

**MUSEUM FUNDING THROUGH THE
INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES (IMLS)
PROMOTING LIFELONG LEARNING AND PROTECTING OUR NATIONAL HERITAGE
BY SUPPORTING AMERICA'S MUSEUMS**

ACTION NEEDED

We urge Congress to:

- Support no less than the President's proposed increase to \$39.9 million for grants to museums within the IMLS budget in the FY 08 Labor-HHS-Education appropriations bill, which provides an increase of \$8 million for programs such as *Museums for America*, *Conservation Project Support*, and *21st Century Museum Professionals*.

OMS Annual Appropriations, FY95 to Present (in millions of dollars)

Fiscal Year	'95	'96	'97	'98	'99	'00	'01	'02	'03	'04	'05	'06	'07
Appropriation	28.8	21.0	22.0	23.2	23.4	24.3	24.7	27.0	28.5	31.4	34.7	36.5	36.5

Notes: Figures above are not adjusted for inflation and include program administration. Source: IMLS.

TALKING POINTS

- ***IMLS helps build the capacity of museums to serve their communities and leverages state, local, and private funds.*** IMLS programs help museums develop rich content and give the public broad access to support our nation's 21st century learners. It plays a critical leadership role by making grants, convening national experts, encouraging well-planned public programs, and supporting national research. National competition is a catalyst for excellence and promotes improvements in museum service nationwide. Federal leadership helps disseminate models and puts a spotlight on the remarkable resources that museums bring to education and to communities across the United States. In addition, peer-reviewed IMLS grants assure state, local, and private funders that a museum has met high national standards and is worthy of their additional support.
- ***IMLS reinforces the role of museums in lifelong learning.*** Funding supports projects that address a full range of learning opportunities in museums, including developing exhibitions, working with schools to develop curriculum and programs, creating family and adult programs, and generating internet content. American museums provide over 18 million instructional hours to K-12 schoolchildren. Seventy-one percent work with school curriculum specialists to tailor programs to support local and state curriculum standards, according to the 2003 edition of the IMLS's report *True Needs, True Partners*. IMLS helps to create a larger framework for learning by promoting collaboration among museums and libraries and other community organizations.
- ***IMLS helps museums care for our national heritage.*** These collections are used to teach and inspire, and are vital to sustaining a well-educated and connected citizenry, a thriving tourist industry, and a wealth of knowledge to enrich and enlighten our civilization. They are a public trust that must be protected for future generations. According to the 2005 Heritage Health Index, the first comprehensive survey ever conducted of the condition and preservation needs of our nation's collection, over 4.8 billion artifacts are held in public trust by more than 30,000 archives, historical societies, museums, libraries, scientific research collections, and archeological repositories. **U.S. collections are at risk** due to exposure to hazards and lack of proper storage (e.g. overcrowding and lack of proper environmental controls), lack of disaster and emergency plans, and limited staff resources and expertise in conservation and preservation. IMLS supports projects for collection management and care; research, scholarly and popular publications; and exhibit planning design and implementation.
- ***IMLS encourages public access.*** An important role for IMLS is to explore how the growing use of technology can bring the rich content of museums into America's libraries, schools, and homes.

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TALKING POINTS (CONT.)

- *IMLS levels the playing field.* Many museums are located in areas where they are the only cultural resource and where significant private support is simply not available. IMLS specifically targets support for these institutions, providing vital competitive grants.

BACKGROUND

The Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS) is an independent Federal agency dedicated to creating and sustaining a nation of learners. The **Office of Museum Services (OMS)**, responsible for museum programs within IMLS, is dedicated to supporting museums in carrying out their public service, educational, and stewardship roles in connecting the whole of society to the cultural, historical, and scientific understanding that constitute our heritage, held in trust for the nation.

In reauthorizing IMLS in 2003, Congress underscored the essential contributions of museums to a democratic society, which leads us to new visions where learning is seen as a community wide responsibility supported by both formal and informal education. America's more than 16,000 museums attract more than 865 million visits annually from families, children, and individuals seeking enriched learning resources and cultural contact through museum collections, exhibits, and tours. OMS supports all types of museums, including art, history, science, children's, specialized institutions, and living collections such as zoos and aquariums.

FY06 funding for OMS was \$36.5 million, which included nearly \$5 million for program administration. As of February 7, 2007, Congress is still deliberating on a continuing resolution that would provide funding for the agency at the FY '06 spending level. President Bush has proposed an \$8 million increase in funding for grants to \$39.9 million for FY08 which does not include administrative costs.

