

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS (NEA)

PROMOTING CREATIVITY AND PUBLIC ACCESS TO THE ARTS

ACTION NEEDED

We urge Congress to support a budget of \$200 million for the NEA in the FY 2010 Interior Appropriations bill to restore funding for the creation, preservation, and presentation of the arts in America through the NEA's core programs—*Access to Artistic Excellence*, *Challenge America: Reaching Every Community*, *Federal/State Partnerships*, and *Learning in the Arts*.

NEA Annual Appropriations, FY 1992 to present (in millions of dollars)

Fiscal Year	'92	'93	'94	'95	'96	'97	'98	'99	'00	'01	'02	'03	'04	'05	'06	'07	'08	'09
Appropriation	176.0	174.5	170.2	162.3	99.5	99.5	98.0	98.0	97.6	104.8	115.2	115.7	121.0	121.3	124.4	124.4	144.7	155*

Note: Figures above are not adjusted for inflation. Source: NEA *Pending Congressional approval of Omnibus appropriations bill

TALKING POINTS

The NEA contributes to the development and economic growth of communities nationwide.

- NEA grants to organizations and local arts agencies help them maximize their economic and social contributions to their communities.
- The nonprofit arts industry generates \$166.2 billion annually in economic activity, supports 5.7 million full-time equivalent jobs, and returns \$12.6 billion to the federal government in income taxes. Measured against direct federal cultural spending of about \$1.4 billion, that's a return of nearly nine to one. (Figures from Americans for the Arts, *Arts & Economic Prosperity III* study).
- Nationally, there are 686,076 businesses in the U.S. involved in the creation or distribution of the arts. These businesses employ 2.8 million people, representing 4.20 percent of all businesses and 2.04 percent of all employees, respectively. (Figures from Americans for the Arts, *Creative Industries 2009*)
- The arts attract new tourism dollars. Sixty-five percent of U.S. travelers include cultural events on their trips, spending an average of \$38.05 per event in addition to the cost of admission on event-related items such as meals, parking, and retail sales.
- America's arts and entertainment are leading exports, with estimates of more than \$30 billion annually in overseas sales. Public spending on the arts helps position the United States to compete globally.
- From the work of nonprofit arts agencies to the impact of cultural tourism, the creative sector is important to state economies all across the country. The creative industry in Arkansas, for example, employs nearly 27,000 individuals and generates \$927 million in personal income for Arkansas citizens. Creative enterprises are the state's third largest employer—after transport and logistics and perishable and processed foods. In North Carolina, the wages and income of workers employed by creative industries infused \$3.9 billion into the state's economy in 2006. And in Massachusetts, the 17.6 percent yearly growth of the cultural sector contributed \$4.23 billion to the state's economy (National Governors Association, *Arts & the Economy, Using Arts and Culture to Stimulate State Economic Development*, 2009).

The NEA supports lifelong learning in the arts, through grants, partnerships, research, and national initiatives.

- Students with an education rich in the arts have better grade point averages in core academic subjects, score better on standardized tests, and have lower drop-out rates than students without arts education (*Critical Evidence*, www.aep-arts.org/files/publications/Critical%20Evidence.pdf, published by the National Assembly of State Arts Agencies in collaboration with the Arts Education Partnership).
- NEA grants support a wide range of projects, including educational programs for adults, collaborations between state arts agencies and state education agencies, and K–12 partnerships between arts institutions and educators.
- The NEA funds school-based and community-based grant programs that help children and youth acquire knowledge and understanding of and skills in the arts. Projects must provide participatory learning and engage students with skilled artists, teachers, and excellent art.

The NEA supports artistic excellence and improves access to the arts by granting funds to nonprofit arts organizations.

- In FY 2008, the NEA awarded nearly \$122 million of appropriated funds through more than 2,200 grants reaching all 435 congressional districts.

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- Forty percent of all NEA program funds—approximately \$47.8 million in FY 2008—are re-granted on a formula basis through the state arts agencies, ensuring that federal funding has an even greater reach.
- Through programs like *Challenge America*, the NEA supports artistic activities that reach underserved populations.
- On average, each NEA grant leverages at least seven dollars from other state, local, and private sources, magnifying the impact of the federal investment.
- With more funding, the NEA’s core programs could better bring the best in the arts to all Americans. Inadequate funding has caused a decrease in programs available to the public.

