

Arts Education in Colorado



Guidebook & Resources -

Colorado Department of Education

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Dear Supporter of Quality Education,

When the Arts Education for Workforce Development Act (House Bill 10–1273) was passed by the Colorado General Assembly in 2010, the committee who assisted bill-sponsor State Representative Michael Merrifield and his fellow legislators were elated that at last there would be a strong recommendation that school districts consider a visual and performing arts high school graduation credit. The statute is focused on improved workforce development through increased participation in arts education in Colorado public schools. After the statute was signed into law, an HB 10–1273 task force was convened to support efforts to prepare students for a creative and competitive 21st century workforce. The task force was charged with developing recommendations and next steps for the Colorado Department of Education, the State Board of Education, and the Colorado Community College System (which oversees Career and Technical Education) to support effective implementation of this law.

The task force is aware that many resources are needed to achieve the intended results. To that end, the first step has been to identify arts resources available to support students, parents, administrators, teachers and community partners in each school district. This guidebook—as the first highly collaborative project among Colorado educators, business leaders and arts partners—is an effort to connect educational needs with visual and performing arts activities in communities across the state. Beyond describing and/or listing local, state and national arts education resources available to schools, the guidebook offers recommendations for utilizing those resources to bring the most benefit to the most students. As the language in the Act reinforces the importance of documenting a student's progress in visual and performing arts studies within the Individual Career and Academic Plan (ICAP), it is the hope of the task force that this resource will aid in the development of school arts programs that effectively support that effort.

In the 2011 report, <u>Re-Investing in Arts Education: Winning America's Future</u>,¹ the President's Committee on the Arts and Humanities justifies the necessity of the arts in the general curriculum, based primarily on economic concerns. In Colorado, offering rich arts learning opportunities and strengthening the vitality of the school curriculum through arts integration can be deterrents to students dropping out of school. Simultaneously, these instructional strategies help prepare them for the many creative career opportunities vital to our state's economy. As an extension, the state's K-12 to postsecondary learning continuum provides for increased arts education opportunities through Career Technical Education and a variety of Higher Education programs. Learning in and through the arts will provide today's students with the tools to become tomorrow's leaders in creativity and innovation.

Finally, the task force recognizes that all students in Colorado should have access to quality arts instruction during their learning process in school. This guide is intended to help schools, districts, parents, community members and most importantly, the students, gain equal access to the arts. Whether you live in an urban setting or a rural setting, arts education is vital to developing the next generation of American innovators.

Sincerely, Michael Bautista, Ph.D. Chair, Implementation Task Force Arts Education for Workforce Development Act

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"Students' capacity to create and express themselves through the arts is one of the central qualities that make them human, as well as a basis for success in the 21st century."

Partnership for 21st Century Skills (2010)

Arts Education in Colorado

Introduction



This guidebook had its origins in a desire to provide Colorado schools and districts with research-based information and ideas on ways to improve or expand their arts education programs. As the economic needs of the state have evolved, so has the urgency to provide our students with an education that will best prepare them for the workforce of tomorrow, one that will require the learning and innovation skills that are taught most effectively through the arts: creativity and invention, critical thinking and problem solving, communication, and collaboration.

While the majority of public schools offer some instruction in the arts, it is a subject area that has faced significant challenges in an education era dominated by standardized testing.

A 2008 Colorado Council on the Arts <u>survey of arts education</u>² in the state showed that fewer than half of high school students take any art classes, while at the same time it demonstrated the beneficial impact of participation in arts education (Cirillo, DeMuro and Young). The study found students at the secondary level who do well in reading, writing and science attend Colorado schools that offer a rich and varied arts program – regardless of the students' racial composition or socioeconomic status. Teachers in schools that offer students a strong arts education also tend to be more keenly aware of students' learning styles and can help them achieve at higher levels. The study also supported the assertion that arts also help keep students in school. Schools that scored high on the arts index had lower dropout rates.

Numerous studies, such as those highlighted in <u>Champions of Change</u>³ (Fiske, 1999), <u>Critical Links</u>⁴ (Deasy, 2002) and <u>Third Space</u>⁵ (Stevenson and Deasy, 2005), show that participation in the arts supports student motivation and achievement. With the arrival of the 21st Century learning movement and the work of Daniel Pink, Richard Florida and others, education in the United States embraced a well-rounded education that included not only learning, but also creativity and life skills. The arts were included in Goals 2000 and No Child Left Behind, and a few arts education programs received small but significant Federal subsidies.

In 2007, Colorado established the first P–20 Education Coordinating Council. One major outcome of the council was the 2008 passage of Senate Bill 08–212, the Colorado Achievement Plan for Kids (CAP4K). As a result of the legislation, the Colorado Department of Education developed 21st Century

⁴http://www.aep-arts.org/publications/info.htm?publication_id=10&PHPSESSID=e4fbf4d93f8e6d9eeb046c086ad8df99 ⁵http://www.aep-arts.org/publications/info.htm?publication_id=19

²http://www.coloarts.state.co.us/programs/education/study/

³http://www.aep-arts.org/publications/info.htm?publication_id=8

academic standards in the visual and performing arts. The statute also emphasized the inclusion of Postsecondary and Workforce Readiness (PWR) in the new standards and assessments.

At the same time, the reauthorization of the Perkins Vocational and Technical Education Act called for an increased focus on the academic achievement of career and technical education students, strengthening the connections between secondary and postsecondary education. In response, Colorado Career and Technical Education (CTE), administered by the Colorado Community College System, launched 17 Career Clusters and career-oriented Plans of Study and identified a Career Cluster of Arts, STEM and Information Technology.

In 2008, Colorado Council on the Arts published <u>The State of Colorado's Creative Economy</u>⁶ (Siegel and Rosenfeld), documenting that 186,251 jobs in the state are associated with creative enterprises and creative occupations, making the field the fifth largest employment category in the state. Housed in the Office of Economic Development, 2010 legislation renamed Colorado Council on the Arts as Colorado Creative Industries, shifting its focus to the further development of the state's creative economy and future creative workforce.

The same legislative session placed in statute the requirement that all students develop an Individual Career and Academic Plan (ICAP) to include career and college planning, which presented a great opportunity to track interest in and pursuance of creative careers by Colorado students. In addition, the 2010 Graduation Guidelines Development Council's report to the State Board of Education places an emphasis on arts education.

An increasing number of school districts, recognizing the motivational power of career aspirations, have hosted career fairs that showcase creative careers. Likewise, a number of schools statewide are embracing "career academies," or small learning communities that focus on arts education. Career exploration has also been included in arts education conferences.

In 2010, State Representative and Joint Education Committee Chairman Michael Merrifield was determined to place arts education in statute and developed HB 10–1273, Arts Education for Workforce Development Act. The law specifies the inclusion of arts education in a number of key areas such as the ICAPs, Career and Technical Education, and Dropout Prevention, as well as promoting arts education partnerships with higher education and community based arts partners.

Within the above context, strong alliances have been formed among various state agencies charged with education and career and college readiness, as well as with non-profit organizations throughout Colorado. In this guidebook, you will find information about key contacts and the resources they can provide.

This guidebook is structured to provide key research and important information regarding the benefits of arts education in many contexts. It also provides possible strategies to consider in developing an enriching arts program and collaborative community environment to promote student engagement and academic success. In addition to the strategies provided, following are some role-specific recommendations for using this guidebook in the most effective manner:

⁶http://www.coloarts.state.co.us/programs/economic/co_creativeconomy/ index.htm.

School Administrators

- Become familiar with each section of the guidebook and determine connections to school or district planning efforts.
- Identify community resources in your area as well as resources that can be accessed through the Internet.
- Invite community arts leaders, Career and Technical Education staff, and higher education faculty to join school or district accountability teams.
- Determine where arts programming and community arts partnerships can support school goals.
- Encourage arts educators to develop partnerships with institutions of higher education, local arts organizations and other community members (e.g. service groups, business leaders) to assist education efforts.
- Intentionally use the arts as a strategy for student achievement, engagement, re-engagement and dropout prevention.

Teachers, Including Career and Technical Educators

- Become familiar with each section of the guidebook and determine which areas support your needs.
- Begin using some of the strategies and determine their effectiveness in your setting.
- Enlist community partners and parents in working with students and planning arts education opportunities.
- Encourage collaborative efforts among staff and community members.

Counselors

- Use this guidebook as a resource to assist students indicating interest in creative careers.
- Work with classroom teachers, arts specialists and creative industries professionals to connect students with "real world" experiences in creative careers.

Arts Partners (Arts and Cultural Organizations, Colleges and Universities)

- Use this guidebook as a basis for structuring relevant collaborations with schools, both within the school day/year and for out-of-school programs.
- Use this guidebook to develop fundable collaborations to benefit students' arts education.

We hope that this guidebook will prove useful to educators and their partners across Colorado, help to inform an expansion in quality arts programs, and result in a vibrant, creative and engaging education for all Colorado students.

Key Components of Arts Education Programs



In the last decade, arts education has been increasingly recognized as a vital part of a complete education. The Arts Education Workforce Development Act, HB 10–1273 (see Arts Resources section: Synopsis of HB 10–1273) now urges all Colorado public schools to provide education in the visual and performing arts and encourages districts to ensure that all students complete a course in visual or performing arts as a condition for high school graduation. The statute also incorporates arts education into the Colorado Department of Education description of Postsecondary and Workforce Readiness, Schools are encouraged to use innovative ways to deliver arts education, including the use of software and technol-

ogy, and to form learning partnerships with local arts and cultural organizations, institutions of higher education and other schools.

Successful implementation of the statute requires a systematic approach to developing high quality arts education programs for all of Colorado's PreK–12 students that involve many community stakeholders. A strong arts education program—whether for a district or individual school—includes three focus areas that are described in the following paragraphs: Embracing Rigorous Content and Instruction, Structuring for Effective Implementation, and Ensuring Success and Sustainability. Within these focus areas are key program components of high quality arts education that, when planned effectively, create a concentrated approach to meeting the goals of HB 10–1273.

I. Embracing Rigorous Content and Instruction: The first focus area defines the content or the "what" that is needed for successful teaching and learning in the arts and is the basis for the development and "filling" of Colorado's creative workforce pipeline. Preparing students for the creative economy involves rigorous academic standards in the arts, an engaging curriculum, performance-based assessments, research-based pedagogy and a multi-tiered delivery system. Students must also be intentionally prepared for the 21st century workforce through clear connections to what is learned in school and how it is applied in the workplace. In order to provide this context for learning, school administrators, counselors and teachers will require sustained support through ongoing professional development. Program evaluation is also needed to monitor the impact of training and instructional efforts on student learning outcomes both in and through the arts.

II. Structuring for Effective Implementation: The second focus area provides a framework for successful implementation, or facilitation, of the arts education described in Focus Area I. These structural aspects include: (1) the development of arts leadership and district/ school arts education plans; (2) creating inviting learning environments and providing adequate resources; (3) motivating student engagement, and thereby, academic success; (4) using the



arts as a method of dropout prevention; (5) identifying strategies for access and equity so all students can be engaged in arts learning; (6) enhancing student, family and community engagement through involvement in the arts; and (7) developing strong community partnerships and collaborations.

III. Ensuring Success and Sustainability: Once a framework is in place, the elements found in Focus Area III work in coordination to help ensure continuous capacity building and sustainability within an arts learning program, whether at the district or school level. These elements include:

(1) putting in place state and local education policies that support teaching in and through the arts; (2) staying current with arts education research to inform administrative decision making and teacher practice; (3) creating an advocacy and public awareness plan that communicates the value of arts education; and (4) developing a comprehensive funding plan that will ensure a continuous base of revenue.

Within each focus area there are key program components identified relating to the needs of schools in Colorado. These are discussed in more detail in the next three sections of the guidebook. Considerable research is now available on the importance of each component, and relevant publications from higher education and state and national policy centers are named with hyperlinks to original sources for further exploration. The description of each program component also includes possible directions and strategies for schools to consider in further developing and strengthening their existing arts programs. When thoughtfully planned for and implemented, these key program components can help Colorado's schools play a substantive role in providing every child with a high quality arts education, one that advances 21st Century learning skills, functions as a dropout prevention strategy, and better prepares students for postsecondary or workforce entry.

I. Embracing Arts Content and Rigorous Instruction

- ✓ The Creative Workforce Pipeline: Building a Comprehensive Arts Education Plan
- **Postsecondary and Workforce Readiness (PWR)**
- ✓ Professional Preparation and On-going Support
- **Program Evaluation**

The Creative Workforce Pipeline: Building a Comprehensive Arts Education Plan

The Colorado Creative Industries' 2008 report, on Colorado's creative economy⁷ shows that there is a demand for a highly creative workforce (Siegel and Rosenfeld). The first step in filling the pipeline from preschool to higher education, occupations to careers, is building a comprehensive arts education plan to meet these growing demands. The Arts Education for Workforce Development Act affirms this by stating the need for increased participation in education experiences and course work in the visual and performing arts (e.g., dance, music, film and media, theatre, and visual arts) as a way to improve workforce development. A high quality arts education plan incorporates the <u>Colorado Academic Standards for the Arts</u>⁸ (combined with recently revised/aligned <u>CTE Standards</u>⁹) to create a sequential PreK-12 curriculum that utilizes research-based pedagogy, includes rigorous assessments and is delivered by qualified instructors, ensuring access for all students.

Academic standards in the visual and performing arts document the expectations of what students should know and be able to do as they progress through the grade levels. Revised in 2009, the Colorado Academic Standards for the Arts in each of the disciplines (dance, music, drama and theatre arts and visual arts) identify the essential skills and knowledge needed for students' future success. These standards are used to develop a comprehensive curriculum in each art discipline that lays out a plan for what and how students should learn and successfully meet established learning outcomes.

Additionally, CTE standards in the arts provide a framework for developing programs that lead students to occupations within the creative industries. With intentional linkages to the Colorado Academic Standards, these occupational standards provide schools with an opportunity to connect the arts disciplines to career and technical programs. All middle and high schools, including those that currently offer CTE courses, will benefit from a combined strategy of academic and applied learning.

Curriculum does not come in a "one size fits all" package; it is an organized plan of instruction that should reflect the values and philosophy of the district and meet the needs of its students and community. A general framework for designing and evaluating a quality arts curriculum should include the following five criteria (Porter and Glick, 2008):

- 1. Alignment: aligned with academic standards in the visual and performing arts
- 2. **Quality:** grade-appropriate and sequential; learning activities that address a variety of learning styles, embrace research-based instructional strategies, and include appropriate assessments
- 3. **Design:** user friendly, clear instructions for implementation
- 4. **Rigor:** high expectations for students; lessons push students past their comfort level and match rigor set forth in the academic standards
- 5. **Relevance:** culturally relevant, connected to students' daily life, connected to students' future life/career opportunities

As an instructional guide, the curriculum outlines pedagogies, commonly known as principles, strategies, methods and styles of instruction. As a group, the pedagogies are also referred to as "best practice," proven effective through a research process. Examples of best practice include: setting high, but realistic goals; giving timely and specific feedback to students; providing opportunities for active learning; developing rubrics to define and assess quality work; fostering open-ended problem solving; providing a safe atmosphere; providing opportunities for reflection and critique of student

⁷http://www.coloarts.state.co.us/programs/economic/co_creativeconomy/index.htm

⁸http://www.cde.state.co.us/cdeassess/documents/OSA/k12_standards.html

⁹http://COCTEStandards.cccs.edu

work; and relating instruction to student interest. Best practice should be referenced in curriculum guides, integrated into professional development and practiced daily by teachers.

Instruction provided by qualified instructors within a structure that gives access to all students is essential to an effective delivery system. Think of a delivery system as the package in which the discipline-specific concepts and skills are made available to students. The system can vary depending on teacher knowledge and interest, time available, and goals of instruction. Options might include teaching the arts as a discreet discipline, through arts integration or as a learning strategy in another subject area. There is also the question of who is qualified and available to provide arts instruction, such as licensed arts specialists, generalist classroom teachers, higher education faculty, community artists or parent volunteers. No matter which approach is used, the individuals providing instruction should be well trained and have a coherent plan to makes instruction accessible to all students.

Student work, both process and product, provides the source for assessing student learning and documenting evidence of meeting the academic standards. A good place to start in planning for effective assessment is the Arts Education Partnership's guidebook, <u>Envisioning Arts Assessment: A Process Guide for Assessing Arts Education</u>.¹⁰ It recognizes that assessing how well students are learning in the arts is an essential and daily part of teaching.

Strategies and Activities:

- Access and use <u>CDE Standards Implementation Toolkit</u>.¹¹
- Clarify and identify what your curriculum (an organized plan of instruction) is for all arts disciplines within your school.
- Foster creative learning through the curriculum and best practice in pedagogy.
- Consider an arts curriculum that encompasses:
 - In-depth arts discipline learning;
 - Multidisciplinary inquiry, integration and connections; and
 - Relevant application in daily life
- Make explicit connections for students between what is taught in classrooms and relevant careers, programs of higher education study, and occupations in demand.
- Recognize the ways in which arts components are found in various degree programs such as architecture, engineering, administration, business, etc.
- Explore and understand <u>Colorado Career Clusters</u>¹² (see Arts Resource Section), <u>ICAP</u>, <u>Plans of Study</u>¹³ and the <u>Accelerating Students through Concurrent Enrollment Program (ASCENT)</u>¹⁴ to offer students additional options in pursuing a passion in the arts. (In the Arts Resource section, see the Colorado Career Clusters Model, the Arts, A/V Technology and Communication Cluster, and the Performing Arts Plan of Study.)
- Provide applied and/or performance-based assessment opportunities that provide growth model data collection.

¹⁰http://www.aep-arts.org/publications/info.htm?publication_id=11

¹¹http://www.cde.state.co.us/sitoolkit/index.htm

¹²https://secure.collegeincolorado.org/Career_Planning/Explore_Careers/Explore_Careers.aspx ¹³https://secure.collegeincolorado.org/High_School_Planning/_default.aspx ¹⁴http://www.cde.state.co.us/SecondaryInitiatives/CE_index.htm

Postsecondary and Workforce Readiness (PWR)



One of the key roles of education is to prepare students for college and the workforce. The business community has expressed concerns about the capacity of today's young people in meeting the demands of the 21st century workplace.

Colorado has identified essential skills needed by the next generation of workers. The five Colorado 21st Century Skills are critical thinking and reasoning, collaboration, self-direction, information literacy, and invention. These elements are featured in the Learning and Life Skills section of the Postsecondary and Workforce Readiness¹⁵ description jointly adopted by the State Board of Education and Colorado Commission on Higher Education in June 2009. As HB 10–1273 states, "The innovation and creativity that students exercise and foster in visual arts and performing arts education enables them to innovate, creatively solve problems, and bring greater creativity to

their thinking in the more traditional education areas of reading, mathematics, and science and to develop the twenty-first-century critical thinking, collaboration, communication, and leadership skills that are crucial to success in today's workforce." Careers in which students will use these competencies are shown in the <u>Colorado Career Clusters Model</u>¹⁶ on the <u>College in Colorado</u>¹⁷ website (see Arts Resources section also).

These skills and masteries are reflected in Colorado's new assessments system as well, to take the place of the Colorado Student Assessment Program (CSAP) in 2014. Additionally, non-academic skills and abilities will be reflected in a student's <u>Individual Career and Academic Plan (ICAP)</u>.¹⁸ As a free resource, the Colorado Department of Higher Education has developed the <u>College In Colorado</u> <u>Online Portfolio</u>¹⁹ to help students meet the ICAP requirements.

