\$250,000 – 1 year
General support.

American University School of Communications

Washington, DC
\$150,000 – 2 years
Support for an investigative report and multimedia updating of *America: What Went Wrong?*—an account of the connections between policies affecting workers and the struggles of many in the middle and working classes.

Appalachian Citizens' Law Center

Whitesburg, KY
\$100,000 – 2 years
Support for research and advocacy on mine safety and health.

Beyond OSHA

Boston, MA
\$380,000 – 2 years
Support for efforts to reform federal policies on workplace health and safety.

Blue Green Alliance Foundation

Minneapolis, MN
\$180,000 – 1 year
Support to bring together leading labor and environmental organizations on issues of mutual concern and for a national grassroots campaign to promote occupational safety and health policy.

Center for Law and Social Policy

Washington, DC
\$75,000 – 1 year
Support for Spotlight on Poverty and Opportunity, a funder-driven initiative to create and maintain a nonpartisan forum for news, ideas and insights on issues of poverty and opportunity.

Center for Public Integrity

Washington, DC
\$150,000 – 1 year
Support for reporting on federal policies regulating worker exposure to toxic chemicals.

Center on Policy Initiatives

San Diego, CA
\$100,000 – 1 year
Support for "Cry Wolf," a project to document and archive historical arguments against different progressive policies, including health and safety regulation, and to compare those historical arguments to contemporary ones.

Centro de los Derechos del Migrante, Inc.

Baltimore, MD
\$75,000 – 1 year
General support.

Economic Policy Institute

Washington, DC
\$75,000 – 1 year
Support for the Living Standards and Economic Analysis Research Network (EARN) projects.

Family Values @ Work: A Multi-State Consortium

Milwaukee, WI
\$100,000 – 1 year
Support for continued organizing and education efforts to secure paid sick days in several areas, including Massachusetts, New York City and New York State and the state of Washington.

Farmworker Justice

Washington, DC
\$150,000 – 1 year
General support.

Front Range Economic Strategy Center

Denver, CO
\$75,000 – 1 year
General support.

Global Workers Justice Alliance

Brooklyn, NY
\$55,000 – 1 year
Support for advocacy to promote the rights of migrant workers.

Institute for Women's Policy Research

Washington, DC
\$75,000 – 1 year
Support for continued research and analysis on American workers and paid sick days.

Interfaith Worker Justice

Chicago, IL
\$247,000 – 1 year
Support for advocacy to reform federal workplace health and safety policy.

Koreatown Immigrant Workers Alliance

Los Angeles, CA
\$200,000 – 1 year
Support for the CLEAN Car Wash Campaign—an innovative collaboration among unions, community-based, environmental and human rights organizations as well as legal services providers—to improve wages and working conditions for more than 10,000 carwash workers in greater Los Angeles.

Koreatown Immigrant Workers Alliance

Los Angeles, CA
\$200,000 – 1 year
Continued support for the CLEAN Car Wash Campaign in 2011.

Legal Aid Justice Center

Charlottesville, VA
\$300,000 – 2 years
Support for the Virginia Workers' Rights Project to advocate for improved enforcement authority for the Virginia Department of Labor and Industry to protect workers who have been denied the wages they are due.

Los Angeles Alliance for a New Economy

Los Angeles, CA
\$500,000 – 1 year
Support for a coordinated national campaign at four of the nation's largest port complexes to simultaneously improve conditions for truckers operating at the ports, who typically earn below minimum wage, and to reduce deadly emissions, which affect truckers and the surrounding communities.

Make the Road New York

Brooklyn, NY
\$75,000 – 1 year
Support for the Workplace Justice Project.

National COSH

Raleigh, NC
\$200,000 – 1 year
Support for its national worker health and safety policy advocacy campaign.

National COSH

Raleigh, NC
\$190,000 – 1 year
Support for a project to convene workers' advocates and coordinate a series of town hall events to raise the profile of workers' health and safety issues.

National Economic and Social Rights Initiative

New York, NY
\$87,000 – 1 year
Support to research and coordinate a national strategy meeting on workers' compensation reform.

National Opinion Research Center

Chicago, IL
\$151,283 – 9 months
Support to develop, conduct and disseminate the results of a 2010 national survey on paid sick days.

National Public Radio

Washington, DC
\$100,000 – 1 year
Support for coverage of issues related to workers' rights.

Nebraska Appleseed Center for Law in the Public Interest

Lincoln, NE
\$100,000 – 1 year
Support to improve health and safety policies for meatpacking workers in Nebraska.

Neighborhood Funders Group

Washington, DC
\$75,000 – 2 years
Support for the Working Group on Labor and Community, a network of funders who support workers' rights.

New Hampshire Women's Alliance

Concord, NH
\$45,000 – 1 year
Support to educate New Hampshire residents, policymakers and businesses about the need for paid sick days.

New Jersey Work Environment Council

Trenton, NJ
\$200,000 – 2 years
General support.

New Mexico Center on Law and Poverty

Albuquerque, NM
\$75,000 – 1 year
Support for advocacy work to include agricultural workers in New Mexico's workers' compensation laws.

