

STATE POLICY BRIEFS

Tools for Arts Decision Making

National Assembly of
State Arts Agencies

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PERCENT FOR ART

State percent for art policies are mechanisms for enhancing the built environment and for making public spaces more appealing, useful or accessible through the incorporation of artworks. With these policies, legislatively created in almost all cases, a small portion of the budget for construction or renovation of state buildings is set aside for the purchase, installation and/or maintenance of public artwork, which is usually installed on the grounds of the capital project.

This NASAA State Policy Brief summarizes state level percent for art policy and program trends, examining benefits as well as challenges. The brief is designed to equip arts leaders and policymakers—as well as cultural advocates and public art managers—with a succinct overview of how these policies can work at the state level and what factors should be taken into account by any state considering changes to its current policies. Although its primary focus is on state laws, this document also may be of value to county and municipal decision makers and to program managers responsible for stewardship of public art at the local level.

percent for art: a special type of public art

While a layman's definition of public art may be "art installed in public spaces," public art is more than that. State arts agencies and public art practitioners stress that public art is a product of community investment and stakeholder dialogue that doesn't just occupy but also actively shapes public space.

The goals, forms and media of public art should reflect community context as much as the installation site. Common goals are commemoration and celebration, fostering public appreciation for art, civic dialogue, community development, enhancing the functionality or accessibility of spaces, place making, cultural tourism, and connecting artists and communities. Similarly, public art takes many forms: enhancements to natural and built environments in both rural and urban settings, memorials and historical monuments, temporary installations, functional elements, performance events, community development projects, and even artist-in-residence programs. The media of public art is likewise varied and includes sculptural materials, murals, mosaics, digital mediums, and ephemeral mediums like dance and relational aesthetics.

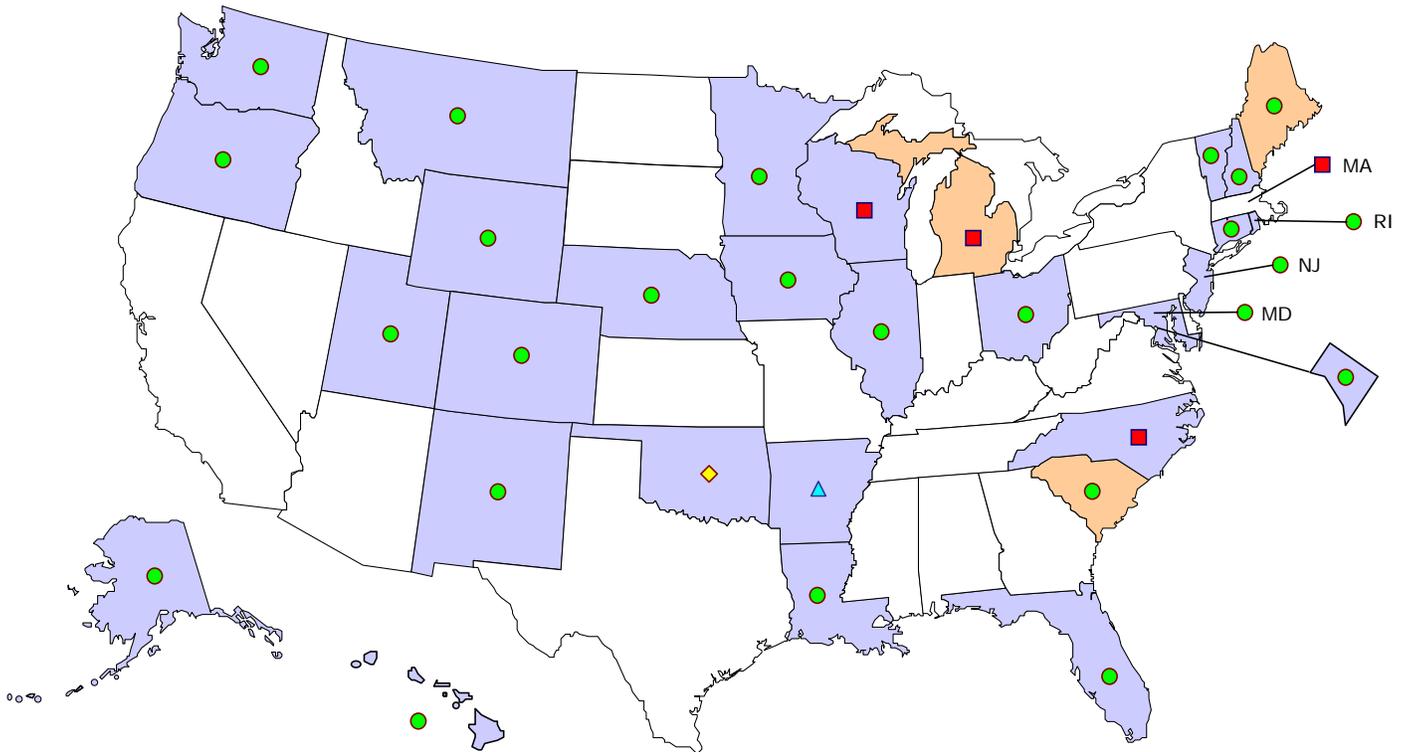
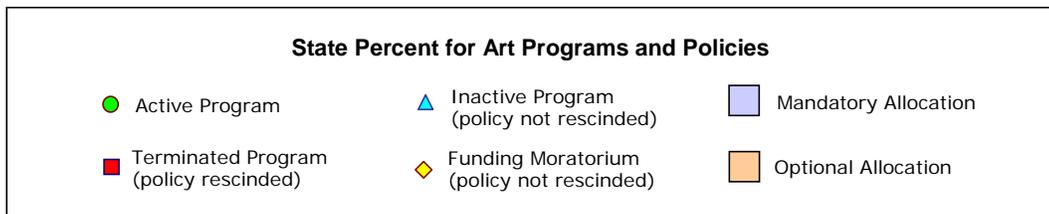
What Is Percent for Art?

