

Arts Education Program Assessment Worksheet

For use by
ABC Sites in South Carolina
Based on Exemplars from

Opportunity-to-Learn Standards for Arts Education
Developed by the Consortium of National Arts Education Associations

Arts Area: MUSIC

Grade Levels: KINDERGARTEN

Curriculum and Scheduling

	Exemplars	Lacking	Meets	Exceeds	Comments
1	Music is integrated into the curriculum throughout the day.				
2	The children's learning experiences include singing, playing instruments, listening to music, creating music, and moving to music.				
3	At least 12 percent of the contact time with children in every prekindergarten and kindergarten is devoted to experiences with music.				

Staffing

	Exemplars	Lacking	Meets	Exceeds	Comments
1a	Music instruction in every prekindergarten and kindergarten is provided by teachers who have received formal training in early-childhood music.				
1b	A music specialist qualified in early-childhood education is available as a consultant.				

Materials and Equipment

	Exemplars	Lacking	Meets	Exceeds	Comments
1a	Every room in which music is taught is equipped with a high-quality sound reproduction system capable of utilizing current recording technology.				
1b	At least some of the audio equipment can be operated by the children.				

	Exemplars	Lacking	Meets	Exceeds	Comments
1c	Every teacher has convenient access to sound recordings representing a wide variety of music styles and cultures.				
1d	Available for use in music instruction are video cameras, color monitors, stereo VCR, and multimedia equipment combining digitized sound and music with graphics and text.				
1e	Every room in which music is taught is equipped with a variety of classroom instruments, including drums, rhythm sticks, ringer cymbals, triangles, cymbals, gongs, jingle bells, resonator bells, step bells, xylophone-type instruments with removable bars, chorded zithers, fretted instruments, electronic keyboard instruments, and assorted instruments representing a variety of cultures.				
1f	Every room in which music is taught is equipped with children's books containing songs and other instructional materials in music.				

Facilities

	Exemplars	Lacking	Meets	Exceeds	Comments
1	Every prekindergarten and kindergarten has a "music center" or similar area where children have easy access to music materials and can listen to music with headphones so as not to disturb others.				
	Every prekindergarten and kindergarten has an uncluttered area large enough to accommodate the largest group of children taught and to provide ample space for creative and structured movement activities.				

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Opportunity-to-Learn Standards for Arts Education

Developed by the Consortium of National Arts Education Associations

Arts Area: MUSIC

Grade Levels: ELEMENTARY

Curriculum and Scheduling

	Exemplars	Lacking	Meets	Exceeds	Comments
1	The music program in The elementary school provides the foundation for a sequential music program in the middle school. Instructional activities are directed toward achieving the national voluntary content and achievement standards.				
2	a. The curriculum comprises a balanced and sequential program of singing, playing instruments, listening to music, improvising and composing music) and moving to music.				
	b. learning experiences are designed to develop the ability to read music) use the notation and terminology of music, analyze and describe music, make informed evaluations concerning music, and understand music and music practices in relation to history and culture and to other disciplines in the curriculum.				
3	The repertoire taught includes music representing diverse genres and styles from various periods and cultures.				
4	The music curriculum is described and outlined in a series of sequential and articulated curriculum guides for each grade level.				
5	Every student receives general music instruction each week for at least ninety minutes, excluding time devoted to elective instrumental or choral instruction. Music is woven into the curriculum throughout the school day.				
6	Instruction by music specialists is provided in periods of not less than twenty minutes nor more than thirty minutes in grades 1 and 2 and in periods of not less than twenty-five minutes nor more than forty-five minutes in grades 3 through 6.				

	Exemplars	Lacking	Meets	Exceeds	Comments
7	Classes in general music are no larger than classes in other subjects of the curriculum.				
8	General music instruction includes at least two of the following: recorder, fretted instruments, keyboard instruments, electronic instruments, instruments representing various cultures.				
9	Instruction is provided in string, wind, and percussion instruments. Instrumental classes meet at least two times per week for a total of at least ninety minutes, including individual instruction and work in small groups and large ensembles.				
10	Instruction on string instruments begins not later than grade 4, and instruction on wind and percussion instruments begins not later than grade 5. For the first year of instrumental study, students are taught at least part of the time in homogeneous instrumental groupings.				
11	Every performing group presents two to three performances or open rehearsals each year for parents, peers) and the community.				
12	Musicians and music institutions of the community are utilized, when available, to enhance and strengthen the school music curriculum.				
13	When students with disabilities are included in regular music classes:				
	a. Their placement is determined on the same basis as placement for students without disabilities (e.g., musical achievement, chronological age).				
	b. Music educators are involved in placement decisions and are fully informed about the needs of each student.				
	c. Their placement does not result in classes that exceed the average class size for the school by more than 10 percent.				
	d. The number of these students does not exceed the average for other classes in the school by more than 10 percent.				