The <u>Partnership for 21st Century Skills</u>,²⁰ a national policy organization whose membership includes corporations such as Adobe, Apple, and Microsoft, advocates for 21st Century employment readiness for every student and is a good source of information on the topic. Another useful resource is the President's Committee on the Arts and Humanities 2011 report, <u>Re-investing in Arts Education: Winning America's Future</u> (Dwyer, 2011).²¹ The report provides guidance on how arts education can help improve academic success and foster students' competitiveness in the workforce.

According to a 2002 <u>Issue Brief²²</u> by the National Governors Association Center for Best Practices (Psilos, May 2002), "The arts are one tool used by states to enhance workforce readiness for students in both the general and at-risk populations. [School] programs incorporating the arts have proven to be educational, developmentally rich, and cost-effective ways to provide students the skills they need to be productive participants in today's economy. Arts programs combine academic and workforce development skills in a manner attractive to participants of all age groups and economic backgrounds."

¹⁶https://secure.collegeincolorado.org/Career_Planning/Explore_Careers/Explore_Careers.aspx

¹⁷https://secure.collegeincolorado.org/Default.aspx

- ¹⁸https://secure.collegeincolorado.org/High_School_Planning/_default.aspx
- ¹⁹https://secure.collegeincolorado.org/Your_Portfolio/_default.aspx

²⁰http://www.p21.org/

¹⁵http://www.cde.state.co.us/cdegen/downloads/PWRdescription.pdf

²¹http://www.pcah.gov/sites/default/files/photos/PCAH_Reinvesting_4web.pdf

²²http://www.nga.org/files/live/sites/NGA/files/pdf/050102ARTSED.pdf

<u>Colorado Creative Industries (CCI)</u>,²³ a division of the Colorado Office of Economic Development and International Trade, provides support for schools through grant awards to develop a strategic arts education plan and subsequently implement that plan. The <u>Success Through Art (StART)</u>²⁴ grants support arts learning for K–12 students, including formal training in the arts and arts infusion in other disciplines or subject areas. CCI's intent is to help establish a cadre of model schools that will define, plan and implement arts education programs that are specifically aligned with Colorado Academic Standards and with their school or district learning goals.

These model programs are becoming a network that will share promising practices and support one another through CCI assistance. Expected outcomes are that students are engaged in learning through access to a rich and balanced education and graduates are prepared to fill Colorado creative occupations or are able to be creative and innovative in any area of the workforce. Strategies to meet these goals include: (1) supporting educator professional development; (2) helping creative businesses connect with education; (3) tracking Colorado graduates who pursue creative careers or occupations; (4) supporting schools that use the arts for student success and workforce readiness; (5) helping schools evaluate arts impact; and (6) expanding the knowledge base of legislators, education leaders and other stakeholders about the role of arts learning.

Education is the responsibility of the entire community. Dynamic partnerships with the business community will support mutual goals in arts education. The business community can provide students examples of "real life" application of the arts and motivate them to pursue creative careers.

- Monitor growing versus declining career fields when developing curriculum.
- Engage in outreach and instructional/resource partnerships with local businesses.
- Connect with education partners at all levels (elementary, middle and high schools and higher education).
- Build learning experiences where students develop Postsecondary and Workforce Readiness skills.
- Educate parents and community regarding demands of the next generation workforce.
- Encourage course offerings that include internships, externships, mentoring, and workplace experiences.
- Design or re-design curriculum that promotes multidisciplinary connections.
- Utilize real-world issues/problems within the curriculum.
- Ensure that students' ICAPs include progress in arts education.
- Ensure that district career fairs include a creative industries section.

²³http://www.coloarts.state.co.us/index.htm

²⁴http://www.coloarts.state.co.us/programs/education/schools_districts/index.htm

Professional Preparation and Ongoing Support



Effective arts education begins with attracting effective arts educators. Districts should work with educator preparation programs to ensure that the next generation of arts educators is trained to embrace the whole spectrum of possibilities in arts education for all students. Recruitment and preparation of administrators, principals and counselors should also include awareness of the vital role of arts education in 21st century economic and educational development.

An essential component to implementing successful arts learning programs is a commitment to ongoing professional preparation. Professional development can occur through many opportunities such as district staff development activities, community-based training and higher education programming. To support professional development, diverse training options should be standards-based, focused on best practice in arts education pedagogy, and include awareness of the many occupations within the creative industries. Rich professional development relies on open dialogue among higher education, state arts and education agencies, school districts, and community-based arts partners to ensure a common vision and effort resulting in improved teaching and learning.

The adoption of a comprehensive professional development plan and ongoing training for school principals, arts specialists, generalist teachers, career and technical educators, guidance counselors and community arts providers can help school districts improve teacher practice in arts education. When thoughtfully approached, these programs can be designed to create arts learning communities that support the implementation of a powerful vision of high quality arts instruction for all students. For effective professional development in the arts, educators need to learn the skills, processes and pedagogy of the major arts disciplines (dance, music, theatre, visual arts), observe experts modeling instruction, have opportunities to practice in a safe environment, and be provided with ongoing support to ensure sustained and continuous improvement in practice (Waldorf, 2010). The content of professional development must be sensitive to the broader academic needs and cultural make up of local student populations as well as promote rigor in teaching and learning.

Colorado was part of a study conducted by Learning Forward and the Stanford Center for Opportunity Policy in Education that underscores the importance of continuous professional development to improve teacher quality (Jaquith, Mindich, Wei, and Darling-Hammond, 2010). Entitled, <u>Teacher</u> <u>Professional Learning in the United States: State Policies and Strategies²⁵ the report shares how</u> states can create a vision for professional development through their creative use of standards to guide licensing and school planning. It includes key strategies to promote quality professional learn-

²⁵www.learningforward.org/stateproflearning.cfm

ing. These strategies include: (1) a common and clearly articulated vision that permeates policy and practice; (2) monitoring of professional development quality; (3) mentoring and induction programs that create a foundation for ongoing professional learning; (4) an infrastructure of organizations that facilitates effective professional development; and (5) stability of resources for professional development. This report provides useful lessons for how states can foster innovative learning opportunities for both students and teachers.

Colorado also has a new landmark educator evaluation law, <u>SB 10–191</u>.²⁶ The law shifts the focus of career advancement qualifications to demonstrated effectiveness based on student academic growth. With this shift, educators' effectiveness drives hiring, promotion, professional development, earning and retaining probationary status, dismissal, and contract renewal. With this shift, professional development and ongoing support is of paramount importance. The most recent updates regarding SB 10–191 can be found at the Colorado Department of Education's Educator Effectiveness website.²⁷

The importance of providing high quality professional development is widely recognized as being crucial to the future of education. It must be made a priority in meeting the challenges that face today's students and tomorrow's workers. In arts education, this means school administrators and teachers must commit to the process of learning about the arts disciplines and commit to translating theory into practice, in order to strengthen existing arts learning opportunities for their students. Improving instructional quality through effective professional development will ultimately lead to student success (Kent, 2004).

- Create a Professional Development Plan that includes both discipline-specific training and arts integration support.
- Commit to providing differentiated and multidisciplinary professional development.
- Ensure all professional development opportunities are standards- and research-based.
- Identify opportunities to expand educator knowledge of community resources through exposure, enrichment, partnership and engagement.
- Encourage art teachers to identify meaningful connections between the arts and other core subjects.
- Promote peer coaching and other shared experiences among school-based educators and external partners.
- Review and analyze resources and programs regularly.
- Review the Educator Effectiveness²⁸ website regularly for support and guidance.

²⁶http://www.leg.state.co.us/clics/clics2010a/csl.nsf/fsbillcont3/EF2EBB67D47342CF872576A80027B078?open&file=191_enr.pdf ²⁷http://www.cde.state.co.us/EducatorEffectiveness/EvaluationAndSupport.asp ²⁸http://www.cde.state.co.us/EducatorEffectiveness/EvaluationAndSupport.asp



Program Evaluation



To ensure that arts content and instruction are relevant to students, intellectually and creatively challenging, and produce intended learning results, it is important to incorporate program evaluation as a key aspect of a district and/or school arts education plan. When thoughtfully designed and implemented, evaluation studies can help teachers understand when and how their instruction is achieving desired objectives, thereby providing a feedback loop that informs their practice. This is particularly important when new ways of teaching are adapted so that best practice can be determined and training processes revised in a timely manner. Program evaluation is also used to track student access and participation trends. This allows administrators to stay abreast of current and future scheduling needs.

Assessment data that is consistently collected on student art products, processes, and performances will, over time, reveal the strengths of an arts education program and where adjustments in district or school policy, implementation structure, and teacher knowledge and practice are needed. This data also provides the means to keep parents, administrators and other community stakeholders informed of the progress and vitality of the arts education program. For example, the evaluation of arts education programs in 11 districts in California revealed that student participation in dance and theater lagged far behind music and visual arts (Waldorf 2009). While this trend had been perceived by some as a lack of student interest in those areas, the study revealed there was poor sequencing of arts curricula across school levels, making the transition into, and later out of, middle school dance and theater courses too challenging for many students. Based on this finding, teams of art specialists collaborated to strengthen the K-12 curricular links, thereby better preparing students with the skills and knowledge needed to succeed in all the arts disciplines at the secondary level.

Planning a useful evaluation typically requires assistance from district staff with a research background, or hiring an external consultant. Colorado's university education departments, the <u>Colorado Evaluation Network</u>²⁹ (see Arts Resource section: Statewide Resources), and independent research groups (private or non-profit) are good places to locate qualified evaluators. The cost of a study can vary widely, depending on the scope of the evaluation, the amount and type of data to be collected, and the degree to which school staff will assist with that effort. Education grants often require a portion of funding to be used for program evaluation; otherwise, the resources will have to be raised or reallocated at the district level.

There are some nationally available resources to help districts plan in-house evaluations as well. <u>Steps for Developing and Implementing Program Evaluation</u>³⁰ is a simple outline prepared

²⁹http://www.eval.org/aboutus/organization/affiliates.asp ³⁰http://azarts.yourdesk.biz/wp-content/uploads/2010/01/Program-Evaluation_Horowitz.pdf

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for the Arizona Commission on the Arts, and is available online. Also, the Chicago Arts Partnership in Education had developed an <u>Arts Assessment Toolbox³¹</u> on their website to assist educators in designing relevant ways to track student achievement in and through the arts.

- Create a database/inventory of the district or school's current arts education resources.
- Explore how the use of digital media/streaming media can be used as a resource for research/program evaluation and documentation (e.g., online surveys, wiki, world café interactive sites, or webinars).
- Be informed of the type of data being collected by your district and state.
- Develop a process for reviewing, collecting and analyzing data collected.
- Develop a centralized source for arts data collection.
- Use data collected to inform and adjust current practice as needed.
- Communicate findings and involve relevant arts education stakeholders in planning activities.

³¹http://www.artsassessment.org/

II. Structuring for Effective Implementation

- ✓ Leadership and Planning
- ✓ Learning Environments and Instructional Resources
- Student Engagement and Academic Success
- **Dropout Prevention and Student Retention**
- Access and Equity
- ✓ Family and Community Engagement
- **Partnerships and Collaborations**

Leadership and Planning

A hierarchy of arts leadership, coupled with a long-range strategic plan, is essential to maintaining ongoing, systemic support for arts education within a school or district. It is equally imperative to identify and engage potential leaders and advocates from the surrounding community, including parents, school board members, working artists, business owners, community-based organizations, higher education representatives and civic leaders. These education partners provide the context in which school leaders can understand the economic and community impact of arts education. Leadership and systematic planning set the stage for both dynamic change and needed stability in present and future arts programming in the schools.

Resources are now readily available on how to cultivate school leadership in arts education. In 2010, the Los Angeles Arts Commission commissioned a study entitled, Engaging Senior Leadership to Advance Arts in Schools, ³² which contains the following key findings in regard to developing leadership teams to improve and expand arts education programs in schools: (1) the most progress was made by districts with leadership teams that had a shared sense of responsibility and commitment to arts education; (2) the role of the assistant superintendent is essential to implementation because of their decision-making power; (3) ongoing data collection that provides instructional feedback and informs advocacy efforts is needed; and (4) the importance of a district arts education foundation for sustaining arts programming and fundraising efforts (Levin and Waldorf, 2011). The study also suggests that leadership training should include information on standards-based arts instruction, connections to career and technical education, current research on quality instruction and student learning outcomes in and through the arts, and advocacy strategies. This will help ensure the development of a strong arts education vision for a district or school.

Perhaps the most direct and effective way to improve arts education at the district or school-site level is through creating a long-range plan. According to the <u>Insiders Guide to Arts Education Planning</u> (Burt, Lindsley and Russell, 2009),³³ one of the first steps in beginning a strategic planning process is to form a team of arts leaders, representing both the district and the surrounding community, who are committed to ensuring all students have access to a high quality education in the arts. This group of informed individuals then works together to create and oversee the implementation of a three to five-year plan for building upon and improving existing arts instruction in schools. The arts education plan and recommendations are then incorporated into the district or school's master plan and/or <u>Unified Improvement Plan³⁴</u> for instruction and learning.

Essentially, the purpose of strategic planning in arts education is to improve access to arts education for all students: to identify, cultivate and empower arts education leadership; to assist parents in becoming advocates for strong arts education programs in schools; and to build partnerships and collaborations that utilize community resources, including people, facilities and funding available for arts learning programs.

The strategic planning process is more likely to be successful if it includes broad community representation or is facilitated by an outside party that does not have a stake, either politically or economically, in the final product. The resulting arts education plan should include a practical vision,

³²http://www.lacountyarts.org/pubannounce/list

³³http://www.artsed411.org/insidersguide/index.aspx

³⁴http://www.schoolview.org/UnifiedImprovementPlanning.asp

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which describes specific aspects that will materialize in the future as a result of the plan being fully implemented. Strengths and challenges of the district/school arts program are then assessed, actions needed to enact the vision are identified, and implementation priorities are set for each calendar year. Periodic evaluation of progress is another necessary element of an arts education plan, to make accommodations for changing conditions and dynamics in the schools and to maintain positive momentum.

Even when schools face stringent budget cuts, many steps can be taken to expand opportunities for students to learn in and through the arts, especially by developing and engaging community partners (Waldorf, 2009). The <u>Arts Education Partnership</u>³⁵ has published a guide with support from the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities that offers concrete actions school principals can take to increase arts education in their schools. Each action in <u>What School Leaders Can</u> <u>Do To Increase Arts Education</u>³⁶ includes several low-cost or no-cost strategies that have been tried in schools and found to be effective (Arts Education Partnership, 2011). However, without a written plan in place, development tends to falter. Ultimately, a strategic arts plan, with committed leadership, can make the difference in improving and sustain student access to high quality learning experiences in and through the arts.

- Form an arts task force or steering committee that includes parents, teachers, counselors, students, administrators, artists and community partners.
- Include arts practitioners in steering committees and/or school leadership teams.
- Create a strategic plan for the arts that includes funding.
- Provide professional development opportunities for administrators on topics such as the benefits of arts education, best practice in evaluating effective arts classrooms, leadership strategies for promoting the arts, and career pathway options.
- Appoint a site administrator or teacher leader who will oversee arts programming and/or the integration of the arts with other core subjects.
- Establish a school or district level leader whose role is to link teachers to resources such as professional development, community resources and potential partnerships.

³⁵http://www.aep-arts.org/publications/info.htm?publication_id=36 ³⁶http://www.aep-arts.org/publications/info.htm?publication_id=36

Learning Environments and Instructional Resources

Creating a safe, affirming, culturally inclusive, and enriched environment for participation and learning in and through the visual and performing arts is important to the success of an arts education program. This includes acquiring—and utilizing—high quality visual and performing arts instructional resources that are standards-based and ensure equitable access to learning opportunities. Students thrive in creative learning spaces that support artistic risk-taking and recognize "failure" as an opportunity. They need environments that allow them to take risks and make mistakes without fear of negative feedback or repercussions from peers.

In Colorado, some schools may not have all the facilities needed to provide for an adequate range of arts courses and related events. Fortunately, learning environments need not be limited to a school campus. From local art studios to outdoor performance spaces, the world can literally be your stage! Local shopping malls, street festivals, libraries, local arts and recreational facilities are just a few possible venues to be considered. Through collaborative partnerships, community sites can provide the perfect laboratory for arts learning.

A key element of 21st century learning (particularly in rural and other hard to serve locations) is the use of online instruction. There is increasing access to arts education content via the Internet (check the list of Regional Arts Providers in the Arts Resources section). However, no matter where arts instruction takes place, safety should always be a prime consideration—physical and emotional.

Adequate equipment, supplies and materials are necessary when implementing arts curricula, including considerations for students with physical and/or mental disabilities, a language barrier, or other special needs. A lack of these resources limits the potential for artistic expression in teachers and students. Teachers need instructional materials that both cover and extend beyond the <u>Colorado Academic Standards for the Arts</u>,³⁷ such as curriculum frameworks, visual and performing arts textbooks and e-books, sample lesson plans, DVDs and other teaching aids. There are a multitude of Internet sites dedicated to fulfilling these needs through offering resources to enrich arts curricula. In addition, you will find a comprehensive list of Colorado organizations that provide arts education programming in the Arts Resources section of this guidebook. Many of these organizations have free resource materials available to teachers.

- Take steps to ensure physical, cultural and emotional safety during arts learning experiences.
- Consider the environmental impact of art projects and materials.
- Investigate and take advantage of community arts resources and alternative arts facilities such as colleges, libraries, theaters, festivals, malls, parks and recreational centers, and interactive websites.
- Inventory and safeguard arts supplies and teaching materials, equipment, and instruments.
- Research free or low-cost resources.
- Create and distribute "wish lists" for businesses, service and civic organizations, and community arts providers to fill.
- Maximize use of online resources.

³⁷http://www.cde.state.co.us/cdeassess/UAS/CoAcademicStandards.html

Student Engagement and Academic Success

Finding ways to engage students in their education is key to keeping them in school and guiding them on a path to academic success. The arts, through their hands-on nature and as an outlet for personal expression, capture student interest. Combining these traits with the cognitive processes that are supported through arts learning formulates a recipe for student success.

There is a growing body of research demonstrating that the arts make a considerable contribution in helping students achieve success in school, work and life. A good place to begin reading is <u>Critical Evidence: How the Arts Benefit Student Achievement</u> (Ruppert, 2006),³⁸ a booklet published by the <u>National Assembly of State Arts Agencies</u>³⁹ and collaboration with the <u>Arts Education Partnership</u>⁴⁰ that addresses two critical questions: (1) Why is it so important to keep the arts strong in our schools? (2) How does study of the arts contribute to student achievement and success? As stated in the introduction, the booklet describes in non-technical terms what the research says about how study of the arts contributes to academic achievement and student success. It offers impartial, tothe-point reporting of the multiple benefits associated with students' learning experiences in the arts. In short, it "makes the case for the arts" based on sound educational research.

Another group of vetted research reports on the impact of arts learning can be found in <u>Critical</u> <u>Links: Learning in the Arts and Student Academic and Social Development</u> (Deasy, 2002).⁴¹ The Arts Education Partnership, with support from the U.S. Department of Education and the National Endowment for the Arts, commissioned and published this volume in 2002 to provide widespread access to 62 of the most rigorous studies available at the time on the academic and social effects of arts learning experiences.

