

Approved 4/7/89
Date

MINUTES OF THE Senate COMMITTEE ON Federal & State Affairs.

The meeting was called to order by Senator Edward F. Reilly at
Chairperson

11:42 a.m. ~~xxxx~~ on April 4, 1989 in room 254-E of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Senator Ehrlich who was excused.

Committee staff present:

Mary Ann Torrence, Revisor of Statutes Office
Emalene Correll, Legislative Research Department
Marty Robison, Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Representative Ben Foster
Brenda Manske, Exec. Director, SE Kansas Tourism Region, Inc.
John Biggs, Exec. Director, Manhattan Arts Council
Harland Priddle, Secretary of Commerce
Dorothy Ilgen, Director, Kansas Arts Commission

Chairman Reilly called the meeting to order.

Senator Daniels moved the minutes of April 3 be approved. Senator Anderson seconded and the motion passed.

A hearing was held for HB 2103 which creates a joint committee on the arts.

Representative Foster appeared before the committee in support of the bill. He said 17 states have some type of committee for the arts and that 8 states have joint committees.

Staff briefed the committee on the member composition of the Joint Committee on the Arts, Tourism, and Cultural Resources. Members were also told of the matters which the joint committee would study (Attachment 1).

Brenda Manske spoke in support of the joint committee because it would form a primary basis for Kansas tourism and would focus legislative attention on funding and programmatic needs (Attachment 2).

John Biggs told members that such a committee would facilitate the efforts of all arts-tourism-museum groups within the State. More would be accomplished if all the legislation and issues impacting these areas receive comprehensive review at the state level (Attachment 3).

Secretary Harland Priddle said the Department recognizes the relationship between the arts and economic development. Because of the possible duplication of legislative responsibility for tourism, he would like to remove that area from the bill. This would eliminate any possible conflict in the area of tourism (Attachment 4).

Dorothy Ilgen told members that the need for coordination and cooperation between executive agencies is critical to maximize the limited resources. The joint committee would be able to address issues which impact upon the arts industry, as well as monitor and analyze legislation. This committee would allow opportunity to discuss long-range planning, programs, and funding needs (Attachment 5).

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE Senate COMMITTEE ON Federal & State Affairs,
room 254-E, Statehouse, at 11:42 a.m. ~~p.m.~~ on April 4, 1989.

Chairman Reilly presented requested amendments from Senator Burke which would allow for five Senators, allow for appointment by the President of the Senate, and change the quorum from five to six members.

Senator Morris moved that on line 25 & 26, the Senators be changed to five, line 27 have the grammatical error of "senator" changed to "senate", and line 46 be changed from five to six. Senator McClure seconded and the motion passed.

Senator Bond made a conceptual motion to remove tourism from the bill. Senator Morris seconded and the motion passed.

Senator Morris moved the bill be passed as amended. Senator McClure seconded and the motion passed.

The meeting was adjourned at 12:15.

MEMORANDUM

April 4, 1989

TO: Senate Committee on Federal and State Affairs

FROM: Kansas Legislative Research Department

RE: H.B. 2103

As amended by the House Committee of the Whole, H.B. 2103 creates an eight-member Joint Committee on the Arts, Tourism, and Cultural Resources. The joint legislative committee created by the bill would consist of three members of the Senate and five members of the House of Representatives, with the three Senate members appointed by the Committee on Organization, Calendar, and Rules and the five House members appointed by the Speaker of the House. Of the members appointed, at least one must be a member of the House Committee on Appropriations and one a member of the Senate Committee on Ways and Means. At least one member is to be a member of the House Committee on Economic Development and one a member of the Senate Committee on Economic Development. The chair of the joint committee would be rotated so that the chair was a member of the House in odd-numbered years and a Senate member in even-numbered years, with the chair designated by the Speaker and the Committee on Organization, Calendar, and Rules respectively.

The joint committee created by H.B. 2103 is directed by the bill to study the following matters:

1. goals appropriate to the future of the arts, tourism, and cultural life of Kansas, including public art, individual artists, films, video, radio and music, historic preservation, and travel and tourism;
2. the role of the Legislature and state government in achieving the goals;
3. arts legislation in other states and the federal government;
4. the budgets and programs of the Kansas Arts Commission and other state-supported arts, tourism, and cultural resources;
5. the present status of art education in Kansas; and
6. the economic impact of arts, tourism, and cultural resources in Kansas.