	Exemplars	Lacking	Meets	Exceeds	Comments
14	Music instruction is provided for students receiving special education who are not included in regular music classes. Music instruction for students with disabilities is designed to teach practical music skills and knowledge that will assist the students in functioning successfully in the music environments of the home, school, and community. The amount of time for music instruction is equivalent to that provided to students without disabilities.				
15	Students with disabilities are given the same opportunities to elect choral and instrumental instruction as other students. If a music task cannot be performed by students with disabilities exactly as it would be by other students, adaptation is provided so that students with disabilities can participate insofar as possible.				
16	Special experiences are designed for gifted and talented students according to their abilities and interests.				

Staffing

	Exemplars	Lacking	Meets	Exceeds	Comments
1	a. Music is taught by music specialists in collaboration with classroom teachers. Leadership, guidance, and musical expertise are provided by specialists, who possess the skills and knowledge to teach the structure of music, the performance of vocal and instrumental music, the appropriate use of the voice, accurate pitch discrimination, and creativity in music.				
	b. The music teacher's efforts are complemented by classroom teachers, who have the unique opportunity to make music a part of the daily life of the students and to integrate music into the total curriculum.				
2	All music educators are musicians/teachers who are certified to teach music, have extensive specialized knowledge and training, and are fully qualified for their instructional assignments in music.				
3	In order for every student to have reasonable access to the teacher's attention, the teacher-pupil ratio in general classroom music is no greater than 1:400.				

	Exemplars	Lacking	Meets	Exceeds	Comments
4	a. Every music educator has a block of time of at least thirty minutes for preparation and evaluation each day, excluding time for lunch and time for travel from room to room and building to building.				
	b. Sufficient time for travel is calculated in the teaching loads of teachers who are required to move from one building to another.				
5	a. The school district or school provides a regular program of in-service education that includes at least two paid days for professional development activities arranged by the district or school each year for every music educator.				
	b. Every music educator is permitted at least two paid days of leave each year for professional development activities proposed by the teacher and approved by the district or school.				
6	a. Special-education classes in music are no larger than other special-education classes.				
	b. Teacher aides are provided for special-education classes in music if they are provided for other special-education classes.				
	c. If a student with a disability has an aide to assist in other classes, the aide also assists the student in music classes.				
7	Every music educator working with special-education students has received training in special education and, for purposes of consultation, has convenient access to trained professionals in special education or music therapy.				
8	a. In order that the instructional program of every student may be adequately coordinated and articulated from level to level, one music educator in every district or school is designated as coordinator or administrator to provide leadership for the music program.				
	b. This person is employed on a full-time basis for administration when the staff includes 25 or more music educators.				
	c. The amount of administrative time is adjusted proportionately when the staff is smaller.				
	d. Additional administrative staff is employed at a rate of one-fifth time for each additional five teachers above 25.				

Materials and Equipment

	Exemplars	Lacking	Meets	Exceeds	Comments
1	a. Every room in which music is taught is equipped with a high-quality sound reproduction system capable of utilizing current recording technology.				
	b. At least some of the audio equipment can be operated by the students.				
	c. Every teacher has convenient access to sound recordings representing a wide variety of music styles and cultures				
2	a. In every school the following are available for use in music instruction: computers and appropriate music software, including notation and sequencing software; printers; sufficient MIDI equipment; multiple electronic keyboards; synthesizers; computers and music-related software.				
	b. Also available are video cameras, projectors, and multimedia equipment.				
3	Every school provides high-quality instructional materials and equipment of sufficient quantity and variety for every type of content taught and for every instructional setting.				
4	a. Every school provides a set of music textbooks, published not more than six years previously, for every grade level. A book is available for every student.				
	b. Teachers' editions of the textbooks with accompanying sound recordings, as well as other resource materials in music, are readily available for music educators and classroom teachers.				
5	Every school contains a library or student resource center that provides a variety of music-related books and other print materials, audio and video materials, and computer software.				
6	a. For band, orchestra, and chorus, a library of music is provided that includes at least forty titles for each type of group.				
	b. At least fifteen titles for each type of group are added each year.				