Some of the research findings noted in the book include:

- Multiple independent studies have shown increased years of enrollment in arts courses are positively correlated with higher SAT verbal and math scores. High school students who take arts classes have higher math and verbal SAT scores than students who take no arts classes (Vaughn & Winner, 2000).
- Students who participate in arts learning experiences often improve their achievement in other realms of learning and life. In a well-documented national study using a federal database of over 25,000 middle and high school students, researchers from the University of California at Los Angeles found students with high arts involvement performed better on standardized achievement tests than students with low arts involvement. Moreover, the high arts-involved students also watched fewer hours of television, participated in more community service and reported less boredom in school (Catterall, 2002).
- In an experimental research study of high school age students, those who studied dance scored higher than non-dancers on measures of creative thinking, especially in the categories of fluency, originality and abstract thought. Whether dancers can use their original abstract thinking skills in other disciplines is an important area of exploration (Minton, 2002).

³⁸http://www.nasaa-arts.org/Publications/Critical-Evidence.php

³⁹http://www.nasaa-arts.org/

⁴⁰http://www.aep-arts.org/

⁴¹http://www.aep-arts.org/publications/info.htm?publication_id=10

- A group of 162 children, ages 9 and 10, were trained to look closely at works of art and reason about what they saw. The results showed that children's ability to draw inferences about artwork transferred to their reasoning about images in science. In both cases, the critical skill was that of looking closely and reasoning about what is seen (Tishman, MacGillivray & Palmer, 2002).
- An analysis conducted of multiple studies confirms the finding that students who take music classes in high school are more likely to score higher on standardized mathematics tests such as the SAT. One explanation is musical training in rhythm emphasizes proportion, patterns and ratios expressed as mathematical relations. (Vaughn, 2002).
- Students consistently involved in orchestra or band during their middle and high school years performed better in math at grade 12. The results were even more pronounced when comparing students from low-income families. Those who were involved in orchestra or band were more than twice as likely to perform at the highest levels in math as their peers who were not involved in music. (Catterall, Chapleau & Iwanaga, 2002).

Meaningful engagement in arts education can have a life-changing effect on secondary students. A guidebook from the National Guild of Community Arts Education presents a holistic approach that integrates arts learning with principles of youth development (Hirzy, 2011). The guidebook, entitled, <u>Engaging Adolescents: Building Youth Participation in the Arts</u>,⁴² is intended to help educators design new programs or rethink ones they already offer to increase relevancy and participation.

Another helpful resource on the benefits of learning in and through the arts is, Third Space: When

Learning Matters (Stevenson and Deasy, 2005).⁴³ Co-written by a former state superintendent and researcher, the book describes the profound changes in the lives of students, teachers and parents in ten economically disadvantaged communities that embraced the arts as a foundation for creating great schools.

The Colorado Arts Education for Workforce Development Act⁴⁴ (see Arts Resource section: Synopsis of HB 10–1273) provides recommendations for school arts programming based on recent research. It recognizes the positive effects that education in the arts has on children's behavior, attitudes, and academic performance and on career and workforce readiness. More specifically, it affirms that the opportunity to study and build skills in the visual arts and performing arts increases students' self-confidence, nurtures students' creativity and curiosity, provides ongoing challenges for students, helps students remain engaged in school, facilitates building posi-



 ⁴²http://www.nationalguild.org/ngCorporate/MediaLibrary/Publications/EngagingAdolescentsGuide.pdf?ext=.pdf
⁴³http://www.aep-arts.org/publications/info.htm?publication_id=19
⁴⁴http://www.state.co.us/gov_dir/leg_dir/olls/sl2010a/sl_233.htm

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tive relationships between students and teachers, and, as a result of these effects, helps reduce the school dropout rate. It also acknowledges that arts education can provide another method for reaching struggling students, including those who are disadvantaged, those for whom English is a second language, and students with disabilities.

While these outcomes are focused primarily on impacting children's experience while in the public school system, the Act also identifies ways in which the study of the arts prepares students for life beyond high school. It states, "The innovation and creativity that students exercise and foster in visual arts and performing arts education enables them to innovate, creatively solve problems, and bring greater creativity to their thinking in the more traditional education areas of reading, mathematics, and science and to develop the twenty-first-century critical thinking, collaboration, communication, and leadership skills that are crucial to success in today's workforce. Because of the level of innovation and creativity demanded for Colorado and the nation to stay competitive in the global economy, it is crucial that each student graduate from a public high school in Colorado with a solid foundation in visual arts and performing arts education that will enable the student to participate fully, creatively, and successfully in the state's economy and workforce."

The evidence is clear: the arts are key to a complete and rigorous education. The benefits of learning in and through the arts is supported by research and backed up by student performance, dedication and enthusiasm.

- Recognize and support student talents and interests in the arts.
- Find ways to make learning inspiring and connected to students' interests, self-identity, and cultural background.
- Involve students in active/creative pathways to learning, using hands-on engagement.
- Use the arts to support multiple ways of learning about subjects/topics.
- Understand the role of arts education in improving learning options and leveling the playing field for students with disabilities, language barriers and other learning challenges.
- Provide creative career information; bring career role models into school.
- Employ a community liaison focused on the arts to engage parents.

Dropout Prevention and Student Retention

The number of high school dropouts across the United States is alarmingly high. In Colorado, 27 percent of high school students failed to graduate with their class in 2010 (CDE, 2011, Februarya). Some of the reasons student give for dropping out are that school is boring, they do not feel a connection to what is taught, they have a lack of motivation and don't receive the necessary support, academically or culturally. The end result of this disturbing trend is an increase in crime, public health and welfare costs, and a decrease in tax revenue (Rumberger, 2001).

Colorado has identified dropout prevention and recovery as an educational priority with the goal to cut Colorado's high school dropout rate in half by 2016. In 2009 the first step was to create the <u>CDE Office of Dropout Prevention and Student Re-engagement</u>⁴⁵ through legislative action. The website states, "Schools are tasked with meeting the needs of an increasingly diverse student population. However, school policies and procedures seem inflexible, unaccommodating, and unchanging to meet the population it serves. There are many areas in which a school can reform in order to better support student success. Reforming policies and procedures concerning discipline and attendance, grading, standards, and assessments, retention, and in areas like school structure and class assignment, course content and instructional practices, school climate and relationships can greatly impact student success." (CDE, 2011, February b).

The arts can be effective as part of an aggressive dropout prevention agenda by:

- 1. Differentiating instruction;
- 2. Providing opportunities for active learning;
- 3. Making school-to-work connections through Career and Technical Education (CTE) courses that address the creative careers;
- 4. Improving school climate;
- 5. Building positive teacher-student relationships;
- 6. Providing arts-rich curriculum that leads to increased student engagement;
- 7. Increasing motivation by helping students find their passion in the arts; and
- 8. Decreasing the negative impact of cultural disorientation, language barriers and learning disabilities through collaborative, hands-on learning experiences that engage multiple aspects of intelligence.

Current education research supports these propositions (see Arts Resource section: National Arts Learning Resources: Dropout Prevention and Student Retention). Here are conclusions from studies cited in <u>Critical Evidence: How the Arts Benefit Student Achievement</u> (Ruppert, 2006)⁴⁶ that support the reasoning behind using arts education as a dropout prevention strategy:

 On a survey of high school dropouts, respondents reported a lack of relevant curriculum as a main reason they drop out. They remain engaged in schooling when they are presented with an enriched curriculum that provides them with experiential, hands-on learning in a wide range of subject areas, including the arts. A majority of the respondents agreed that schools could improve the chances that students would stay in school if they provided opportunities for real-world learning, more engaging coursework, and smaller classes with more individualized attention (Bridgeland, Dilulio and Morrison, March 2006).

⁴⁵http://www.cde.state.co.us/DropoutPrevention/

⁴⁶http://www.aep-arts.org/publications/index.htm?PHPSESSID=0cfdc3d38f484016060f5f4a388f9951

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- The arts nurture a motivation to learn by emphasizing active engagement, disciplined and sustained attention, persistence, and risk taking. Studies show students at risk of not successfully completing their high school education cite their participation in the arts as a reason for staying in school. Factors include a supportive environment that promotes constructive acceptance of criticism and one where it is safe to take risks (Barry, Taylor and Walls, 2002).
- In a special education program integrating visual arts and literature, seventh-grade boys described as learning disabled were encouraged to use visual forms of expression to convey their understanding of reading assignments. After a nine-week intervention, they took a more active role in reading and began to interpret text rather than passively reading it (Wilhelm, 2002).

In a statement on <u>best practice</u>,⁴⁷ the CDE Office of Dropout Prevention and Student Re-engagement recommends that districts offer programs that provide real-life opportunities, find ways to positively impact school climate, provide teacher professional development that addresses differentiated instruction and offer rigorous and relevant curriculum and instruction [that] includes high academic expectations, curriculum that connects to students' lives, cultures, and communities, career and technical education, partnerships with higher education, interdisciplinary courses, and project- and community-based learning (CDE, February 2011c). The arts provide the means to address each of these recommendations.

- Allow at-risk students to identify and pursue an artistic passion.
- Match students with teacher/mentors who share the same passion.
- Reinforce parent engagement through arts activities and events at the middle and high school levels.
- Explore the option of a non-traditional school day (night school, 24-hour school, online school, year round school) to expand student access to arts learning opportunities.
- Identify what participants find valuable or exciting in and through the arts and connect instructional efforts whenever possible.
- Make the school "their own" by showcasing student art everywhere you can, inside and outside.
- Provide arts instruction as part of Expanded Learning Opportunities (ELO) in non-school hours.
- Increase service-learning options related to the visual and performing arts.
- Connect with social service and judicial agencies and organizations that offer arts programming in your region.

⁴⁷http://www.cde.state.co.us/dropoutprevention/bestpractices/Curriculum-Summary.htm

"The young man who picks up a paintbrush or lump of clay is less likely to pick up a needle or a gun. He has better things to do."

Jane Alexander, actress, author, former Chair of the National Endowment for the Arts

Access and Equity

Providing access and equity to the arts is a three-fold endeavor, including: (1) ensuring that all students have access to arts classes by providing adequate programming in the arts (dance, music, drama and theatre arts, and visual arts); (2) ensuring that arts learning opportunities (i.e., arts electives) are not displaced by language arts or mathematics interventions for low-performing students; and (3) utilizing instructional content and pedagogy that addresses the ethnic and socio-dynamics of the student population. Culturally and linguistically responsive pedagogy maximizes learning in and through the visual and performing arts; develops student voice; and, by raising their self-confidence as learners, encourages leadership to emerge across all student populations.

Meeting the goal of providing access to high quality arts instruction for all students will take thoughtful planning by districts and schools. Due to the rural or remote nature of much of Colorado, and, by contrast, the urban density along the Front Range, there is a significant discrepancy in the availability of arts resources and community arts providers across schools and districts. Districts are encouraged to explore ways to combine and share resources to effectively serve all students, K–12 and beyond. Those with little access to local community arts providers should contact their local government or arts council to find out about existing arts education services or to discuss ways such services could be developed. In addition, teachers may need training in cultural competency to provide relevant arts instruction for diverse student populations.

Students with special needs, including physical and mental disabilities and other learning disorders can benefit greatly from instruction in the arts, but developing a meaningful learning program requires thoughtful consideration. The U.S. Department of Education defines a <u>Specific Learning</u> <u>Disability (SLD)</u>⁴⁸ as a disorder in one or more of the basic psychological processes involved in understanding or in using language, spoken or written, that may manifest itself in an imperfect ability to listen, think, speak, read, write, spell, or do mathematical calculations (U.S. Department of Education, n.d.). The <u>International Organization on Arts and Disability</u>⁴⁹ is dedicated to providing arts and education opportunities for people with disabilities, and increasing access to the arts for all. It has a local chapter in Denver, <u>Access Gallery and VSA Colorado</u>,⁵⁰ and is an excellent resource for Colorado schools, with both student arts programs and teacher training on arts instructional strategies for working with children with disabilities in the classroom.

Community partnerships can also provide excellent ways to broaden access to arts education. For example, <u>KGNU Radio</u>⁵¹ has sponsored a summer radio broadcasting training program in partnership with Denver Public Schools (DPS) for the past three years in which students with disabilities develop skills to create a radio show which is later broadcasted. DPS also collaborates with VSA to sponsor a Creative Careers Day every year for students with disabilities. It features a variety of careers in the arts and workshops providing hands-on experiences.

Access to successful arts education is also dependent on language acquisition and an understanding of the academic language and literacy needs within the arts disciplines. The Colorado Department of Education has developed an Equity Toolkit for Administrators⁵² designed to support communities in creating a plan and action steps for intervention and maintenance of a more accepting

⁴⁹http://www.vsarts.org/x11.xml

⁴⁸http://www.osepideasthatwork.org/toolkit/ta_responsiveness_intervention.asp

⁵⁰http://accessgallery.org/

⁵¹http://www.kgnu.org/

⁵²http://www.cde.state.co.us/cde_english/download/Resources-Links/Equity toolkit Final_2010.pdf

culture. The newly adopted <u>Colorado English Language Proficiency Standards (CELP)</u>⁵³ can assist practitioners and arts partners in understanding ways to ensure equal access to the concepts and skills students should know and be able to do in Colorado. Resources to assist schools in implementing the CELP Standards can be found at the <u>WIDA Consortium</u>⁵⁴ website where guidance is provided for language acquisition and academic language differentiation options in all disciplines.

In Robert W. Coles' book, <u>Educating Everybody's Children: Diverse Teaching Strategies for Di-</u><u>verse Learners</u>,⁵⁵ Marietta Saravia-Shore includes a list of key elements of effective teaching for ethnic- and language-minority students from Zeichner (1992), which are still considered best practice (Saravia-Shore, 2008):

- Teachers have a clear sense of their own ethnic and cultural identities.
- Teachers communicate high expectations for the success of all students and a belief that all students can succeed.
- Teachers are personally committed to achieving equity for all students and believe that they are capable of making a difference in their students' learning.
- Teachers have developed a bond with their students and cease seeing their students as "the other."
- Schools provide an academically challenging curriculum that includes attention to the development of higher-level cognitive skills.
- Instruction focuses on students' creation of meaning about content in an interactive and collaborative learning environment.
- Teachers help students see learning tasks as meaningful.
- Curricula include the contributions and perspectives of the different ethnocultural groups that compose the society.
- Teachers provide "scaffolding" that links the academically challenging curriculum to the cultural resources that students bring to school.
- Teachers explicitly teach students the culture of the school and seek to maintain students' sense of ethnocultural pride and identity.
- Community members and parents or guardians are encouraged to become involved in students' education and are given a significant voice in making important school decisions related to programs (such as resources and staffing).

⁵⁴http://www.wida.us/index.aspx

⁵³http://www.cde.state.co.us/cdeassess/UAS/Crosswalk/ELP_Crosswalk.html

⁵⁵http://www.ascd.org/publications/books/107003/chapters/Diverse-Teaching-Strategies-for-Diverse- Learners.aspx

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• Teachers are involved in political struggles outside the classroom that are aimed at achieving a more just and humane society.

The content and processes of the arts are a natural fit for these best practices by engaging, challenging and honoring our students. By integrating these elements into their daily practice, arts specialists and classroom teachers can ensure access and equity in arts education for a diverse student population. Administrators become powerful contributors to this process by regularly reviewing their district or school's master instructional plan and monitoring arts education participation among all students.

- Encourage the development of hybrid curriculum that supports integrated learning.
- Maintain the arts as core curricula.
- Improve access to the arts by re-examining when the school day occurs.
- Employ innovative scheduling when possible, to increase access to arts instruction (i.e., concurrent enrollment, independent study).
- Establish a co-curricular program that supports the arts.
- Address the constraints and unique needs of both students and schools at the various levels (i.e., elementary, middle, high school).
- Explore online and multi-lingual arts programming and Colorado English Language Proficiency Standards resources.
- Partner with ethno-centric community arts and cultural organizations.
- Connect with minority-serving pre-collegiate programs and scholarship organizations.

Family and Community Engagement

Another component of building quality, sustainable arts programs is implementing family programs and community engagement initiatives that build leadership capacity and draw upon community knowledge to inform, support and enhance visual and performing arts teaching and learning.

While parents are often enthusiastic attendees at student arts programs and performances, they can become a much more important part of efforts to promote and implement arts instruction in local schools. By assisting in strategic planning, volunteering in classrooms, fundraising for art supplies, providing technical resources and marketing school arts events, parents stay invested in their children's future; they will go the extra mile to ensure that their child's needs are met. Parents can be effective arts education advocates for schools, providing information to other families and community members. They can be excellent spokespersons on the value of an education in the arts, sharing their personal stories with the school board, community groups and local businesses. A good resource for ideas on how to increase parent engagement is Michael Sikes's book, Building Parent Involvement Through the Arts (Sikes, 2007).

There are a number of programs in development around the country that could provide models for parents as supporters of arts education. Here are a few examples that demonstrate different ways parents can be actively involved:

- The <u>Colorado Parent Teacher Association (PTA)</u>⁵⁶ helps sponsor the <u>PTA Reflections Pro-</u>gram,⁵⁷ which is a state and national multi-arts competition. Each year, students K–12 are invited to create or perform works of art inspired by a specific theme. The program is intended to helps parents encourage the creativity and continuous self-discovery process of their children.
- The <u>Teachers Involving Parents In Schoolwork (TIPS)</u>⁵⁸ project at the National Network of Partnership Schools at John Hopkins University has created a program in which parents or other interested adults are trained to teach world history lessons that are linked to the work of artists from around the world. During the school year, they introduce middle school students to 24 artists with different styles, media, and topics, and who lived at different times and in various places.
- In Saint Louis, the <u>Center of Creative Arts (COCA)</u>⁵⁹ is working to improve minority parent involvement at the schools by encouraging them to assist with (or co-teach) teaching artist residencies and document arts learning outcomes on the Center's website. COCA is also working to develop parent advocates for arts education at individual schools, to provide constructive input and support for administrators and teachers.

⁵⁶http://www.copta.org/

⁵⁷http://www.pta.org/documents/ReflectionsProgram.pdf ⁵⁸http://www.csos.jhu.edu/p2000/tips/socialstudiesandart.htm

⁵⁹http://www.cocastl.org/



• Art teachers, community arts providers, business owners and parents in Sarasota, Florida meet monthly at the local arts council to monitor and track a set list of arts program components they believe K–12 schools need to provide high quality instruction. Representatives of the <u>Arts Education Task Force⁶⁰</u> report to the superintendent and school board annually, who use the information to inform arts education policy and hiring decisions. The group also celebrates the efforts of school principals who improve student access to arts instruction at a popular annual luncheon.

• The California Parent Teacher Association is creating a statewide network called <u>SMARTS</u>⁶¹ of parents, family members and other caring adults in the community who engage education decision-makers at the local and state level to promote and support equitable access to quality arts instruction for their students. The association asserts that the arts are a critical link to learning success and essential for a creative, engaged, work-prepared and civic-minded student population.