The joint committee would be required to make a report to the Legislature annually along with any recommendations of the committee. Members would receive compensation, travel, and subsistence expenses as do other legislators serving on interim or joint committees when meetings are authorized by the Legislative Coordinating Council.

The House Committee of the Whole provided that the joint committee would be sunsetted on January 14, 1991.

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4-4-89
Attachment 1

PRESENTATION

to

SENATE COMMITTEE
ON FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS

by

BRENDA M. MANSKE
Executive Director
Southeast Kansas Tourism Region, Inc.

April 4, 1989

SF & SA
4-4-89
Attachment 2

SOUTHEAST KANSAS TOURISM REGION

SUPPORTS HOUSE BILL 2103

Southeast Kansas Tourism Region supports creation of a joint Legislative Committee on the arts, tourism and cultural resources as outlined in House Bill 2103. This endorsement is based on two considerations: one, cultural heritage and the arts form a primary basis for Kansas tourism, forming a natural and beneficial partnership of interests therein; and two, a joint Legislative Committee on the arts, cultural resources and tourism would focus vital Legislative attention on funding and programmatic needs in these areas that are not being adequately addressed by existing administrative/Legislative vehicles.

It is our contention that formation of such a Legislative Committee could do nothing but augment current efforts to achieve planned, incremental growth in Kansas tourism, which relies so greatly upon marketing the state's unique cultural heritage to travelers.

Attached to this testimony are copies of two recent articles in this regard, entitled "Guide to Building Heritage, Arts and Tourism Partnerships," and "Heritage Tourism," printed respectively in the Fall 1988 and Winter 1988-89 issues of Preservation Forum, published by the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

Your favorable consideration of House Bill 2103 will be appreciated.

Working together:

- Understand potential marketing partners' needs and problems.
- Determine products that are legitimate travel industry draws and those that may be a stop while the visitor is at your destination.
- Refine existing products and develop new products.
- Make certain that the nonprofit preservation organization director and president of the Convention and Visitors Bureau or director of the tourism organization know one another and serve on appropriate committees and boards.
- Encourage some joint marketing planning sessions. Start a monthly roundtable including tourism, arts and heritage sites marketers to develop contacts and discuss upcoming events and cooperative marketing opportunities.
- Develop a tourism marketing program and budget. Invest dollars in cooperative projects that are mutually beneficial. Don't simply ask for tourism funding.
- Offer design and creative services to tourism offices, particularly if their budget is small and they can not invest in advertising, public relations and design firms or consultants.
- Develop a timeline that shows what programs and activities are scheduled during the year, who's responsible and how others can participate.
- Participate in tourism activities like familiarization tours, visitor center staff training, travel trade marketing,

Guide To Building Heritage, Arts and Tourism Partnerships

by Sandy M. Guettler and William P. Moskin

This article is adapted from *Setting the Stage: Guide to Building Arts and Tourism Partnerships in the Californias*, published as part of the first cooperative project between the California Arts Council and the California Office of Tourism. The project also includes a series of workshops for members of the arts and tourism industries to lay the groundwork for future cooperative efforts. As the authors note in the preface to the original publication, the findings of the project are equally applicable to historic sites and preservation organizations.

The Ups and Downs of Working Together

The historic preservation, arts and tourism industries have their own agendas; however, there are points of intersection and good reasons to cooperate. There are also potential areas of conflict. Understanding the issues and the benefits of cooperation will assist in creating and maintaining profitable relationships. Here are some of the best reasons to cooperate:

1. **Enhance Marketing Programs**
 - Maximize your marketing dollars
 - Gain access to new products and distribution points
 - Expand your audience base, increase occupancies and business
 - Secure new marketing partners
2. **Strengthen Advocacy Efforts**
 - Develop new political allies
 - Create better local awareness of both industries
 - Gain increased access to community leaders and elected officials
3. **Improve Your Area**
 - Enhance your areas' image
 - Illustrate to other industries and organizations how profit-

able it is to work together

- Develop alliances that can be useful in protecting local assets while planning for future tourism growth

4. Stimulate Economic Growth

- Increase visitor expenditures
- Increase tax receipts
- Strengthen preservation, arts and tourism related employment

An issue that often leads to conflict is competition over public funding, particularly as related to bed tax (transient occupancy tax) support.

