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State Arts Funding Grows in Fiscal Year 2007

WASHINGTON, DC—Legislative appropriations to state arts agencies increased in fiscal year 2007, according to a study published by the National Assembly of State Arts Agencies (NASAA). Total legislative appropriations to state arts agencies currently stand at \$362.7 million, or \$1.21 per capita. Between fiscal years 2006 and 2007, state arts agencies gained \$32 million in state funds, an increase of nearly ten percent.

Fiscal year 2007 marks the third consecutive year of gains for the arts following three years of sharp declines during the recession. Thirty-six state arts agencies report appropriations growth in 2007, while thirteen state arts agencies report flat funding and seven report declines. The median percent change among all 56 states and jurisdictions is a 4.7 percent increase.

State legislatures have increased arts funding by more than \$81 million during the last three years. “When managing finite resources, states look for investments that will help them achieve priority goals with observable benefits.” says Jonathan Katz, NASAA CEO. “The arts are an indispensable asset in that regard. When lawmakers understand how the arts contribute to educational success, economic competitiveness and civic engagement, they invest in the arts with confidence.”

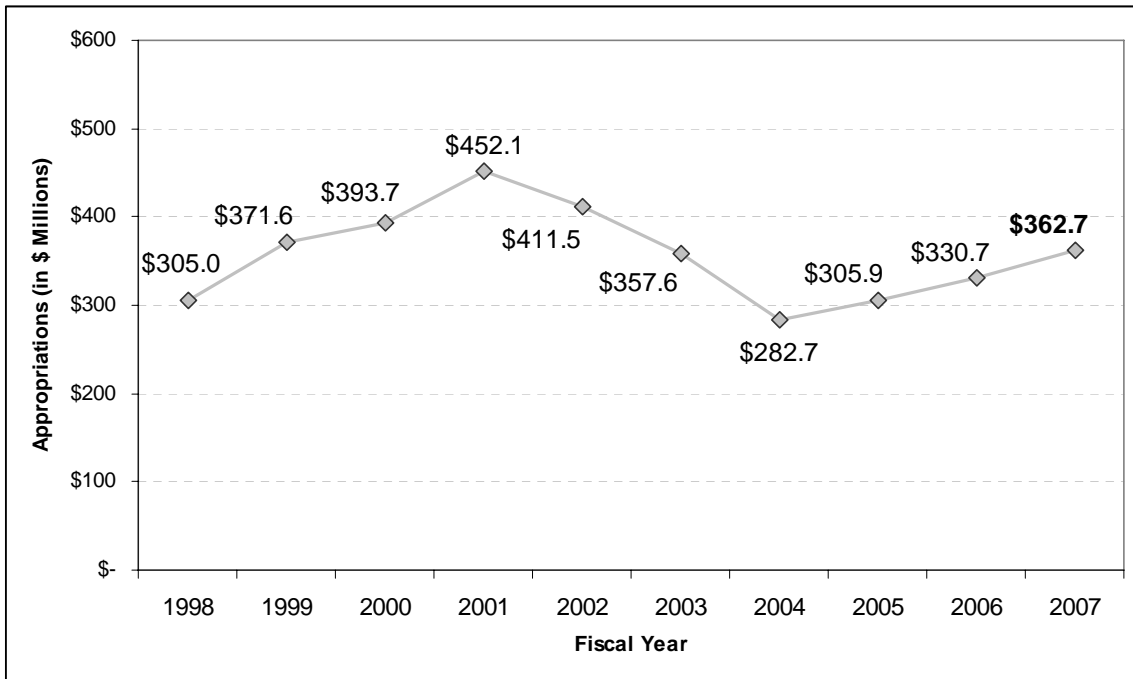
State Arts Agency Facts

- States currently invest \$362.7 million—about \$1.21 per capita—in state arts agencies.
- State arts agency appropriations comprise .051 percent (less than one tenth of one percent) of total state general fund expenditures in fiscal year 2007.
- Each year, state arts agencies fund approximately 18,000 organizations, schools and artists in more than 5,300 communities across the United States.

Historically, legislative funding for state arts agencies correlates closely with the overall health of state finances. A recovering economy and increases in state revenue collections helped states to restore funding to a variety of program areas that were cut between 2001 and 2004. Nevertheless, some state arts agencies still struggle with appropriations that fall significantly below pre-recession levels. Also, many fiscal analysts anticipate that state budgets will exhibit structural shortfalls in the near future. This may constrain state spending across the board, making advocacy for the arts an ongoing necessity.