BACKGROUND

The arts infrastructure of the United States is critical to the nation’s cultural well-being as well as its economic vitality. It is supported by a remarkable combination of government, business, foundation, and individual donors. In a striking example of federal/state partnership, the NEA distributes 40 percent of its program dollars to state arts agencies, conditional on each state devoting its own appropriated funds. This partnership ensures that each state has a stable source of arts funding and policy. These grants, combined with state legislative appropriations and other dollars, are distributed widely to strengthen arts infrastructures and ensure broad access to the arts.

The NEA has provided strategic leadership and investment in the arts for more than 40 years. Among its proudest accomplishments is the growth of arts activity in areas of the nation that were previously underserved or not served at all. Americans can now see professional productions and exhibitions of high quality in their own hometowns, and every congressional district now receives direct NEA grants.

Through its core programs—*Access to Artistic Excellence*, *Challenge America: Reaching Every Community*, *Federal/State Partnerships*, and *Learning in the Arts*—the NEA funds dance, design, folk & traditional arts, literature, local arts agencies, media arts, multidisciplinary, museums, music, musical theater, opera, presenting, theater, and visual arts. In addition to direct grants, the NEA provides important leadership that advances the arts sector through national initiatives, research, and publications.

The American public favors spending federal tax dollars in support of the arts, and has made its feelings known to Congress. During the 110th Congress, the NEA received an increase of \$20.3 million, due to the leadership of House Interior Appropriations Subcommittee Chair Congressman Norm Dicks (D-WA) and Senate Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Subcommittee Chair Senator Dianne Feinstein (D-CA). This increase began to lay the foundation for full restoration of NEA funding to its 1992 level. The Congressional Arts Caucus, led by co-chair Rep. Louise Slaughter (D-NY), helped to defeat three floor amendments to decrease NEA appropriations. Further, in 2007, a bipartisan group of 101 Representatives signed a “Dear Colleague” letter advocating a funding increase.

With the NEA receiving partial restoration in FY 2008, and a \$10 million increase (pending final Congressional approval) in FY 2009, the arts community seeks a total appropriation of \$200 million for FY 2010, which would not only restore the agency to its 1992 level, and but also help maintain a healthy nonprofit arts sector that can contribute fully to communities nationwide. Current funding amounts to just 51 cents per capita, as compared to 69 cents per capita in FY 1992. If the NEA had maintained its 1992 appropriation of \$176 million, that would amount to only 58 cents per capita today.

It is the mission of the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) to foster the excellence, diversity, and vitality of the arts in the United States and to broaden public access to the arts. The NEA must provide support for building the capacity of American arts organizations and artists to create and share their work, by initiating national programs, partnering effectively with state and local arts agencies, and helping to ensure lifelong learning in the arts for every American.

THE ARTS AND ECONOMIC RECOVERY

SUPPORT AMERICA'S CREATIVE INDUSTRIES IN STIMULATING THE ECONOMY

ACTIONS NEEDED

The nonprofit arts community asks that as Congress considers legislation investing in the country's workforce and economy that the creative industries are recognized as members of the business community and supported through specific provisions.

- **Continue to include Artists in Proposals for Unemployment & Healthcare Benefits for Part-Time Employees**
The creative economy relies heavily on professionals that make a living from non-traditional employment structures. Artists are disproportionately self-employed, and many work multiple jobs in volatile, episodic patterns; the ability to have access to unemployment insurance and healthcare benefits would offer critical assistance to this population.
- **Boost Arts Projects in Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)**
Provided by the U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD) to mayors' community development offices, the CDBG program provides "bricks & mortar" funding for a variety of state and municipal projects and is a primary government source for local arts institutions of all disciplines.
- **Provide Economic Recovery Support for arts jobs through the Federal Cultural Agencies**
Increase FY 2010 annual support to the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) to \$200 million, a significant budget increase for the National Endowment for the Humanities, and \$50 million to the Office of Museum Services.
- **Include Cultural Planning Through Economic Development Administration (EDA)**
Through the U.S. Department of Commerce, the Economic Development Administration's Research, National, and Local Technical Assistance grant programs are essential to a community's thoughtful planning and economic development investment process. These programs should meet the increasing need for local cultural district planning and assisting municipalities with developing the creative economy in their communities.
- **Increase Cultural Facilities Support in Rural Development Program (USDA)**
Through the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Housing and Community Facilities program funds the construction, rehabilitation, or acquisition of "essential facilities" which includes cultural facilities. Since its inception, about nine percent of the Community Facilities funding has been directed to education and cultural facilities—an amount that should be increased to address the infrastructure needs of these rural cultural communities.
- **Support National Service**
The Corporation for National Service can help realize President Obama's goal of an "Artists Corps" by providing added capacity for students and individuals seeking to work in the creative economy while providing a tremendous community service.
- **Make Human Capital Investments in Arts Job Training**
The Department of Labor's Adult, Dislocated Worker and Youth Programs and Wagner-Peyser Act is administered by the states to "help up-skill workers and provide employment services and supports that will increase worker employability and earning power" We support that program with an interest in expanding the services available to workers in the creative sector and through arts institutions that can provide professional development training.