Bed Tax

Mention bed tax (transient occupancy tax) to arts or tourism advocates and you get a variety of different (strong) opinions about its proper use.

There are differences in bed tax legislation and policy throughout the country. Local governments utilize this type of tax to serve many purposes, depending on the jurisdiction's ability to generate income from this and other sources, as well as the particular needs and interests of the community. Some bed tax legislation is very specific in its use, others stipulate only that funds go to the city or county's general fund for allocation as appropriate. What is consistent is the source of bed tax dollars. It comes from visitors staying overnight (i.e. tax on the cost of accommodations).

The tourism industry prefers that bed tax funds be utilized for those projects and programs that directly relate to increasing area hotel occupancies, increasing visitor expenditures and tax receipts and building a better tourism product. The industry often feels that increasing the tax

percentage the visitor pays, places the destination in a noncompetitive position in attracting meetings, conventions, trade shows and group travel business.

The historic preservation and arts fields seek bed tax funds as a source of financial support from local government. Bed tax is often the source of choice that local elected officials utilize for funding the arts community. Actual usage of bed tax dollars by cultural organizations varies from publicly oriented promotional activities and public performances/exhibits to general operating support. In a few instances the funds are utilized to plan and implement travel indus-

tourism industries can seem utterly impossible to the uninitiated. Understanding the opportunities for involvement, as well as who to contact to get involved, will alleviate much of the mystery.

Here's how those in the heritage, arts and tourism fields should get started:

1. Call your local Convention and Visitors Bureau, chamber, tourism marketing organization or arts council. Inquire about membership, programs and committee involvement and actively serve. Attend or volunteer to help at membership events and special promotions.

2. Attend events, exhibitions, heritage tours and visit historic sites in you area. Patronize local attractions, hotels, inns, resorts and restaurants. Become familiar with who's involved in preservation and tourism and what your area has to offer.

3. Start including tourism, arts and historic preservation businesses and organi-

zations on your mailing and/or invitation lists. Don't assume that the other industry knows you, or your organization or business. A personal note of invitation is always appreciated.

Sandy M. Guettler has fifteen years of travel industry experience, including service as the director of the Illinois Office of Tourism and as vice-president - tourism of the Chicago Convention and Visitors Bureau. She is currently president of Visibility, Inc., a Chicago based travel industry marketing and training firm.

William P. Moskin has fifteen years experience in arts administration, having served as executive director of the Sacramento Metropolitan Arts Commission and as president of the California Confederation of the Arts. He is an independent consultant serving the arts and local government in cultural planning, fund raising and earned income.

sales missions, brochure development, cooperative advertising and special advertising sections and hospitality programs.

- *Designate well informed contacts and become a valued resource. Provide advance information and meet deadlines.*
- *Avoid saying "why didn't you include us" after the fact. Participate early on.*
- *Become a travel, arts and heritage industry constituent and support industry issues. Work with legislators, government officials and their staffs year 'round (not just at budget time) to generate awareness of the importance of travel, arts and heritage industry partnerships. Historic preservation and the arts often have a strong local financial and political base because they cannot survive without local support (unlike the travel industry which relies on outside visitors). With a good working relationship tourism can take advantage of the strong ties preservation and the arts have established with community leaders and elected officials.*
- *Cooperate in local, regional and state planning that will lead to the development of new products, revitalized areas and other improvements that are essential to increasing your share of the visitor market.*
- *Work to maintain a true "point of difference" for your area. Make certain that what is special is retained, and that your destination doesn't begin to look like all the others.*



Herbst Theater, San Francisco

try marketing activities. It is important to note that the cultural community is more concerned with receiving financial support from local government than with the source of the dollars.

Usage, demands and actual tax levels are locally determined and reflect local concerns. The historic preservation, arts and tourism industries should address conflicts over bed tax policy and allocations responsibly. Iron out disagreements before budget hearings, not during them. Work together for one another's benefit.

How To Get Involved

Gaining entrance to the inner workings of the arts, heritage and

2-4

Heritage Tourism

After reading a recent issue of *Preservation Forum*, I felt that you would be interested in learning what Tennessee is doing to form heritage partnerships in small communities. I thoroughly enjoyed the issue devoted to this subject and feel it is something that urgently needs to be addressed.

