

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS (NEA)

PROMOTING CREATIVITY AND PUBLIC ACCESS TO THE ARTS

ACTION NEEDED

We urge Congress:

- To support a budget of \$180 million for the NEA in the FY 2011 Interior Appropriations bill to:
 - Increase 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.
 - After designating an increase for core programs, provide for the president's request to fund a new initiative, *Our Town*.

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	'10
Appropriation	176.0	174.5	170.2	162.3	99.5	98.0	97.6	104.8	115.2	115.7	121.0	121.3	124.4	144.7	155	167.5

Note: Figures above are not adjusted for inflation. Source: NEA

TALKING POINTS

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

- In FY 2009, the NEA awarded more than \$110 million in appropriated funds through almost 2,400 grants reaching all 435 congressional districts. In addition, \$50 million in 2009 American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funds were used to distribute 693 grants, reaching all 50 states.
- Federal support for the arts serves to widen citizen access to the arts, making the cultural, educational, and economic benefits of the arts available to more communities.
- Forty percent of all NEA program funds—approximately \$43.6 million in FY 2009—are re-granted through the state arts agencies, ensuring that federal funding has an even greater reach. In partnership with the NEA, state arts agencies awarded 24,000 grants to 18,000 organizations, schools, and artists in more than 5,100 communities across the United States. In addition, state arts agencies received \$16.8 million in ARRA funds from the NEA to re-grant within their states. Through programs like Challenge America, the NEA supports artistic activities that reach underserved populations.
- Federal support for the arts enables communities to preserve their cultural heritage as a legacy for future generations, building bridges across cultures, and involving citizens in community life.
- Federal funding for the arts is critical to leveraging private funding. The NEA requires at least a one-to-one match of federal funds from all grant recipients—a match far exceeded by most grantees. On average, each NEA grant leverages at least seven dollars from other state, local, and private sources, magnifying the impact of the federal investment. Private support cannot match the leveraging role of government cultural funding.
- With more funding, the NEA's core programs could better bring the best in the arts to all Americans.

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

- NEA grants to organizations and state 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, 2007).
- Nationally, there are 668,267 businesses in the United States involved in the creation or distribution of the arts. These businesses employ 2.9 million people, representing 4.05 percent of all businesses and 2.18 percent of all employees, respectively. (Figures from Americans for the Arts, *Creative Industries*, 2010)
- The arts attract new tourism dollars. Seventy-eight percent of U.S. travelers include cultural and heritage events on their trips, spending an average of \$994 per trip—more than the \$641 spent on the average U.S. trip. Half of the expenditures are on activities, dining, and shopping. (*U.S. Cultural & Heritage Tourism Marketing Council, U.S. Department of Commerce, Cultural and Heritage Traveler Research*, 2009.)
- 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.

TALKING POINTS (CONTINUED)

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.

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. In fiscal year 2008, the NEA received an increase of \$20.3 million, through 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 of \$176 million. The Congressional Arts Caucus, led by co-chairs Reps. Louise Slaughter (D-NY) and Todd Platts (R-PA), has helped to ensure the continued growth in the NEA appropriations. Federal support for the arts provides a measure of stability critical at a time when other resources are diminished.

With the NEA receiving partial restoration beginning in FY 2008 and continuing through FY 2010 to a level of \$167.5 million, the arts community seeks an appropriation of \$180 million for FY 2011. The president's budget request would reduce current NEA support to \$161.3 million in 2011. Funding the NEA at \$180 million not only would restore the agency to its 1992 level, but also would provide additional support to help maintain a healthy nonprofit arts sector that can contribute fully to communities nationwide. Current funding amounts to just 54 cents per capita, as compared to 70 cents per capita in FY 1992.

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.

JOBS & THE ARTS

SUPPORT AMERICA'S CREATIVE INDUSTRIES IN STIMULATING THE ECONOMY

ACTIONS NEEDED

The nonprofit arts community asks that as Congress considers legislation that would invest in the workforce and economy, that it also recognizes and supports the creative industries as members of the business community through these specific provisions.

- **Support Proposals to Provide Tax Credits for Nonprofit Businesses to Spur Hiring**

A proposal by Sens. Schumer (D-NY) and Hatch (R-UT) would provide tax credits to nonprofit and for-profit employers to encourage them to hire new employees and increase wages. The proposal would 1) provide employers a \$5,000 tax credit against their payroll taxes for every new worker they employ in 2010 and 2) reimburse employers for the social security payroll taxes they pay on real increases in wages for existing employees. The credit would be available to employers of all sizes, but primarily focuses on small employers by capping the credit at \$500,000.