The National Assembly of State Arts Agencies (NASAA) is the membership organization of the nation’s state and jurisdictional arts agencies. The public sector plays a unique and essential role in ensuring that the benefits of the arts accrue to all American communities. State arts agencies broaden citizen access to the arts in every corner of the country, making the cultural, civic, educational and economic benefits of the arts an essential ingredient of state policy and practice. For information on state arts agencies or NASAA, visit www.nasaa-arts.org or write to 1029 Vermont Avenue NW, Second Floor, Washington, DC 20005, nasaa@nasaa-arts.org.

Total State Arts Agency Legislative Appropriations Fiscal Years 1998-2007



Total State Arts Agency Legislative Appropriations Changes Fiscal Years 2006-2007

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| Increases | |
| Number of SAAs | 36 |
| Number of SAAs up 10%+ | 19 |
| Median percent change | +11.3% |
| Flat Funding | |
| Number of SAAs | 13 |
| Decreases | |
| Number of SAAs | 7 |
| Number of SAAs down 10%+ | 2 |
| Median percent change | -6.7% |
| All States | |
| Aggregate percent change | +9.7% |
| Median percent change | +4.7% |

Source: National Assembly of State Arts Agencies, *Legislative Appropriations Annual Survey*, January 2007.

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Total State Arts Agency Legislative Appropriations Fiscal Years 2006-2007

| State or Special Jurisdiction | Legislative Appropriation Including Line Items | | Percent Change FY06 to FY07 |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | FY2006 | FY2007 | |
| Alabama | \$ 3,920,237 | \$ 4,878,778 | 24.5% |
| Alaska | 540,200 | 601,300 | 11.3% |
| American Samoa | 44,000 | 44,000 | 0.0% |
| ¹ Arizona | 3,636,069 | 3,888,100 | 6.9% |
| Arkansas | 1,519,022 | 1,510,009 | -0.6% |
| ² California | 2,111,000 | 3,948,000 | 87.0% |
| ³ Colorado | 700,000 | 1,500,000 | 114.3% |
| Connecticut | 7,083,876 | 7,562,302 | 6.8% |
| Delaware | 1,780,800 | 2,059,400 | 15.6% |
| ⁴ District of Columbia | 8,552,000 | 9,368,420 | 9.5% |
| ⁵ Florida | 29,416,410 | 40,934,727 | 39.2% |
| Georgia | 3,900,546 | 4,135,459 | 6.0% |
| ⁶ Guam | 382,377 | 266,577 | -30.3% |
| Hawaii | 6,832,797 | 7,089,085 | 3.8% |
| Idaho | 849,600 | 899,300 | 5.8% |
| Illinois | 19,799,300 | 19,799,300 | 0.0% |
| ⁷ Indiana | 3,383,349 | 3,632,224 | 7.4% |
| ⁸ Iowa | 1,206,329 | 1,212,611 | 0.5% |
| Kansas | 1,497,554 | 1,561,118 | 4.2% |
| Kentucky | 4,126,700 | 4,203,200 | 1.9% |
| Louisiana | 5,012,767 | 4,968,272 | -0.9% |
| Maine | 764,294 | 757,461 | -0.9% |
| Maryland | 11,280,137 | 14,350,605 | 27.2% |
| ⁹ Massachusetts | 9,702,571 | 12,093,520 | 24.6% |
| ¹⁰ Michigan | 10,454,600 | 10,170,900 | -2.7% |
| Minnesota | 8,593,000 | 8,593,000 | 0.0% |
| Mississippi | 1,568,498 | 1,826,205 | 16.4% |
| ¹¹ Missouri | 1,164,000 | 4,845,150 | 316.3% |
| ¹² Montana | 406,356 | 396,315 | -2.5% |
| Nebraska | 1,367,878 | 1,350,741 | -1.3% |
| Nevada | 1,688,043 | 1,742,802 | 3.2% |
| New Hampshire | 726,494 | 734,308 | 1.1% |
| ¹³ New Jersey | 29,810,000 | 24,312,000 | -18.4% |
| ¹⁴ New Mexico | 1,954,100 | 1,846,200 | -5.5% |
| ¹⁵ New York | 45,333,000 | 51,888,000 | 14.5% |
| ¹⁶ North Carolina | 7,944,133 | 8,540,979 | 7.5% |
| North Dakota | 499,845 | 499,846 | 0.0% |
| Northern Marianas | 260,000 | 242,468 | -6.7% |
| Ohio | 11,238,161 | 11,238,161 | 0.0% |
| Oklahoma | 4,243,338 | 4,442,810 | 4.7% |
| ¹⁷ Oregon | 634,025 | 714,025 | 12.6% |
| Pennsylvania | 14,500,000 | 15,225,000 | 5.0% |
| Puerto Rico | 27,382,000 | 25,469,000 | -7.0% |
| ¹⁸ Rhode Island | 3,245,981 | 3,815,649 | 17.5% |
| ¹⁹ South Carolina | 3,567,186 | 5,352,186 | 50.0% |
| South Dakota | 602,895 | 609,572 | 1.1% |
| Tennessee | 6,616,163 | 6,569,550 | -0.7% |
| Texas | 3,943,167 | 3,917,160 | -0.7% |
| ²⁰ Utah | 2,705,400 | 3,028,200 | 11.9% |
| Vermont | 494,618 | 569,618 | 15.2% |
| Virgin Islands | 309,568 | 583,158 | 88.4% |
| ²¹ Virginia | 3,543,395 | 4,873,428 | 37.5% |
| Washington | 2,322,000 | 2,362,000 | 1.7% |
| West Virginia | 2,423,718 | 2,423,718 | 0.0% |
| Wisconsin | 2,420,100 | 2,420,100 | 0.0% |
| Wyoming | 654,270 | 807,173 | 23.4% |
| Total | \$ 330,657,867 | \$ 362,673,190 | 9.7% |