The <u>Parent/School Partnership</u>⁶² page on the CDE website states, "When parents and schools work together, children do better in school, and schools improve. If parents are an integral part of the entire learning process, children are immersed in a lifelong learning community. Shifting the relationship between parents and schools from adversarial to collaborative is a major step in transforming education in Colorrado." CDE's <u>Prevention Initiative Unit</u>⁶³ helps districts build and strengthen relationships among educators, parents and community members. It works to promote partnerships that:

- 1. Develop schools that are welcoming to everyone;
- 2. Create environments where frequent, clear and reciprocal communication occurs between staff and parents;
- 3. Convey consistent messages from the principal and other administrators to partner with all families in the school;

⁶⁰http://www.sarasotaarts.org/advocacy-and-education/arts-education/

⁶¹http://www.capta.org/sections/programs-smarts/index.cfm

⁶²http://www.cde.state.co.us/cdeprevention/pi_parent_school_partnerships.htm

⁶³http://www.cde.state.co.us/cdeprevention/pihome.htm

- 4. Provide opportunities for parents to support the school and be supported by the school community; and
- 5. Actively seek parents' expertise and opinions for improving education and maintaining a safe, healthy, disciplined environment.

Gaining community support is also important to successful implementation of strong arts education. Developing relationships in the community can pay off in multiple ways. Local business, civic groups, government agencies, arts organizations and other community members can be helpful in support efforts. Community members many times can see things from a different point of view and can assist in ways that cannot be imagined.

- Engage parents/community in a dialogue about arts and their children and how the arts can help their children academically.
- Encourage parent participation in arts programming and production.
- Create tools and materials for parents to participate and understand the arts, possibly through technology, partnering with libraries, and community organizations.
- Provide family discount tickets to school activities in the arts.
- Ensure communications are accessible to multiple cultures (language translations, culturally significant focus)
- Engage parent associations and/or organizations in arts support.
- Start a parent booster club for all four arts disciplines.
- Connect with parents/families through community organizations such as YMCAs, Boys and Girls Clubs, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, churches, recreation centers and libraries.

Partnerships and Collaborations

A comprehensive arts education program should incorporate the unique resources of the whole community. These formalized partnerships and collaborations expand the capacity of the school and bring students into direct contact with resources that will enrich arts learning. Partnerships and collaborations among schools, school districts, higher education, the business community, workforce stakeholders and industry professionals, arts organizations, and teaching artists augment instruction, provide professional development, increase funding opportunities, and provide mentoring and direct work experience (practicum) for students.

- Higher education partnerships can provide opportunities for sharing guest artists and artistsin-residence, professional development, affordable performances, facilities, and opportunities for their students to volunteer their artistic expertise in the schools.
- Business partnerships can provide guest speakers, job shadowing, mentoring, venues for showcasing student artwork, and service-learning opportunities for students.
- Cultural and arts organizations including museums, performing arts centers, divisions of municipalities and other arts venues are always on the lookout for ways to connect with schools and students. Whether amateur or professional, these groups can connect students to authentic arts experiences: field trips to arts venues for performance and exhibits, inclass workshops and master mentors, large group assemblies, or a mix of all these activities. Study guides related to the learning content provided, free supplies and follow-up visits may also be available.
- Arts-related businesses such as galleries, art supply stores, artist studios, music stores, dance studios, costume supply stores, web design companies, architecture firms—to name a few—might be able to donate and/or provide at a low cost equipment, supplies, costumes, or even facilities.

Using professional artists to enhance arts programming can be inspiring for both students and teachers. Practicing artists help students see firsthand how the arts apply to the workforce. Studio space can be set up for an artist in the school so students can observe the creative process in action. Teachers can bring in teaching artists that have a specific expertise that the teacher wants to learn, therefore benefiting greatly from job-embedded professional development. State and local arts agencies can provide information about artists and performers available for guest appearances or as artists-in-residence. In addition, there is a growing field of artists who identify as professional teaching artists. According to an <u>article</u>⁶⁴ from the Arizona Commission on the Arts (n.d.), a teaching artist is defined by Eric Booth as a practicing professional artist with the complementary skills and sensibilities of an educator, who engages people in learning experiences in, through, and about the arts. See the Arts Resource section for a list of state and regional arts resources, many of which employ teaching artists who work with children.

The variety of <u>education initiatives</u>⁶⁵ offered through CDE provides other potential sources for arts education collaborations. Extended learning, dropout prevention and student re-engagement, career

⁶⁴http://www.teachingartists.com/whatisaTA.htm

 $^{{}^{65}}http://www.cde.state.co.us/index_Administrator_k12.asp$
and technical education, <u>service learning</u>,⁶⁶ enhancement of technology, and school improvement are just a few of the initiative areas that could be enhanced by adding an arts component. <u>Colorado</u> <u>Creative Industries</u>,⁶⁷ <u>College in Colorado</u>,⁶⁸ and <u>Colorado Career and Technical Education</u>⁶⁹ are adjacent state agencies that also offer initiatives that integrate well with the arts. Learning about these various initiatives and forming collaborations with program administrators could uncover innovative ways to expand student access to an education in the arts.

Strategies and Activities:

- Utilize and/or develop a database of community arts and cultural providers.
- Form partnerships with local colleges and universities.
- Collaborate on funding opportunities with local arts groups, cultural organizations, and businesses.
- Search out nontraditional partnerships that may result in improved resources (e.g., hospitals, businesses, libraries, parks and recreation groups).
- Identify ways to participate in or form a local arts council in support of schools arts and cultural programs.
- Identify a staff or volunteer liaison as a contact point for community partnerships.
- Use professional expertise to select high quality arts learning opportunities.
- Ensure "win-win" situations when initiating new partnerships through clear communication, identifying needs, and matching needs to expertise.
- Develop formal partnership agreements with clearly articulated goals and expectations.
- Value the work of teaching artists as professionals by providing fees whenever possible.
- Include representatives from arts organizations on your arts leadership teams and planning committee; brainstorms ways to collaborate and share resources.
- Allow arts and cultural organizations to use school resources for performance space, joint fundraising, and marketing their offerings to the school community.
- Sponsor showcase events to introduce community arts and cultural offerings to schools.
- Exhibit student work at cultural venues.

⁶⁶http://www.cde.state.co.us/servicelearning/index.htm

⁶⁷http://www.coloarts.state.co.us/

⁶⁸http://www.collegeincolorado.org/

⁶⁹http://www.coloradostateplan.com/

III. Ensuring Success And Sustainability

- ✓ Policy
- **⊘** Research
- ☑ Advocacy and Public Awareness
- **☑** Funding

Policy

State and federal law, along with local policy, guide and fund arts education in the nation. Arts education policy consists of the body of rules, regulatory measures, courses of action, and funding priorities that define a district's commitment in providing students with equitable access to high quality arts instruction. Here is the structure for how arts education policy and program decisions are made at the various levels of governance:

Federal Level: Arts education policy is part of the purview of the U.S. Department of Education, but is supplemented by other national policy organizations and committees. For example, the <u>National Standards for Arts Education</u>⁷⁰ were developed in 1994 by the Consortium of National Arts Education Associations through a grant administered by the <u>National Association of Music Educators</u>⁷¹ and have subsequently been adopted (or adapted) by 49 states. These standards are now being revised by the <u>National Coalition for Core Arts Standards</u>,⁷² to be completed by fall 2012.

Data also drives policy. Two sources of data that are generated at the federal level and are influential at the state and local levels are the *National Assessment of Educational Progress* (NAEP) Arts <u>Assessment</u>⁷³ and the <u>Fast Response Survey System (FRSS)</u>.⁷⁴ Last implemented in a randomized selection of over 7,000 schools in 1997, the NAEP Arts Assessment provides valid and reliable data on what students know and are able to do by grade eight in music, visual arts and theatre, based on the national standards (dance was not assessed because a statistically suitable sample was unavailable due to a lack of dance programs in schools). The <u>NAEP 1997 Report Card</u>⁷⁵ helped to clarify and confirm the need for quality arts education among educators and policymakers.

The FRSS surveys collect and report data on key education issues at the elementary and secondary levels, and provide findings to Department of Education analysts, planners and decision makers. The first FRSS arts report, <u>A Snapshot of Arts Education in Public Elementary and Secondary</u> <u>Schools: 2009–10</u>⁷⁶ was released in May 2011 and reported on the lack of available instruction in dance and theatre versus music and visual arts.

State Level: A State Board of Education and a State Commissioner (or Superintendent) monitor compliance with federal education regulations at the state level and enact state education policies, including those concerning the arts. Refer to the <u>Colorado Department of Education website</u>⁷⁷ for more information regarding specific state-level policies, regulations and funding opportunities for arts education. As a local control state, Colorado's department of education and state board rarely suggest or approve policy that mandates or requires specific policies, programs or curriculum. In Colorado, policymaking—for the most part—takes place at the district level.

District & School Level: School boards enact regulatory legislation, initiate referendum measures, and determine policies needed to guide all aspects for individual school districts, including curriculum and arts education. Districts may also provide a funding stream for coordination of arts programs within a district, but hiring and allocation of instructional time and resources are generally school level decisions.

⁷⁰http://www.menc.org/resources/view/the-national-standards-for-arts-education-introduction ⁷¹http://www.menc.org/

⁷²http://www.arteducators.org/news/national-coalition-for-core-arts-standards-nccas

⁷³http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/arts/

⁷⁴http://nces.ed.gov/surveys/frss/

⁷⁵http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=1999486

⁷⁶http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2011/2011078.pdf

⁷⁷http://www.cde.state.co.us/otl/Art.htm

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Policy in arts education is also heavily influenced by national non-profit organizations like the <u>Arts Education Partnership (AEP)</u>⁷⁸ in Washington, DC. The Partnership provides information and communications—including a <u>National Arts Education Policy</u>⁷⁹ database—about current and emerging arts education policies, issues, and activities at the national, state, and local levels. Its major projects and activities include: (1) commissioning and disseminating research about arts education; (2) maintaining and linking databases on state-level policies for arts education; and (3) convening national forums around significant themes and issues in the field. AEP members include federal arts and education agencies, state departments of education, state arts agencies, national arts and education organizations, and local arts and education collaboratives.

It is helpful for every school district to have a written policy concerning arts education for a number of reasons: (1) it establishes the arts as an educational priority; (2) it acknowledges state and federal law and defines how the district will comply; and (3) it is a first step in addressing the balance in funding among all disciplines. A helpful resource for establishing a district arts education policy is the <u>Insider's Guide to Arts Education Planning</u> (Burt, Lindsley and Russell, 2009).⁸⁰ It provides examples of effective policies and other advice. Without a written, board-approved arts education policy in place, it is difficult to enact a vision for arts learning in all schools.

Strategies and Activities:

- Stay aware of available information on national, state and local arts education policy.
- Become familiar with or create and adopt a district arts education policy.
- Ensure that district administrators, principals, art specialists and classroom teachers are familiar with the district arts education policy.
- Include students on arts education planning committees.

⁷⁸http://www.aep-arts.org/

⁷⁹http://www.aep-arts.org/database/?PHPSESSID=a077de8eb5becd5e0d9d2fb8f8d68706 ⁸⁰http://www.artsed411.org/insidersguide/chapter3_1.aspx

Research

To help educators make instructional decisions in the arts that are grounded in scientifically based research, it is important that districts and schools are aware of what arts education research exists, where to locate it, and how to apply it.

The following strategies suggested in the National Assembly of State Arts Agencies report, <u>An</u> <u>Introduction to Scientifically Based Research</u>⁸¹ can be useful in finding existing research that can be used to support programming and applied to practice (Ingrahm, D. & Sikes, 2005).

- Search the Internet or online catalog of books and journals at a local college or university library. Some of the major research journals in arts education include: Arts Education, Dance Education, Research in Music Education, Studies in Art Education, and Theatre Education.
- Search the <u>Education Resource Information Center (ERIC)</u>⁸² database, maintained by the U.S. Department of Education.
- Visit the research web pages of well-regarded national, regional and Colorado arts education research hubs such as:
 - o Arts Education Partnership⁸³
 - o Americans For the Arts⁸⁴
 - <u>Colorado Department of Education</u>⁸⁵
 - o Columbia University⁸⁶
 - o Griffin Center for Inspired Instruction⁸⁷
 - o National Endowment for the Arts⁸⁸
 - <u>National Assembly of State Arts Agencies</u>⁸⁹
 - o Project Zero, Harvard University⁹⁰
 - Western States Arts Federation (WESTAF)⁹¹
 - <u>University of Northern Colorado⁹²</u>

82http://eric.ed.gov

⁸¹http://www.nasaa-arts.org/Research/Key-Topics/Arts-Education/index.php

⁸³http://www.aep-arts.org/publications/

⁸⁴http://www.americansforthearts.org/NAPD/modules/resourceManager/publicsearch.aspx

⁸⁵http://www.cde.state.co.us/otl/ArtResearch.htm

⁸⁶http://www.tc.columbia.edu/a&h/arted/detail.asp?Id=Department+Projects&Info=THE+CENTER+FOR+ARTS+EDUCATION +RESEARCH+AT+TEACHERS+COLLEGE

⁸⁷http://www.thegriffincenter.org/publications/index.html

⁸⁸http://www.nea.gov/research/researchreports_chrono.html

⁸⁹http://www.nasaa-arts.org/Research/Key-Topics/Arts-Education/index.php

⁹⁰http://pzweb.harvard.edu/research/research.htm

⁹¹http://www.westaf.org/publications_and_research

⁹²http://www.arts.unco.edu/ciae/research/research.html

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- Contact individuals who are operating programs in your area of research interest (e.g., juvenile delinquency prevention centers and community-based arts projects, or schools and arts organization partnerships) and inquire about research they may have available. Often, useful studies conducted on local arts education programs remain unpublished and can easily be overlooked unless you contact the program directly.
- Place a query on arts education related listservs.
- Use an Internet search engine such as Google or Yahoo.

When initiating a search, you may discover that someone has already identified, reviewed and compiled the existing research in an area you have identified as a priority. For example, two publications from the <u>Arts Education Partnership</u>⁹³ review existing literature in arts education. <u>Critical Links: Learning in the Arts and Student Academic and Social Development</u>⁹⁴ summarizes and discusses 62 research studies that examine the effects of arts learning on students' social and academic skills. The <u>Arts and Education: New Opportunities for Research</u>⁹⁵ surveys existing research in arts and education and contains suggestions for new studies in four areas: (1) cognition and expression; (2) personal and social development; (3) community, democracy and civil society; and (4) teaching and learning environments. <u>An Introduction to Scientifically Based Research</u>⁹⁶ also provides a planning guide for making research more understandable and user friendly, an important step in presenting it to the layperson.

Research can also be used to provide information to policy makers. Important baseline information on student access to arts education in Colorado can be found in the 2008 study, <u>Colorado Visual</u> <u>and Performing Arts Education Survey</u>,⁹⁷ and can be combined with other research findings to make a case for arts education.

Strategies and Activities:

- Stay current on arts education trends by accessing and reading research articles from the various sources listed above.
- Be aware of the type of arts education data being collected by your district and CDE.
- Encourage and support action research by teachers.
- Develop a university partnership and encourage art or education students to conduct arts education research (or evaluation) studies in the district or school.
- Use research findings as a basis for discussions about arts education with parents.

⁹³http://aep-arts.org/

⁹⁴http://www.aep-arts.org/publications/info.htm?publication_id=10

⁹⁵http://www.aep-arts.org/publications/info.htm?publication_id=6

⁹⁶www.nasaa-arts.org/Research/Key.../Arts.../arts_ed_monograph.pdf

⁹⁷http://www.coloarts.state.co.us/programs/education/study/Colorado%20Arts%20Ed%20Study%20Statistical %20Report% 20Final.pdf

Advocacy and Public Awareness

Advocacy is active support of a cause, idea or policy. The need to get the word out about the value of arts learning is never-ending and is essential to ensuring the sustainability of arts programming. Parents, students, teachers, administrators, community members, and teaching artists are all needed to create public awareness and actively support the arts education goals of a district or school.

Having an awareness of advocacy resources available at a national level builds informed practitioners and community members. The <u>Kennedy Center Alliance for Arts Education Network (KCAAEN)</u>⁹⁸ has created an <u>Arts Education Advocacy Tool Kit</u>⁹⁹ as a resource for those interested in developing the knowledge, skills and habits to be effective advocates, at whatever level and degree of commitment they are willing to make. The Tool Kit focuses on three major topics:

- The habits of effective arts education advocates
- The power of coalitions and networking
- The components of an effective arts education advocacy plan.

The Tool Kit website points out that "Where arts programs thrive, students are learning in the arts with high engagement, expressing ideas in a variety of arts languages, and engaging in creative and reflective work. We also see students learning through the arts—meeting objectives in both an art form and another subject area and constructing and demonstrating understanding in highly creative and personal ways. But quality arts programs don't thrive on their own; one of the keys to their success has been the active involvement of arts advocates with a powerful and strategic message."

The Arts Education Partnership is an excellent source of advocacy information through their list of <u>research-based publications</u>¹⁰⁰. Another advocacy organization with extensive resources is <u>Americans for the Arts</u>.¹⁰¹ One of their goals is to build individual awareness and appreciation of the value of the arts and arts education. Their website has resources such as public service announcements (PSAs) and national advocacy campaigns; tools to search for media by zip code, access to advocacy "one-pagers" that can be used in local advocacy efforts, and direct links to vetted arts education publications that put current research at your fingertips.

The following Colorado organizations also advocate for the arts and arts education:

<u>Arts for Colorado (AFC)</u>¹⁰² is an arts advocacy organization dedicated to improving the climate for culture throughout the state. In 2006, AFC played a key role in restoring \$2 million in funding to the Colorado Council on the Arts.

<u>Colorado Citizens for Culture (CCC)</u>¹⁰³ is an extension of Arts for Colorado. CCC members work to raise public awareness of the role the arts play in educational excellence, economic health and quality of life for all Colorado citizens.

⁹⁸http://www.kennedy-center.org/education/kcaaen/

⁹⁹http://www.kennedy-center.org/education/kcaaen/resources/home.html

¹⁰⁰http://aep-arts.org/Research.htm

¹⁰¹http://www.artsusa.org/

¹⁰²http://www.artsforcolorado.org/Arts_for_Colorado/Home.html

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<u>Colorado State Thespians</u>¹⁰⁴ is the local chapter of an international society that works to promote and strengthen theatre arts in education in all Colorado secondary schools.

<u>Colorado Music Educator's Association (CMEA)</u>¹⁰⁵ is the local music association that provides growth opportunities to music educators regardless of their experience in the profession.

<u>Colorado Arts Education Association (CAEA)</u>¹⁰⁶ is the local visual arts professional organization that partners with the Colorado Alliance for Arts Education and other arts education organizations like CMEA, ACT, and CAHPERD, to work together with the Colorado Department of Education (CDE) to ensure quality programming in the Arts and Physical Education for Colorado students.

<u>Alliance for Colorado Theatre (ACT)</u>¹⁰⁷ develops a theatre alliance through education, networking, professional development and advocacy.

<u>Colorado Dance Alliance (CDA)</u>¹⁰⁸ supports and promotes the dance arts and arts performances through education, communication and advocacy.

The principal goal of advocacy in arts education is to encourage districts to establish a meaningful arts education policy and then work together in support of the implementation process so that all students have access to a high quality education in the arts.

Strategies and Activities:

- Become familiar with the information on local, state and national resources for arts education advocacy efforts.
- Network with arts advocacy organizations.
- Stay aware of local arts advocacy events.
- Explore possible public awareness activities around arts education.
- Collaborate with advocates for other efforts, such as for students with disabilities and learning disorders.
- Initiate arts education recognition awards at various levels to engage the business community and others.
- Involve students in advocacy efforts (e.g., student showcases, student testimonials).