9to5, National Association of Working Women

Milwaukee, WI
\$60,000 – 1 year
Support to continue work on paid sick days.

Northwest Federation of Community Organizations

Seattle, WA
\$50,000 – 1 year
Support for work by the Main Street Alliance to engage small businesses on the issue of paid sick days.

Northwest Workers' Justice Project/ Northwest Employment Education and Defense Fund

Portland, OR
\$200,000 – 1 year
Support for statewide and national advocacy campaigns on behalf of low-wage workers, including those who are misclassified as independent contractors instead of employees, victims of wage theft and those who have been negatively affected by international trade.

Partnership for Working Families

Denver, CO
\$400,000 – 2 years
General support.

Public Employees for Environmental Responsibility

Washington, DC
\$500,000 – 2 years
Support for the creation of an online database that would allow workers to learn their risks of disease from on-the-job exposures to chemical hazards.

Public Justice Center

Baltimore, MD
\$500,000 – 2 years
Support to continue a multi-year effort to bring about policy reforms that would benefit workers in Maryland and improve their ability to enforce their rights in court.

Restaurant Opportunities Centers United

New York, NY
\$150,000 – 1 year
Support for work to educate, organize and advocate for safety and health policies affecting restaurant workers.

United Support and Memorial for Workplace Fatalities

Lexington, KY
\$226,000 – 2 years
General support.

Voices for Vermont's Children

Montpelier, VT
\$40,000 – 1 year
Support to continue education and advocacy work for paid sick days.

Women Employed

Chicago, IL
\$40,000 – 1 year
Support to continue advocacy and public education work in Illinois to build support for paid sick days.

Working America Education Fund

Washington, DC
\$125,000 – 1 year
Support for some of the organization's canvassing efforts to engage and educate non-union workers about economic issues and workers' rights, including worker health and safety.

Working Partnerships USA

San Jose, CA
\$50,000 – 1 year
Support to improve health and safety conditions of workers in California and nationwide.

Worksafe

Oakland, CA
\$150,000 – 1 year
Support to help provide technical assistance to worker centers.

Health Reform Program

Bazonel Center for Mental Health

Washington, DC
\$90,000 – 1 year
Support for work to ensure that implementation of the federal health reform law addresses the physical and mental health care needs of individuals with serious mental illness.

Center for Media and Democracy

Madison, WI
\$50,000 – 1 year
Support to monitor, analyze and publicize activities of the health insurance industry in North Carolina, Tennessee and Texas.

Center for Public Policy Priorities

Austin, TX
\$100,000 – 1 year
Support for health care advocacy activities.

Center for Rural Affairs

Lyons, NE
\$100,000 – 1 year
Support for work in the Plains states and in Midwestern states to promote health reform measures that address the specific needs of people in rural areas.

Center for Social Inclusion

New York, NY
\$300,000 – 1 year
Support to help five of the Foundation's Southern Health Partners examine systemic inequities and build multi-racial coalitions to address health disparities more effectively.

Center on Budget and Policy Priorities

Washington, DC
\$234,200 – 1 year
Support to provide technical assistance to state advocates on fiscal and budget issues and their impact on the implementation of national health care reform.

Center on Budget and Policy Priorities

Washington, DC
\$50,000 – 1 year
General support.

Community Catalyst

Boston, MA
\$100,000 – 1 year
Support for a meeting to bring together Foundation grantees that are part of the Southern Health Partners and for a separate meeting with other advocates and state health officials in the region.

Consumer Health Coalition

Pittsburgh, PA
\$100,000 – 1 year
General support.

Consumer Health Foundation

Washington, DC
\$50,000 – 1 year
Support for the Regional Health Collaboration Initiative to work with providers, the public sector and funders in northern Virginia, Maryland and Washington, DC to improve the health status of residents and to eliminate racial and ethnic health disparities.

Consumers for Affordable Health Care Foundation

Augusta, ME
\$100,000 – 1 year
General support.

DC Appleseed

Washington, DC
\$75,000 – 1 year
Support for the CareFirst Reform Project to ensure that the nonprofit insurer CareFirst BlueCross BlueShield fulfills its charitable obligation as a tax-exempt entity to address the health needs of the Washington, DC community.

DC Primary Care Association

Washington, DC
\$75,000 – 1 year
Support for the implementation of national health care reform in Washington, DC, and for the Association's Medical Homes program, to develop a regional health information technology network, train workers and finance community health centers.

Federation of Congregations United to Serve

Orlando, FL
\$60,000 – 1 year
General support.

Florida CHAIN (Community Health Action Information Network)

Jupiter, FL
\$180,000 – 1 year
General support.

Foundation for a Healthy Kentucky

Louisville, KY
\$250,000 – 1 year
Support for Kentucky Voices for Health Coalition's education, organizing and advocacy activities.

Georgia Budget and Policy Institute

Atlanta, GA
\$100,000 – 1 year
General support.

Grantmakers in Health

Washington, DC
\$25,000 – 2 years
General support.