Recognizing the necessity of forming heritage partnerships on a local level, the Tennessee Department of Tourist Development, Tennessee Main Street Program and the Tennessee Arts Commission have developed a seminar on "Promoting Your Cultural Resources", which is being conducted across the state in a year-long series.

Organization began in the summer of 1988. Cate Hamilton, Main Street director, explains the program's concept: "As I worked in Tennessee's Main Street communities, I saw people going to Tourist Development or the Arts Commission for assistance. The state's tourism and arts agencies were also seeing the benefit to Main Street communities in revitalizing their downtown resources. What needed to be encouraged was the formation of local partnerships among community developers, arts advocates and tourism promoters."

With this in mind, organizers at the three state agencies formed their own partnership and planned to go "on the road" with their message of identifying and promoting cultural resources.

The seminar was presented in three sections:

1) Tennessee Department of Tourist Development

An overview of tourism's importance to Tennessee introduced this section. As the state's second largest industry, tourism brought \$4.5 billion to the state's economy in 1987 and employed 92,000 citizens. These impressive facts provided a base to advocate

tourism promotion on all levels.

The concept of cultural tourism is new to many small communities, which may not recognize their appeal to tourists. Participants were encouraged to invite tourists to enjoy a lifestyle—a slower pace that is unique to small communities—and to use community development and their local artists as a tourism resource.

Developing these resources begins with an inventory of potential tourist attractions. Among the most important are a vital downtown, historic sites and scenery. Others include parks, outdoor recreation, shopping, arts and crafts, music and bed and breakfasts and country inns.

Many small communities in Tennessee are already beginning to use these resources to attract tourists. A slide presentation illustrated success stories which could be adapted by other communities. They included opening private homes for tours, developing a "heritage tourism" theme (as one small town invites tourists to "A Place to Be Home"), recruiting folk artists for craft shows on the historic Square, developing seasonal events in a historic downtown area (i.e. "A Halloween Pumpkin Fest" and "Dickens of a Christmas"), planning a music festival and promoting an area as a package of activities.

The Department of Tourist Development offers assistance in many areas which are beneficial in promoting cultural resources. Providing grants, writing newspaper feature articles, recruiting meeting business, co-op advertising programs in major magazines, familiarization tours for travel writers and tour operators and technical assistance on brochures are just some of the ways the department can assist.

2) Tennessee Arts Commission

Perhaps nowhere is the promotion of cultural resources more evident than

in a community's development of the arts. Tennessee is fortunate to have a wide variety of music, dance, painting, sculpting and acting to enrich our lives. The Commission offers assistance through its grant program to encourage arts development in communities across the state.

The artist-in-residence is one program the Arts Commission funds. In this program, an artist conducts acting workshops and gives performances for the community's enjoyment.

The Arts Commission also assists local arts activities such as orchestras, ballets and smaller music and dance performances. One of the best ways the Arts Commission can help a small community is to help locate folk artists.

Director of Folk Arts Robie Cogswell explained that local artists are often taken for granted, but they are the essence of community folk art and can be cultivated as local resources for both the community and tourists.

A slide presentation illustrated numerous folk artists across Tennessee—rocking chair makers, basket makers, sculptors, painters, weavers and others, many whose craft has been handed down for several generations.

Often communities hesitate to promote their folk artists, fearing their region will be considered "backwoods." But these craftspeople are increasingly gaining the respect they deserve, and they are being sought out by tourists who would rather talk with a fifth generation basket maker than purchase a factory-line product at a retail outlet. Participants were encouraged to visit local general stores and gathering places to begin locating craftspeople.

3) Tennessee Main Street Program

Tennessee's Main Street Program, established in 1983, has been an overwhelming success in the 10 towns which have been selected as Main Street communities. Two towns, Jackson and

Harriman, were selected in the fall of 1988 and are beginning their downtown revitalization.

Historic preservation serves as a catalyst for community revitalization and provides a base for building cultural tourism resources.

The downtown defines a community's identity, and the Main Street program oversees revitalization of the area that once bustled with shopkeepers, bankers and barbers. Once the downtown is economically strong, promoters of tourism and the arts will have something to work with. Attracting tourists to an area depends on promoting something unique, and in any community it is not the shopping centers, it is the downtown. Likewise, once a community's local artists are located, the downtown area is an excellent place to hold craft fairs and concerts.