¹⁰³http://www.artsforcolorado.org/Arts_for_Colorado/About_Us.html

¹⁰⁴http://www.cothespians.com/board.htm

¹⁰⁵http://www.cmeaonline.org/

¹⁰⁶http://www.caea-colorado.org/2009/advocacy/

¹⁰⁷http://www.allianceforcoloradotheatre.com/

¹⁰⁸http://www.codance.org/home.html

🗹 Funding

In Colorado K–12 public schools are primarily funded through a combination of local property taxes and state revenues. Districts also receive federal funds, usually for specific programs. Since the arts are considered a core subject by the No Child Left Behind law, federal funding can be used for arts education as long the outcomes of the funding path are met. Arts education grant funding is available for vetted programs through the U.S. Department of Education (US DOE). Two US DOE grant programs—the Arts in Education Model Development and Dissemination Grant¹⁰⁹ and Professional Development For Arts Educators Grant¹¹⁰—have a distinct arts education focus. Data derived from these grant-funded projects in districts around the country are used to inform best practice on teacher training and student instruction in the arts. Other programs within the US DOE, such as federal Title grants, allow for developing and piloting arts integration strategies for the purpose of raising student achievement in other core subjects.

The <u>National Endowment for the Arts (NEA)</u>¹¹¹ also provides funding to their partner state arts agencies, as made available through congressional action. In Colorado, the state arts agency is <u>Colorado Creative Industries</u>.¹¹² CCI provides grants to schools for planning and implementation of arts education and professional development through <u>Success Through Art (StART)</u>¹¹³ grants and professional development support. NEA funding for arts education programs is also directly available to arts organizations and school partners through <u>ArtWorks</u>¹¹⁴ grants. A resource for arts funding information that specifically serves students with special needs is the <u>Disability Funders Network</u>.¹¹⁵ In addition, numerous national and in-state corporations and foundations offer funding that may be used in support of arts education. Districts are encouraged to seek out relationships in the for-profit and non-profit sectors to locate new funding sources.

While writing and winning grants from government entities, corporate giving programs, and private foundations remains a cornerstone of external fundraising for arts education, there are a multitude of other ways that districts, schools, or individual teachers can attract needed resources. Local civic and service groups like Rotary Club, Lions, Elks or the Optimist or Zonta Clubs fundraise for a variety of causes and are always worth approaching. Business partnerships offer other means, such as corporate sponsorships of student performances or exhibitions or asking for funds in return for the naming rights of a building, auditorium or classroom. Pledge drives and alumni campaigns that are implemented through a district arts education foundation, teacher parent organization or booster club are often successful (see the information below about establishing a local education foundation). Some school districts raise additional revenues for arts education through local bonds and mills.

More immediate grassroots fundraising methods such as raffles, holiday craft sales and student performance/dinner events often remain part of the contributed and earned income mix that is needed to build and sustain funding for arts education. Even a student art club can sell chocolates and in three weeks time, raise \$200 for arts supplies. Local businesses are often eager to donate supplies for special arts projects as well.

¹¹⁰http://www2.ed.gov/programs/artsedprofdev/applicant.html

¹⁰⁹http://www2.ed.gov/programs/artsedmodel/index.html

¹¹¹http://www.nea.gov/

¹¹²http://www.coloarts.state.co.us/index.htm

¹¹³http://www.coloarts.state.co.us/programs/education/schools_districts/index.htm

¹¹⁴http://www.arts.gov/grants/apply/Artsed.html

¹¹⁵http://www.disabilityfunders.org/grant_seekers

Some resources available that can help sort out the funding puzzle include:

- <u>No Subject Left Behind</u>,¹¹⁶ which is a guide to federal funding opportunities aligned with the No Child Left Behind Law.
- The Americans for the Arts has a list of <u>current funding sources¹¹⁷</u> for the arts.
- Another list of resources that can support your funding is available through the <u>National Assembly of State Arts Agencies (NASAA)</u>¹¹⁸ website.
- The Foundation Center and Grantmakers for the Arts collaborated on a 2005 study, <u>Founda-</u> tion Funding for Arts Education: An Overview of Recent Trends,¹¹⁹ which provides an interesting overview of funding priorities.
- Another resource available from the Americans for the Arts is <u>The BCA Executive Summary:</u> 2010 National Survey of Business Support to the Arts.¹²⁰
- For information on how to set up an education foundation, visit the <u>National School Founda-</u> tion Organization website.¹²¹
- Teachers who need funding or other material support for an arts education project can register their needs on <u>Donors Choose</u>,¹²² a website where anyone can donate to a specific need at each school.
- <u>Kickstarter¹²³</u> is an organization that describes its website as the largest funding platform in the world for creative projects.

Maintaining adequate funding for arts education programs is a notable challenge. Perhaps the most important key to attracting funding, and for sustaining programs over time, is in developing a long-term strategic plan for arts education. Particularly in times of diminishing resources and competing priorities, a strategic plan can help a school or district establish priorities and use available resources in the most effective ways possible. Additionally, having a strategic plan in place demonstrates to potential donors that you are serious about using resources responsibly.

¹¹⁹http://foundationcenter.org/getstarted/topical/artseducation.html

¹¹⁶www.artsusa.org/pdf/no_subject_left_behind.pdf

¹¹⁷http://www.artsusa.org/get_involved/advocacy/funding_resources/default.asp

¹¹⁸http://www.nasaa-arts.org/Advocacy/Advocacy-Tools/Why-Government-Support/Research-Supplement.php

¹²⁰http://www.artsusa.org/pdf/information_services/arts_business_partnerships/bca/BCA%202010%20Survey%20 Executive%20Summary.pdf

¹²¹http://www.schoolfoundations.org

¹²²http://www.donorschoose.org

¹²³http://www.kickstarter.com

Strategies and Activities:

- Consider a variety of support sources including federal and state funding, corporate and foundation grants, small business and community service club donations, and grassroots fundraisers.
- Explore the diversity of grant opportunities available, including funding for other areas of education that could be integrated with arts learning (e.g., technology, Title I or special needs/ disabilities).
- Take reputable grant writing training to increase the chance of being funded.
- Partner with other organizations on funding efforts.
- Locate a sponsor and create a grant program for teachers to apply for funding for guest artists, field trips and/or after school programs.
- Investigate alternative sources of funding related to the arts, such as Dropout Prevention, Career and Technical Education, English Language Learners, Student Engagement and other content areas.
- Brainstorm other ways to raise funds locally, such as organizing a donation drive, collecting and recycling items for cash, corporate giving programs, creating an Arts Booster club, and supporting a local tax levy.
- With community partners, investigate the possibility of creating a local or regional arts district, similar to the Metro area's Science and Cultural Facilities District.
- Promote business sponsorship with naming rights for schools or programs.
- Create or engage a local arts resource council to support and advocate for needs.
- Collaborate with pre-collegiate programs by providing arts component for their grant proposals.



Arts Education Program Self-assessment



A good place to begin the process of starting or updating an existing arts education program is to answer the questions included in the following selfassessment. The questions are based on the 15 arts education program components described in this guidebook. Some answers will require a little digging into school or district records, as well as talking with arts specialists, teachers and/or other staff in charge of arts education programming. The process of documenting the current state of arts education in your district or school will reveal the full spectrum of resources you have on hand and ignite your vision of what is possible to achieve, over time, with the aid of a well-developed action plan and a sustained, collaborative effort.

Focus Area I

The Creative Workforce Pipeline

- 1. How much of the existing K–12 arts curricula reflect the content in the Colorado Academic Standards for the Visual and Performing Arts?
- 2. How many teachers are highly qualified and available to provide arts instruction, (including licensed arts specialists, generalist classroom teachers, higher education faculty, community artists, and parent volunteers)?
- 3. How many students in the district/school have access to sequential instruction in each of the major arts disciplines (dance, drama and theatre arts, music, and visual arts)?
- 4. Do current ways of tracking student learning in the arts disciplines accurately assess what students know and are able to do?

Post Secondary and Workforce Readiness

- 5. Do administrators and teachers understand the strong connection between arts education and post secondary/workforce readiness?
- 6. Does student learning in the arts reflect the outcomes needed to prepare them for post secondary and the 21st Century workforce, including invention, critical thinking and reasoning, self-direction, information literacy, and collaboration?

Professional Preparation and On-going Support

7. Is there a long range plan and schedule for the on-going training of adminstrators and teachers in current arts education practices?

Program Evaluation

8. Are we consistently collecting data on teacher preparation and student learning in the arts? Is it used to inform teacher practice?

Focus Area II

Leadership and Planning

- 9. Has a clear structure for arts education leadership been establish at the district, school and classroom level?
- 10. Has a district/community task force been organized to create a 3-5 year strategic plan for arts education?

Learning Environments and Instructional Resources:

- 11. How safe are our creative learning spaces—environmentally, physically, culturally, and emotionally?
- 12. Has the district/school inventoried what it needs, in terms of instructors, facilities, equipment, and supplies, to provide access to high quality arts instruction for all students?

Student Engagement and Academic Success

13. In what ways does the district/school capitalize on the potential of arts instruction to increase student engagement and thereby improve academic success?

Dropout Prevention and Student Retention

14. How are classes in the visual and performing arts being used as a learning motivator and dropout prevention mechanism for students at risk?

Access and Equity

- 15. Are all student populations/groups equitably served, including students with disabilities, English language learners?
- 16. Do students attending Title I schools have the same access to opportunities for arts instruction than in other schools?

Family and Community Engagement

17. Is there a satisfactory level of involvment in arts education programs by parents and other members of the school community? How could this be improved?

Partnerships and Collaborations

18. In what ways does my district/school utilize community partnerships and resources for arts education?

Focus Area III

Policy

19. Has our school board adopted a practical and meaningful arts education policy?

Research

20. Are our administrators and arts educators (including generalist teachers) aware of current research on arts education pedagogy and the impact on student learning in and through the arts?

Advocacy and Public Awareness

21. Is there a parent or community group in place that provides our district with advocacy support for its arts education goals?

Funding

22. Is there a strategic plan in place that includes a realistic 3-5 year funding plan for arts education needs?

Arts Learning Resources

- ☑ House Bill 10-1273 Synopsis
- ☑ Colorado Career Clusters Model
- ☑ Arts, AV Technology and Communication Cluster
- Performing Arts Plan of Study
- ☑ National Arts Education Resources
- ☑ State Arts Education Resources
- ☑ District Arts Education Resources
- ☑ References

Synopsis of House Bill 10–1273 Arts Education for Workforce Development Act

In passing HB10–1273 (signed into law on May 18, 2010), the Colorado General Assembly recognized the vital role of creativity in postsecondary and workforce readiness, acknowledged the fact that fewer than 50 percent of high school students are actually taking art and music classes, and found that requiring school districts to fully integrate visual and performing arts education into the elementary and secondary school curriculum is to be encouraged to more fully support workforce development within the state and ensure that Colorado is able to compete economically on both a national and global scale.

What the new law does:

This statute encourages all public schools to provide courses in performing and visual arts. Courses may include traditional arts classes, on-line study, internships, externships, mentor experiences, or independent study. Schools are encouraged to use innovative ways to deliver arts education, such as technology, software, and forming partnerships with other school districts, or community colleges. The statute also provides definitions for visual and performing arts in Colorado.

Graduation Guidelines:

Under the new law, the Colorado State Board of Education must adopt comprehensive guidelines for high school graduation requirements by December 15, 2011: the act requires the State Board to acknowledge the importance of the performing and visual arts in strengthening student learning and ability to succeed in a 21st century economy.

The act also expands the list of Diploma Endorsements under CAP4Kids to include the Visual and Performing Arts.

ICAP:

Additionally, through the required ICAP (Individual Career and Academic Plan) for all high school students, schools must now include a report on students' progress in the performing and visual arts.

Dropout Prevention:

The Office of Dropout Prevention and Student Re-engagement in the Colorado Department of Education is encouraged to collaborate with both for-profit and nonprofit community arts organizations. The office may also assess arts education practices at high need schools. The bill specifies that arts education qualifies as a service for which a public school may seek grant assistance under the Student Re-engagement Grant Program. The bill also clarifies that state support for programs in post secondary career and technical education may include programs in arts education

Postsecondary and Workforce Readiness Program:

Schools must henceforth include courses in visual and performing arts. To read the full text of the statute, refer to <u>http://www.cde.state.co.us/cdegen/downloads/PWRdescription.pdf</u>¹²⁴

¹²⁴http://www.cde.state.co.us/cdegen/downloads/PWRdescription.pdf

COLORADO CAREER CLUSTER MODEL

Developed by the Colorado Community College System, the Colorado Career Cluster Model provides a listing of major state economic sectors that will need workers in the next decade. The model, as well as other pertinent information on student career options, is available at the College in Colorado website: www.collegeincolorado.org.



STUDENT'S PLAN OF STUDY: PERFORMING ARTS

Including dance, music, drama and theatre arts



Career & Technical Education is delivered through the Colorado Community College System www.cccs.edu

COLORADO CAREER CLUSTER SAMPLE: VISUAL ARTS, AV TECHNOLOGY

Cluster Overview: The **Arts, AV Technology and Communication Career Cluster** prepares students for careers in designing, producing, exhibiting, performing, writing, and publishing multimedia content including visual and performing arts and design, journalism, and entertainment services.

		Learning Experiences					
Examp		Extracurricular Experiences: Examples: Private Lessons, Metropolitan Opera National Council Competitions, Recitals, Art Exhibitions, Thespians, Theatre Productions, Student Council, Drama Club					
Drama							
Caree	-Based Learning Experiences:	Program Accreditation and/or Association(s):	Professional				
Shadowing, Internships		Examples: American Musical Instrument Society Association of Performing Arts Prese The International Alliance for Women International Association for the Stud Mid-America Arts Alliance Musicians' Union – National Association of Artists Organ	enters n in Music dy of Popular Music				
Servi	ce Learning Experiences:	Hundrich / dooolanen er / moto organ					
Examp	oles: Community Service Volunteer, ng/Mentoring Programs, Art Organizations	Society for Music Theory					
Examp	oles: Community Service Volunteer, ng/Mentoring Programs, Art Organizations Career Options:	Society for Music Theory	Salary Range:				
Examp	oles: Community Service Volunteer, ng/Mentoring Programs, Art Organizations	Society for Music Theory					
Examp Futorir	oles: Community Service Volunteer, ng/Mentoring Programs, Art Organizations Career Options: Cinematographers Film & Video Technicians	Society for Music Theory	Salary Range:				
Certificate	bles: Community Service Volunteer, ng/Mentoring Programs, Art Organizations Career Options: Cinematographers Film & Video Technicians Hair Stylists Make-up Artists Set Designers Lighting and Sound Technicians	Society for Music Theory	Salary Range: \$ - \$\$				

Insert Institution Name Here does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, disability or age in its programs or activities. Please direct inquiries to: Insert name, address and telephone number of AA/EEO officer

Career & Technical Education is delivered through the Colorado Community College System www.cccs.edu



National Arts Education Resources

The following list of national arts education resources is organized according to the 15 components of a quality arts education program, as described in this guidebook. To download PDF files, either click on the links below or copy (and paste) the URL into the web address location bar of an Internet browser.

The Creative Pipeline

Arts Integration: Frameworks, Research and Practice: A Literature Review Arts Education Partnership. (2007). www.aep-arts.org/files/publications/arts_integration_book_final.pdf_

Defining Quality in Student Achievement: The Role of Rubrics

Perpich Center for Arts Education. (2006). www.mnartseducation.org/docs/04/_pdf/04_06.pdf

Envisioning Arts Assessment: A Process Guide for Assessing Arts Education

Arts Education Partnership. (2003). http://www.aep-arts.org/publications/info.htm?publication_id=11

Mobilizing Support for Integrated Arts Education: National Opinion Research Findings. Ford Foundation. (2005).

http://www.keepartsinschools.org/Research/Materials/NationalOpinionResearchFindings.pdf

National Assessment of Education Progress

US Department of Education Institute of Education Sciences. (2008). http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/arts/

Perspectives on Arts Education and Curriculum Design

California County Superintendents Educational Services Association. (2010). http://www.ccsesaarts.org/CCSESA_FILES//Perspectives%20on%20Arts%20Education%20and%20 Curriculum%20Design.pdf

The Qualities of Quality: Understanding Excellence in Arts Education

Harvard Graduate School of Education. (2009). <u>http://www.wallacefoundation.org/knowledge-center/arts-education/arts-classroom-instruction/</u> <u>Documents/Understanding-Excellence-in-Arts-Education.pdf</u>

Post Secondary and Workforce Preparation

21st Century Skills Map

Partnership for 21st Century Skills. (2010). http://www.p21.org/documents/P21_arts_map_final.pdf

Connecting Activities: Making the Workplace Learning Place

Massachusetts Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. (2008). <u>www.doe.mass.edu/</u> <u>research/reports/0308connectactivities.pdf</u>

Issue Brief: The Impact of Arts Education on Workforce Preparation

National Governors Association. (2002). http://www.nga.org/files/live/sites/NGA/files/pdf/050102ARTSED.pdf

Ready to Innovate: Are Educators and Executives Aligned on the Creative Readiness of the U.S. Workforce? Key Findings.

The Conference Board. (2008). <u>http://www.artsusa.org/pdf/information_services/research/policy_roundtable/ready_to_innovate.pdf</u>

Secretary's Commission on Achieving Necessary Skills (SCANS) US Department of Labor. (1990). http://wdr.doleta.gov/SCANS/idsrw/scansrep.pdf

Tough Choices Tough Times: A Report of the New Commission on the Skills of the American Workforce. Executive Summary.

National Center on Education and the Economy. (2007). http://www.skillscommission.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/05/ToughChoices_EXECSUM.pdf

Professional Development

A Guidebook for High Quality Professional Development in Arts Education California County Superintendents Educational Services Association. (2008). <u>www.ccsesaarts.org/</u> <u>CCSESA_FILES/ProfDevToolkit.pdf</u>

Engaging Students in the Arts: Creating, Performing, and Responding *Perpich Center for Arts Education. (2004).* <u>http://www.pcae.k12.mn.us/pdr/engaging.html</u>

Teacher Professional Learning in the United States: Case Studies of State Policies and Strategies

Learning Forward. (2010). www.learningforward.org/news/2010Phase3TechnicalReport.pdf

The Artful Teaching & Learning Handbook *Perpich Center for Arts Education. (2005).* http://www.pcae.k12.mn.us/pdr/artfulteach.html

Transforming Teaching and Leading: A Vision for a High-Quality Educator Council of Chief State School Officers. (2010). <u>http://www.ccsso.org/Resources/Publications/Transforming_Teaching_and_Leading.html</u>

Program Evaluation

A Community Audit for Arts Education: Better schools, Better Skills, Better Communities. The Kennedy Center Alliance for Arts Education Network. (2007). http://www.kennedy-center.org/education/kcaaen/resources/CAudit6-9.pdf

Arts Assessment Toolbox

Chicago Arts Partnership in Education. (2011). http://www.artsassessment.org/

Defining School Level Quality in Arts Education

Los Angeles County Arts Commission. (2010). <u>http://www.lacountyarts.org/UserFiles/File/artsed/</u> <u>Resources/School_Level_Indicators.pdf</u>

Getting Started With Program Evaluation: A Guide for Arts Organizations

National Assembly of State Arts Agencies. (2007). www.nasaa-arts.org/Members/Evaluation Guide.pdf

Steps for Developing and Implementing Program Evaluation

Horowitz, R. (no date). Arizona Commission on the Arts. <u>http://azarts.yourdesk.biz/wp-content/uploads/2010/01/Program-Evaluation_Horowitz.pdf</u>

Leadership and Planning

Anchoring Arts Education: Principals' Arts Leadership

ArtsEdWashington. (2009). http://www.nammfoundation.org/system/files/downloads/AnchoringArtsEducation.pdf.

