

**Corporation for Public Broadcasting  
Appropriation Request and Justification  
FY2015 and FY2017**

*Submitted to the Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies  
Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee  
and  
the Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee of the  
Senate Appropriations Committee*

March 5, 2014

*This document with links to relevant public broadcasting sites is available on our Web site at:*

[www.cpb.org](http://www.cpb.org)

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## **SUMMARY OF CPB BUDGET REQUESTS FISCAL YEARS 2015 and 2017**

### **FY2017 Advance Appropriation (CPB/OMB Request)**

The Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB) supports the Administration's request for a \$445 million advance appropriation for CPB in Fiscal Year (FY) 2017, to be spent in accordance with the Public Broadcasting Act's funding formula. This is the same amount that was provided by Congress for both FY 2015 and FY 2016. CPB's two-year advance appropriation, in place since 1976, is the strongest part of the congressionally-constructed "firewall" between public media's journalists and producers and immediate political pressure. Approximately 70 percent of CPB's appropriation directly funds 1,400 local public television and radio stations in the form of Community Service Grants (CSGs).

This dedicated public investment allows public broadcasting stations to continue to provide for the information and education needs of their communities, and to act as conveners bringing people together to discuss solutions to some of the country's most pressing problems. At a time of substantial division within our country, public broadcasting remains one of the most trusted institutions, and one that can help bridge those divisions.

Over the last three fiscal years, CPB and the public media system have acted with fiscal restraint and responsibility as public broadcasting absorbed over \$80.6 million in cuts with the elimination of CPB's Digital appropriation, the Department of Commerce's Public Telecommunications Facilities Program (PTFP), a reduction in public television's rural digital program as well as through sequestration. This comes at a time when stations continue to struggle to maintain service to their communities in the face of shrinking nonfederal revenues—a cumulative loss of \$860 million over the four year period of FY 2009 to FY 2012.

CPB's FY 2017 request balances the fiscal realities facing our nation with our statutory mandate to provide a valuable and trusted service to all Americans. Today, the challenges we face are more complex than ever and require new levels of thinking, innovation, and collaboration. Community organizations often work in isolation, shouldering the burden of solving societal problems. But public media is the essential link, uniquely poised to add real value. CPB's FY 2017 request will allow stations to continue their work with community groups, serving as a trusted source of information and as a convener, help communities understand issues, and mobilize them toward positive, sustainable outcomes.

### **FY2015 Ready To Learn (CPB Requests \$27.3 Million/OMB Requests \$0)**

CPB requests that the U.S. Department of Education's Ready To Learn (RTL) program be funded at \$27.3 million in FY2015. A partnership between the Department, CPB, PBS and local public television stations, RTL leverages the power of digital television technology, the Internet, gaming platforms and other media to help millions of young children learn the reading and math skills they need to succeed in school. The partnership's work over the past few years has demonstrably increased reading scores, particularly among low-income children, and has narrowed the performance gap between children from low-income households and their more affluent peers. An appropriation of \$27.3 million in FY2015 will enable RTL to develop tools to improve children's

performance in math and reading, and will help public media stations bring more on-the-ground early learning activities to their communities.

**CPB Annual Funding History, FY2012 through FY2017**

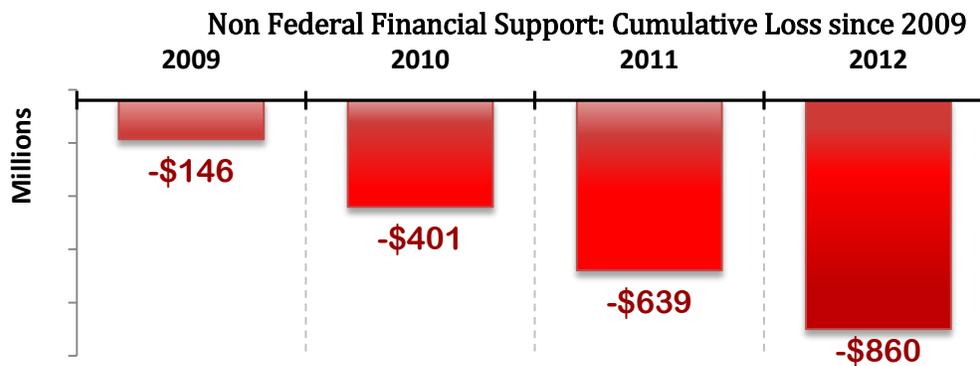
<b>(\$ millions)</b>	<b>FY2012</b>	<b>FY2013</b>	<b>FY2014</b>	<b>FY2015</b>	<b>FY2016</b>	<b>FY2017</b>
CPB General Fund	\$444.1	\$421.86	\$445	\$445	\$445	<b>\$445 CPB/OMB Request</b>
Ready To Learn (Dept. of Education)	\$27.3	\$25.8	\$25.74	<b>\$27.3 CPB Request/\$0 OMB Request</b>	n/a	n/a