Revitalization ties it all together, first by renovating and preserving architecturally significant buildings, then by recruiting local artists and organizing events that will attract residents and tourists downtown. A slide program illustrating the "before and after" of many downtown buildings across Tennessee emphasized the point. Altered and deteriorating buildings were redesigned, and suddenly shopkeepers found that business improved, followed by more events on the Square and an economically strong and active downtown was reborn.

It is hoped that the seminars will lay the groundwork for developing effective heritage, arts and tourism partnerships throughout the state and will have a long-range effect on the future of cultural tourism in Tennessee.

Carolyn Brackett

Director of Information
Tennessee Department of
Tourist Development

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Building a Quality Community Through the Arts

April 4, 1989

Dear Senators:

My name is John Biggs and I am, currently, the Executive Director of the Manhattan Arts Council.

I would like to thank the Kansas Senate State and Federal Affairs Committee for the opportunity to testify today on behalf of House Bill 2103 which will establish a Joint Committee on Arts, Tourism and Cultural Resources.

Such a committee, I believe, is in the best interests of Kansas for a variety of reasons. Primary among these reasons is that such a committee would facilitate the concerted efforts of all arts-tourism-museum groups within the state to develop, sustain, enhance, and promote a quality of life that will attract people to Kansas and encourage them to stay.

Working as an arts administrator for four years I have become acutely aware of the synergy that is gained when a community works together to advance its quality of life and the quality of its image. For example, in Manhattan the Arts Council has recently been working with the Historical Museum, the Convention and Visitors Bureau, the Aggieville Merchants Association, the Main Street Project, Downtown Inc., and other community organizations to facilitate events, festivals, programs, and entertainments that attract people to Manhattan, sustain our quality of life and enhance our community's image.

Through cooperation and the marriage of arts, cultural resources and tourism interests in Manhattan, we have all been able to accomplish far more than we could have working alone. And I believe that such would be the the case for the entire state when all legislation and issues impacting these same areas receive comprehensive review at the state level.

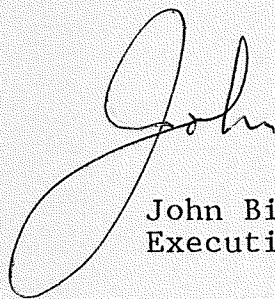
We have, intact, a strong foundation within Kansas for development of the arts and tourism. We have many cultural resources including 80 arts councils, many museums and concert halls, artists, musicians, ethnic festivals, etc.; and all of these resources are sustained at the local level through a combination of city, county, private, corporate and small business funding. Often this funding is leveraged from community sources by the allocation of state money - by spending a few hundred thousand dollars at the state level activities are encouraged which involve the spending of many millions of dollars at the local level throughout the state.

According to the Interim Report for Kansas Economic Development (Redwood-Krider Report) and the SRI (Stanford Research Institute) Values and Lifestyles Study these are exactly the activities that enhance overall economic development by encouraging businesses to locate in the state and citizens to remain.

Prior to becoming the director of the Manhattan Arts Council, I was a professional musician for 13 years, travelling throughout the nation. I performed in many communities where I saw a concerted effort to promote tourism, community pride and economic development through cultural events. This day has now come to Kansas, and I thank the Kansas Legislature for the role it has played - through the Kansas Arts Commission and Department of Commerce - in encouraging such developments.

I know the Legislature has spent its limited resources wisely in the past; and I believe that a Joint Committee on Arts, Tourism and Cultural Affairs will make for even wiser investments in the future.

Thank you for your consideration.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "John". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the typed name and title.

John Biggs
Executive Director

Testimony

Presented to:

The Senate Federal and State Affairs Committee

on House Bill 2103

by

Harland E. Priddle
Secretary of Commerce

Tuesday, April 4, 1989

SF & SA
4-4-89

Attachment 4

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, I am pleased to be here today to present testimony on House Bill 2103 and comment about the importance of arts and their interrelationship with economic development. Culture is important to industry. The resources most often cited by corporate leaders in locating and relocating plants and offices are high quality education, skilled work force, low tax base, and inevitably, quality of life. To determine the quality of life, they often ask, "Does the community value culture? Is it a home for a symphony, a ballet, a dance company, a visual arts center, or arts festivals?"

Arts and artists generate income for communities in three ways:

1. Through cultural tourism.
2. As incentives for businesses and corporations to locate in the community.
3. As a means of transforming decaying urban areas into prime real estate.