Arts for All: The Vanguard Districts

The Los Angeles County Arts Commission. (2009). http://www.lacountyartsforall.org/docs/downloads/2011/04/11/artsforall_casesstudies_-firstfiveyears.pdf

Be a Leader for Arts Education: A Guidebook To Expand Arts Learning in Public Schools

California County Superintendents Educational Services Association. (2010). <u>http://www.ccsesaarts.org/CCSESA FILES/CCSESA Arts Guidebook lo(1).pdf</u>

Engaging Senior Leadership to Advance Arts in Schools

Los Angeles County Arts Commission (2011). http://www.lacountyarts.org/pubannounce/list

Insiders Guide to Arts Education Planning, 2nd Edition

California Alliance For Arts Education. (2009). www.artsed411.org/insidersguide/index.aspx

Leading the Way to Arts Education: A Reference Guide for Educational Leaders

California County Superintendents Educational Services Association. (2008). <u>www.ccsesaarts.org/CCSESA_FILES//LeadershipToolkit.pdf</u>

What School Leaders Can Do To Increase Arts Education

Arts Education Partnership. (2011). http://www.aep-arts.org/publications/info.htm?publication_id=36

Student Engagement and Academic Success

The Arts and Academic Achievement: What the Evidence Shows ~ Executive Summary The Journal of Aesthetic Education. (2000). <u>www.pz.harvard.edu/research/Reap/REAPExecSum.htm</u>

Champions of Change: The Critical Evidence: How the Arts Benefit Student Achievement

National Assembly of State Arts Agencies and Art Education Partnership. (2006). <u>http://www.nasaa-arts.org/Research/Key-Topics/Arts-Education/critical-evidence.pdf</u>

Engaging Adolescents: Building Youth Participation in the Arts National Guild for Community Arts. (2011). <u>http://www.nationalguild.org/Programs/Information-Resources---Publications.aspx</u>

The Transformative Power of the Arts in Closing the Achievement Gap

California County Superintendents Educational Services Association. (2010). http://www.ccsesaarts.org/CCSESA_FILES//Transformative%20Power%20of%20the%20Arts%20 in%20Closing%20the%20Achievement%20Gap.pdf

Third Space: When Learning Matters

Arts Education Partnership. (2005). http://www.aep-arts.org/publications/info.htm?publication_id=19

Dropout Prevention and Student Retention

15 Effective Strategies for Improving Student Attendance and Truancy Prevention National Dropout Center. (2005). <u>http://www.ped.state.nm.us/SEB/technical/Dropout%20Prevention%20TA%20Document%20</u> BJ%204-6-10.pdf

Achieving Graduation for All: A Governor's Guide to Dropout Prevention and Recovery National Governors Association. (2010). <u>http://www.nga.org/files/live/sites/NGA/files/</u> pdf/0910ACHIEVINGGRADUATION.PDF;jsessionid=7A780F5640DA0FF4DFFDA8E7F8DF82C7

Career and Technical Education's Role in Dropout Prevention and Recovery Association for Career and Technical Education. (2008). <u>http://www.acteonline.org/uploadedFiles/</u> <u>Publications_and_Online_Media/files/Dropouts.pdf</u>

Promising Programs and Practices for Dropout Prevention: Report to the Legislature State of Washington. (2005). <u>http://www.k12.wa.us/research/pubdocs/PromisingProgramsandPractices.PDF</u>

Reducing Dropout Rates through Expanded Learning Opportunities National Governors Association. (2009). <u>http://www.nga.org/files/live/sites/NGA/files/pdf/0910ELOREDUCINGDROPOUTS.PDF;jsessionid=AF</u> B6AF04E41FC7D0E008C450D0A01CFB

The Silent Epidemic: Perspectives of High School Dropouts Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. (2006). http://www.civicenterprises.net/pdfs/thesilentepidemic3-06.pdf

Access and Equity

2010 International VSA Education Conference Proceedings VSA: International Organization on Arts and Disability. (2010). http://www.vsarts.org/x6742.xml

Addressing Diversity in Schools: Culturally Responsive Pedagogy National Center for Culturally Responsive Educational Systems. (2006). www.nccrest.org/Briefs/Diversity_Brief.pdf

Colorado State Agencies and Organizations for ADA Compliance and Technical Assistance National Arts & Disability Center. (2011). <u>http://nadc.ucla.edu/state.cfm?state=6</u>

Communities of Practice: Inclusive Arts Teaching and Learning Examples VSA: International Organization on Arts and Disability. (2003-2007). http://www.vsarts.org/x2252.xml

Educating Teachers for Cultural Diversity National Center for Research on Teacher Learning. (1992).

http://ncrtl.msu.edu/http/sreports/sr293.pdf

Quality, Equity, and Access: A Status Report on Arts Education in California Public Schools Grades Pre-K through 12

California Alliance for Arts Education. (2006). www.artsed411.org/advocate/docs/briefingpaper05.pdf

Summer Counts: Making Summer Programs Part of the Learning Equation

The Rand Corporation. (2011). http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/research_briefs/2011/RAND_RB9599.pdf

The Arts Beyond the School Day: Extending the Power

The Kennedy Center. (2000). http://www.kennedy-center.org/education/kcaaen/resources/afterschool.pdf

Family and Community Engagement

Building Parent Involvement Through the Arts

Sikes, Michael (2007). Thousand Oaks, California: Crown Press. <u>http://www.corwin.com/books/Book229010?siteId=corwin-press&subject=C00&q=building+parent</u> <u>+involvement</u>

Reflections Program

National Parent Teacher Association (2011) http://www.pta.org/documents/ReflectionsProgram.pdf

Teachers Involving Parents in School (TIPS) Program

John Hopkins University (2006) http://www.csos.jhu.edu/p2000/tips/index.htm

The Creative Bridge: How the Arts Connect Parents and Schools National Parent Teacher Association (2007) <u>http://www.pta.org/2145.htm</u>

Partnerships and Collaborations

Gaining The Arts Advantage

President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities & Arts Education Partnership. (1999). www.aep-arts.org/files/publications/GAAReport.pdf

Revitalizing Arts Education through Community-wide Coordination

The Wallace Foundation. (2008). http://www.wallacefoundation.org/PromoDocs/RevitalizingArtsEducation.pdf

Teaching Partnerships: Report of a National Forum on Partnerships Improving Teaching of the Arts

Arts Education Partnership. (2003). http://www.aep-arts.org/files/publications/Teaching Partnerships.pdf

Policy

Cultivating Demand for the Arts: Arts Learning, Arts Engagement, and State Arts Policy The Rand Corporation. (2008). www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND_MG640.pdf

Research Findings To Support Effective Educational Policies: A Guide for Policymakers

The Wallace Foundation. (2011). <u>http://www.wallacefoundation.org/Home%20Page%20Feature/</u> <u>Findings-to-Support-Effective-Educational-Policy-Making.pdf</u>

States and the Creative Economy

National Assembly of State Arts Agencies. (2010). <u>http://www.nasaa-arts.org/Research/Key-Topics/Creative-Economic-Development/creative_econ_brief.pdf</u>

Research

An Introduction to Scientifically Based Research

National Assembly of State Arts Agencies (2005). <u>http://www.nasaa-arts.org/Research/Key-Topics/Arts-Education/index.php</u>

Champions of Change: The Impact of the Arts on Learning

Arts Education Partnership. (1999). http://www.aep-arts.org/publications/info.htm?publication_id=8

Critical Links: Learning in the Arts and Student Academic and Social Development Arts Education Partnership. (2002). <u>http://www.aep-arts.org/files/publications/CriticalLinks.pdf</u>

From Anecdote to Evidence: Assessing the Status and Condition of Arts Education at the State Level

Arts Education Partnership. (2006). http://www.aep-arts.org/files/publications/From%20Anecdote%20to%20Evidence.pdf

Impact of the Arts on Learning

Arts Education Partnership. (1999). http://www.aep-arts.org/files/publications/ChampsReport.pdf

Learning, Arts and the Brain

The Dana Foundation. (2008). <u>http://www.dana.org/news/publications/publication.aspx?id=10760</u>

The YouthARTS Development Project

US Department of Justice. (2001). https://www.ncjrs.gov/html/ojjdp/2001_5_2/contents.html

Advocacy and Public Awareness

Governors' Commission on Arts in Education: Findings and Recommendations Education Commission of the States. (2006). http://www.menc.org/documents/legislative/ECSFindingsandRecommendations.pdf

KCAAEN Arts Education Advocacy Tool Kit

The Kennedy Center. (2009). http://www.kennedy-center.org/education/kcaaen/resources/ArtsEducationAdvocacyToolkit.pdf

Learning and the Arts: Crossing Boundaries Grantmakers in the Arts. (2000). http://www.giarts.org/sites/default/files/learning-and-the-arts-crossing-boundaries.pdf

Making a Case for the Arts

Arts Education Partnership. (2006). www.aep-arts.org/files/publications/MakingaCaseforarts.pdf

Moving America's Children Beyond Average Imagination and the 21st Century Education

Arts Education Partnership. (2008). http://www.theimaginenation.net/resources/tinresources_casestatement.pdf

No Subject Left Behind

Arts Education Partnership. (2005). www.aep-arts.org/files/advocacy/NoSubjectLeftBehind2005.pdf

Reinvesting in Arts Education: Winning America's Future Through Creative Schools

Presidents Committee on the Arts and Humanities. (2011). <u>http://www.pcah.gov/resources/re-investing-through-arts-educationwinning-americas-future-through-creative-schools</u>

The Creativity Crisis

Newsweek Magazine. (2010, July 10). www.newsweek.com/2010/07/10/the-creativity-crisis.html

What Education Can Learn from the Arts

The National Arts Education Association. (2008). http://www.infed.org/biblio/eisner arts and the practice of education.htm

Funding

Art Works Grant Program National Endowment for the Arts. (2011). <u>http://www.arts.gov/grants/apply/Artsed.html</u>

Artist as Entrepreneur: A Guide to Federal Economic Development Grants for Arts Organizations Americans for the Arts. (2011).

http://www.artsusa.org/go/funding/EconDevGuide.pdf

Foundation Funding for Arts Education: An Overview of Recent Trends The Foundation Center. (2005).

foundationcenter.org/gainknowledge/research/pdf/arted05.pdf

Guide to the Department of Education Programs US Department of Education. (2010).

http://www2.ed.gov/programs/gtep/gtep.pdf

Vital Signs: Arts Funding in the Current Economy

The Foundation Center. (2009). <u>http://foundationcenter.org/gainknowledge/research/specialtrends.html</u>

Foundation Center – DFN Partnership

Disability Funders Network. (2009). http://www.disabilityfunders.org/foundation_center

State Arts Education Resources

State Agencies

Colorado Community College System/Career and Technical Education STEM/Arts/IT Cluster, <u>http://www.coloradostateplan.com</u> Jennifer Jirous, Program Director STEM/Fine Arts/Information Technology, Jennifer.jirous@cccs.edu

Colorado Creative Industries, <u>http://www.coloradocreativeindustries.org</u> Sheila Sears, Arts Education Manager, <u>sheila.sears@state.co.us</u>

Colorado Department of Education

Visual and Performing Arts, <u>http://www.cde.state.co.us/otl/Art.htm</u> Karol Gates, Content Specialist for the Arts, <u>gates_k@cde.state.co.us</u>

Colorado Department of Higher Education

College in Colorado, <u>http://www.collegeincolorado.org</u> College in Colorado Partner Network, <u>http://www.cicpartnernetwork.org</u> Gully Stanford, Director of Partnerships, <u>Gully.Stanford@cic.state.co.us</u>

Regional Agencies

Scientific and Cultural Collaborative, <u>SCC Directory of Educational Activities</u> http://scfd.org/downloads/eligibility/tierII/SCCDirectoryofEducationalActivities.pdf Charlotte Talbert, Coordinator, <u>SCCollaborative@comcast.net</u>

Scientific and Cultural Facilities District (SCFD), <u>http://www.scfd.org</u> Sheila Mieger, Office Administrator, sheila@scfd.org

Statewide Service Organizations

Alliance for Colorado Theatre (ACT), <u>www.allianceforcoloradotheatre.com</u> State office contact, <u>info@allianceforcoloradotheatre.com</u>

Arts for Colorado (AFC), <u>http://www.artsforcolorado.org</u> Kim Harrell, Administrator, <u>kim@artsforcolorado.org</u>

Center for Integrated Arts Education (CIAE)

University of Northern Colorado, <u>http://www.arts.unco.edu/ciae/</u> Connie Stewart, Executive Director, <u>connie.stewart@unco.edu</u>

Colorado Art Education Association (CAEA), <u>http://www.caea-colorado.org/2009/</u> State office contact, <u>http://www.caea-colorado.org/2009/about-us/contact-us/</u> **Colorado Association of Career and Technical Education (CACTE)**, <u>http://www.cacte.org/</u> State office contact, <u>https://www.runmyclub.com/CACTE/ContactUs.asp</u>

Colorado Association of Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance (CAHPERD), <u>http://clem.mscd.edu/~quatrocj/welcome.htm</u> State office contact, <u>dispeer@psd.k12.co.us</u>

Creative Connections, <u>http://www.meetup.com/Creative-Connections</u> Steve Stone, Organizer

Creative Careers Network

Gully Stanford, Coordinator gully.stanford@cic.state.co.us

Colorado Dance Alliance (CDA), <u>http://www.codance.org/home.html</u> State office contact, <u>http://www.codance.org/home-contact.html</u>

Colorado Music Educators Association (CMEA), <u>http://www.cmeaonline.org/</u> State office contact, <u>office@cmeaonline.org</u>

Colorado Out-of-School Time Network, <u>http://costnetwork.org/</u> Fred Franko, Director, <u>http://costnetwork.org/contact/</u>

Colorado Parent Teacher Association, <u>http://www.copta.org/</u> Reflections Program, <u>http://www.pta.org/documents/ReflectionsProgram.pdf</u> State office contact, <u>office@copta.org</u>

Colorado State Thesbians, <u>http://www.cothespians.com/</u> Jay Seller, Director, <u>sellerj@comcast.net</u>

Evaluation Network (COEN) Susan Hewitt, Executive Director, <u>shewitt@healthdistrict.org</u>

Griffin Center for Inspired Instruction, <u>www.thegriffincenter.org</u> Lynn Waldorf, Executive Director, <u>lynn@thegriffincenter.org</u>

VSA Arts of Colorado/Access Gallery, <u>http://accessgallery.org/</u> State office contact, <u>http://accessgallery.org/contact/</u>

Think 360 Arts Complete Education, http://www.think360arts.org/Michelle@Think360arts.org Michelle Shedro, Education Director, Michelle@Think360arts.org/Michelle@Think360arts.org

Colorado Publications

Cirillo, P., DeMuro, A. & Young, A. (2008). Colorado visual and performing arts education survey statistical report: A comprehensive survey of arts education in Colorado schools. Denver: Colorado Arts Council. <u>http://www.coloarts.state.co.us/programs/education/study/Colorado Arts Ed Study</u> <u>Statistical Report Final.pdf</u>.

Colorado Arts Council (2008). The arts, creative learning and student achievement: 2008 study of arts education in Colorado schools. Summary report. Denver. <u>http://www.coloarts.state.co.us/pro-grams/education/study/Colorado Arts Ed Study Summary Final.pdf</u>.

Jaquith, A., Mindich, D., Wei, R.C., Darling-Hammond, L. (2010). Teacher professional learning in the United States: Case studies of state policies and strategies. Oxford, OH: Learning Forward. <u>http://www.learningforward.org/news/2010Phase3Report.pdf</u>.

Siegel, B. and Rosenfeld, S. (2008). The state of Colorado's creative economy. Denver: Colorado Arts Council. <u>http://www.coloarts.state.co.us/programs/economic/co_creativeconomy/index.htm</u>.

Other Helpful Websites

College in Colorado (2011). Colorado Career Clusters Model <u>http://www2.collegeincolorado.org/</u> <u>Plan/Career/Colorado_Career_Clusters/_default.aspx</u>

College in Colorado (2011). ICAP Plans of Study <u>https://secure.collegeincolorado.org/High_School_</u> <u>Planning/_default.aspx</u>

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Regional Arts Education Resources

Northwest
North Central
Northeast
Denver & Metro
Southwest
South Central
Southeast

Local arts and cultural education resources are listed under their respective educational district and county in the tables that follow. The resource legend provides an explanation of the symbols in the tables that, when marked by an X, indicate the type of programs and services offered. This is not a comprehensive listing of the arts resources that exist in each county, but only a place to start in developing community partnerships.