	Exemplars	Lacking	Meets	Exceeds	Comments
	c. The library of music for performing groups is sufficient in size to provide a folder of music for each student in choral groups and for each stand of no more than two performers in instrumental groups.				
	d. The library contains no materials produced in violation of copyright laws.				
7	a. Every room in which music is taught has convenient access to a high-quality acoustic or electronic piano, sufficient sturdy music stands, and an assortment of pitched and non-pitched instruments of good quality for classroom use, including fretted instruments, recorders, melody bells, barred instruments, chorded zithers, and assorted instruments representing a variety of cultures.				
	b. Adaptive devices (e.g., adaptive picks, beaters) are available for use by students with disabilities.				
8	a. The following are provided in sufficient quantity: French horns, baritones, tubas, appropriately sized violas, cellos, double basses, percussion equipment.				
	b. Additional instruments are provided where students have difficulty in purchasing instruments due to financial hardship.				
9	An annual budget is provided for the purchase of recordings, DVDs; up to date technology, computer and electronic materials; and the other special supplies, materials, and equipment needed for the teaching of music.				
10	a. All equipment is maintained in good repair, with pianos tuned at least three times each year.				
	b. An annual budget is provided for the repair and maintenance of instruments and equipment that is equal to at least 5 percent of the current replacement value of the total inventory of instruments and equipment.				
11	An annual budget is provided for the replacement of school-owned instruments that is equivalent to at least 5 percent of the current replacement value of the total inventory of instruments.				

Facilities

	Exemplars	Lacking	Meets	Exceeds	Comments
1	a. A suitable room is available for teaching general music in every school. The room is large enough to accommodate the largest group taught and to provide ample space for physical movement.				
	b. The room has appropriate acoustical properties, a quiet environment, good ventilation, and adequate lighting.				
	c. It contains storage space for classroom instruments, equipment, and instructional materials.				
2	a. A suitable room is available for teaching instrumental music in every school. The room is large enough to accommodate the largest group taught.				
	b. The room has appropriate acoustical properties, a quiet environment, good ventilation, and adequate lighting..				
	c. It contains storage space for instruments, equipment, and instructional materials.				
	d. Running water is available for instrument maintenance.				
3	Sufficient secured storage space is available in every school to store instruments, equipment, and instructional materials. Shelving or lockers are provided for various large and small instruments.				
4	In order that every student may have convenient, private access to his or her teacher for consultation and help, office or studio space is provided for every music educator.				
5	a. The music facilities in every school are adjacent to one another, they are acoustically isolated from one another and from the rest of the school, and they are readily accessible to the auditorium stage.				
	b. All facilities are accessible to persons with disabilities.				

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Arts Area: MUSIC

Grade Levels: MIDDLE/JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Curriculum and Scheduling

	Exemplars	Lacking	Meets	Exceeds	Comments
1	The music program in the middle school builds sequentially on the music program in the elementary school and provides the foundation for the music program in the high school. Instructional activities are directed toward achieving the national voluntary content and achievement standards.				
2	The general music curriculum comprises a balanced and sequential program of singing, playing instruments, reading music, listening to music, and improvising and composing music.				
3	a. Every music course, including performance courses, provides experiences in creating, performing, listening to, and analyzing music, in addition to focusing on its specific subject matter.				
	b. Also included are learning experiences designed to develop the ability to read music, use the notation and terminology of music, describe music, make informed evaluations concerning music, and understand music and music practices in relation to history and culture and to other disciplines in the curriculum.				
4	The repertoire taught includes music representing diverse genres and styles from various periods and cultures.				
5	The music curriculum is described and outlined in a series of sequential and articulated curriculum guides for each grade level or course.				
6	General music is required of all students through grade 8.				
7	a. Every music course meets at least every other day in periods of at least 45 minutes.				