**Health Action
New Mexico**

Bernalillo, NM
\$100,000 – 1 year
General support.

**Hispanic Health
Coalition of Georgia**

Atlanta, GA
\$60,000 – 1 year
General support.

**Human Services
Coalition of Dade
County**

Miami, FL
\$75,000 – 1 year
Support to help health
consumers advocate for
health reform at the state
and national levels.

**Kansas Health
Consumer Coalition**

Topeka, KS
\$130,000 – 1 year
General support.

**Keystone
Research Center**

Harrisburg, PA
\$75,000 – 1 year
Support for the Center's
budget and fiscal
analyses of issues that
impact health policies
and for its work to
implement national
health care reform.

**La Fe Policy Research
and Education Center**

El Paso, TX
\$73,300 – 1 year
Support for the Policy
Research and Education
Center (PREC) to engage
the Latino community
in advocacy to address
social and health
inequities.

**Louisiana Association of
Nonprofit Organizations**

Baton Rouge, LA
\$75,000 – 1 year
Support for the Louisiana
Budget Project.

Medicare Rights Center

New York, NY
\$75,000 – 1 year
Support for the second
year of implementation
of the Center's Federal
Medicare Reforms to
Reduce State Costs
Project.

**Mississippi Center
for Justice**

Jackson, MS
\$100,000 – 1 year
Support for efforts
to expand access to
Medicaid and the
Children's Health
Insurance Program,
restore some Medicaid
services and provide
individual legal services
related to health issues.

**Mississippi Health
Advocacy Program,
a project of Sisters of
Mercy Health System**

Jackson, MS
\$150,000 – 1 year
Support for efforts to
expand Medicaid and
to educate officials and
the public about possible
federal health reform
provisions.

**National Academy
for State Health Policy**

Washington, DC
\$200,000 – 1 year
Support to build
partnerships between
policymakers and
advocates among the
Southern Health Partners
to advance health care
reform in their states
and to keep state health
policymakers informed
about national health
care reform legislation.

**National Health
Law Program**

Los Angeles, CA
\$150,000 – 1 year
General support.

**National Physicians
Alliance Foundation**

Washington, DC
\$75,000 – 1 year
General support.

**National Women's
Law Center**

Washington, DC
\$75,000 – 1 year
Support to protect
and expand access for
low-income women to
affordable, quality and
comprehensive health
care and to support
implementation of
national health care
reform.

**North Carolina
Justice Center**

Raleigh, NC
\$250,000 – 1 year
Support for public
education, organizing,
coalition building
and advocacy work
to increase access to
affordable health care
for uninsured people
in North Carolina.

**Paraprofessional
Healthcare Institute**

Bronx, NY
\$50,000 – 1 year
Support for efforts
to implement national
health care reform.

PICO National Network

Oakland, CA
\$200,000 – 1 year
Support to educate the
faith-based community
about national health care
reform and how to help
implement it.

**Primary Care Coalition
of Montgomery County,
Maryland**

Silver Spring, MD
\$50,000 – 1 year
Support to improve
health care delivery by
implementing the Triple
Aim concept, designed
by the Cambridge, MA
Institute for Healthcare
Improvement.

Public Assets Institute

Montpelier, VT
\$100,000 – 1 year
General support.

**SC Fair Share
Education Fund**

Columbia, SC
\$150,000 – 1 year
Support for increased
statewide organizing
to reach out to small
businesses and to
expand children's health
insurance and Medicaid
coverage.

Small Business Majority

Sausalito, CA
\$75,000 – 1 year
Support to inform small
businesses about national
health care reform and
engage them in its
implementation.

**South Carolina
Appseled Legal
Justice Center**

Columbia, SC
\$100,000 – 1 year
Support for the Health
Care for All South
Carolina Project, including
education, organizing and
advocacy work to provide
access to affordable,
quality health care for
people in the state.

**South Carolina Small
Business Chamber of
Commerce**

Columbia, SC
\$75,000 – 1 year
Support for work to
implement national health
care reform in the state.

**Tennessee Health
Care Campaign**

Nashville, TN
\$250,000 – 1 year
General support.

**Tennessee
Justice Center**

Nashville, TN
\$50,000 – 1 year
General support.

**Texas Impact
Education Fund**

Austin, TX
\$50,000 – 1 year
Support for the Texas
Health Justice Project,
which engages the
faith-based community
in health care reform
advocacy at the state
and national levels.

The Herndon Alliance

Seattle, WA
\$100,000 – 1 year
General support.

**Unemployment
Information Center**

Philadelphia, PA
\$75,000 – 1 year
Support for work to
educate consumers about
the Patient Protection
and Affordable Care
Act and to implement
it in Pennsylvania.

**Utah Health
Policy Project**

Salt Lake City, UT
\$100,000 – 1 year
General support.

**Vermont Campaign
for Health Care Security
Education Fund**

Montpelier, VT
\$150,000 – 1 year
General support.

**Vermont Public
Interest Research and
Education Fund**

Montpelier, VT
\$50,000 – 1 year
Support for the Health
Care for All program to
achieve quality, affordable
health care for all
Vermonters.