As we recruit business to Kansas, we are often asked about the availability of performing art centers and other items such as symphonies. Corporations are becoming aware that valued employees are no longer willing to be shunted from city to city unless these amenities and cultural incentives are available at their destination. To attract and keep competent, productive, and

intelligent staff, corporations must assure workers they will be working and living in a lively environment.

To date, the state has attempted to address some of these issues through the creation of the Commission on Travel and Tourism and the designation of a joint committee for economic development. Issues regarding travel and tourism and their effects on the state's economy now have a forum for on-going discussion and program review. With the creation of these bodies, it would appear that tourism is adequately supported in its promotion of economic development in Kansas. The placement of tourism in the area of responsibility of the new Joint Committee, as outlined in House Bill 2103, would create duplication of legislative responsibility. We would prefer to remove tourism from the bill.

House Bill 2103 recognizes the need to extend the discussion and review of arts as they impact economic development. Kansas needs to be assertive in such programs as the arts and portray an image that is positive in every possible way.

I commend the committee on recognizing this need and suggest you favorably consider House Bill 2103 accordingly with suggestions outlined above.

TESTIMONY FROM THE KANSAS ARTS COMMISSION
ON THE CREATION OF
A JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON THE ARTS
(House Bill 2103)

Thank you for providing an opportunity for the Kansas Arts Commission (KAC) to speak on behalf of H.B. 2103. The Kansas Arts Commission was established by the Kansas Legislature in 1966 and charged with supporting the growth and development of the arts industry in Kansas. To this end, the Kansas Arts Commission provides financial and technical services to Kansas-based artists, not-for-profit tax-exempt arts institutions and public agencies and assists with supporting arts events in Kansas communities.

The Kansas arts industry impacts upon the state in four major ways:

- * **Quality of Life** - Arts activities exist in nearly every Kansas community. The arts celebrate our cultural heritage and diversity, provide us with aesthetic awareness and with quality entertainment, and are an integral part of the social fabric of our communities.
- * **Economic Impact** - In FY 1988, the KAC allocated \$715,207 to arts programs which raised an additional \$9.1 million at the local level. The arts industry is labor intensive and employes significant numbers of artists, administrators, and technicians. Every dollar invested in the arts in Kansas returns at least three dollars to the Kansas economy.
- * **Cultural Tourism** - One of the reasons both out-of-state travelers and Kansans make Kansas their travel destination is the wealth of cultural attractions throughout the state, such as the Smoky Hill River Festival in Salina, which annually draws 45,000 people from throughout the Midwest in a 3-day period.
- * **Education** - The arts industry has a direct impact on education for both children and adults. Local arts councils and visual and performing arts agencies provide both in-school arts programs and after-school and weekend arts activities for children. Elementary and secondary schools and colleges and universities provide arts classes, programs and services to their communities on a regional basis.

Because the arts industry interfaces directly and indirectly with other state agencies, the need for coordination and cooperation between executive agencies, such as the Kansas Arts Commission and the Kansas Department of Commerce's Division of Travel and Tourism, is critical to maximize limited resources. It is also critical that the Legislature, through a joint legislative committee such as this one proposed in H.B. 2103, be aware and supportive of interagency cooperation, strategic planning and resource allocation.

Additionally, the joint committee on the arts would be able to address issues which impact upon the arts industry in Kansas as well as monitor and analyze state and national legislation such as artists' rights legislation.

The Kansas Arts Commission has embarked upon a long-range planning process which will result in a 3-year state cultural plan. Such planning is necessary

SF & SA
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Attachment 5

to enable the Kansas Arts Commission to be responsive to and to anticipate the needs of artists and arts agencies and to work cooperatively with other state agencies and resources.

Over 600 individuals in 12 communities (Atchison, Dodge City, Goodland, Hutchinson, Johnson County, Lawrence, Oberlin, Pittsburg, Salina, Topeka, Wichita, and Wyandotte County) have provided direct input in the planning process. Preliminary response from this long-range plan indicates that conditions exist for widespread development of arts resources, cultural tourism, and educational programs throughout Kansas.

The Kansas Arts Commission welcomes the opportunity to have a forum in which it can discuss long-range planning, programs, funding needs and other issues pertinent to the Kansas arts industry. The Commission believes that the proposed joint legislative committee on the arts will fulfill that role.