TALKING POINTS

The arts mean jobs and tremendous economic activity in America and must be part of our country's economic recovery. Nationally, 100,000 nonprofit arts organizations are members of the business community—employing people locally, purchasing goods and services within the community, and involved in the marketing and promotion of their cities and communities. Nonprofit arts organizations and their audiences generate \$166.2 billion in economic activity every year, support 5.7 million jobs, and return nearly \$30 billion in government revenue every year—proving that the arts are an economic driver in their communities that support jobs and generate government revenue. Every \$1 billion in spending by these organizations—and their audiences—results in almost 70,000 full-time-equivalent jobs.

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- The national impact of the arts economic activity is significant, generating \$29.6 billion in government revenue, of which \$12.6 billion is federal revenue.
- Totalling the various investments that the federal government makes in arts and culture (NEA, NEH, IMLS, CPB, Kennedy Center, etc) is approximately \$1.5 billion which makes the federal return on investment more than 8 to 1.
- There are approximately 100,000 nonprofit arts organizations, which spend \$63.1 billion annually. Experts expect about 10 percent of these organizations (ranging from museums and orchestras to small community-based organizations in suburban, urban, and rural areas) to shut their doors in 2009—resulting in a loss of 260,000 jobs.
- For those arts organizations that do not go out of business due to the poor economy, it is expected that, on average, the remaining arts organizations will experience up to 20 percent in budget cuts in 2009, resulting in losses of approximately 468,000 jobs.
- The nonprofit arts, unlike most industries, leverage significant amounts of event-related spending by their audiences. Attendance at arts events generates related commerce for hotels, restaurants, parking garages, and more.
- Beyond ticket and admissions revenue, the two main sources of general operating support are philanthropy and local taxpayer support. The downturn in the stock market the past year has had a disastrous impact on both individual and corporate philanthropy. State and local revenues are both down substantially reducing local tax support for the nonprofit arts.

Source: Data and analysis is drawn from the Americans for the Arts *Arts & Economic Prosperity III* study, 2007

BACKGROUND

Like other elements of the U.S. economy, arts organizations have been hit hard by the current recession. They have seen their support drop from corporations, foundations, municipalities, and state government. When a theater company, for example, is forced to close its doors, workers lose jobs. When an opera company files for bankruptcy, businesses in the community lose a paying customer for goods and services.

Arts organizations supply jobs, employ artists, purchase goods and services, and provide programs contributing in measurable ways to the economic health of our nation's communities. In a report released in January 2009, the National Governors Association stated, "Arts and culture are important to state economies. Arts and culture-related industries, also known as 'creative industries,' provide direct economic benefits to states and communities: They create jobs, attract investments, generate tax revenues, and stimulate local economies through tourism and consumer purchases."

People in the arts sector are losing their jobs just like those in other fields. Public funding for the arts is a timely investment for states and municipalities facing tough economic conditions. The recent \$50 million appropriation through the American Recovery & Reinvestment Act provided an infusion of funds that will help sustain organizations in the arts sector, their staffs, artists, and the services they provide.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES (NEH)

ENRICHING AMERICA'S CULTURAL AND INTELLECTUAL LIFE

ACTION NEEDED

We urge Congress to:

- **Support a significant budget increase for NEH in the FY 2010 Interior Appropriations bill. Additional funding will help address unmet needs for NEH grant programs that advance research, education, preservation, and public programs in the humanities throughout the United States.**

NEH Annual Appropriations, FY 1994 to present (in millions of dollars)

Fiscal Year	'94	'95	'96	'97	'98	'99	'00	'01	'02	'03	'04	'05	'06	'07	'08	'09
Appropriation	177.5	172.0	110.0	110.0	110.7	110.7	115.3	120.0	124.5	124.9	135.3	138.1	140.9	141.1	144.7	155*

Note: Figures above are not adjusted for inflation. Source: NEH *Pending Congressional approval of Omnibus appropriations bill

TALKING POINTS

- **Democracy demands wisdom.** As the founding legislation of NEH states, "an advanced civilization must not limit its efforts to science and technology alone, but must give full value and support to the other great branches of scholarly and cultural activity in order to achieve a better understanding of the past, a better analysis of the present, and a better view of the future."