**Virginia Interfaith
Center for Public Policy**

Richmond, VA
\$200,000 – 1 year
Support for education,
organizing and advocacy
work on health care
reform in Virginia and
implementation of federal
health reform legislation.

**Virginia Organizing
Project**

Charlottesville, VA
\$50,000 – 1 year
Support to organize
consumers to advocate
for and implement
state and federal health
care reform.

**Virginia Poverty
Law Center**

Richmond, VA
\$30,000 – 1 year
Support for advocacy
work on health care
reform at the state
and national levels.

Voices for Utah Children

Salt Lake City, UT
\$50,000 – 1 year
General support.

**Special
Opportunities
Program**

**Applied Research
Center**

New York, NY
\$100,000 – 1 year
General support.

**Center for
Community Change**

Washington, DC
\$300,000 – 1 year
Support to promote the
creation of a federal jobs
program and to advocate
for long-term, permanent
solutions to the current
crisis of unemployment
in low-income, racial
minority communities.

**ColorofChange.org/
Citizen Engagement
Laboratory**

Berkeley, CA
\$175,000 – 1 year
Support for a project
called "Deepening
Engagement,
which mobilizes the
organization's mostly
African-American national
membership to become
more actively involved
in local, on-the-ground
criminal justice reform as
well as other racial and
social justice issues.

DC Vote

Washington, DC
\$75,000 – 1 year
General support.

**Economic Policy
Institute**

Washington, DC
\$125,000 – 1 year
Support for advocacy
work to address
the nation's current
unemployment
and jobs crisis.

Lambi Fund of Haiti

Washington, DC
\$100,000 – 1 year
General support.

**National Institute on
Money in State Politics**

Helena, MT
\$150,000 – 18 months
Support to create a
searchable database of
independent expendi-
tures made to influence
the 2010 elections in
22 states.

**National People's
Action**

Chicago, IL
\$200,000 – 1 year
Support for the Big Bank
Accountability Movement
project, a strategic
grassroots campaign that
aims to ensure that the
interests of average
people are not neglected
during the next phases
of financial reform.

Nonprofit Roundtable of Greater Washington

Washington, DC
\$75,000 – 1 year
Support for a local initiative aimed at preserving the region's safety net of social services, from food banks to health care.

The Opportunity Agenda

New York, NY
\$200,000 – 18 months
Support for a project that seeks to include equal opportunity provisions in economic recovery laws and policies and also trains other advocates to address racial justice and other social justice issues.

President's Discretionary Fund**A Better Balance**

New York, NY
\$25,000 – 4 months
Support for efforts to educate New York City communities about the importance of paid sick days.

A Better Balance

New York, NY
\$15,000 – 1 year
Support to strengthen work in New York City to educate about the importance of paid sick days.

Action for Children North Carolina

Raleigh, NC
\$25,000 – 7 months
Support to expand the strategic communications capacity of a statewide campaign to end the automatic prosecution of 16- and 17-year-olds as adults.

African American Policy Forum

New York, NY
\$20,000 – 1 year
Support for Intersectional Advocacy Learning Circles, a collaborative study and partnership between legal advocates, activists, community organizers, educators and researchers to address conditions facing formerly incarcerated individuals and immigrant workers.

Association of Prosecuting Attorneys

Leesburg, VA
\$18,000 – 8 months
Support for technical assistance to promote innovative reforms in the Philadelphia District Attorney's office.

Blue Green Alliance Foundation

Minneapolis, MN
\$25,000 – 1 year
Support for a virtual media tour to promote stronger worker safety protections and the importance of making the transition to clean energy.

Brennan Center for Justice

New York, NY
\$10,000 – 2 months
Support for legal services work.

Center for Social Inclusion

New York, NY
\$8,355 – 3 months
Support to explore how the philanthropic community can contribute to racial justice issues.

City First Enterprises

Washington, DC
\$25,000 – 1 year
Support for planning and development work on the Temperance Row property.

Coalition of Immokalee Workers

Immokalee, FL
\$12,000 – 1 month
Support for participation in a State Department event honoring the organization's anti-slavery work.

Consumer Health Foundation

Washington, DC
\$10,000 – 7 months
Support for the Washington Regional Primary Care Coalition to improve health, enhance consumer health care and reduce the cost of care in the greater Washington metropolitan region.

DC Bar Foundation

Washington, DC
\$20,000 – 1 year
Support to implement the revised Interest on Lawyers Trust Accounts (IOLTA) program.

Domestic Workers United

New York, NY
\$16,200 – 1 year
Support for a meeting between OSHA leaders and worker centers to learn about federal funding to build capacity for worker centers to address occupational safety and health issues.

Fair Housing Agency of Alabama

Mobile, AL
\$25,000 – 1 year
Support for work providing housing relief and other assistance to individuals adversely affected by the BP oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico.

Farmworker Justice

Washington, DC
\$9,000 – 2 months
Support to convene farmworker advocates for improved health and safety policies for farmworkers at both the Department of Labor and the Environmental Protection Agency.