## Section I

### CPB Requests a \$445 Million Advance Appropriation for FY2017

The Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB) supports the Administration's request for a \$445 million advance appropriation for CPB in Fiscal Year (FY) 2017. This is the same amount that was provided by Congress for FY 2016. The two-year advance is the most important part of the congressionally-constructed firewall that protects public media's independence from extraneous interference and control.

The public broadcasting community is fully aware of the fiscal and budgetary challenges facing the federal government. Public broadcasters have experienced over \$80.6 million in cuts over the last three fiscal years with the elimination of CPB's Digital appropriation, the PTFP Program, the reduction in public television's rural digital program as well as through sequestration. A \$445 million appropriation for FY 2017, means, however, that CPB will have received level funding, notwithstanding sequestration, for six years in a row. This, in turn, means that public broadcasting stations and producers will again not see any increase in funding from CPB. This comes at a time when stations continue to struggle to maintain service to their communities in the face of shrinking nonfederal revenues—a cumulative loss of \$860 million over the four year period of FY 2009 to FY 2012 (see chart below). CPB's FY 2017 request balances the fiscal reality facing our nation with our statutory mandate to provide a valuable and trusted service to all Americans.



The public-private partnership represented by the federal appropriation and public broadcasting is a uniquely American approach. Federal money is the foundation upon which stations build and raise, on average, at least six times the amount they receive from the federal government. Although CPB's appropriation accounts for approximately 15 percent of the entire cost of public broadcasting, it is the "lifblood" funding that leverages critical investments from state and local governments, universities, businesses, foundations, viewers, and listeners. Undermining this foundation would put the entire structure in jeopardy.

CPB funding is particularly important to rural stations. Rural stations operate more transmitters to reach disparate populations and rural communities have fewer resources, making community funding much harder to raise. In FY 2012, for example, the average rural public radio station was able to raise only 27 percent of its revenue from individual contributors, compared to 35 percent for the system as a whole. While the average station relies on CPB funding for 15 percent of its revenue, nearly half of all rural grantees — 115 stations — rely on CPB for at least 25 percent of their revenue and 26 of these — mainly on Native American reservations — rely on CPB funding for at least 50 percent of their revenue.

Numerous studies have looked at how a loss of federal funding would affect stations. For example, a 2007 U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) report on public television financing examined several alternatives to the current funding structure, including expanded program “underwriting” by corporations and foundations and generating more of a return from business ventures associated with its programs and concluded that “substantial growth of nonfederal funding appears unlikely.”<sup>1</sup> For the vast majority of stations, losing CPB support would mean a drastic and immediate cutback in service, local programming, and personnel, and in many cases, stations would “go dark.” Beyond station grants, CPB funding supports initiatives — such as the development of national programming; music copyright fees; and the “interconnection” system between stations and national distributors — that stations would struggle to replace if federal funding were to go away. In fact, CPB estimates that when considering the cost of replicating the full spectrum of activities currently supported by federal funding, and factoring in fundraising costs, it would cost the average public television station 203 percent of its annual direct CPB funding to replace what federal funding provides today (the figure is 185 percent for public radio).

During these difficult fiscal times, in 2012 CPB responded to a congressional request<sup>2</sup> to look at new alternative funding models for public broadcasting. CPB, with the help of an independent third party, conducted a thorough review and analysis. After an initial review of potential funding sources, the list was narrowed to focus on five new options and 14 existing sources that seemed likely to offer the most realistic opportunity to enhance revenue.