At its peak, NEH's annual appropriation was 16 percent of the National Science Foundation's (NSF) funding. By 2007, that appropriation had dropped to 2.5 percent. Over the past 30 years, while federal funding for NSF grew over 200 percent, federal funding for NEH declined by 60 percent. Such increasing disparity in federal funding of scholarship among the disciplines has compromised our ability to understand and effectively engage the forces characterizing our contemporary world.

- **Advancement in the humanities is critical to our nation's well-being and continued status as a world leader.** In this time of rapid globalization and new challenges to our national and economic security, the American people need the knowledge and skills of the humanities—those fields of study concerned with the human experience, thought, and creativity.
- **A small investment through NEH yields high returns.** NEH awards seed money for high-quality projects that leverage millions of dollars in non-federal support every year. Since 1965, NEH matching grants have stimulated over \$2 billion in non-federal giving.
- **The humanities are innovative.** The humanities help us understand the social and cultural impact of advances in science and technology. Humanities scholars are using digital technology to generate new knowledge, enhance access to works of enduring value, and improve education.

BACKGROUND

The NEH, an independent federal agency, is the largest single funder of humanities programs in the United States, providing grants for high-quality humanities projects in four primary funding areas: preservation, education, research, and public programs. Grants typically go to cultural institutions such as museums, archives, libraries, colleges, universities, state humanities councils, public television and radio stations, film producers, and to individual scholars. NEH extends its reach through annual grants to its partner institutions, the state humanities councils, located in every state and U.S. territory.

President Bush's FY 2009 budget proposal requested flat funding for NEH at \$144.4 million. This budget did not provide adequate support for NEH grant programs, even to continue funding at the previous year's level. Rather, the president's proposal sought to offset increases for overhead costs and administration priorities through cuts to regular program funds of nearly \$7 million.

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NEH is funded at a level of \$155 million for FY 2009, pending final passage of the FY 2009 Omnibus Appropriations bill.

- In 1979 NEH funding was equivalent to \$415 million (2007 constant dollars). The current budget represents about a third of this past level of demonstrated operating effectiveness.
- The nominal peak in funding for NEH occurred in 1994. At this time, the agency was funded at a level of \$177.5 million (\$248 million in 2007 constant dollars, when adjusted for inflation).

What are the humanities?

According to the NEH's founding legislation, "The term 'humanities' includes, but is not limited to, the study of the following: language, both modern and classical; linguistics; literature; history; jurisprudence; philosophy; archaeology; comparative religion; ethics; the history, criticism and theory of the arts; those aspects of social sciences which have humanistic content and employ humanistic methods."

NEH and the Arts

The NEH plays an important role in promoting knowledge of and appreciation for the arts in America. NEH makes grants to promote the documentation, understanding, and preservation of the arts in a broad range of areas such as: visual art, art history, theater, literature, dance, music, and world cultures. The Endowment provides critical support for scholarly research in the history, theory, and criticism of the arts. NEH professional development seminars for K-12 and college teachers help improve the teaching and learning of art history in classrooms across the United States. Agency-supported film and radio programs reach millions of viewers, helping to advance the public understanding of and appreciation for the arts. NEH provides critical resources to the nation's art museums in the form of grants to support exhibitions, exhibition catalogs, facilities improvements, collections enhancement, and preservation training. Preservation projects supported by the National Endowment for the Humanities have helped save literally millions of culturally and historically significant objects at risk due to their composition or storage conditions.

In 2008, NEH launched *Picturing America*. Through this initiative, the Endowment distributed poster-size, high-quality reproductions of forty American masterpieces to schools and libraries nationwide. The images include paintings, presidential portraits, Native American art, and architectural photography. To aid in the teaching of American history, additional learning materials support the posters and lesson plans for teachers. Poster sets were distributed to more than 76,000 K-12 public, private, parochial, and charter schools, home school consortia, Head Start centers, and public libraries in the United States and its territories.