FSG Social Impact Advisors

Boston, MA
\$10,000 – 6 months
Support for the first phase of a project to help develop a comprehensive strategic plan for the New York juvenile justice system.

Grantmakers in Health

Washington, DC
\$25,000 – 1 year
Support for mapping the available resources of nonprofits and the philanthropic community to implement federal reforms.

National Center for State Courts

Williamsburg, VA
\$25,000 – 1 year
Support to train judicial and probation teams to reduce incarceration rates in California.

National Council on Crime and Delinquency

Oakland, CA
\$25,000 – 1 year
Support to explore the development of a project examining for-profit prisons and jails.

National Economic and Social Rights Initiative

New York, NY
\$5,892 – 1 year
Support for a meeting of farmworker advocacy groups about new tools for corporate accountability.

National Opinion Research Center

Chicago, IL
\$12,160 – 1 year
Support to compile and synthesize national survey data regarding workplace safety.

National Physicians Alliance Foundation

Washington, DC
\$9,000 – 3 months
Support to help train new physicians to work within their communities to promote, defend and implement progressive health reform policies and changes in delivery systems.

National Senior Citizens Law Center

Washington, DC
\$10,000 – 1 year
Support for full enforcement of a settlement agreement that restores Social Security and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits to 200,000 low-income people.

New College Institute

Martinsville, VA
\$25,000 – 1 year
General support.

Partners in Health

Boston, MA
\$20,000 – 1 year
Support for earthquake relief efforts in Haiti.

Progressive Maryland Education Fund

Silver Spring, MD
\$10,000 – 3 months
Support for the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee's (SNCC) 50th anniversary conference.

Public Counsel

Los Angeles, CA
\$20,000 – 1 year
Support to provide pro bono legal services to California farm workers.

Research Foundation of the City University of New York

New York, NY
\$25,000 – 1 year
Support for Polling for Community Justice, a youth participatory action research project on interactions between youth and police in New York City and their consequences.

Rockefeller Family Fund

New York, NY
\$25,000 – 1 year
Support for the Work/Life Field of Interest Fund.

Rocky Mountain Public Broadcasting Network

Denver, CO
\$10,000 – 1 year
Support for a one-hour documentary film for public television on the unparalleled success of one community's plan to deliver better health care at lower costs.

Sustainable Markets Foundation

New York, NY
\$20,000 – 1 year
Support for efforts to spotlight political interventions in rulemaking on toxic coal ash.

The American Constitution Society for Law and Policy

Washington, DC
\$12,000 – 1 year
Support for the organization's work on criminal justice.

The American Prospect

Washington, DC
\$25,000 – 5 months
Support for a special issue of *The American Prospect* on "The Crisis of the States," as well as support for related events to promote ideas covered in this issue.

The Constitution Project

Washington, DC
\$25,000 – 3 months
Support for work to educate 2010 gubernatorial candidates about the dangers of "tough on crime" political rhetoric and the opportunities for cost savings in justice reform.

The New Press

New York, NY
\$15,000 – 1 year
Support to publish a book of interviews and images associated with the Public Television series, *Bill Moyers' Journal*.

United Workers Association

Baltimore, MD
\$25,000 – 1 year
Support for the Human Rights Zone Campaign, a multi-pronged effort to use human rights principles in support of workers' rights.

Working America Education Fund

Washington, DC
\$25,000 – 1 year
Support for research on the costs and consequences of outsourcing jobs.

Young Invincibles

Washington, DC
\$5,000 – 2 months
Support for educational efforts on health reform.

Trustee-Initiated Grants

Adaptive Sports Center of Crested Butte

Crested Butte, CO
\$15,000 – 1 year
General support.

Adaptive Sports Center of Crested Butte

Crested Butte, CO
\$1,000 – 1 year
General support.

Advocates for Youth Education

Cincinnati, OH
\$5,000 – 1 year
General scholarship support.

Americans for Peace Now

Washington, DC
\$1,000 – 1 year
General support.

Anthony L. Jordan Health Corporation

Rochester, NY
\$5,000 – 1 year
General support.

Building Futures Now

Palo Alto, CA
\$5,000 – 1 year
General support.

Center for Civic Engagement

Brownsville, TX
\$5,000 – 1 year
Support to further the initiatives of community service and service learning.

Center for Law and Social Policy

Washington, DC
\$1,000 – 1 year
General support.

Central Asia Institute

Bozeman, MT
\$5,000 – 1 year
General support.

Chilean-American Foundation

Washington, DC
\$3,000 – 1 year
Support for children affected by the 2010 earthquake.

Chilean-American Foundation

Washington, DC
\$2,000 – 1 year
General support.

CIVIC

Washington, DC
\$3,000 – 1 year
General support.

Connecticut Junior Republic

Litchfield, CT
\$5,000 – 1 year
General support.

DC Vote

Washington, DC
\$1,000 – 1 year
General support.

Discovering Justice

Boston, MA
\$2,000 – 1 year
General support.