The five new or alternative funding options for public broadcasting stations included: television advertising, radio advertising, retransmission consent fees, paid digital subscriptions and digital game publishing. The 14 existing sources from which public broadcasting already draws include: merchandise licensing, digital online advertising, education and state government fee-for-service arrangements, events, renting donor lists to direct marketers,

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<sup>1</sup> United States Government Accountability Office. “Issues Related to the Structure and Funding of Public Television” (GAO-07-150). January 2007. With regard to program underwriting by businesses and foundations, GAO reported that “a few licensees believe that these revenues could be increased if restrictions on the content of on-air underwriting acknowledgments were relaxed. Many licensees, however, believe that this would go against the noncommercial character of public television and could cause a loss of funding support from other sources.” With regard to business ventures associated with its programs, GAO found “these opportunities are infrequent and do not generate significant revenue. Public television does not have the financial resources to invest heavily in the cost of program production to secure a larger share of any resulting back-end revenues. Moreover, the sale of merchandise associated with a program generally returns only a small percentage of the retail price to the program’s producer and investors, as is also true for commercial television programs.”

<sup>2</sup> Conference Report accompanying the Military Construction and Veterans Affairs and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2012 (H.R. 2055)

tower leasing, production services, on-demand distribution, content licensing, DVD/CD sales, retail product sales, magazine publishing, book publishing and mobile device applications.

The study found— just as the study by the GAO concluded in 2007—that there is simply no substitute for the federal investment to accomplish the public service mission that Congress has assigned to public broadcasters and that the American people depend on and support.<sup>3</sup>

The loss of federal funding for public broadcasting would severely diminish, if not destroy, public broadcasting service in the United States. Public radio and television stations in many localities would struggle to survive without federal funding, particularly those stations serving rural and underserved areas that are most dependent on federal support and have the least potential to earn additional revenue. It would also have a severe impact on a station's ability to develop and purchase programming. Without the content that audiences expect to see and hear on public media, local community members would be less likely to make donations to their stations. This domino effect would cripple content producers and distributors, who rely heavily on the fees they charge stations for content.

### *Public Media's Service to America*

Every day, public media is addressing national challenges so that our nation can live up to its dream of equal opportunity for all as we educate our children to be knowledgeable, responsible, caring, and contributing individuals. We want them to be poised for a lifetime of opportunity and success in a rapidly changing economy and world.

Communities across America face unprecedented challenges. Today in America, more than one million children fail to graduate high school with huge consequences to them, society and our economy. This has led to a widening skills gap and 4 million available jobs during a time of high unemployment, particularly among youth. Tragically, these educational trends result in more than six million youth (ages 16 – 24) disconnecting from school or work, leaving many of them unable to support themselves, raise families, and give back to their communities. Such disconnection also costs taxpayers \$93 billion per year and \$1.6 trillion over their lifetimes.<sup>4</sup> Even though America has always been a land of opportunity, our rates of economic mobility for those in poverty are now lower than many of our European counterparts.

This does not have to be America's story. The knowledge and skills that children, families, and communities need to be successful are available, but too often a depth of understanding of the problems and the civic dialogue and collaboration to address them are not fostered.

### *Education- The Heart of Public Media*

Simply put, we are America's largest classroom. Public broadcasting's contribution in education is well documented and spans the spectrum from early childhood through adult

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<sup>3</sup> CPB Report to Congress on "Alternative Sources of Funding for Public Broadcasting Stations." June 20, 2012.

<sup>4</sup> *The Economic Value of Opportunity Youth* Clive Belfield, Henry Levin, Rachel Rosen for the Corporation for National and Community Service and the White House Council on Community Solutions in association with Civic Enterprises (January 2012). [http://www.civicerprises.net/MediaLibrary/Docs/econ\\_value\\_opportunity\\_youth.pdf](http://www.civicerprises.net/MediaLibrary/Docs/econ_value_opportunity_youth.pdf)

learning. Each day, public broadcasting stations train teachers and help educate America's children in school and at home. They provide in-depth journalism that informs citizens about important issues in their neighborhoods, their country and around the globe. They make the arts accessible to all citizens regardless of where they live. They constitute a forum where ideas can be explored and discussed in a respectful and civil way.