- **Help Preserve and Create Jobs in the Arts**

The Americans Reinvestment & Recovery Act provided \$50 million in funding to help support 1,408 arts jobs at the local level. Local and state arts agencies were particularly helpful in administering these funds to smaller groups that the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) could not reach directly.

- **Extend Unemployment & Healthcare Benefits for Part-Time Employees, Including Professionals in the Creative Industries**

The creative economy relies heavily on professionals who 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 access 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. For example, the Umpqua Valley Arts Association in Roseburg, OR, created marketing opportunities for low-income artists through a CDBG grant of \$50,000. In Fairfield, CT, the Fairfield Arts Council received \$10,000 to operate a performing arts program at Grasmere Elder Care Center, an elder center specifically for disabled seniors.

- **Link Transportation Enhancements (TE Program) with State Arts Agencies**

The U.S. Department of Transportation's Transportation Enhancement (TE) program funds 12 general transportation enhancement activities including pedestrian and bicycle facilities, historic preservation, and public art projects. Through the upcoming reauthorization of the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU), this program, administered by state transportation departments, should receive an increase in funding and all public art projects should be developed and implemented in coordination with the state arts agency.

- **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 support 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 that supports jobs and generates government revenue. Every \$1 billion in spending by these organizations—and their audiences—results in almost 70,000 full-time-equivalent jobs.

TALKING POINTS (CONTINUED)

- In 2009, according to the National Endowment for the Arts, the average unemployment rate for all artists climbed to 9.5 percent, far surpassing the percentage unemployed among all professionals (4.4 percent), a broad category of workers that includes not only artists, but other occupations that generally require college training. 29,000 workers left the artist labor force between 2008 and 2009.
- Unemployment rates for actors tend to be the highest among all artist occupations. During the fourth quarter of 2009, more than half of all actors were unemployed. For the entire year, the actor unemployment rate averaged 36.8 percent.
- The national impact of arts-related 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 (National Endowment for the Arts, National Endowment for the Humanities, Institute of Museum and Library Services, Corporation for Public Broadcasting, the Kennedy Center, etc) approximately \$1.5 billion, which makes the federal return on investment more than 8 to 1.

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 (ARRA) provided an infusion of funds that will help sustain organizations in the arts sector, their staffs, artists, and the services they provide.

On January 28 2009, Rep. David Obey (D-WI) made these remarks during at the House floor debate on the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA):

"People in the arts field are losing their jobs just like anybody else...You have local arts agencies, you have local orchestras, local symphonies and local arts groups of all kinds who are shutting down, laying people off, and in a number of instances going bankrupt. This is a small, tiny effort to keep some of those people employed over the next 2 years. I make no apology for it. We have an obligation to salvage as many jobs as we can regardless of the fields in which people work."

\$49.7 million in 2009 ARRA funds were distributed through 693 NEA grants, reaching all 50 states. Within that \$49.7 million, state arts agencies received \$16.8 million in ARRA funds from the NEA to re-grant within their states. Recovery.gov shows that 1,408 jobs have been funded through the NEA stimulus funding (accessed March 2, 2010).

Legislative Recap of FY 2010 NEA & NEH Appropriations

Appropriations Summary:

Three-Year Comparison of FY 2009 to 2011 Appropriations for NEA and NEH (in millions of dollars)

	FY 2009 Final	President Obama FY 2010 Request	FY 2010 House Approps. Committee	FY 2010 House	FY 2010 Senate Approps. Committee	FY 2010 Senate	FY 2010 Final	President Obama FY 2011 Request
NEA	155.0*	161.3	170.0	170.0	161.3	161.3	167.5**	161.3
NEH	155.0*	161.3	170.0	170.0	161.3	161.3	167.5	161.3

*Reflects FY09 level funding negotiated as part of an Omnibus Resolution.

**In addition to FY 2010 appropriations of \$167.5 million to the NEA, Congress approved \$50 million for the NEA to distribute grants to preserve and create jobs in the nonprofit arts in the American Recovery & Reinvestment Act on February 17, 2009.

Appropriations Detail:

March 11, 2009—FY 2009 Omnibus Appropriations passes the House/Senate

Both the House and the Senate pass H.R. 1105, the FY2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act, providing an increase of \$10 million (\$144.7 to \$155 million) to the budgets of both the NEA and NEH.