Percent for art policies are regulations that recommend or require a designated portion of the budget for capital investment in state facilities to be set aside for artworks. Typically, about 1% of the construction or renovation costs are allocated for the commission, purchase and/or maintenance of artwork to be exhibited permanently in public space. With the exception of South Carolina, existing percent for art policies are initiated by state legislatures.

PERCENT FOR ART

Percent for art is a type of public art, but it categorically stands apart from other public art forms for several reasons. First, percent for art installations have formal and strategic funding mechanisms, generally 1% of the capital costs of the associated construction or renovation project, while other types of public art projects can be funded through agency allocations, legislative appropriations and private donations. Second, percent for art installations are limited by state laws to public space, whereas other types of public art can be sited in corporate office buildings and other private spaces. Similarly, by design, percent for art projects endeavor to shape and project the utility and identity of public property, whereas other public art may or may not share that intent. Finally, since percent for art projects create only permanent installations, they preclude types of public art that are ephemeral in nature, such as performances and time-limited installations.

funding mechanisms



Map does not include county or municipal percent for art programs, which exist in numerous jurisdictions.

Percent for art policies stipulate that a portion of a public property's capital construction or renovation costs be dedicated to the creation and installation of artworks. The stipulated percentage varies from 0.25% to 1.25%, with the most common increment being 1%.

Integration of public art costs into capital budgets offers several advantages to states and localities opting for this approach:

- Presence of a required percentage helps to ensure equity of access and consistent implementation. Other funding mechanisms (such as private funding, departmental allocations or other means), when used alone, may not ensure that public art reaches economically disadvantaged areas or smaller sites.
- Supporting art through capital outlays usually obviates the need for general funds to be appropriated on a project-by-project basis. This streamlines the funding and budgeting process for states.
- Including funds for art in construction and renovation budgets creates opportunities for architects, engineers and site managers to work with artists to integrate art and design into the vision for the site, enhancing the overall quality of the development plan.