**ARTS EDUCATION FUNDING AND RESEARCH THROUGH THE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**
HELPING CHILDREN SUCCEED IN SCHOOL, WORK, AND LIFE

ACTION NEEDED

We urge Congress to:

- **Appropriate \$53 million for the Arts in Education programs in the FY08 Labor-HHS-Education appropriations bill.**
- **Require the U.S. Department of Education to conduct much-needed research on the status of arts education in America’s public schools, including the *Fast Response Statistical Survey* and the *National Assessment of Educational Progress*.**

Arts in Education Annual Appropriations, FY01 to Present (in millions of dollars)

Fiscal Year	‘01	‘02	‘03	‘04	‘05	‘06	‘07
Appropriation	28.0	30.0	33.8	35.1	35.6	35.3*	35.3

Note: Figures above are not adjusted for inflation. Source: Americans for the Arts

TALKING POINTS

- ***With increased funding, the Arts in Education programs will support newly emerging models in high-poverty schools that improve arts learning, and findings from model projects may be more widely disseminated.*** The Model Development and Dissemination program has funded a total of 105 projects, identifying models of excellence in arts education that impact schools and communities nationwide. The Professional Development grants program has supported 56 projects that serve as national models for effective arts education professional development. Increased Arts in Education funds will provide unique federal support for:
 - *Model Development and Dissemination projects that strengthen student learning through standards-based arts education and integration of arts instruction into other subject areas.*
 - *Professional Development for Arts Educators grants, identifying innovative models that improve instruction for arts specialists and classroom teachers.*
 - *Evaluation and National Dissemination, multiplying the impact of this federal investment. State and local education agencies can adapt these models to provide rigorous arts instruction for all students.*
 - *Ongoing national arts education initiatives of The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, and the efforts of VSA arts to ensure the participation of people with disabilities in arts programming in schools and communities.*
- ***Projects funded through the Arts in Education programs are being successfully implemented as models in communities beyond the original grant recipient.***
 - An arts integration project in Tucson, Arizona supported by a Model Development grant, *Opening Minds through the Arts*, influenced the Arizona Department of Education to take the program to scale state-wide using federal Title I and Title V education funds.
 - A Professional Development grant to the Stockton, California Unified School District, a large urban district that serves low-income families, supported an innovative project designed to provide comprehensive and sequential visual and performing arts training and experiences for both district and classroom-level educators and also enrich the educational experiences of students. The project has served as a resource for surrounding school districts and has been featured in state-wide education conferences.

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* The House and Senate approved \$35.6 million in FY2006, but the funding was subsequently reduced due to a 1% across-the-board rescission.

TALKING POINTS

- ***Funding to VSA arts and the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts supports national networks that ensure the inclusion of students with disabilities and other underserved populations.*** These networks provide for the expansion of model programs in all 50 states involving over 16 million students. National initiatives include: educational programs from early childhood through grade 12, strategies to include students with disabilities, professional development for teachers and administrators, and documentation of the social and academic progress from learning in an arts-rich environment.
- ***The nation does not have comprehensive, reliable information about student access to arts instruction or student performance in the arts.*** The Fast Response Statistical Survey (FRSS) report *Arts in Education in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools* is the only research report produced by the U.S. Department of Education on the status of how arts education is delivered in America's public schools. The last report was for the 1999-2000 school year, and the next round of data collection for an updated report is long overdue. The National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), also known as the national arts "report card," - provides critical information about the arts skills and knowledge of our nation's students. The next NAEP is scheduled to be administered in 2008, and must stay on track.
- ***Congress has repeatedly urged the Department of Education to implement the Fast Response Survey in the arts to no avail.*** In report language accompanying recent education funding bills, Congress has urged the U.S. Department of Education to take action on the nation's arts education research needs. Top House and Senate education leaders have appealed directly to the U.S. Secretary of Education to account for this research gap.
- ***The U.S. Department must include the arts in all research and data collection regarding the "core academic subjects."*** In public statements, U.S. Secretary of Education Margaret Spellings has said, "Art, dance, music, and theater are as much a part of education as reading, math, and science." And yet, the Department has told Congress that among the "many tough choices" made in the area of research, the arts survey did not rate as a priority. It is time for the arts to be included in the Department of Education's research regarding subject-specific data.

BACKGROUND

Congress has a record of supporting the Arts in Education programs, despite their elimination in the Administration's budget proposal and the U.S. House of Representatives bill. Following strong support from the Senate and calls for continued funding by numerous members of the House, Congress has steadily funded the Arts in Education programs each year, currently providing \$35.3 million.