ELEMENTARY (K-5) K-5 MIDDLE 6-8 HIGH SCHOOL 6-8 SCHOOL	9-12 CUL- TURAL DANCE A DI	GITAL/	E MI	JSIC §	DRAI THE		VISU AR1			N-LINE RUCTION	
NORTHEAST DIS	STRICT	K-5	6-8	9-12	S. C.	Þ	Ţ	Ş	Ŧ	۲	
Cheyenne County											
Cheyenne CountyMuseum	www.ourjourney.info	x	x	x	X						
Kit Carson Museum	www.ourjourney.info	x	x	x	X						
Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Museum	www.ourjourney.info	x	X	x	Х						
Elbert County											
Bailey Saddleland Museum	www.ourjourney.info	x	x	x	X						
Elbert County Museum	www.elbertcountymuseum.org	x	x	x	X						
Plains Art Guild	www.plainsartguild.org	x	x	x						x	
Kit Carson County											
City of Burlington - Old Town Museum	www.burlingtoncolo.com/ old-town-museum.htm	x	x	x	X					x	
Flagler Hospital Museum & Hal Borland Room	www.ourjourney.info	x	x	x	Х						
Kit Carson County Carousel	www.kitcarsoncountycarousel.com	x	x	x	Х						
Our Journey	www.ourjourney.info	x	x	x	х						
Second Central School Museum	www.ourjourney.info	x	x	x	x						
Lincoln County											
Arriba Museum	www.ourjourney.info	x	x	x	Х						
Karval Community Alliance	www.karval.org	x	x	x	x					x	
Limon Heritage Museum	www.townoflimon.com	x	x	x	х						
Lincoln County Hedlund House Museum	www.ourjourney.info	x	x	x	X						
Logan County											
City of Sterling - Overland Trail Museum	www.sterlingcolo.com	x	x	x	X						
Morgan County											
Brush Area Museum and Cultural Center	www.brushcolo.com	x	x	x	х					x	
Fort Morgan Museum	www.ftmorganmus.org	x	x	x	х						
Morgan Community College – Center for Arts and Community Enrichment	www.morgancc.edu	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	

ELEMENTARY (K-5) K-5 MIDDLE 6-8 HIGH SCHOOL 6-8 SCHOOL	9-12 CUL- TURAL DANCE	GITAL/ FILM	MI	ISIC	DRAI THE	MA & T	VISU	AL C		I-LINE RUCTION	
Phillips County											
Golden Plains Area Extension Colorado State University Extension	www.goldenplains.colostate.edu	x	x	x	x				x		
Sedgwick County		1]								
Hippodrome Arts Centre	rivertrailonline.org/users/hippodrome	x	x	x	x		x				
Washington County											
Historic and Pioneer Photos Project	www.cogenweb.com	x	x	x	x						
Yuma County		1	1	1		1			1		
M12	www.m12studio.org/			x						х	
NORTH CENTRAL	DISTRICT	K-5	6-8	9-12	Š.J	Part -	Ţ	Ş	Ę	۲	
Larimer County		1		1		1					
Arcinda	www.arcinda.org	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Artists Association of Northern Colorado	www.artistsassoc.com									x	
Beet Street	www.beetstreet.org/	x	x	x	X	x	x	x	x	X	
Canyon Concert Ballet and Dance Center	www.ccballet.org					x					
Colorado State University Art Museum	www.artmuseum.colostate.edu	x	x	x	х	x		x	x	х	
Dance Express	www.danceexpressfc.org	x	x	x	Х	x					
Fort Collins Symphony Association	www.fcsymphony.org							X			
HalfMoon Arts	www.Halfmoonarts.org		x	x	х		x	X		х	
IMPACT Dance Company	http://www.impactdancecompany. com/					x					
Loveland Museum/Gallery	www.cityofloveland.org/museum	x	x	x	X		X	X		X	
Northern Colorado Intertribal Powwow	www.fortnet.org/PowWow/	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	
Youth Orchestra of th Rockies Association	www.fortnet.org/YOR/	x	x	x				x			
Weld County									1		
City of Greeley Museums	www.greeleygov.com/museums/	x	x	x	x						
Greeley Philharmonic Orchestra Association	www.GreeleyPhilharmonic.com	x						x			
Union Colony Civic Center	www.greeleygov.com/UCCC										

ELEMENTARY (K-5) K-5 MIDDLE 6-8 HIGH SCHOOL 6-8 SCHOOL	9-12 CUL- TURAL DANCE	IGITAL/ FILM	MI	JSIC	DRAI THEA		VISU			N-LINE RUCTION	
NORTHWEST DIS	TRICT	K-5	6-8	9-12	S. C.	- Mar	Ţ	Ş	ŦĬ	۲	
Eagle County		_						,	,		,
Bravo! Colorado at Vail-Beaver Creek	www.vailmusicfestival.org	x	x					x			
Vail Performing Arts Academy	www.VailPerformingArts.com		x	x				x			
Wyly Community Art Center	www.wylyarts.org	x	x	x						x	
Garfield County			J				1	,	,		,
Carbondale Council on the Arts & Humanities	www.carbondalearts.com	x	x	x	х					x	
Glenwood Springs Arts Council	www.glenwoodarts.org	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	
Mpower	www.mpowerpeople.org			x			x				
Grand County											
Rocky Mountain Repertory Theatre	www.rockymountainrep.com	x	x	x	х	x		x	x	x	
Jackson County											
North Park Pioneer Museum	www.northparkpioneermuseum.com										
Mesa County											
The Art Center-Western Colorado Center for the Arts	www.gjartcenter.org	x	x	x	X					x	
Grand Junction Commission on Arts & Culture	www.gjarts.org/	x	x	x	х	x	x	x	x	x	
Museum of Western Colorado	www.wcmuseum.org/	x	x	x	X						
Moffat County											
Dinosaur National Monument	www.nps.gov/dino/forteachers										
Museum of Northwest Colorado	www.colorado.gov										
Pitkin County											
Anderson Ranch Arts Center	www.andersonranch.org	x	x	x						x	
Aspen Art Museum	www.aspenartmuseum.org	x	x	x	X					x	
Aspen Film	www.aspenfilm.org		x	x			x				
Aspen Santa Fe Ballet	www.aspensantafeballet.com	x	x	x		x					
Spellbinders	www.spellbinders.org	x	x		Х				x		

ELEMENTARY (K-5) K-5 MIDDLE 6-8 HIGH SCHOOL 6-8 SCHOOL	9-12 CUL- TURAL DANCE	GITAL/ FILM	м	USIC	DRAI THEA	MA & T	VISU AR1			N-LINE RUCTION	
Rio Blanco County				-							
Rio Blanco County Historical Society	www.meekercolorado.com/HSociety. <u>htm</u>	x	x	x						x	
Routt County				<u>.</u>					1	1	
Friends of Perry-Mansfield	www.perry-mansfield.org	x	x	x		x					
Summit County											
Breckenridge Music Institute	www.breckenridgemusicfestival.com	x	x	x	x	x		x			
National Repertory Orchestra	www.nromusic.com	x						x			
Summit County Arts Council	www.summitarts.org	x	x	x	x					x	
METRO DISTRIC	Г	K-5	6-8	9-12	S.	ķ	Ţ	Ş	博	۲	
Adams County									1	1	
A Child's Song	www.achildssong.com	x	x	x				x	x		
Adams County Historical Society	www.adamscountymuseum.com	x	x	x	x						
Commerce City Youth Orchestra	www.ccyouthorchestra.blogspot. com	x	x	x				x			
Edelweiss Preservation Foundation	www.edelweisspreservation foundation				x						
North Metro Arts Alliance	www.nmarts.net				x	x		x	x	x	
Northglenn Arts and Humanities Foundation	www.northglennarts.org				x	x		x	x	x	
Rocky Mountain Bird Observatory	www.rmbo.org				x						
Thornton Arts, Sciences and Humanities Council (TASHCO)	www.cityofthornton.net			x		x		x	x	x	
Westminster Area Historical Society and Museum	www.ci.westminster.co.us				x						
Arapahoe County											
Arapahoe Philharmonic/South Suburban Community Arts Symphony Society	www.arapahoe-phil.org	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	
Aurora Symphony Orchestra	www.aurorasymphony.org	x	x	x				x			
Cultural Services Division, City of Aurora	www.auroragov.org	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	
Downtown Aurora Visual Arts	www.davarts.org	x	x	x	x		x			x	

ELEMENTARY (K-5) K-5 MIDDLE 6-8 HIGH SCHOOL 6-8 SCHOOL	9-12 CUL- TURAL DANCE	GITAL/	MI	JSIC	DRAI THE	MA & T	VISU ART	al 💽	OF INST	N-LINE RUCTION	
METRO DISTRICT	(сом'т)	K-5	6-8	9-12	Š.È	P.	Ţ	Ŷ	Ţ	۲	
Englewood Cultural Arts Center Association	www.englewoodarts.org	x	x	x	x						
Englewood Parks and Recreation	www.englewoodrec.org	x	x	x	x	x	X	X	x		x
Grand Design	www.grandbydesign.com	x	x	x					x	x	
Hudson Gardens and Event Center	www.hudsongardens.org	x	x	x	x						
Kantorei	www.kantorei.org							X			
Littleton Community Music Association	www.littletonmusic.org							X			
Littleton Town Hall Arts Center	www.townhallartscenter.com	x	x	x	x				x		
Magic Moments	www.magicmomentsinc.org					x		X	x		
Metropolitan Jazz Orchestra	www.metropolitanjazzorchestra.org							X			
Mudra Dance Studio	www.mudradancestudio.us				x	x					
Museum of Outdoor Arts	www.moaonline.org				X						
Plains Conservation Center	www.plainscenter.org				x						
Polynesia-Pacifica Foundation of Colorado	www.geocities.com/polynesia_ pacifica				x						
Shadow Theatre Company	www.shadowtheatre.com		x	x	x				X		
South Suburban Park and Recreation District - Nature and Environment Program	www.sspr.org/nature				x						
Town Hall Children's Theatre	www.townhallartscenter.com	x	x	x	X	x		X	x		
Up Close and Musical	www.dmamusic.org/musicians/ up_close_musical/							x			
Young Voices of Colorado	www.youngvoices.org	x	x	x				x			
Younger Generation Players	www.ygplayers.org								x		
Boulder County											
Ars Nova Chamber Singers	www.arsnovasingers.org	x	x	x				x			
Blue Moon Dance Company	www.bluemoondancecompany.com	x	x	x		x					
Boulder Dinner Theatre Academy	www.bdtacademy.org/								x		
ELEMENTARY (K-5) K-5 MIDDLE 6-8 HIGH SCHOOL 6-8 SCHOOL	9-12 CUL- TURAL DANCE	GITAL/ FILM	_ MU	USIC	DRAI THE	MA & T	VISU ART		0 INST	N-LINE RUCTION	
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Boulder Bach Festival	www.boulderbachfest.org	x	x	x				x			
Boulder Ballet Company & School	www.boulderballet.org	X	x	x		x					
Boulder Community Broadcast Association	www.kgnu.org			x	x			X			
Boulder Concert Band	www.boulderband.org							X			
Boulder County Arts Alliance	www.bouldercountyarts.org				x	x	X	X	x	x	
Boulder County Audubon Society	www.boulderaudubon.org	X	x	x	Х						
Boulder History Museum	www.boulderhistory.org	X	x	x	X						
Boulder Philharmonic Orchestra	www.boulderphil.org	X			X			X			
Boulder International Fringe Festival	www.boulderfringe.com	X	x	x		x		X	x		
Boulder Potters' Guild	www.boulderpottersguild.com									x	
Boulder Museum of Contemporary Art	www.bmoca.org	X	x	x	x		X			x	
Colorado Chautauqua Association	www.chautauqua.com	X	x	x	X	x	X	X	x		x
Colorado Music Festival & Rocky Mountain Center for Musical Arts	www.comusic.org	X	x	x				X			
Dairy Center for the Arts	www.thedairy.org									x	
East Boulder County Artists	www.ebcacolorado.org									x	
Frequent Flyers Productions	www.frequentflyers.org	X	x	x		x					
Historic Boulder	www.historicboulder.org				х						
Imagination Makers Unlimited	www.imaginationmakers.org	x	x	x					x		
Lafayette Cultural Arts Commission	www.cityoflafayette.com/culturalarts	X	x	x	X	x	x	X	x	x	x
Lafayette Miners Museum	www.cityoflafayette.com				X						
Longmont Chorale	www.longmontchorale.org							x			
Longmont Council for the Arts	www.artslongmont.org					x		x	x	x	
Longmont Museum	www.ci.longmont.co.us/museum				х						
Longmont Symphony Orchestra	www.longmontsymphony.org							x			

ELEMENTARY (K-5) K-5 MIDDLE 6-8 HIGH SCHOOL 6-8 SCHOOL	9-12 CUL- TURAL DANCE	SITAL/	MU	ISIC	DRAI THE		VISU ART	s C		N-LINE RUCTION	
METRO DISTRIC	(сом'т)	K-5	6-8	9-12	S.A.	Þ	Ţ	Ş	Ŧ	۲	
Louisville Art Association	www.louisvilleart.org									x	
Louisville Cultural Council	www.louisvilleco.gov				x			Х	x	x	
Lyons Redstone Museum	www.lyonsredstonemuseum.com	X	x	x	x						
Parlando School for the Arts	www.parlando.org	X	x	x				х	x		
Peanut Butter Players	www.peanutbutterplayers.com	x	x	x		x		x	x		
Shaolin Hung Mei Kung Fu Association	www.shaolinhungmei.org				x						
St. Vrain Historical Society	www.stvrainhistoricalsociety.org				x						
Sound Circle Eurythmy	www.soundcircleeurythmy.org	x	x	x		x					
The Art Underground	www.theartunderground.org	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
The Old Firehouse Art Center	www.firehouseart.org				x					x	
Thorne Ecological Institute	www.thorne-eco.org				x						
Turning the Wheel Productions	www.turningthewheel.com	x	x	x					x		
Wild Bear Center for Nature Discovery	www.wildbear.org				x						
WOW! Children's Museum World of Wonder	www.wowchildrensmuseum.org	X		x	x			х	x	x	
YMCA of Boulder Valley	www.ymcabv.org	x	x	x		x			x	x	
Broomfield County											
Ballet Nouveau Colorado	www.bncdance.com	x	x	x		x					
Broomfield Council on the Arts and Humanities	www.artsinbroomfield.org	x	x	x	x						
Cultural Affairs Division Of The City And County Of Broomfield	www.broomfield.org/ culturalaffairs	x	x	x	x						
Dance Arts Studio	www.danceartsstudio.org	x	x	x		x					
Danse Etoile Ballet	www.danseetoile.org	x	x	x	x	x					
Rocky Mountain Brassworks	www.rockymountainbrassworks.com							x			
Denver County											
Alliance Francaise De Denver	www.afdenver.com	x	x	x	x						

ELEMENTARY (K-5) K-5 MIDDLE 6-8 HIGH SCHOOL 6-8 SCHOOL	9-12 CUL- TURAL DANCE	GITAL/ FILM	_ MI	JSIC	DRAI THE		VISU ART	s C		N-LINE RUCTION	
America SCORES Denver	www.americascoresdenver.org	x			x					x	
Art from Ashes	www.artfromashes.org	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	x	x	
ArtReach	www.artreachdenver.org	x	x	x						x	
Arts & Venues Denver formally Den- ver Office Of Cultural Affairs (DOCA)	www.denvergov.org/DOCA/				x	x	X	X	x	x	
Arts Street	www.arts-street.org	x	x	x	x	x	X	Х	x	x	
Art Students League of Denver	www.asld.org	x	x	x	x					x	
Augustana Arts	www.augustanaarts.org							X			
Ballet Ariel	www.balletariel.org					x					
Baroque Chamber Orchestra of Colorado	www.bcocolorado.org							X			
Black American West Museum & Heritage Center	www.blackamericanwestmuseum. <u>com</u>	x	x	x	x					x	
Bluff Lake Nature Center	www.blufflakenaturecenter.org	x	x	x		x					
Buffalo Bill Memorial Museum and Grave	www.buffalobill.org	x	x	x	x						
Buntport Theater Company	www.buntport.com	x	x	x					x		
Butterfly Hope	www.butterflyhope.org	x	x	x	x					x	
Center for Visual Art, Metropolitan State College of Denver	www.metrostatecva.org/	x	x	x	x		X			x	
Central City Opera House Association	www.centralcityopera.org	x	x	x				х	x		
Cherry Creek Arts Festival	www.cherryarts.org	x	x	x						x	
Chicano Humanities and Arts Council	www.chacweb.org	x	x	x	x			х		x	
Children's Museum of Denver	www.cmdenver.org	x	x	x						x	
City Park Jazz	www.cityparkjazz.org	x	x	x				х			
Clyfford Still Museum	www.clyffordstillmuseum.org									x	
CMDance	www.cmdance.org					x					
Colorado Ballet	www.coloradoballet.org	x	x	x		x					
Colorado Children's Chorale	www.childrenschorale.org		x	x				X			

ELEMENTARY (K-5) K-5 MIDDLE 6-8 HIGH SCHOOL 6-8 SCHOOL		GITAL/ FILM	_ MU	JSIC §	DRAI THE		VISU ART	s C		N-LINE RUCTION	
METRO DISTRIC	Г (сом'т)	K-5	6-8	9-12	S AL	- Ma	Ţ	କ୍ତି	Ę	۲	
Colorado Choir	www.coloradochoir.com							x			
Colorado Folk Arts Council	www.colofolkarts.org	x	x	x	X	x		x			
Colorado Hebrew Chorale	www.coloradohebrewchorale.org							x			
Colorado Honor Band Association	www.cohonorband.org							x			
Colorado Humanities	www.coloradohumanities.org	х	x	x	Х	x		x	x	x	
Colorado Symphony Association	www.coloradosymphony.org	х	x	x				x			
Colorado Youth Pipe Band	www.cypb.org/	х	x	x				x			
Colorado Youth Symphony Orchestras	www.coloradoyouthsymphony orchestra.org	х	x	x				x			
Colorado Wind Ensemble	www.coloradowindensemble.org		x	x				x			
Columbine Chorale and Chamber Singers	www.columbinechorale.org							x			
Curious Theatre Company	www.curioustheatre.org								x		
Denver Art Museum	www.denverartmuseum.org	х	x	x	x						x
Denver Botanic Gardens	www.botanicgardens.org	х	x	x	x					x	
Denver Brass, Inc.	www.denverbrass.org	x	x	x				x			
Denver Center for the Performing Arts	www.denvercenter.org/education	x	x	x		x	x	x	x		x
Denver Concert Band, Inc.	www.denverconcertband.org							x			
Denver Film Society	www.denverfilm.org			x			x				
Denver Firefighters Museum	www.denverfirefightersmuseum.org				x						
Denver March Pow Wow	www.denvermarchpowwow.org	х	x	x	x	x					
Denver Municipal Band	www.dmamusic.org/dmb							x			
Denver Museum of Miniatures, Dolls and Toys	www.DMMDT.org	х			x					x	
Denver Museum of Nature and Science	www.dmns.org	x	x	x	x						
Denver Musicians Association	www.dmamusic.org/										

ELEMENTARY (K-5) K-5 MIDDLE 6-8 HIGH SCHOOL 6-8 SCHOOL	9-12 CUL- TURAL DANCE	GITAL/ FILM	MI	USIC	DRAI THE	MA & T	VISU ART	s O	OI INST	N-LINE RUCTION	
Denver Urban Gardens	www.dug.org	x	x	x	x						
Denver Young Artists Orchestra	www.dyao.org	x	x	x				X			
Denver Zoo	www.denverzoo.org	x	x	x	x					x	
Edge Gallery	www.edgeart.org									x	
El Centro Su Teatro	www.suteatro.org				x				x		
Environmental Learning For Kids	www.elkkids.org	x	x	x	x						
Flamenco Fantasy Theatre	www.reneheredia.com					x					
Four Mile Historic Park	www.fourmilepark.org				x						
Friends of Chamber Music	www.friendsofchambermusic.com							X			
Governors Residence Preservation Fund	www.coloradoshome.org	x	x	x	x						
Greenway Foundation	www.spreeweb.org	x	x	x	x						
Harmony Project	www.coloradoharmonyproject.org	x	x		x			X			
Hannah Kahn Dance Company	www.hannahkahndance.org					x					
International Institute for Indig- enous Resource Management	www.iiirm.org			x	x		X				
James P. Beckwourth Mountain Club	www.beckwourthmountainclub.org				x						
Kim Robards Dance	www.kimrobardsdance.org	x	x	x		x					
Lighthouse Writers Workshop	www.lighthousewriters.org		x	x	x						
Larimer Arts Association	www.larimerarts.org	x	x	x	x					x	
Mizel Arts and Culture Center	www.maccjcc.org	x	x	x			X		x	x	
Mizel Museum	www.mizelmuseum.org	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Molly Brown House	www.mollybrown.org/				x						
Museo de las Americas	www.museo.org	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	
Museum Of Contemporary Art Denver - MCA	www.mcadenver.org			x						x	
New Dance Theatre/Cleo Parker Robinson Dance	www.cleoparkerdance.org					x					