Policy Chronology

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| | |
|------|-----------------------------------|
| 1967 | Hawai'i |
| 1974 | Washington |
| 1975 | Alaska |
| 1975 | Oregon |
| 1977 | Colorado (revised 2010) |
| 1977 | Illinois |
| 1978 | Connecticut |
| 1978 | Nebraska |
| 1978 | New Jersey |
| 1979 | Florida |
| 1979 | Iowa |
| 1979 | Maine |
| 1979 | New Hampshire |
| 1980 | Michigan (rescinded 1991) |
| 1980 | Wisconsin (rescinded 2011) |
| 1981 | Massachusetts (rescinded 1991) |
| 1981 | South Carolina |
| 1982 | North Carolina (rescinded 1995) |
| 1983 | Montana |
| 1984 | Minnesota |
| 1985 | Arkansas (inactive) |
| 1985 | Utah |
| 1986 | District of Columbia |
| 1986 | New Mexico |
| 1987 | Rhode Island |
| 1988 | Vermont |
| 1990 | Ohio |
| 1991 | Wyoming |
| 1999 | Louisiana |
| 2004 | Oklahoma (moratorium FY2012-2014) |
| 2005 | Maryland (revised 2013) |

While in many states, any qualifying capital project automatically triggers the percent for art funding mechanism, not every state's policy is mandatory. Policies in some states allow for agency discretion in using the funding. Where percent for art policies aren't mandatory, agencies are able to decline installation projects for various reasons, including high costs and inaccessible or inappropriate sites.

other policy components

In addition to stipulating an allocation mechanism and allocation criteria, state percent for art statutes commonly include a variety of management provisions.

Designation of responsibilities. Policies designate whether the legislature or a state agency is responsible for managing the percent for art mechanism and ensuring the allocation of funds. Typical agency designees include capital development boards, state bond commissions and capital planning departments. Policy language also assigns responsibility for coordinating percent for art projects and/or managing the funds for them. While the state arts agency is frequently the designee, other agencies or committees, such as the department of transportation, can be tasked with this. In one case, policy directs the state arts agency to establish advisory relationships with third-party consultants, such as museums, arts organizations and professional associations.¹

Project parameters. Policies establish provisions for qualifying projects. For example, there may be trigger points for percent for art mechanisms, such as baseline construction costs or minimum square footage. There also may be cost caps on art installations. In addition, policies set the formula for how percent for art allocations are calculated. When applicable, policies also state what should be done with excess percent for art funds.

Exemptions from percent for art installations. There are policies that exempt certain state properties or capital projects from the percent for art program, which are separate from the policies requiring a minimum construction cost or square footage for a percent for art installation. What is exempt depends on the state, but examples include agricultural facilities, bridges, environmental remediation facilities, garages, heating plants, maintenance facilities, motor pools, parking garages, prisons, pumping stations, service facilities at state parks and highway rest areas, temporary buildings, transmitter buildings, tunnels, state universities, and warehouses.

Site selection. For the most part, policies specify that percent for art installations are sited either indoors or outdoors at the location of the capital project. Some state policies, however, have mechanisms that fund public art at other locations. For example, there are policies that set aside a portion or save the excess amount of a percent for art budget for art to be installed at other state properties. All state policies designate responsibility for siting percent for art installations. Depending on the state, responsibility falls to the state arts agency, the project architect, the state comptroller, the agency in charge of capital construction or an ad-hoc percent for art committee. Generally, policies require the siting team to consult with the tenant or jurisdictional agency.

Accessibility. Many state policies require that percent for art installations remain accessible to the public. For example, policies bar installations from private offices and other restricted areas. Other policies stipulate that the artwork has to be in public view or on property with heavy foot traffic.