Dress for Success Boston

Boston, MA
\$2,500 – 1 year
General support.

East Haddam Youth & Family Services

Moodus, CT
\$2,500 – 1 year
General support.

East Hampton Volunteer Food Bank

East Hampton, CT
\$2,500 – 1 year
General support.

Equal Justice Works

Washington, DC
\$8,000 – 1 year
Support for the Edelman Family Fellowship.

Equal Rights Center

Washington, DC
\$2,000 – 1 year
General support.

Federation of Southern Cooperatives Land

East Point, GA
\$2,000 – 1 year
General support.

Forever Home Rescue New England

Walpole, MA
\$2,000 – 1 year
General support.

Forever Home Rescue New England

Walpole, MA
\$1,000 – 1 year
General support.

Foundation for Management Education in Central America

Glen Echo, MD
\$5,000 – 1 year
General support.

Goodspeed Musicals

East Haddam, CT
\$5,000 – 1 year
General support.

Hôpital Albert Schweitzer Haiti

Pittsburgh, PA
\$5,000 – 1 year
General support.

Human Rights Defense Center

West Brattleboro, VT
\$5,000 – 1 year
General support.

InnVision

San Jose, CA
\$2,000 – 1 year
General support for the Opportunity Center.

InnVision

San Jose, CA
\$1,000 – 1 year
General support for the Opportunity Center.

Jewish Funds for Justice

New York, NY
\$1,000 – 1 year
General support.

Juvenile Law Center

Philadelphia, PA
\$1,000 – 1 year
General support.

Kids Voting USA—Brownsville

Brownsville, TX
\$5,000 – 1 year
Support for the Kids Voting endowment.

MUSIC@Menlo

Atherton, CA
\$1,000 – 1 year
General support.

NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.

New York, NY
\$5,000 – 1 year
General support.

National Center for Youth Law

Oakland, CA
\$2,000 – 1 year
General support.

National Urban League

New York, NY
\$4,000 – 1 year
Support for the Whitney Young Project.

New College Institute

Martinsville, VA
\$20,000 – 1 year
General support.

New Israel Fund

Washington, DC
\$3,000 – 1 year
General support.

Opportunity Fund

San Jose, CA
\$2,000 – 1 year
General support.

Peace Corps Institute

New York, NY
\$5,000 – 1 year
Support for the Ruppe
Family Fund.

**Planned Parenthood
Mar Monte**

San Jose, CA
\$1,000 – 1 year
General support.

Project STEP, Inc.

Boston, MA
\$5,000 – 1 year
General support.

**Prudence Crandall
Center**

New Britain, CT
\$2,500 – 1 year
General support.

**Purcell Marian
High School**

Cincinnati, OH
\$15,000 – 1 year
Support for the Powell
Scholars program.

**Second Harvest Food
Bank of Santa Clara and
San Mateo Counties**

San Jose, CA
\$5,000 – 1 year
General support.

**Septima Clark Public
Charter School**

Washington, DC
\$5,000 – 1 year
General support.

Siloe Project

San Anselmo, CA
\$5,000 – 1 year
General support.

Strongtowers Ministry

Baltimore, MD
\$4,000 – 1 year
General support.

**Tanzanian
Children's Fund**

Portland, ME
\$5,000 – 1 year
General support.

**Teach for America—
Bay Area**

San Francisco, CA
\$3,000 – 1 year
General support.

**The Get in Touch
Foundation**

Milford, CT
\$2,500 – 1 year
General support.

**The Home for Little
Wanderers**

Boston, MA
\$2,500 – 1 year
General support.

**University of Texas
at Brownsville Music
Academy**

Brownsville, TX
\$5,000 – 1 year
Support for scholarships
for students to attend the
Music Academy.

**University of Texas
at Brownsville Pre-Law
Academy**

Brownsville, TX
\$5,000 – 1 year
Travel assistance for
students to visit law
schools or prepare
for the Law School
Admission Test.

Violence Policy Center

Washington, DC
\$1,000 – 1 year
General support.

**Washington Area
Women's Foundation**

Washington, DC
\$1,000 – 1 year
General support.

**Washington Legal Clinic
for the Homeless**

Washington, DC
\$1,000 – 1 year
General support.

**Washington Office
on Latin America**

Washington, DC
\$1,500 – 1 year
General support.

**Women's Center
of Greater Danbury**

Danbury, CT
\$2,500 – 1 year
General support.

**Women's Center
of Southeastern
Connecticut**

New London, CT
\$2,500 – 1 year
General support.

World Wildlife Fund

Washington, DC
\$5,000 – 1 year
Support for World Wildlife
Fund/CARE partnership
projects.

**Youth Winter Sports
Alliance**

Park City, UT
\$2,500 – 1 year
General support.

Annual Contributions

**Alston Bannerman
Leadership Initiative**

Baltimore, MD
\$25,000
Annual contribution.

Council on Foundations

Arlington, VA
\$40,000
Annual contribution.

Foundation Center

New York, NY
\$13,500
Annual contribution.