In a March 16, 2006 letter, authored by Reps. Jerrold Nadler (D-NY), Christopher Shays (R-CT), and Louise Slaughter (D-NY), as well as former-Reps. Sherwood Boehlert (R-NY) and James Leach (R-IA), 136 members of the U.S. House of Representatives signed their names in support of increasing Arts in Education funding to \$53 million. Sens. Thad Cochran (R-MS), Tom Harkin (D-IA), Edward Kennedy (D-MA), and Arlen Specter (R-PA) have led efforts in the Senate to sustain and increase Arts in Education funding.

Meaningful research is needed to determine the status of dance, music, theatre, and visual arts education. The last FRSS dedicated to the arts was *Arts Education in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools: 1999-2000*. The FRSS reports on the status and trends of how arts education is delivered in public schools.

In 1997, the NAEP was administered to approximately 6,480 students in grade 8 in the nation, assessing 268 schools. The NAEP is designed to measure students' knowledge and skills in dance, music, theatre, and visual arts.

Both of these quantitative studies are essential to studying and improving access to the arts as a core academic subject.

THE CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING

ACCESS TO EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL PROGRAMMING FOR ALL

ACTION NEEDED

We urge Congress to support a budget of no less than \$430 million for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB) as part of the FY 2008 Labor-HHS-Education appropriations bill.

TALKING POINTS

- **Public broadcasting provides Americans of all ages with a broad range of high-quality arts and cultural programming.** Television programs such as *Great Performances* present the best in music, dance, and theater free of charge to audiences across America.
- **Public television and radio stations are often the only source of broadcast arts programming in many rural parts of the country.** More than 80 million Americans view public television and more than 27 million listen to public radio for programming that covers public affairs, science, history, and the arts. Programs such as *Dance in America* bring companies from all corners of the globe into viewers' living rooms.
- **Public television airs arts programming that is not available on commercial television.** For example, the *Legends of Jazz* television series on PBS marks the first time in 40 years that jazz has been the focus of a national network weekly series. Hosted by noted jazz pianist and radio personality Ramsey Lewis, the 13 weekly 30-minute episodes debuted in April 2006 on PBS stations nationwide.
- **The American public views public broadcasting as a good investment of public dollars.** According to a 2005 poll, a majority of the public (51%) believe the amount of federal funding PBS receives is "too little." Most Americans (82%) believe that public and private funding given to PBS from government, corporations, and individuals is "money well spent." The American public considers PBS the second best use of tax dollars, ranking below only military defense.¹
- **Public broadcasters improve the quality of life in their communities by addressing community issues and increasing civic engagement.** For example, Rural California Broadcasting, together with the Sonoma County Library and the Sonoma County Museum are teaching more than 200 Latino youth to find their own voices through writing, art, and radio and television production. This program supported by CPB and the Institute of Museum and Library Services focuses attention on the positive aspects of Latino life and culture, and the partners aim to decrease self-destructive behavior by Latino youth.

BACKGROUND

The Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB) is a private, nonprofit corporation formed to promote noncommercial public telecommunications. CPB was created by Congress in 1967. In the authorizing language, Congress acknowledged public broadcasting's role in transmitting arts and culture. "It is in the public interest to encourage the growth and development of public radio and television broadcasting, including the use of such media for instructional, educational, and cultural purposes."

CPB does not produce or broadcast programs; it awards grants to public broadcasting stations, independent producers, and program development and production organizations such as NPR, PBS, the National Minority Consortia, Public Radio International (PRI), and American Public Media. CPB distributes roughly \$387 million in federal funds annually to PBS, NPR, and hundreds of public radio and TV stations around the country.

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¹ Roper Public Affairs & Media, Feb. 16, 2005

BACKGROUND (CONT.)

CPB is the largest single source of funding for public television and radio programming. In 2006 federal spending for public broadcasting was approximately \$1.54 per person in the United States. However, the average public television station receives only a fraction of its revenue from CPB. Public broadcasters raise 85 percent of their revenues from non-federal sources. In addition to federal funding, public broadcasting revenue comes from membership dues, foundations, federal grants and contracts, donations from businesses, state and local governments, individual gifts, endowments and bequests, and public and private colleges and universities.

General appropriations for CPB typically are “advance-funded,” meaning that each appropriations year is actually funding CPB two years in advance. This provides numerous benefits: it insulates programming decisions from political influence, allows stations to leverage the promise of federal funds to raise state, local and private dollars, and provides the lead-in time necessary to finance long-term projects. In addition, Congress provides funding for several other programs that assist public broadcasting with catching up to the changes in technology and demands of an aging satellite system.