Artwork and artist selection. Policies assign responsibility and establish the process for purchasing artwork or selecting artists for commissions. Some state policies require the creation of an ad hoc selection committee for each percent for art project. Depending on the state, selection committee members may include representatives from the state arts agency, the agency managing construction, the contracted architectural firm, the jurisdictional agency and the tenant agency. Committee members may also include professional artists, arts educators, community members and state legislators. Other state policies, however, task the project architect or a specific agency with choosing the artwork or artist in consultation with specified stakeholders. The rules for the selection process may be statutory or they may be created by the state arts agency. Most often, percent for art projects are chosen through the state arts agency's artist registry or through an open or invitational competition.

Preferences for in-state artists. More than a quarter of the states with active percent for art programs have policies requiring or specifying preference for state- or region-based artists for percent for art projects.

Artist contracts. Policies establish the process for contracting artists commissioned for percent for art projects. Across the states, various agencies are responsible for executing artist contracts, including the state arts agency, the jurisdictional agency, the comptroller, the planning and budgeting office, and the agency responsible for capital projects.

Installation, maintenance and conservation. Generally, policies for installing, maintaining and conserving percent for art projects assign that responsibility to the state arts agency. Installation is a multistep process that includes shipping and related insurance, site preparation, postinstallation cleanup and documentation. In some states, tenant agencies and percent for art committees are in charge of conservation. A related policy measure is allocating a portion of percent for art funds to a dedicated maintenance and conservation fund, which enables the responsible party to attend to maintenance needs over time.

Administrative costs. Some states have policies allocating a portion of the percent for art budget to the state arts agency for administration of the percent for art program. The allocation for administrative costs ranges from 5% to 20%. In one state, the legislature covers the administrative costs through its annual appropriation to the state arts agency.

Ownership of artwork and curation of state art collection. Policies establish ownership of percent for art installations. Normally the state or a specific state agency owns the artwork, though some policies clarify that the artist possesses copyright of the work. Many policies add all percent for art installations to the state art collection. In states with government art collections, the arts agency or a state museum may be responsible for its curation. Curation could include facilitating loans of artwork from one state-owned facility to another or producing and disseminating information about and images of percent for art projects.

Public education and related programming. Policies set public-education and -engagement goals for percent for art installations. Some of these policies are geared toward attracting cultural tourists and some focus on citizens and students. These policies set goals for state arts agencies but don't prescribe curriculum. Arts agencies are responsible for designing an education strategy and producing interpretive materials, interactive media, classroom lesson plans or other tools.

policy rationales

In many states, legislation authorizing the percent for art policy enumerates why it is necessary and what it should aim to achieve. In other states, the public purposes of these policies are more extensively detailed in program guidelines developed by the managing state arts agency. Regardless of the source of policy rationales, most tend to reference the following goals and types of benefits to states and citizens:

Public space enhancement. Public art is an effective tool for enhancing built environments, natural environments and other spaces. One state's percent for art policy says that such enhancement is a way to "humanize our man-made surroundings,"² while another notes that public art can "create a more humane environment of distinction, enjoyment, and pride for all its citizens."³ Percent for art installations can enrich social and physical environments and shape how people experience public

buildings, government institutions, transportation corridors and other spaces that affect citizens' daily lives.

Community development. Some states utilize percent for art as a tool of civic stewardship. Public art is more than an art object integrated into public space—it is also a public "process of dialogue, involvement, and participation involving all segments of a community."⁴ Beyond paint, stone or steel, public art is built from the medium of "citizen involvement" that results in a "collective expression."⁵ As artists and project managers gather citizen input and involve community stakeholders, the process behind a percent for art installation can become a powerful lever for community engagement and revitalization.

Artistic development. Artistic development and recognition are frequently cited as policy rationales for percent for art requirements. This view posits public art as a means to engender supportive working environments and professional opportunities for artists, which are necessary for a thriving creative class.