Independent Sector

Washington, DC
\$12,500
Annual contribution.

**National Committee
for Responsive
Philanthropy**

Washington, DC
\$25,000
Annual contribution.

**Washington
Grantmakers**

Washington, DC
\$21,825
Annual contribution.

2011 Program Guidelines

The Public Welfare Foundation supports efforts to ensure fundamental rights and opportunities for people in need. We look for carefully defined points where our funds can make a difference in bringing about systemic changes that can improve lives. We focus on three program areas: Criminal Justice, Juvenile Justice and Workers' Rights.

Criminal Justice

The U.S. criminal justice system is failing. More than two million people are held in American prisons—the largest inmate population in the world. The number is growing daily, largely because of federal and state laws prescribing mandatory minimum sentences, even for non-violent offenders. Most significantly, more than 60 percent of the people in prison are now racial and ethnic minorities. Locking up increasing numbers of people—disproportionately people of color—at great expense to taxpayers, and later releasing them with little access to rehabilitation and drug treatment services, has not made our streets safe.

Guidelines

The Foundation's Criminal Justice Program supports groups working to end over-incarceration of adult offenders in America. In particular, the Program makes grants to groups that are working to:

- » Reduce incarceration rates through the reform of sentencing laws and parole and probation systems, including the use of diversion and alternatives to incarceration;
- » Reduce jail populations through the reform of pretrial detention policies and practices;
- » Develop and promote innovative strategies to reduce the overrepresentation of racial and ethnic minorities in the criminal justice process.

Locking up increasing numbers of people—disproportionately people of color—at great expense to taxpayers, and later releasing them with little access to rehabilitation and drug treatment services, has not made our streets safe.

Each year, an estimated 400,000 youth—the overwhelming majority of whom are accused of minor and non-violent offenses—are locked up in detention or correctional facilities.

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile justice systems nationwide are failing youth, families and communities. Each year, an estimated 400,000 youth—the overwhelming majority of whom are accused of minor and non-violent offenses—are locked up in detention or correctional facilities. Despite research showing that incarceration leads to high juvenile recidivism rates, as well as poor education, employment, and health outcomes for youth, systems often fail to use alternatives to incarceration that have been shown to be more effective at rehabilitating young people. Moreover, an estimated 250,000 youth are tried in the adult criminal justice system annually, and nearly 10,000 youth are housed in adult jails prior to trial.

These policies ignore the well-established differences between youth and adults, increase recidivism rates, and expose youth in adult jails and prisons to high rates of sexual abuse and suicide. Youth of color are disproportionately likely to suffer the harms of these failed policies and practices.

Guidelines

The Foundation's Juvenile Justice Program supports groups working to end the criminalization and over-incarceration of youth in the United States. In particular, the Program makes grants to groups that are working to advance systems reforms that will:

- » Reduce youth incarceration rates in the juvenile justice system (through policies that, for example, limit the use of incarceration, expand the use of community-based alternatives to incarceration, reduce lengths of stay, and/or decriminalize minor misbehaviors or otherwise divert youth from the juvenile court system);
- » End the practice of trying, sentencing, and incarcerating youth as adults; and
- » Promote more fair and equitable treatment of youth of color by the juvenile justice system.

Workers' Rights

Work just isn't working for too many in America today. The government agencies charged with protecting workers' health and safety have abandoned scores of regulatory priorities and scaled back enforcement efforts, leaving millions of workers under-protected. Millions of people work without such basic rights as paid sick days. Too many who try to organize in order to negotiate improved working conditions in their workplaces end up fired or find their efforts undermined by anti-organizing campaigns. Those whose rights are violated sometimes discover they lack meaningful remedies, as they either must depend on government agencies that may not respond to their problems or face obstacles to exercising their right to take their cases to court.

Guidelines

The Foundation's Workers' Rights Program supports groups seeking policy and system reforms to improve the lives of low-wage working people, with a focus on securing their basic legal rights to safe, healthy, and fair conditions at work. Specifically, the Program makes grants to groups seeking reforms that will do the following:

- » Make Work Safe and Healthy—by preventing illness, injury, and death on the job, and improving workers' compensation;
- » Make Work Pay—by empowering workers to hold low-road employers accountable for wage theft, misclassification, and contingent work abuse, particularly through policies that create or improve private rights of action and fee-shifting; and

- » Build Workers' Advocacy Power—by improving the ability of low-wage workers to act collectively for policy and system reform.

Additionally, the Program supports investigative journalism, national broadcast news coverage, and other high-profile media and public education about workers' rights issues.

Special Opportunities

The Special Opportunities Program supports projects reflecting the Foundation's mission and underlying values, including its longstanding commitment to racial equity and justice. These are one-time only grants that are especially timely and compelling. At times this kind of grant serves as a laboratory for new ideas. Relatively few of these grants are given. The Foundation is unable to support unsolicited applications in this program area.

President's Discretionary Fund

The President's Discretionary Fund offers very small grants to advance the Foundation's mission. Relatively few of these grants are given. The Foundation is unable to support unsolicited applications in this program area.