	Exemplars	Lacking	Meets	Exceeds	Comments
	b. Except for bands, orchestras, and choruses, music class size does not exceed the average class size for the school by more than 10%.				
8	a. At least one year-long elective course in music other than band, orchestra, and chorus is offered in grade 9.				
	b. At least one course with no prerequisites is available.				
9	a. Choral and instrumental ensembles and classes are offered during the school day and are scheduled so that all members of each ensemble meet as a unit throughout the year or have equivalent time under an alternative scheduling arrangement.				
	b. When enrollment justifies, the school offers at least two bands, two orchestras, and two choruses, differentiated by the experience or age level of their members, or, in the case of choruses, by their composition (e.g., treble voices, lower voices, mixed voices).				
	c. Other choral and instrumental ensembles or classes are offered that reflect the musical interests of the community when clearly identifiable.				
10	In schools not utilizing block scheduling, the school day includes no fewer than eight instructional periods. Every effort is made to avoid scheduling single-section courses in music against single-section courses in required subjects.				
11	a. Every performing group presents a series of performances or open rehearsals each year for parents, peers, and the community.				
	b. The number of performances is sufficient to demonstrate the nature and extent of the students learning experiences but not so great as to interfere with the learning process, to reduce the amount of time available to achieve the instructional objectives of the ensemble, or to suggest an emphasis on entertainment rather than education.				
12	a. Beginning and intermediate instruction is available on woodwind, string, brass, and percussion instruments.				
	b. Instruction is also provided on instruments that reflect the musical interests of the community when clearly identifiable.				

	Exemplars	Lacking	Meets	Exceeds	Comments
13	Musicians and music institutions of the community are utilized, when available to enhance and strengthen the school music curriculum.				
14	When students with disabilities are included in regular music classes:				
	a. Their placement is determined on the same basis as placement for students without disabilities (e.g., musical achievement, chronological age).				
	b. Music educators are involved in placement decisions and are fully informed about the needs of each student.				
	c. Their placement does not result in classes that exceed the average class size for the school by more than 10 percent.				
	d. The number of these students does not exceed the average for other classes in the school by more than 10 percent.				
15	Music instruction is provided for students receiving special education who are not included in regular music classes. Music instruction for students with disabilities is designed to teach practical music skills and knowledge that will assist the students in functioning successfully in the music environments of the home, school, and community. The amount of time for music instruction is equivalent to that provided to students without disabilities.				
16	Students with disabilities are given the same opportunities to elect choral and instrumental instruction as other students. If a music task cannot be performed by students with disabilities exactly as it would be by other students, adaptation is provided so that students with disabilities can participate insofar as possible.				
17	Special experiences are designed for gifted and talented students according to their abilities and interests.				

Staffing

	Exemplars	Lacking	Meets	Exceeds	Comments
1	All music educators are musicians/teachers who are certified to teach music, have extensive specialized knowledge and training, and are fully qualified to teach every course they are assigned.				
2	a. The number of music educators is sufficient to teach the courses specified under the standards for curriculum and scheduling				
	b. An accompanist is provided for choral ensembles of more than 50 members.				
3	a. Every music educator has a block of time of at least thirty minutes for preparation and evaluation each day, excluding time for lunch and time for travel from room to room and building to building.				
	b. Sufficient time for travel is calculated in the teaching loads of teachers who are required to move from one building to another.				
4	a. The school district or school provides a regular program of in-service education that includes at least two paid days for professional development activities arranged by the district or school each year for every music educator.				
	b. Every music educator is permitted at least two paid days of leave each year for professional development activities proposed by the teacher and approved by the district or school.				
5	a. Special-education classes in music are no larger than other special-education classes.				
	b. Teacher aides are provided for special-education classes in music if they are provided for other special-education classes.				
	c. If a student with a disability has an aide to assist in other classes, the aide also assists the student in music classes.				
6	Every music educator working with special-education students has received training in special education and, for purposes of consultation, has convenient access to trained professionals in special education or music therapy.				
7	a. In order that the instructional program of every student may be adequately coordinated and articulated from level to level, one music educator in every district or school is designated as coordinator or administrator to provide leadership for the music program.				

	Exemplars	Lacking	Meets	Exceeds	Comments
	b. This person is employed on a full-time basis for administration when the staff includes 25 or more music educators.				
	c. The amount of administrative time is adjusted proportionately when the staff is smaller.				
	d. Additional administrative staff is employed at a rate of one-fifth time for each additional five teachers above 25.				