Economic development. Beyond providing employment and artistic opportunities for artists and craftsmen, public art can offer economic benefits to the broader community. When labor, materials and services are secured locally, an installation's economic footprint may extend far beyond the artist's bottom line. Once completed, public art installations may attract residents and visitors and contribute to ongoing economic productivity. According to the National Governors Association, "The question of how to foster high-quality places is one of the most important in economic development today. By providing amenities, connectivity, and sense of place, public art and well-designed public spaces can be part of the answer."⁶ As an arts leader from Georgia succinctly put it, "a city enriched with public art, and one that offers cultural amenities, is a city that attracts business."⁷

Place making. Economic benefits are not the only rewards that a state derives from vibrant places. Place making through the arts creates vibrant areas marked by their livability, quality of life and creativity. Percent for art policies can be a useful part of place-making efforts, helping communities improve their well-being. In the words of the Vermont Arts Council, public art is a community investment signifying that "this is a place worthy of living in and preserving."⁸ Washington, D.C., has a master public art plan that calls for its percent for art program to help exemplify how "economic growth and sound environmental practices can create good urbanism."⁹

Cultural heritage. Public art can celebrate, document and teach cultural traditions. An artwork can depict a state or community's heritage, promoting the history of a site and the diversity of its citizens. Such artworks make a community's cultural heritage a tangible asset, connecting citizens to their neighbors and shared history, thereby increasing community cohesion and pride.

While less frequently cited, the additional rationales below also may be useful for jurisdictions considering percent for art programs.

- **Worker productivity and morale.** Agencies in buildings with public art "report that artwork has a positive impact on morale, encourages employee creative problem solving, [and] helps create a sense of respect and pride...."¹⁰
- **Supportive learning environments.** Public art manifests the cultural commitment of state colleges and universities. The place-making aspect of public art assists with student recruitment the same way it draws workers to communities: by creating environments conducive to productivity as well as fun.

- **Increasing public awareness of shared issues.** Works installed through percent for art programs can facilitate public awareness and knowledge of issues affecting a community, such as environmental stewardship and respect for diversity.

roles and challenges for state arts agencies

Program responsibilities and challenges vary for each state arts agency depending on the nature of the percent for art policy, details of specific percent for art installations and contextual variables within the state. Nonetheless, there are commonalities across states related to policy, politics, communications, and aesthetic opinions and goals. Examples of typical roles and their related challenges follow.

Partnerships and coordination with other state agencies. State arts agencies coordinate with other state agencies to realize percent for art installations, whether the partnership is policy-directed and formal or whether it is contextual and ad hoc. Regardless, managing relationships with other agencies is a critical part of percent for art programs. This can be challenging for a variety of reasons, including competition between agencies, disagreements about goals and processes, and the additional workload percent for art projects present. State arts agencies are the fulcrum of these projects and should work to leverage the expertise and assistance of other agencies.

Evaluating percent for art programs. Assessing percent for art programs is difficult because there are no clear statistical measures for the value of public art. There are many questions state arts agencies face when considering an evaluation effort. What is the return on investment of a percent for art installation? Should percent for art installations be measured in terms of the creative economy? If so, how? Would a simple tally of visitors suffice to evaluate engagement with public art, or should evaluation efforts focus on measuring other effects, such as educational, aesthetic and civic impacts?

Art controversies. Percent for art installations, like all public art, run the risk of sparking controversy. Not only are there as many aesthetic opinions as citizens, but these opinions change over time. What may be lauded today could be objectionable in the future, and vice versa.

Program Threats

Periodically, individual state legislators or governors attempt to eliminate or severely curtail percent for art programs. For the most part, legislative attempts to end percent for art programs are not successful: to date, the majority of legislators have supported programs and threatening bills have failed.