Application Process

The Public Welfare Foundation has a two-step application process that includes both a letter of inquiry (LOI) and a full proposal. We accept inquiries throughout the year; it generally takes four to six months to process a successful grant application.

Applicants should submit letters of inquiry four to six weeks before the full proposal deadlines and must use the Foundation's online application system. Letters of inquiry that are not submitted through the online application system will not be considered.

In order to submit a letter of inquiry, the applicant creates an account and completes the online letter of inquiry form on our website. The letter should contain facts and figures about the organization, describe its mission and explain the purpose of the request, including the Foundation program under which a grant is being requested. Please read the Letter of Inquiry Content Guide before making your submission. If you have started an online letter of inquiry and need to return to it, you will go to a designated link.

Once a letter of inquiry arrives at the Foundation, our staff determines whether the proposed project fits the Foundation's funding guidelines. Please read the program guidelines carefully before applying. The Foundation does not fund individuals, scholarships, direct services, international projects or endowment campaigns. Our staff responds to letters of inquiry within 30 working days letting the applicants know whether they will be invited to submit a full proposal.

We invite full proposals after reviewing letters of inquiry. We only consider full proposals we have invited. Successful applicants will be invited by email to submit full proposals and will be sent an online link to the same account login page used to submit the letter of inquiry. There, they will be able to access an online form for submitting a full proposal. This form should be

completed according to the instructions in the Full Proposal Guidelines.

The review and evaluation process for full proposals takes two to three months. During this period, applicants may be asked to submit additional information and/or to meet with Foundation staff. If, after careful consideration, a proposal is not approved, the applicant will be notified by email.

Three times a year, the Board of Directors reviews full proposals recommended for funding. Successful applicants receive an award letter by email, and generally funds are disbursed within 45 days of approval.



How to Apply if Your Organization Does Not Have 501(c)(3) Status

As a private foundation, we are not allowed to use fiscal agents in the process of grant making. For those organizations that do not have 501(c)(3) status with the Internal Revenue Service, there are two alternatives:

- » Expenditure responsibility
- » Fiscal sponsorship

For more information about these process as well as additional requirements for these types of grants, please review our guidelines. These types of grants are rarely given.

Reporting Requirements

Evaluating the progress of our grantees is a vital part of our work. Sufficiently detailed and honest assessment helps the Foundation and grantees gain useful insights into how we are advancing toward our goals, what we are learning, where we need to make course corrections, and what's over the horizon. For these reasons, we require our grantees to submit annual reports that include both narrative and financial components. Please review our reporting requirements and report templates before submitting your report.

Renewal Funding

Organizations may apply for another grant extending the work approved in their original grant. The Foundation's review and evaluation process takes three to four months. Applicants should decide when they would like to receive final approval for their renewal grant and plan ahead accordingly. Therefore, grantees interested in receiving uninterrupted funding must submit a letter of inquiry and a required progress report including narrative and financial sections prior to the end of their grant period. Submit the progress reports via email to submit@publicwelfare.org.

Board of Directors & Staff

Board of Directors 2010

Peter B. Edelman
Chair

Myrtis H. Powell
Vice Chair

Michael C. Williams
Secretary & Treasurer

Jackie M. Clegg
Thomas Ehrlich
Juliet Villarreal Garcia

Robert H. Haskell
Brent L. Henry
Deborah Leff
(until June 25, 2010)

Goodwin Liu
Lydia Micheaux Marshall
Thomas J. Scanlon
Thomas W. Scoville
C. Elizabeth Warner

Staff 2010

Collin Baker
Assistant to the President
and Communications Associate

Nicole Howe Buggs
Director of Grants Management
and Administration

Diane Camper
Communications Officer

Erin Czajkowski
Manager of Administration

Seema Gajwani
Program Officer for Criminal
and Juvenile Justice

Teresa Langston
Senior Program Officer
for Health Reform
(until June 25, 2010)

Katayoon Majd
Program Officer for Criminal
and Juvenile Justice

Teo Owen
Administrative
Coordinator for Programs

Alyssa Piccirilli
Receptionist/Administrative
Assistant (as of July 12, 2010)

Ria Pugeda
Program Officer
(until May 25, 2010)

Robert Shull
Program Officer for
Workers' Rights

Phillipa Taylor
Chief Financial and
Administrative Officer

John B. Williams
Vice President for Programs

Cynthia M. Young
Junior Accountant

The Public Welfare Foundation was established in 1947 by Charles Edward Marsh, founder of the Marsh-Fentress newspaper chain, and his wife Claudia Haines Marsh. They determined the Foundation's enduring core values: vitality, openness, flexibility and confidence in those who use our funds to advocate for a safe, healthy and just society. Like the Marshes, we look for practical approaches that help people overlooked by others lead fuller lives.

Design: Fuszion
Editor/Writer: Diane Camper
Photographer: David Y. Lee
Printer: Mosaic



Public Welfare
FOUNDATION

1200 U Street, NW

Washington, DC 20009

T: 202.965.1800

www.publicwelfare.org