Legislative Recap of FY 2009 NEA & NEH Appropriations

Appropriations Summary:

Comparison of FY 2008 vs. FY 2009 Appropriations for NEA and NEH (in millions of dollars)

	FY 2008 Final	President Bush FY 2009 Request	FY 2009 House Approps. Committee	FY 2009 House	FY 2009 Senate Approps. Committee	FY 2009 Senate	FY 2009 Continuing Resolution	FY 2009 Final Omnibus Resolution**
NEA	144.7	128.4	160.0	-	-	-	144.7*	155.0**
NEH	144.7	144.5	160.0	-	-	-	144.7*	155.0**

*Continuing Resolution passed; reflects FY08 level funding negotiated between Congress and the White House through March 6, 2009.

** Final reflects FY09 Omnibus Resolution passed by the House in February 2009 and pending Senate final approval.

Appropriations Detail:

February 5, 2008—President Bush Releases FY09 Budget Request

After historic increases passed in last year's FY 2008 appropriations for cultural agencies, President Bush's FY 2009 budget request sees a proposed \$16 million cut for the National Endowment for the Arts to a funding level to \$128.4 million—down from \$144.7 million in the omnibus appropriation bill passed in late December 2007. President Bush also requests level funding for NEH

April 1, 2008— Chairman Dicks Holds Arts Advocacy Day Hearing

The House Interior Appropriations Subcommittee Chairman Norm Dicks (D-WA) held a hearing to coincide with Arts Advocacy Day (April 1, 2008). The hearing focused on the role of the arts and in innovation and creativity. Americans for the Arts President & CEO Robert L. Lynch organized a panel of witnesses to testify including Grammy winner John Legend, actor Kerry Washington, Conference Board President Jonathan Spector, and Academy Award winner Robert Redford.

June 11, 2008—House Interior Subcommittee Passes Substantial Increase For NEA and NEH

The House Interior Appropriations Subcommittee proposed **\$160 million** in its initial markup for FY 2009. This represents an increase of **\$15.3 million** over the FY2008 budget of \$144.7 million for both cultural agencies.

Summer, 2008—Appropriations Negotiations Stalled

The House and the Senate were unable to complete the regular appropriations process because of disputes over energy policy and differences between President Bush and Congress on the overall budget. Congressional leaders indicate that a Continuing Resolution (CR) will be needed to keep federal agencies running at FY 2008 funding levels.

September 29, 2008—Congress Passes Stop-Gap Measure

The House and Senate passed H.R. 2638, the year-end appropriations bill containing a Continuing Resolution temporarily level-funding most federal agencies and programs through March 6, 2009 at FY08 levels. The NEA and NEH also remain level-funded at \$144.7 million each. Congress adjourns for the campaign season.

February 2009—House Passes Omnibus Bill with NEA and NEH Increases

The House passed H.R. 1105, the FY09 Omnibus Appropriations bill with a \$10.3 million increase for both the NEA and NEH to **\$155 million**.

March 2009—FY 2009 Omnibus Appropriations bill pending final approval in the Senate.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

**SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT,
and RELATED AGENCIES**

United States House of Representatives
B-308 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC 20515
Tel: (202) 225-3081

The Subcommittee on Interior has jurisdiction over the amount of funding provided to the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Democrats (8):

Norm Dicks (Washington-6), Chairman

James Moran (Virginia-8)
Alan Mollohan (West Virginia-1)
Ben Chandler (Kentucky-6)
Maurice Hinchey (New York-22)
John Olver (Massachusetts-1)
Ed Pastor (Arizona-4)
David E. Price (North Carolina-4)

Republicans (4):

**Michael K. Simpson (Idaho-2),
Ranking Member**

Ken Calvert (California-44)
Steven C. LaTourette (Ohio-14)
Tom Cole (Oklahoma-4)

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

United States House of Representatives
H-218 Capitol Building, Washington, DC 20515
Tel: (202) 225-2771
www.house.gov/appropriations

The House Committee on Appropriations has jurisdiction over the amount of federal funding provided to all federal agencies and programs.