Legislative efforts to terminate programs frequently cite reducing state expenditures as their rationale. However, the percent for art funding mechanism, drawing as it does from capital outlays, is typically independent of the state general fund. Furthermore, percent for art allocations exist within—not in addition to—capital construction outlays. A related challenge is when governors or legislators try to trim outlays by reducing or freezing overall funds for capital projects, which has the secondary effect of reducing or terminating financial support for percent for art installations. Advocates stress that it is important to educate lawmakers and community stakeholders on an ongoing basis about the benefits of public art and the funding mechanisms they employ.

Specific information on state percent for art programs that are inactive or that have been terminated can be found on page 3 under [Policy Chronology](#) and on page 9 under [Percent for Art Program Websites, Statutes, Administrative Rules](#).

Furthermore, use of public property and money are topics that can elicit strong feedback. State arts agencies are responsible for designing and conducting the process for selecting artists and artwork in a thoughtful and responsive way. The selection process benefits when it is transparent, accounts for the state's diversity and represents the stakeholders of the community where the percent for art project is being installed.

Flexibility. Broadly speaking, flexibility is a component of all state percent for art programs. While some state policies are more prescriptive than others, all states have to make choices relative to policy rules and goals as well as staff resources, relationships with other state agencies, and citizen stakeholders. Examples of situations that yield flexibility to state arts agencies are policies that charge agencies with creating program rules; policies that call on agencies to develop and implement public-art education components; policies that allow agencies to hire consultants; and policies that give agencies significant authority in the artwork selection process. The challenges of such flexibility include additional work and greater exposure to political backlash.

Maintenance. Percent for art installations tend to require more maintenance than other artworks because they are sited in public spaces, which tend to have high pedestrian or vehicle traffic. In addition to the risks of integrating art into the flow of daily life is the damage caused by atmospheric conditions, especially when projects are sited outdoors. The necessary routines of inspecting and maintaining percent for art installations can be expensive and time-consuming, and therefore a strain on budgets and staff. Though some states have policies allocating a portion of percent for art funds to cover maintenance costs, those set-asides are not guaranteed to be sufficient. And while other states don't task their arts agency with maintenance responsibilities, these agencies may face the challenge of having to enforce percent for art maintenance protocols that are being ignored due to lack of expertise or willingness.

Artist registries. A number of states maintain on-line artist registries as part of their percent for art programs. In some cases, eligibility for commissions is limited to artists who are in the state's registry. Arts agencies with registries are responsible for managing them and for facilitating the process of including additional artists. Artist registries not only support percent for art programs, but also serve as a marketing tool for artists and states alike.

Aligning percent for art projects with strategic plans. Aligning programmatic work with state arts agencies' strategic plans is good practice, and public art programs are no exception. However, some factors unique to public art make this a complex challenge. Many factors outside the state arts agency's control drive the arc of this work, such as the plans and priorities of other agencies, capital budget decisions and the major differences in the needs and complexities of various project sites. For this reason, most state arts agency strategic plans do not set goals relating to the number, types or locations of percent for art installations. It may be more useful to set goals relating to the agency's capacity to facilitate a strong program, the relationships and resources needed for optimal policy implementation, educational programs relating to artworks, and long-term maintenance and conservation needs.

state policy and program details

The following table lists each state's percent for art statute(s) and, where available, administrative rules. The table includes links to these policy documents. For contact information for each program, see NASAA's [Public Art page](#). For a brief summary of all the programs, see NASAA's [State Percent for Art Programs page](#).