Materials and Equipment

	Exemplars	Lacking	Meets	Exceeds	Comments
1	a. Every room in which music is taught is equipped with a high-quality sound reproduction system capable of utilizing current recording technology.				
	b. Every teacher has convenient access to sound recordings representing a wide variety of music styles and cultures.				
2	a. In every school the following are available for use in music instruction: computers and appropriate music software, including notation and sequencing software; printers; sufficient MIDI equipment; multiple electronic keyboards; synthesizers; computers and music-related software.				
	b. Also available are video cameras, projectors, and multimedia equipment.				
3	Every school provides high-quality instructional materials and equipment of sufficient quantity and variety for every type of content taught and for every instructional setting.				
4	a. Every school provides a set of music textbooks, published not more than 6 years previously, for every grade level through grade 8.				
	b. A book is available for every student. Teacher's editions of the textbooks with accompanying sound recordings, as well as other resource materials in music, are readily available for music educators and classroom teachers.				
5	Every school contains a library or student resource center that provides a variety of music-related books and other print materials, audio and video materials, and computer software.				

	Exemplars	Lacking	Meets	Exceeds	Comments
6	a. For band, orchestra, and chorus, a library of music is provided that includes at least forty titles for each type of group.				
	b. At least fifteen titles for each type of group are added each year.				
	c. The library of music for performing groups is sufficient in size to provide a folder of music for each student in choral groups and for each stand of no more than two performers in instrumental groups.				
	d. The library contains no materials produced in violation of copyright laws.				
7	a. A library of small ensemble music is provided that contains at least 75 titles for various types of ensembles.				
	b. At least 15 new titles are added each year. .				
	c. The library contains no materials produced in violation of copyright laws				
8	An instruction book and supplementary materials are provided for each student enrolled in beginning or intermediate instrumental classes.				
9	a. Every room in which music is taught has convenient access to a high-quality acoustic or electronic piano, sufficient sturdy music stands, and an assortment of pitched and non-pitched instruments of good quality for classroom use, including fretted instruments, recorders, melody bells, barred instruments, chorded zithers, and assorted instruments representing a variety of cultures.				
	b. Adaptive devices (e.g., adaptive picks, beaters) are available for use by students with disabilities.				
	c. A set of portable choral risers is conveniently available to every room in which choral music is taught.				
10	The following are provided in sufficient quantity:				
	a. 15 1/2-inch and 16-inch violas, three-fourth-size and full-size cellos, half-size and three-fourth-size double basses				
	b. C piccolos, bass clarinets, tenor saxophones, baritone saxophones, oboes, bassoons				
	c. double French horns, baritone horns, tubas				

	Exemplars	Lacking	Meets	Exceeds	Comments
	d. concert snare drums, pedal timpani, concert bass drums, crash cymbals, suspended cymbals, tambourines, triangles, xylophones or marimbas, orchestra bells, assorted percussion equipment, drum stands and movable percussion cabinets				
	e. tuba chairs, bass stools, conductors stands, tuning devices, music folders, and chairs designed for music classes				
	f. Additional instruments are provided for each additional large ensemble and in situations where students have difficulty in purchasing instruments due to financial hardship.				
11	An annual budget is provided for the purchase of recordings, DVDs; up to date technology, computer and electronic materials; and the other special supplies, materials, and equipment needed for the teaching of music.				
12	a. All equipment is maintained in good repair, with pianos tuned at least three times each year.				
	b. An annual budget is provided for the repair and maintenance of instruments and equipment that is equal to at least 5 percent of the current replacement value of the total inventory of instruments and equipment.				
13	An annual budget is provided for the replacement of school-owned instruments that is equivalent to at least 5 percent of the current replacement value of the total inventory of instruments.				

Facilities

	Exemplars	Lacking	Meets	Exceeds	Comments
1	a. A suitable room is available for teaching general music and other music classes in every school.				
	b. The room is large enough to accommodate the largest group taught and to provide ample space for physical movement.				
2	a. Every school with both instrumental and choral music educators contains a rehearsal room for instrumental groups and a rehearsal room for choral groups.				
	b. Curtains are available to adjust the acoustics.				

