SENATE AND HOUSE ARTS AND HUMANITIES BILLS

Principal Differences:

1. State Humanities Programs —
   - Senate bill requires that a majority of State committee members, if existing State committee is funded, be appointed by State governor within 3 years.
   - House bill requires that two of the members of such a committee shall be gubernatorial appointments.

   - Senate bill also requires a State to designate a sole State agency for the Humanities; House bill allows the Chairman of the Endowment to determine what group in each State gets the funding.
   (Both bills allow options to fund existing Arts and Humanities Councils, as Maury Coats in Texas; any new group set up just for Humanities; or existing committees.) Under Senate bill a State would designate any one of these. Under House bill, Chairman decides.

2. Museum Services —
   - Senate bill puts this program under Arts and Humanities Foundation as a new entity (Javits proposal)
   - House bill puts the program under HEW

3. Senate bill adds —
   a. A Bicentennial Era Challenge program for Humanities (Javits proposal)
   b. A Bicentennial Photo and Film Project (Mondale)
   c. An Arts Education Program for the Arts Endowment

Similarities:

Both bills —

a. have Challenge Grant programs.
   - Senate bill has special one for the Arts (Humanities above)
   - House bill combines Challenge program for A & H.

b. permit Arts Endowment to support American arts abroad.

c. require "advice and consent" of Senate in appointment of Natl. Council on Arts and Natl. Council on Humanities

d. apply fair labor standards to Humanities Endowment, same as traditional with arts programs

e. virtually same funding levels apply... in totals:
   - FY 77 — $250 million (Senate and House)
   - FY 78 — $300 Senate recommended; $297 House
   - FY 79 — "such sums" (Senate and House)
   - FY 80 — "such sums" (Senate and House)