Percent for Art Program Websites, Statutes, Administrative Rules

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| State | Name of Program | Statute | Additional Statute or Administrative Rule |
|-------|--|---|--|
| AK | Percent for Art | Title 35, Chapter 35.27 | (Additional statute) Title 44, Chapter 44.27, Section 44.27.060 |
| AR | [Inactive] Public Art | Title 13, Chapter 8, Subchapter 2 | |
| CO | Art in Public Places | Title 24, Other Agencies, Article 48.5, Part 3, Section 24-48.5-312 and Section 24-48.5-313 | |
| CT | Art in Public Spaces | Title 4b, Chapter 60, Section 4b-53. | |
| DC | DC Creates! | Title 39, Subtitle II, Chapter 2, Section 39-205 | (Municipal regulation) Title 10, Chapter 10-A14, Rule 10-A1406 |
| FL | Art in State Buildings | Title, XVIII, Chapter 255, Section 225.043 | (Administrative rule) Title 1, Division 1T, Chapter 1T-1, Section 1T-1.033 |
| HI | Art in Public Places | Volume 101, Chapter 9, Section 9-21 | (Additional statute) Volume 102, Chapter 103, Section 103-8.5 |
| IA | Art in State Buildings | (Iowa Code) Title VII, Subtitle 7, Chapter 304A, Sections 304A.8 – 304A.14 | |
| IL | Art-in-Architecture | Chapter 20, 20 ILCS 3105/14 | |

PERCENT FOR ART

| State | Name of Program | Statute | Additional Statute or Administrative Rule |
|-------|--|--|---|
| LA | Percent for Art | Title 25, Section 900.1 | |
| MA | [Rescinded 1991] Art in Public Places | n/a | n/a |
| MD | Commission on Public Art | Economic Development, Section 4-601 | (Additional statute) State Finance and Procurement, Section 3-602.2 |
| ME | Public Art | Title 27, Chapter 16 | |
| MI | [Rescinded 1991] Art in Public Places | Chapter 18, Sections 18.71 – 18.81 | |
| MN | Percent for Art in Public Places | Chapter 16B, Section 16B.35 | (Administrative rule) Chapter 1900, Part 2210 |
| MT | Percent for Art | Title 22, Chapter 2, Part 4 | |
| NC | [Rescinded 1995] Artworks for State Buildings | Chapter 143, Article 47A (Rescinded) | (Administrative rule) Title 07, Chapter 12 |
| NE | 1% for Art | Chapter 82, Sections 82-317 – 82-329 | |
| NH | Percent for Art | Chapter 19-A, Sections 19-A:8 – 19-A:12 | |
| NJ | Arts Inclusion | Title 52 Chapter 16A, Sections 52:16A-29 – 52:16A-36 | |
| NM | Art in Public Places | NMSA Chapter 13, Article 4A | (Administrative code) Title 4, Chapter 12, Part 11 |

PERCENT FOR ART

| State | Name of Program | Statute | Additional Statute or Administrative Rule |
|-------|--|--|--|
| OH | Percent for Art | Title 33, Chapter 3379, Section 3379.10 | |
| OK | [Moratorium FY2012–2014] Art in Public Places | Title 74, Sections 74-9030.1 – 74-9030.6 | (Administrative rule) Title 320, Chapter 10 |
| OR | Public Art | Title 26, Chapter 276, Sections 073, 075, 080, & 090 | (Administrative rule) Chapter 123, Division 475 |
| RI | Public Art | Title 42, Chapter 42-75.2 | |
| SC | Percent for Art | No statute. This voluntary program was not created by legislation. | |
| UT | Public Art | Title 9, Chapter 6, Sections 9-6-401 – 9-6-409 | |
| VT | Public Art | Title 29, Chapter 2 | |
| WA | Art in Public Places | Title 43, Chapter 43.46, Sections 090 and 095 and Chapter 43.17, Sections 200, 205 and 210 | (Administrative code) Title 30, Chapter 40 |
| WI | [Rescinded 2011] Percent for Art | Chapter 41, Section 57 (formerly Chapter 44, Section 57) | (Administrative code) Chapter AB 4 |
| WY | Art in Public Buildings | Title 16, Chapter 6, Article 8 | (Administrative rule) State Parks & Cultural Resources Dept, Art in Public Buildings, Chapters 1 & 2 |

notes

¹ New Jersey Statutes, Title 52, § 52:16A-34, http://lis.njleg.state.nj.us/cgi-bin/om_isapi.dll?clientID=13799289&Depth=2&depth=2&expandheadings=on&headingswithhits=on&hitsperheading=on&infobase=statutes.info&record={1579B}&softpage=Doc_Frame_PG42, accessed 5/9/13. [back to article](#)