Since 2004, the administration has declined to ask for advance funding for CPB. This year, like the last few, the administration has proposed rescinding already-approved FY 2008 funding by \$50 million. In the past, the Congress has restored both the cuts and the advance funding.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

SUBCOMMITTEE ON LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION

United States House of Representatives
2358 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC 20515
Tel: (202) 225-3508

The Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education has jurisdiction over the amount of funding provided to the Office of Museum Services and the U.S. Department of Education (arts education programs).

Democrats (11):

David Obey (Wisconsin-7), Chair
Nita Lowey (New York-18)
Rosa DeLauro (Connecticut-3)
Jesse Jackson (Illinois-2)
Patrick Kennedy (Rhode Island-1)
Lucille Roybal-Allard (California-34)
Barbara Lee (California-9)
Tom Udall (New Mexico-3)
Michael Honda (California-15)
Betty McCollum (Minnesota-4)
Tim Ryan (Ohio-17)

Republicans (6):

James Walsh (New York-25), Ranking Member
Ralph Regula (Ohio-16)
John Peterson (Pennsylvania-5)
Dave Weldon (Florida-15)
Mike Simpson (Idaho-2)
Dennis Rehberg (Montana-AL)

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 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)
Robert E. Cramer (Alabama-5)
Patrick Kennedy (Rhode Island-1)
Maurice Hinchey (New York-22)
Lucille Roybal-Allard (California-34)
Sam Farr (California-17)
Jesse 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)
Tom Udall (New Mexico-3)
Adam Schiff (California-29)
Michael Honda (California-15)
Betty McCollum (Minnesota-4)
Steve Israel (New York-2)
Tim Ryan (Ohio-17)
C.A. Dutch Ruppersberger, (Maryland-2)
Ben Chandler (Kentucky-6)
Debbie Wasserman-Schultz (Florida-20)
Ciro Rodriguez (Texas-23)

Republicans (29):

Jerry Lewis (California-41), Ranking Member

C.W. Bill Young (Florida-10)
Ralph Regula (Ohio-16)
Harold Rogers (Kentucky-5)
Frank R. Wolf (Virginia-10)
James Walsh (New York-25)
David L. Hobson (Ohio-7)
Joe Knollenberg (Michigan-9)
Jack Kingston (Georgia-1)
Rodney P. Frelinghuysen (New Jersey-11)
Roger Wicker (Mississippi-1)
Todd Tiahrt (Kansas-4)
Zach Wamp (Tennessee-3)
Tom Latham (Iowa-4)
Robert Aderholt (Alabama-4)
Jo Ann Emerson (Missouri-8)
Kay Granger (Texas-12)
John E. Peterson (Pennsylvania-5)
Virgil Goode (Virginia-5)
John Doolittle (California-4)
Ray LaHood (Illinois-18)
Dave Weldon (Florida-15)
Michael K. Simpson (Idaho-2)
John Culberson (Texas-7)
Mark Kirk (Illinois-10)
Ander Crenshaw (Florida-4)
Dennis Rehberg (Montana-AL)
John R. Carter (Texas-31)
Rodney Alexander (Louisiana-5)

SENATE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

**SUBCOMMITTEE ON LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN
SERVICES, AND EDUCATION**

United States Senate
184 Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC 20510
Tel: (202) 224-7230

The Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education has jurisdiction over the amount of funding provided to the Office of Museum Services and the U.S. Department of Education (arts education programs).

Democrats (8):

Tom Harkin (Iowa), Chair
Dan Inouye (Hawaii)
Herbert Kohl (Wisconsin)
Patty Murray (Washington)
Mary Landrieu (Louisiana)
Richard Durbin (Illinois)
Jack Reed (Rhode Island)
Frank Lautenberg (New Jersey)

Republicans (7):

Arlen Specter (Pennsylvania), Ranking Member
Thad Cochran (Mississippi)
Judd Gregg (New Hampshire)
Larry Craig (Idaho)
Kay Bailey Hutchison (Texas)
Ted Stevens (Alaska)
Richard Shelby (Alabama)

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 (15):

Robert Byrd (West Virginia), Chair

Daniel Inouye (Hawaii)
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)

Republicans (14):

Thad Cochran (Mississippi), Ranking Member

Ted Stevens (Alaska)
Arlen Specter (Pennsylvania)
Pete Domenici (New Mexico)
Christopher Bond (Missouri)
Mitch McConnell (Kentucky)
Richard Shelby (Alabama)
Judd Gregg (New Hampshire)
Robert Bennett (Utah)
Larry Craig (Idaho)
Kay Bailey Hutchison (Texas)
Sam Brownback (Kansas)
Wayne Allard (Colorado)
Lamar Alexander (Tennessee)