March 31, 2009—Chairman Dicks Holds Arts Advocacy Day Hearing

House Interior Appropriations Subcommittee Chairman Norm Dicks (D-WA) holds a hearing to coincide with Arts Advocacy Day. Americans for the Arts President and CEO Robert L. Lynch is joined by Grammy Award-winning jazz musician Wynton Marsalis, legendary vocalist Linda Ronstadt, Reinvestment Fund President Jeremy Nowak, and internationally renowned singer-songwriter Josh Groban. Congressional Arts Caucus Co-Chairs Reps. Louise Slaughter (D-NY) and Todd Platts (R-PA) give testimony as part of the member's panel portion of the hearing.

May 7, 2009—President Obama's First Budget Request

The first federal budget details of the Obama administration is released with his discretionary spending requests for FY 2010. The NEA and NEH both see proposed increases over FY 2009 funding levels of **\$155 million to \$161.3 million**.

June 10, 2009—House Appropriations Interior Subcommittee Passes Increase for NEA and NEH

The House Appropriations Interior Subcommittee approves a proposed **\$15 million increase to \$170 million** for the NEA and NEH for FY 2010, respectively. This initial funding level represents a \$9 million increase over the Obama administration's request of \$161 million. In his statement, Subcommittee Chairman Norm Dicks (D-WA) referenced the Arts Advocacy Day Hearings saying that they demonstrated "the endowments are vital for preserving and encouraging America's arts and cultural heritage."

June 18, 2009—House Appropriations Full Committee Approves FY10 Interior Bill

The full House Appropriations Committee approves the subcommittee recommendation for the NEA/NEH at \$170 million.

June 23, 2009—Senate Interior Appropriations Subcommittee Matches President's Request

The Senate takes its first step in the FY 2010 appropriations process and approves the Interior spending bill with \$161.3 million for the NEA and NEH, which is the level at which the President requested, but lower than the House-approved level.

June 26, 2009—\$170 million for NEA/NEH Passes On House Floor

The House of Representatives passes the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 2010. Included was **\$170 million each** for the NEA and NEH. The funding represents a \$15 million increase for the endowments over FY 2009 and \$8.7 million more than President Obama's FY 2010 request. No votes were held to increase or decrease funding for the endowments.

July 7, 2009—Senate Appropriations Full Committee Approves FY10 Interior Appropriations Bill

The Senate Appropriations Committee approves the Interior Subcommittee proposal to set NEA/NEH FY10 spending at the level the President requested, \$161.3 million.

September 24, 2009—\$161.3 million for NEA/NEH Passes on Senate Floor

The Senate passes the FY 2010 Interior Appropriations bill, which includes the Senate Appropriations Committee recommendation of \$161.3 million for both the NEA and NEH.

September-October 2009— Appropriation leaders from both the House and Senate work to reconcile the differing NEA/NEH proposed funding levels in the two bills. They negotiate a consensus compromise for resolution in a conference report that will be voted on again by both chambers.

October 29, 2009— FY 2009 NEA/NEH Budgets Receive \$12.5 Million Boost

The House and Senate both pass the conference report for the Department of Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies for FY 2010. The conference report strengthens funding for the NEA and the NEH increasing their appropriation to **\$167.5 million each**. This number represents a \$12.5 million bump from the FY 2009 level of \$155 million and funds the NEA at its highest level since 1992.

February 1, 2010—President's FY 2011 Appropriations Request Cuts FY10 Final Funding Level

The Obama administration releases their fiscal year 2011 Budget for the NEA and NEH containing a **\$6.5 million decrease** from the enacted \$167.5 million passed and signed last year. It also includes \$5 million in proposed "*Our Town*" funding, in recognition of the role that the arts can play in economic revitalization and in creating livable, sustainable communities" according to the NEA press release. The \$161 million figure matches the administration's previous proposed funding level for FY 2010 which, in the end, was increased by Congress during the appropriations process.

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):

James Moran (Virginia-8), Chairman

Norm Dicks (Washington-6)
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

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 (10):

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)
Jon Tester (Montana)

Republicans (6):

**Lamar Alexander (Tennessee),
Ranking Member**

Thad Cochran (Mississippi)
Robert Bennett (Utah)
Judd Gregg (New Hampshire)
Lisa A. Murkowski (Alaska)
Susan M. Collins (Missouri)

SENATE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

United States Senate
S-128 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 (18):

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)
Arlen Specter (Pennsylvania)

Republicans (12):

Thad Cochran (Mississippi), Ranking Member

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)