² Alaska State Council on the Arts, Percent for Art Program, <http://www.eed.state.ak.us/aksca/visual.htm>, accessed 5/9/13. [back to article](#)

³ Montana Code Annotated 2011, Title 22, Chapter 2, Part 4, § 22-2-402, <http://leg.mt.gov/bills/mca/22/2/22-2-402.htm>, accessed 9/5/13. [back to article](#)

⁴ Louisiana Division of the Arts, Percent for Art Program, <http://www.crt.state.la.us/arts/PercentForArt.aspx>, accessed 5/9/13. [back to article](#)

⁵ North Carolina Arts Council, "Creating Place: North Carolina's Artworks for State Buildings," 2002, http://www.ncarts.org/elements/docs/AWSB_catalogue.pdf. [back to article](#)

⁶ National Governors Association, [New Engines of Growth: Five Roles for Arts, Culture and Design](#), 2012, p. 34. [back to article](#)

⁷ *Athens Banner-Herald*, "Caldwell: Public Art Has Positive Economic Impact," 3/21/12, <http://onlineathens.com/opinion/2012-03-21/caldwell-public-art-has-positive-economic-impact>, accessed 6/10/13. [back to article](#)

⁸ Vermont Arts Council, Public Art in Vermont, <http://www.vermontartscouncil.org/ProgramsInitiatives/PublicArt/tabid/83/Default.aspx>, accessed 5/10/13. [back to article](#)

⁹ DC Commission on the Arts & Humanities, DC CREATES! Public Art Master Plan, 2009, p. 9, http://dcarts.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/dcarts/publication/attachments/Public%20Art%20Master%20Plan_0.pdf. [back to article](#)

¹⁰ Colorado Creative Industries, State of Colorado Public Art Program, <http://www.coloradocreativeindustries.org/about-program>, accessed 9/12/13. [back to article](#)

recommended resources

To learn more about individual state percent for art policies, including the role of the arts agency, the source of funding, and the process for selecting artists and artwork, see NASAA's [State Percent for Art Programs page](#). To contact the state arts agency staff responsible for implementing these policies, see NASAA's [Public Art page](#).

The Americans for the Arts (AFTA) [Public Art Network](#) (PAN) has a number of good resources related to percent for art policies, including reports and model public-art agreements and contracts. In addition, PAN facilitates engagement among public art practitioners. Another way to stay up to

date with current trends in percent for art and other types of public art is to follow AFTA's [Public Art Blog](#).

acknowledgements

This update is authored by Paul M. Pietsch. The State Policy Briefs series editor is Kelly J. Barsdate.

This NASAA State Policy Brief is based on information collected from multiple sources for each state's percent for art policy. It cites the program and policy information posted by arts agencies on their websites as well as the state legislation and administrative code that established the policies in question. State arts agency staff provided current contact information for each program and confirmed policy details such as the role of the agency, the source of funding, and the process for selecting artists and artwork.

State Policy Briefs synthesize research on key issues affecting the arts and state arts agencies. Designed to inform decision making at the state level, the series provides information on state arts agency policy alternatives and innovative strategies for serving the public. For information on ways to build political and constituent support for the arts, consult the [advocacy tools](#) available on the NASAA website, including the series [The NASAA Advocate: Strategies for Building Arts Support](#).

the national assembly of state arts agencies

The National Assembly of State Arts Agencies (NASAA) is the membership organization that serves the nation's state arts agencies. NASAA helps state arts agencies fulfill their many citizen service roles by providing knowledge services, representation and leadership programs that strengthen the state arts agency community. NASAA also serves as a clearinghouse for data and research about public funding and the arts. For more information on the work of state arts agencies, call 202-347-6352 or visit www.nasaa-arts.org.

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