Democrats (37):

David Obey (Wisconsin-7), Chair

John P. Murtha (Pennsylvania-12)
Norman Dicks (Washington-6)
Alan B. Mollohan (West Virginia-1)
Marcy Kaptur (Ohio-9)
Peter Visclosky (Indiana-1)
Nita M. Lowey (New York-18)
Jose E. Serrano (New York-16)
Rosa L. DeLauro (Connecticut-3)
James P. Moran (Virginia-1)
John W. Olver (Massachusetts-1)
Ed Pastor (Arizona-4)
David E. Price (North Carolina-4)
Chet Edwards (Texas-11)
Patrick Kennedy (Rhode Island-1)
Maurice D. Hinchey (New York-22)
Lucille Roybal-Allard (California-34)
Sam Farr (California-17)
Jesse L. Jackson, Jr. (Illinois-2)
Carolyn C. Kilpatrick (Michigan-13)
Allen Boyd (Florida-2)
Chaka Fattah (Pennsylvania-2)
Steven Rothman (New Jersey-9)
Sanford Bishop, Jr. (Georgia-2)
Marion Berry (Arkansas-1)
Barbara Lee (California-9)
Adam B. Schiff (California-29)
Michael M. Honda (California-15)
Betty McCollum (Minnesota-4)
Steve Israel (New York-2)
Timothy J. Ryan (Ohio-17)
C.A. Dutch Ruppersberger, (Maryland-2)
Ben Chandler (Kentucky-6)
Debbie Wasserman-Schultz (Florida-20)
Ciro Rodriguez (Texas-23)
Lincoln Davis (Tennessee-4)
John T. Salazar (Colorado-3)

Republicans (23):

Jerry Lewis (California-41), Ranking Member

C.W. Bill Young (Florida-10)
Harold Rogers (Kentucky-5)
Frank R. Wolf (Virginia-10)
Jack Kingston (Georgia-1)
Rodney P. Frelinghuysen (New Jersey-11)
Todd Tiahrt (Kansas-4)
Zach Wamp (Tennessee-3)
Tom Latham (Iowa-4)
Robert B. Aderholt (Alabama-4)
Jo Ann Emerson (Missouri-8)
Kay Granger (Texas-12)
Michael K. Simpson (Idaho-2)
John Abney Culberson (Texas-7)
Mark Steven Kirk (Illinois-10)
Ander Crenshaw (Florida-4)
Dennis Rehberg (Montana-AL)
John R. Carter (Texas-31)
Rodney Alexander (Louisiana-5)
Ken Calvert (California-44)
Jo Bonner (Alabama-1)
Steven C. LaTourette (Ohio-14)
Tom Cole (Oklahoma-4)

SENATE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR

United States Senate
131 Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC 20510
Tel: (202) 228-0774

The Subcommittee on Interior has jurisdiction over the amount of funding provided to the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Democrats (9):

Dianne Feinstein (California), Chair

Robert Byrd (West Virginia)
Patrick Leahy (Vermont)
Byron Dorgan (North Dakota)
Barbara Mikulski (Maryland)
Herbert Kohl (Wisconsin)
Tim Johnson (South Dakota)
Jack Reed (Rhode Island)
Ben Nelson (Nebraska)

Republicans (4):

Ranking Member: TBD

Thad Cochran (Mississippi)
Robert Bennett (Utah)
Judd Gregg (New Hampshire)
Lamar Alexander (Tennessee)

SENATE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

United States Senate
S-131 Capitol Office Building, Washington, DC 20510
Tel: (202) 224-7363
<http://appropriations.senate.gov>

The Senate Committee on Appropriations has jurisdiction over the amount of federal funding provided to all federal agencies and programs.

Democrats (17):

Daniel Inouye (Hawaii) Chair

Robert C. Byrd (West Virginia)
Patrick Leahy (Vermont)
Tom Harkin (Iowa)
Barbara Mikulski (Maryland)
Herbert Kohl (Wisconsin)
Patty Murray (Washington)
Byron Dorgan (North Dakota)
Dianne Feinstein (California)
Richard Durbin (Illinois)
Tim Johnson (South Dakota)
Mary Landrieu (Louisiana)
Jack Reed (Rhode Island)
Frank Lautenberg (New Jersey)
Ben Nelson (Nebraska)
Mark L. Pryor (Arkansas)
John Tester (Montana)

Republicans (13):

Thad Cochran (Mississippi), Ranking Member

Arlen Specter (Pennsylvania)
Christopher Bond (Missouri)
Mitch McConnell (Kentucky)
Richard Shelby (Alabama)
Judd Gregg (New Hampshire)
Robert Bennett (Utah)
Kay Bailey Hutchison (Texas)
Sam Brownback (Kansas)
Lamar Alexander (Tennessee)
Susan M. Collins (Maine)
George V. Voinovich (Ohio)
Lisa A. Murkowski (Alaska)