	Exemplars	Lacking	Meets	Exceeds	Comments
3	a. Every instrumental rehearsal room contains at least 2,500 square feet of floor space, with a ceiling at least 20 feet high.				
	b. Running water is available for instrument maintenance.				
4	Every choral rehearsal room contains at least 1,800 square feet of floor space, with a ceiling at least 16 feet high.				
5	Adequate classroom space is provided for teaching of nonperformance classes in music, and specialized facilities are available for electronic music and class piano, if taught.				
6	a. Every room in which music is taught has appropriate acoustical properties, a quiet environment, good ventilation, and adequate lighting.				
	b. The ventilation is quiet enough to allow students to hear soft music, and every room is acoustically isolated from the rest of the school.				
7	a. Rehearsal rooms, practice rooms, and instrument storage rooms maintain a year-round temperature range between 68 and 70 degrees with humidity between 40% and 50% and an air-exchange rate double that of regular classrooms				
	b. Lighting and ventilation systems are designed so that rehearsal rooms have a Noise Criterion (NC) level not to exceed NC25, ensemble rooms, teaching studios, and electronic or keyboard rooms not to exceed NC30, and practice rooms not to exceed NC35.				
8	Rehearsal rooms have double-entry doors, nonparallel or acoustically treated walls, and a Sound Transmission Classification (S TC) of at least STC50 for the interior and exterior walls and at least STC45 for doors and windows.				
9	a. Sufficient secured storage space is available in every school to store instruments, equipment, and instructional materials.				
	b. Cabinets and shelving are provided, as well as lockers for the storage of instruments in daily use.				
	c. This space is located in or immediately adjacent to the rehearsal facilities. Space is available for the repair and maintenance of instruments.				

	Exemplars	Lacking	Meets	Exceeds	Comments
10	Every music classroom and rehearsal room contains sufficient chalkboard, some of which has permanent music staff lines, and sufficient cork board.				
11	Every school provides at least two rehearsal rooms of at least 350 square feet each for small ensembles.				
12	Every school provides several practice rooms of at least 55 square feet each.				
13	a. In order that every student may have convenient, private access to his or her teacher for consultation and help, office or studio space is provided for every music educator.				
	b. This space is adjacent to the instructional area in which the educator teaches and is designed so that he or she can supervise the area.				
	c. There is convenient access to a telephone.				
14	a. The music facilities in every school are adjacent to one another and are so located that they can be secured and used independently of the rest of the building.				
	b. All facilities are accessible to persons with disabilities.				
15	a. The music facilities are easily accessible to the auditorium stage. The stage is large and open and is adaptable to the various needs of the performing arts.				
	b. The auditorium is designed as a music performance space, with good, adjustable acoustics for music and speech requirements, with stage lighting of at least 70 footcandles, and with quiet and adequate mechanical and lighting systems that do not exceed NC20.				

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Arts Area: MUSIC
Grade Levels: HIGH SCHOOL

Curriculum and Scheduling

	Exemplars	Lacking	Meets	Exceeds	Comments
1	The music program in the middle school builds sequentially on the music program in the elementary school and provides the foundation for the music program in the high school. Instructional activities are directed toward achieving the national voluntary content and achievement standards.				
2	a. Every music course, including performance courses, provides experiences in creating, performing, listening to, and analyzing music, in addition to focusing on its specific subject matter.				
	b. Also included are learning experiences designed to develop the ability to read music, use the notation and terminology of music, describe music, make informed evaluations concerning music, and understand music and music practices in relation to history and culture and to other disciplines in the curriculum.				
4	The repertoire taught includes music representing diverse genres and styles from various periods and cultures.				
5	Every music course meets at least every other day in periods of at least 45 minutes.				
6	One semester-length music course other than band, orchestra, and chorus is offered for each 400 students in the school. At least one of these courses has no prerequisites.				
7	a. Choral and instrumental ensembles and classes are offered during the school day and are scheduled so that all members of each ensemble meet as a unit throughout the year or have equivalent time under an alternative scheduling arrangement.				

	Exemplars	Lacking	Meets	Exceeds	Comments
	b. When enrollment justifies, the school offers at least two bands, two orchestras, and two choruses, differentiated by the experience or age level of their members, or, in the case of choruses, by their composition (e.g., treble voices, lower voices, mixed voices).				
	c. Other choral and instrumental ensembles or classes are offered that reflect the musical interests of the community when clearly identifiable.				
8	At least one performing organization other than band, orchestra, and chorus (e.g., jazz ensemble, madrigal singers, show choir, gospel choir) is available for each 300 students in the school.				
9	In schools not utilizing block scheduling, the school day includes no fewer than eight instructional periods. Every effort is made to avoid scheduling single-section courses in music against single-section courses in required subjects.				
10	a. Every performing group presents a series of performances or open rehearsals each year for parents, peers, and the community.				
	b. The number of performances is sufficient to demonstrate the nature and extent of the students learning experiences but not so great as to interfere with the learning process, to reduce the amount of time available to achieve the instructional objectives of the ensemble, or to suggest an emphasis on entertainment rather than education.				
11	a. Beginning and intermediate instruction is available on woodwind, string, brass, and percussion instruments.				
	b. Instruction is also provided on instruments that reflect the musical interests of the community when clearly identifiable.				
12	Musicians and music institutions of the community are utilized, when available to enhance and strengthen the school music curriculum.				
13	When students with disabilities are included in regular music classes:				
	a. their placement is determined on the same basis as placement for students without disabilities (e.g., musical achievement, chronological age),				