Notes

- ¹ Arizona
\$2 million of the \$3.8 million reported here is transferred directly to the statewide cultural endowment and is not used for agency operations or programs.
- ² California
Increase reflects additional revenue received from the Arts License Plate fee increase.
- ³ Colorado
Increase reflects new statute that changed the appropriation source to the Limited Gaming Fund and set the annual appropriation at \$1.5 million plus inflation.
- ⁴ District of Columbia
Increase partially due to a funding enhancement for cultural program initiatives. Increase also includes a \$730,000 net increase in line item appropriation.
- ⁵ Florida
Increase includes funding for full "priority list" for Cultural and Regional Facilities, Cultural Endowments and state Challenge Grants.
- ⁶ Guam
Decrease due to the removal of a one-time funding enhancement in FY06.
- ⁷ Indiana
Appropriation is subject to a 7% state wide rescission.
- ⁸ Iowa
Figures reflect SAA revenue only and do not include principal payments appropriated to the state's cultural endowment.
- ⁹ Massachusetts
Figures reflect SAA budget only and do not include appropriation of \$13 million to the Massachusetts Cultural Facilities Fund. Although the money does not go through the agency budget, the SAA will manage the grant process and provide technical assistance.
- ¹⁰ Michigan
Decrease reflects the conclusion of one-time, supplemental legislative appropriation of \$631,800.
- ¹¹ Missouri
Starting with a 100% appropriation cut in FY04, the state legislature authorized the SAA to withdraw principal from the state-run cultural trust. FY07 budget reflects an increased legislative appropriation to the SAA as well as the SAA's plan to cease principal withdrawals.
- ¹² Montana
Decrease reflects biennium funding diverted for FY06 audit and the end of a one-time cultural trust interest replacement amount from the general fund made in FY06.
- ¹³ New Jersey
Decrease driven by a budget impasse resulting in a government shutdown in July 2006 and budget cuts to many agencies.
- ¹⁴ New Mexico
Decrease due to discontinued one-time line item appropriation from FY06. Base appropriation increased by 36.2%.
- ¹⁵ New York
Increase reflects additional appropriations for digitization, stabilization, the Civic Capital Corporation grant and to establish a new revolving loan fund.
- ¹⁶ North Carolina
Net increase includes \$650,000 in one-time funding for Basic Operating Grants and the conclusion of \$53,154 in one-time, special operating support.
- ¹⁷ Oregon
Figures reflect SAA revenue only and do not include principal payments appropriated to the state's cultural endowment.
- ¹⁸ Rhode Island
Majority of increase due to additional \$408,195 for Percent for Art.
- ¹⁹ South Carolina
Increase is due to a special (one-time) allocation for capital reserves plus supplemental funding for agency programs.
- ²⁰ Utah
Increase reflects additional \$217,700 in ongoing funds for cost of living and current expenses plus \$105,100 in one-time funding for grants and state art collection inventory study.
- ²¹ Virginia
Following cuts of more than 40% between FY02 and FY04, appropriations in FY06 and FY07 reflect partial restoration of agency funding.

Source: National Assembly of State Arts Agencies, *Legislative Appropriations Annual Survey*, January 2007.