ELEMENTARY (K-5) K-5 SCHOOL 6-8 HIGH SCHOOL	9-12 CUL- TURAL DANCE DI	GITAL/ FILM	_ MU	JSIC	DRAI THE		VISU ART	s O		N-LINE RUCTION	
METRO DISTRICT	Г (сом'т)	K-5	6-8	9-12	Sale -	- Ma	Ţ	Ş	哲	۲	
One World Singers	www.oneworldsingers.org							x			
Opera Colorado	www.operacolorado.org	x	x	x				x	x		
Paragon Theatre	www.paragontheatre.com								x		
Park Hill Brass	www.parkhillbrass.org							x			
Physically Handicapped Actors And Musical Artists League - Phamaly	www.phamaly.org								x		
Pirate, A Contemporary Art Oasis	www.pirateartonline.org									x	
PlatteForum	www.platteforum.org	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Rocky Mountain Arts Association	www.rmarts.org			x				x			
Rocky Mountain Children's Choir	www.rmchildrenschoir.org	x	x	x				x			
Scientific and Cultural Collaborative	www.sccollaborative.org	x	x	x	х	x	x	x	x	x	
St. Martin's Chamber Choir	www.stmartinschamberchoir.org							x			
Swallow Hill Music Association	www.swallowhillmusic.org	x	x	x	х			x			
TACtile Textile Arts Center	www.tactilearts.org	x	x	x	х					x	
The Other Side Arts	www.theothersidearts.com				-					x	
The Playground Ensemble	www.playgroundensemble.org							x			
The Urban Farm At Stapleton	www.theurbanfarm.org				Х						
Think 360 Arts Complete Education	www.think360arts.org	x	x	x	х	x	x	x	x	x	x
VSA Arts of Colorado	www.accessgallery.org	x	x	x						x	
Vintage Theatre Productions	www.vintagetheatre.com								x		
Wings Over The Rockies	www.wingsmuseum.org				x						
Douglas County											
Apex Contemporary Dance Theatre	www.apexdance.org	x	x	x	X	x					x
Cherokee Ranch & Castle Foundation	www.cherokeeranch.org				Х						

ELEMENTARY (K-5) K-5 MIDDLE 6-8 HIGH SCHOOL 6-8 SCHOOL	9-12 CUL- TURAL DANCE	GITAL/ FILM	<u>_</u> м	DEIC §	DRAI THEA	MA & T	VISU ART	s S		N-LINE RUCTION	
Christian Youth Theater Denver	www.cytdenver.org	x	x	x					x		
Front Range Theatre Company	www.frontrangetheatre.org	x	x	x		x		x	x		
HawkQuest	www.hawkquest.org				x						
Highlands Ranch Concert Band	www.hrconcertband.org							x			
Highlands Ranch Cultural Affairs As- sociation	www.hrcaonline.org				x						
Lamb Spring Archaeological Preserve	www.douglas.co.us/lambspring/				x						
Roxborough Arts Council - Take Part In Art	www.roxartscouncil.org	X								x	
The Wildlife Experience	www.thewildlifeexperience.org				x						
Jefferson County											
Art for the Mountain Community	www.mountainart.org	x	x	x	x					x	
Arvada Center for the Arts and Humanities	www.arvadacenter.org	X	x	x	x	x	X	x	x	x	x
ASIFA-Colorado	www.asifa-colorado.org		x	x			X				
Audubon Society of Greater Denver	www.denveraudubon.org				x						
Butterfly Pavilion and Insect Center	www.butterflies.org	x	x	x	x						
Center for the Arts Evergreen	www.evergreenarts.org	X	x	x						x	
City of Lakewood	www.lakewood.org	X	x	x	x				x	x	
Colorado Railroad Historical Founda- tion	www.coloradorailroadmuseum.org				x						
David Taylor Dance Theatre	www.dtdt.org					x			x		
Evergreen Children's Chorale	www.evergreenchildrenschorale.com	X	x	x				x			
Evergreen Chorale	www.evergreenchorale.org	X	x	x				x			
Evergreen Jazz Festival	www.evergreenjazz.org							x			
Fiesta Colorado	www.fiestacolorado.org				x						
Filipino-American Community of Colorado	www.filam-colo.org	x	x	x	x						
Foothills Art Center	www.foothillsartcenter.org	x	x	x	x		x			x	
Foothills Park & Recreation District, Cultural Arts Agency	www.ifoothills.org				x						

ELEMENTARY (K-5) K-5 MIDDLE 6-8 HIGH SCHOOL 6-8 SCHOOL	9-12 CUL- TURAL DANCE DI	GITAL/ FILM	M	USIC §	DRAM THEA		VISU ART	s C		N-LINE RUCTION	
METRO DISTRIC	(сом'т)	K-5	6-8	9-12	No.	Part -	Ţ	କ୍ତି	Ę	۲	
Friends of Dinosaur Ridge	www.dinoridge.org	x	x	x	X						
Golden History Museums	www.goldenhistorymuseums.org				Х						
Golden Landmarks Association	www.goldenlandmarks.com				Х						
Lakewood Symphony	www.lakewoodsymphony.org	x	x	x				x			
Majestic View Nature Center	www.arvada.org/nature				x						
Miners Alley Playhouse	www.minersalley.com		x	x	х			x	x		
Morrison Natural History Museum	www.mnhm.org				х						
Mountain Chamber Music Society	www.mcmsarts.org	x	x					x			
Rocky Mountain Quilt Museum	www.rmqm.org				x					x	
StageDoor Theatre	www.stagedoortheatre.org			x					x		
Tesoro Foundation	www.tesoroculturalcenter.org					x		x	x	x	
Working with Artists	www.workingwithartists.org				x					x	
SOUTHEAST DIS	TRICT	K-5	6-8	9-12	S. C.	ķ	Ţ	Ş	Ę	۲	
Crowley County	-								J		
Crowley Heritage Center	www.crowleyheritagecenter.com	x	x	x	x						
Huerfano County											
Museum of Friends	www.museumoffriends.org/	x	x	x	X					x	
Spanish Peaks Alliance for Arts and Education	www.spanishpeaksalliance.org	x	x	x						x	
Kiowa County											
Sand Creek Massacre National His- toric Site	www.nps.gov	x	x	x	х						
Las Animas County											
A. R. Mitchell Memorial Museum of Western Art	www.armitchell.org	x	x	x	х					x	
Otero County											
Koshare Indian Museum	www.kosharehistory.org/	x	x	x	х	x				x	

		GITAL/ FILM	<u> </u>	USIC	DRAM THEA		VISU ART			RUCTION	
Otero Arts Festival	www.ojc.edu/OteroArtsFestival.aspx			x							
Picketwire Players	www.picketwireplayers.org	x	x	x					x		
Prowers County				1	<u> </u>	1				1	1
Big Timbers Museum	www.bigtimbersmusem.org	x	x	x	x						
Pueblo County					<u>.</u>						
El Pueblo History Museum	www.coloradohistory.org	x	x	x	x						
Grupo Folklorico del Pueblo Inc	www.orgsites.com/co/grupo-folklori- co-del-pueblo	x	x	x	x	x		X			
Juneteenth Organization of Pueblo	www.pueblojuneteenth.org	x	x	x	x						
Pueblo Children's Chorale	www.pueblochildrenschorale/	x	x					X			
Pueblo Performing Arts Guild	http://pueblopag.org/	x	x	x	x	x		X	x	x	
Sangre de Cristo Arts & Conference Center	www.sangredecristoarts.org	x	x	x	x	x		х	x	x	
SOUTH CENTRAL Alamosa County	DISTRICT	K-5	6-8	9-12	S.	p.c.t	Ţ	Ŷ	ぼ	۲	
Adams State College - Community Partnerships	www.adams.edu		x	x	x		x			x	
Adams State College - Community	www.adams.edu www.almaonline.org/	x	x x	x x	x x		x	X		x	
Adams State College - Community Partnerships		x x					×	X X		X	
Adams State College - Community Partnerships Alamosa Live Music Association	www.almaonline.org/		x	x	x		X			X	
Adams State College - Community Partnerships Alamosa Live Music Association SLV Immigrant Resource Center	www.almaonline.org/		x	x	x		X			X	
Adams State College - Community Partnerships Alamosa Live Music Association SLV Immigrant Resource Center Chaffee County Articipate	www.almaonline.org/	X	x	x	x		×	X	x	×	
Adams State College - Community Partnerships Alamosa Live Music Association SLV Immigrant Resource Center Chaffee County	www.almaonline.org/ www.slvirc.org www.articipate.net	x	x x x	X X X	x	X	×	X	x	x	
Adams State College - Community Partnerships Alamosa Live Music Association SLV Immigrant Resource Center Chaffee County Articipate Calliope, Inc.	www.almaonline.org/ www.slvirc.org www.articipate.net www.calliope-colorado.org	x x x	x x x x x	X X X X X	x	X	X	x			
Adams State College - Community Partnerships Alamosa Live Music Association SLV Immigrant Resource Center Chaffee County Articipate Calliope, Inc. Salida ArtWorks	www.almaonline.org/ www.slvirc.org www.articipate.net www.calliope-colorado.org www.salidaartworks.org	x x x x	x x x x x x	X X X X X X	x	X	×	x	x		
Adams State College - Community Partnerships Alamosa Live Music Association SLV Immigrant Resource Center Chaffee County Articipate Calliope, Inc. Salida ArtWorks Salida Circus Outreach Foundation	www.almaonline.org/ www.slvirc.org www.articipate.net www.calliope-colorado.org www.salidaartworks.org	x x x x	x x x x x x	X X X X X X	x	X		x	x		
Adams State College - Community Partnerships Alamosa Live Music Association SLV Immigrant Resource Center Chaffee County Articipate Calliope, Inc. Salida ArtWorks Salida Circus Outreach Foundation Clear Creek County	www.almaonline.org/ www.slvirc.org www.articipate.net www.calliope-colorado.org www.salidaartworks.org www.salidacircus.com	× × × × ×	x x x x x x x x	x x x x x x x x	x x	X	X	x	x	X	
Adams State College - Community Partnerships Alamosa Live Music Association SLV Immigrant Resource Center Chaffee County Articipate Calliope, Inc. Salida ArtWorks Salida Circus Outreach Foundation Clear Creek County Clear Creek Library District	www.almaonline.org/ www.slvirc.org www.articipate.net www.calliope-colorado.org www.salidaartworks.org www.salidacircus.com	× × × × ×	x x x x x x x x	x x x x x x x x	x x	X		x	x	X	

ELEMENTARY (K-5) K-5 MIDDLE 6-8 HIGH SCHOOL 6-8 SCHOOL	9-12 CUL- TURAL DANCE DI	GITAL/ FILM	MI	USIC §	DRAM THEA		VISU ART	s 💽	ON INST	I-LINE RUCTION	
SOUTH CENTRAL	DISTRICT (CON'T)	K-5	6-8	9-12		- Ma		Ŷ	南	۲	
Ventero Fine Art Open Press	www.ventero.org		x	x						X	
Custer County		1									
Westcliffe Center for the Performing Arts	www.jonestheater.com/	x	x	x					x		
El Paso County											
Chamber Orchestra of the Springs	www.chamberorchestraofthesprings.org	x	x	x				X			
Colorado Springs Choral Society	www.cschorale.org							x			
Colorado Springs Children's Chorale	www.kidssing.org	x	x	x	X		X				
Colorado Springs Dance Theatre	www.csdance.org	x	x	x		x					
Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center	www.csfineartscenter.org	x	x	x	x				x	X	
Colorado Springs Philharmonic Orchestra	www.csphilharmonic.org	x	x					x			
Colorado Springs Youth Symphony Association	www.csysa.com	x	x	x				x			
Colorado Vocal Arts Ensemble	www.cvae.org			x	X		X				
Concrete Couch	www.concretecouch.org/		x	x						X	
FutureSelf, Inc.	www.futureself.org		x	x	X		X	x		X	
Manitou Art Theatre	www.themat.org	x	x	x					x		
Opera Theatre of the Rockies	www.operarockies.org	x	x	x	X			x	X		
Ormao Dance Company	www.ormaodance.org/	x	x	x		x					
Pikes Peak Blues Community	www.pikespeakblues.org/	x	x	x	X			x			x
Poetry West, Inc.	www.poetrywest.org/	x	x	x	X						
Theatreworks	www.theatreworkscs.org		x	x	X	x	X				x
Imagination Celebration	www.imaginationcelebration.org	x	x	x	X	x		X	X	X	
The Club of Arts	www.cstcoa.org	x	x	x						X	
Tri-Lakes Center for the Arts	www.trilakesarts.org	x	x	x	X		X	X	X	X	x
UCCS - Gallery of Contemporary Art	www.galleryuccs.org/	X	X	X	X					X	X

ELEMENTARY (K-5) K-5 MIDDLE 6-8 HIGH SCHOOL 6-8 SCHOOL		GITAL/ FILM	M	USIC	DRAI THE		VISU	s O	OF INST	N-LINE RUCTION	
Ute Pass Symphony Guild	www.mtnarts.org/UPSG.html	x	x	x				x			
Western Museum of Mining & Industry	www.wmmi.org	x	x	x	x					x	x
Mineral County		<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>					<u> </u>	<u>.</u>
Creede Arts Council	www.creedeartscouncil.com	x	x	x				x	x	x	
Creede Repertory Theatre	www.creederep.org	x	x	x					x	x	
Park County											
Park County Artisans Trail	www.artisanstrail.org	x	x	x	X	x	x	x	X	x	x
Saguache County											
Crestone Performances, Inc.	www.crest-fest.org	x	x	x	x	x		X			
ScSeed - SLV Theater Company	www.scseed.org										
Teller County			1			1				1	
Cresson Dance	www.cressondance.org/	x	x	x		x					
Woodland Park Arts Alliance	http://www.woodlandparkarts.com	X	x	x	x			x		x	
		X K-5	X 6-8	X 9-12	X	and the second s	Ţ	×	Ę	×	
Woodland Park Arts Alliance						200 T	Ţ		Ţ		
Woodland Park Arts Alliance						and the second	_		ŦĬ		
Woodland Park Arts Alliance SOUTHWEST DIS Archuleta County	TRICT	K-5	6-8	9-12	s.	k X		ĝ,	-5 -5 		
Woodland Park Arts Alliance SOUTHWEST DIS Archuleta County FolkWest	STRICT www.folkwest.com	K-5	6-8	9-12	s.	·		& x)	٢	
Woodland Park Arts Alliance SOUTHWEST DIS Archuleta County FolkWest Pagosa Springs Center for the Arts	www.folkwest.com http://www.pagosacenter.org/	к-5 Х Х	6-8	9-12	s.	·		& x	×	٢	
Woodland Park Arts Alliance SOUTHWEST DIS Archuleta County FolkWest Pagosa Springs Center for the Arts Thingamajig Theatre Company	www.folkwest.com http://www.pagosacenter.org/	к-5 Х Х	6-8	9-12	s.	·		& x	×	٢	
Woodland Park Arts Alliance SOUTHWEST DIS Archuleta County FolkWest Pagosa Springs Center for the Arts Thingamajig Theatre Company Delta County	STRICT www.folkwest.com http://www.pagosacenter.org/ www.thingtheatre.org	K-5 X X X	6-8 X X	9-12	s.	·		چ × ×	×	٢	
Woodland Park Arts Alliance SOUTHWEST DIS Archuleta County FolkWest Pagosa Springs Center for the Arts Thingamajig Theatre Company Delta County Celebrate the Beat	STRICT www.folkwest.com http://www.pagosacenter.org/ www.thingtheatre.org www.ctbeat.org	K-5 X X X X	6-8 X X	9-12 X X X	×	X		چ x x x	×	×	
Woodland Park Arts Alliance SOUTHWEST DIS Archuleta County FolkWest Pagosa Springs Center for the Arts Thingamajig Theatre Company Delta County Celebrate the Beat Council Tree Pow Wow, City of Delta	www.folkwest.com http://www.pagosacenter.org/ www.thingtheatre.org www.ctbeat.org www.ccunciltreepowwow.org	K-5 X X X X X	6-8 X X X	9-12 X X X V	×	X		چ x x x	×	© X X	
Woodland Park Arts Alliance SOUTHWEST DIS Archuleta County FolkWest Pagosa Springs Center for the Arts Thingamajig Theatre Company Delta County Celebrate the Beat Council Tree Pow Wow, City of Delta Creamery Arts Center	www.folkwest.com http://www.pagosacenter.org/ www.thingtheatre.org www.ctbeat.org www.ccunciltreepowwow.org	K-5 X X X X X	6-8 X X X	9-12 X X X V	×	X		چ x x x	×	© X X	
Woodland Park Arts Alliance SOUTHWEST DIS Archuleta County FolkWest Pagosa Springs Center for the Arts Thingamajig Theatre Company Delta County Celebrate the Beat Council Tree Pow Wow, City of Delta Creamery Arts Center Dolores County	www.folkwest.com http://www.pagosacenter.org/ www.thingtheatre.org www.cbeat.org www.counciltreepowwow.org www.creameryartscenter.org/	K-5 X X X X X X X	6-8 X X X X X X	9-12 X X X X X	x	X		چ x x x	×	© X X	

ELEMENTARY (K-5) K-5 MIDDLE 6-8 HIGH SCHOOL 6-8 SCHOOL	9-12 CUL- TURAL DANCE DI	GITAL/ FILM	M	usic §	DRAI THEA		VISU ART	s C		N-LINE RUCTION	
SOUTHWEST DIS	TRICT (CON'T)	K-5	6-8	9-12	S.	P.	Ţ	Ģ	Ţ	۲	
Gunnison County											1
Crested Butte Music Festival	www.crestedbuttemusicfestival.com		X	X				X			
Center for the Arts	www.crestedbuttearts.org	x	x	x		x		x			
Gunnison Arts Center	www.gunnisonartscenter.org	x	x	x		X		x	x	x	
Hinsdale County											
Hinsdale County Museum	www.lakecitymuseum.com	x	x	x	x						
Lake City Arts	www.lakecityarts.org	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	
La Plata County						-					
Animas Museum, La Plata County Historical Society	www.animasmuseum.org	x	x	x	x						
Durango Adult Education Center	www.durangoaec.org			x	X				x		
Durango Arts Center	www.durangoarts.org	x	x	x					x	x	
Durango Choral Society	www.durangochoralsociety.org	x	x	x				x			
Durango Latino Education Coalition	www.delalma.net/	x			X	x		X		x	
Music in the Mountains	www.musicinthemountains.com	x	x	x	x			x			
San Juan Symphony	www.sanjuansymphony.org	x	x	x				X			
Southern Ute Cultural Center and Museum	www.succm.org	x	x	x	X						
Montrose County											
Delta Montrose Youth Services	www.partners-west.org		x	x						x	
Ouray County											
Weehawken Creative Arts	www.weehawkenarts.org	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	
San Juan County											
Mountain Studies Institute	www.mountainstudies.org	x	x	x	x						
Silverton Family Learning Center	www.silvertonfamilies.org	x	x	x	x						
San Miguel County											
Ah Haa School for the Arts	www.ahhaa.org	x	x	x						x	
Mountainfilm in Telluride	www.mountainfilm.org		x	x			x				

About the Authors

Lynn Waldorf, Ph.D. is Executive Director of Griffin Center for Inspired Instruction, an education service organization in Aspen, Colorado that works to improve the quality of arts and literacy programs locally and nationally. She is a visual artist, former teacher, the author of Dynamics of a Teaching Artist Residency: Mentorship, Collaboration and Assessment (2010), and has expertise in arts program design, arts education research and evaluation, district arts planning, and technical writing.

Susan McGreevy-Nichols is a veteran teacher, college lecturer, President of the National Dance Education Organization in Washington, D.C. and the co-author of five dance education books. As a Griffin Center associate, she specializes in district arts planning and professional development in arts integration.

Stella Yu has been an art educator, small business owner/manager, and community organizer. She is the Founding Director of Arts Street in Denver, Colorado. With a mission to cultivate underserved youth toward cultural, personal, academic and professional success, Arts Street has been delivering creative job training to youth and young adults since 1995 by infusing art into science, technology, engineering, math and literacy.

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