	Exemplars	Lacking	Meets	Exceeds	Comments
	b. music educators are involved in placement decisions and are fully informed about the needs of each student.				
14	a. Students with disabilities are given the same opportunities to elect choral and instrumental instruction as other students.				
	b. If a music task cannot be performed by students with disabilities exactly as it would be by other students, adaptation is provided so that students with disabilities can participate insofar as possible.				
15	a. Academic credit is awarded for music study on the same basis as for comparable courses.				
	b. Grades earned in music courses are considered in determining the grade point averages and class rankings of students on the same basis as grades in comparable courses.				
16	Special experiences are designed for gifted and talented students according to their abilities and interests.				

Staffing

	Exemplars	Lacking	Meets	Exceeds	Comments
1	All music educators are musicians/teachers who are certified to teach music, have extensive specialized knowledge and training, and are fully qualified to teach every course they are assigned.				
2	a. The number of music educators is sufficient to teach the courses specified under the standards for curriculum and scheduling				
	b. An accompanist is provided for choral ensembles of more than 50 members.				
3	a. Every music educator has a block of time of at least thirty minutes for preparation and evaluation each day, excluding time for lunch and time for travel from room to room and building to building.				
	b. Sufficient time for travel is calculated in the teaching loads of teachers who are required to move from one building to another.				
4	a. The school district or school provides a regular program of in-service education that includes at least two paid days for professional development activities arranged by the district or school each year for every music educator.				

	Exemplars	Lacking	Meets	Exceeds	Comments
	b. Every music educator is permitted at least two paid days of leave each year for professional development activities proposed by the teacher and approved by the district or school.				
5	a. Special-education classes in music are no larger than other special-education classes.				
	b. Teacher aides are provided for special-education classes in music if they are provided for other special-education classes.				
	c. If a student with a disability has an aide to assist in other classes, the aide also assists the student in music classes.				
6	Every music educator working with special-education students has received training in special education and, for purposes of consultation, has convenient access to trained professionals in special education or music therapy.				
7	a. In order that the instructional program of every student may be adequately coordinated and articulated from level to level, one music educator in every district or school is designated as coordinator or administrator to provide leadership for the music program.				
	b. This person is employed on a full-time basis for administration when the staff includes 25 or more music educators.				
	c. The amount of administrative time is adjusted proportionately when the staff is smaller.				
	d. Additional administrative staff is employed at a rate of one-fifth time for each additional five teachers above 25.				

Materials and Equipment

	Exemplars	Lacking	Meets	Exceeds	Comments
1	a. Every room in which music is taught is equipped with a high-quality sound reproduction system capable of utilizing current recording technology.				
	b. Every teacher has convenient access to sound recordings representing a wide variety of music styles and cultures.				
2	a In every school the following are available for use in music instruction: computers and appropriate music software, including notation and sequencing software; printers; sufficient MIDI equipment; multiple electronic keyboards; synthesizers; computers and music-related software.				
	b. Also available are video cameras, projectors, and multimedia equipment..				
3	Every school provides high-quality instructional materials and equipment of sufficient quantity and variety for every type of content taught and for every instructional setting.				
4	Every school contains a library or student resource center that provides a variety of music-related books and other print materials, audio and video materials, and computer software.				
5	a. For band, orchestra, and chorus, a library of music is provided that includes at least forty titles for each type of group.				
	b. At least 15 titles for each type of group are added each year.				
	c. The library of music for performing groups is sufficient in size to provide a folder of music for each student in choral groups and for each stand of no more than two performers in instrumental groups.				
	d. The library contains no materials produced in violation of copyright laws.				
6	a. A library of small ensemble music is provided that contains at least 75 titles for various types of ensembles.				
	b. At least 15 new titles are added each year.				
	c. The library contains no materials produced in violation of copyright laws.				

	Exemplars	Lacking	Meets	Exceeds	Comments
7	a. Every room in which music is taught has convenient access to a high-quality acoustic or electronic piano.				
	b. A set of portable choral risers is conveniently available to every room in which choral music is taught.				
8	The following are provided in sufficient quantity:				
	a. violas, cellos, double basses,				
	b. C piccolos, E-flat clarinets, A clarinets, alto clarinets, bass clarinets, contrabass clarinets, tenor saxophones, baritone saxophones, oboes, English horns, bassoons,.				
	c. double French horns, baritone horns, bass trombones, tubas, tuba chairs, bass stools, sturdy music stands, conductors' stands, tuning devices, music folders, and chairs designed for music classes.				
	d. concert snare drums, concert bass drums, crash cymbals, suspended cymbals, pedal timpani, tambourines, triangles, xylophones, marimbas, orchestra bells, chimes, trap drum sets, gongs, harps, assorted percussion equipment, drum stands, movable percussion cabinets, drums for marching band if offered				
	e. Additional instruments are provided for each additional large ensemble and in situations where students have difficulty in purchasing instruments due to financial hardship				
9	An annual budget is provided for the purchase of recordings, DVDs; up to date technology, computer and electronic materials; and the other special supplies, materials, and equipment needed for the teaching of music.				
10	a. All equipment is maintained in good repair, with pianos tuned at least three times each year.				
	b. An annual budget is provided for the repair and maintenance of instruments and equipment that is equal to at least 5 percent of the current replacement value of the total inventory of instruments and equipment.				
11	An annual budget is provided for the replacement of school-owned instruments that is equivalent to at least 5 percent of the current replacement value of the total inventory of instruments.				

Facilities

	Exemplars	Lacking	Meets	Exceeds	Comments
1	a. Every school with both instrumental and choral music educators contains a rehearsal room for instrumental groups and a rehearsal room for choral groups.				
	b. Curtains are available to adjust the acoustics.				
2	a. Every instrumental rehearsal room contains at least 2,500 square feet of floor space, with a ceiling at least 20 feet high.				
	b. Running water is available for instrument maintenance.				
3	Every choral rehearsal room contains at least 1,800 square feet of floor space, with a ceiling at least 16 feet high.				
4	Adequate classroom space is provided for teaching of nonperformance classes in music, and specialized facilities are available for electronic music and class piano, if taught.				
5	a. Every room in which music is taught has appropriate acoustical properties, a quiet environment, good ventilation, and adequate lighting.				
	b. The ventilation is quiet enough to allow students to hear soft music, and every room is acoustically isolated from the rest of the school.				
6	a. Rehearsal rooms, practice rooms, and instrument storage rooms maintain a year-round temperature range between 68 and 70 degrees with humidity between 40% and 50% and an air-exchange rate double that of regular classrooms				
	b. Lighting and ventilation systems are designed so that rehearsal rooms have a Noise Criterion (NC) level not to exceed NC25, ensemble rooms, teaching studios, and electronic or keyboard rooms not to exceed NC30, and practice rooms not to exceed NC35.				
7	Rehearsal rooms have double-entry doors, nonparallel or acoustically treated walls, and a Sound Transmission Classification (S TC) of at least STC50 for the interior and exterior walls and at least STC45 for doors and windows.				

	Exemplars	Lacking	Meets	Exceeds	Comments
8	a. Sufficient secured storage space is available in every school to store instruments, equipment, and instructional materials.				
	b. Cabinets and shelving are provided, as well as lockers for the storage of instruments in daily use.				
	c. This space is located in or immediately adjacent to the rehearsal facilities. Space is available for the repair and maintenance of instruments.				
9	Every music classroom and rehearsal room contains sufficient chalkboard, some of which has permanent music staff lines, and sufficient cork board.				
10	Every school provides at least two rehearsal rooms of at least 350 square feet each for small ensembles.				
11	Every school provides several practice rooms of at least 55 square feet each.				
12	a. In order that every student may have convenient, private access to his or her teacher for consultation and help, office or studio space is provided for every music educator.				
	b. This space is adjacent to the instructional area in which the educator teaches and is designed so that he or she can supervise the area.				
	c. There is convenient access to a telephone.				
13	a. The music facilities in every school are adjacent to one another and are so located that they can be secured and used independently of the rest of the building.				
	b. All facilities are accessible to persons with disabilities.				
14	a. The music facilities are easily accessible to the auditorium stage. The stage is large and open and is adaptable to the various needs of the performing arts.				
	b. The auditorium is designed as a music performance space, with good, adjustable acoustics for music and speech requirements, with stage lighting of at least 70 footcandles, and with quiet and adequate mechanical and lighting systems that do not exceed NC20.				