### *Early Childhood Education*

The Federal Communication Commission's 2011 report, *The Information Needs of Communities*, states that when cable television matured there was some question whether new commercial children's channels would obviate the need for public television's children's programming. The report asserts that few would make that argument now, as "it has become evident that commercial outlets tend to excel at entertainment programming, while public broadcasting emphasizes educational content, content geared toward younger children, and content designed specifically to improve cognitive functioning and school performance."

Built on the success of programs like *Sesame Street*, *Reading Rainbow* and *Mister Roger's Neighborhood*, PBS is the number one source of media content for preschool teachers and a leading place parents turn to for preschool video online, with content proven to improve critical literacy skills in young children. Our content is repeatedly regarded as "most trusted" by parents, caregivers and teachers. Further, according to December 2013 Nielsen ratings, four of the top ten most watched series by mothers of young children were on PBS KIDS.

Additionally, the PBS KIDS online hub averages more than 11 million unique visitors per month and was the number one children's site for free video streaming eight out of 12 months in 2013. The collection of more than 30 PBS KIDS mobile apps has been downloaded more than 7 million times. A recent evaluation of PBS KIDS' online destination for elementary-school children found that the site had positive impacts on children's attitudes about school, improved learning performance, and increased teacher effectiveness. And PBS KIDS' impact is not just limited to the classroom. A recent survey found that 84% of parents believe it is important to support their child's learning with at home activities. To that end, in an effort to boost learning at home – and everywhere – PBS KIDS provides resources for parents, including the PBS Parents Play & Learn app, which provides more than a dozen math and literacy-based games parents can play with their kids. Surveyed parents also agreed that public media was the innovator in children's educational media—more innovative than either cable or commercial network television.

In addition to creating content for broadcast, web, mobile and connected device platforms, local stations work with community partners to extend the learning by providing additional resources to Head Start centers, daycare facilities, faith-based organizations and others. No other media organization has the national reach coupled with on-the-ground deployment of resources specifically charged with serving underserved and low-income communities. CPB's work with the Department of Education's Ready To Learn program is an excellent example of how public media brings together high-quality educational content with on-the-ground work in local communities. We also invest in research that demonstrates and promotes the effectiveness of this content in formal and informal educational settings. For example, a 2011 evaluation of The Electric Company Summer Learning Program for 6-to 9-year-olds found significant gains in participating children's mathematics vocabulary (41%), numeracy (20%),

and phonics skills (17%). Additionally, a 2012 study found that engaging low-income parents and their preschool children at home with PBS KIDS content and games developed through the Ready To Learn Initiative boosts math learning and helps prepare children for entry into kindergarten.<sup>5</sup>

Throughout the United States, public television stations have worked with local summer learning programs to develop children’s literacy skills through the Super Why! Summer Reading Camps. The Camps use a curriculum that has proven to provide critical literacy support to at-risk rising kindergarten students. Another series for early elementary students, Martha Speaks, pairs 4th-grade students with kindergartners to create the eight-week Martha Speaks Reading Buddies program. Over the last five years, this program has helped younger students build vocabulary and comprehension while building older students’ leadership and literacy skills. Studies on the program have found positive impacts on fluency, vocabulary development, comprehension and written expression, and children’s enthusiasm for reading. Most recently, a 2013 study across 16 school districts in Florida found that the Martha Speaks Reading Buddies program had a positive effect on children’s vocabulary, suggesting that school day interactions with PBS programming can have a positive educational impact when combined with research-based instructional practices.

In partnership with local schools, public broadcasters provide a wide array of resources and services to thousands of schools across the country. PBS Learning Media is an example of multi-media content that is leveraged for Pre-K and K-12 formal education purposes by building “just in time” resources for teachers to use to supplement their instruction. Currently reaching 1.4 million educators and 30.8 million students, PBS Learning Media includes over 36,000 interactive digital learning resources that have been aligned to national and Common Core State Standards, created from the best of public television’s top-quality content in conjunction with partners such as the Library of Congress, the National Archives, NASA, the National Science Foundation and other federal agencies. More than 138 local public television stations in 51 states and territories are working to bring these resources to more classrooms across the country. PBS Learning Media also includes over 2,000 science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) resources, funded by CPB through digital learning resources grants to local public television stations. A study involving more than 3,500 middle school students in eight states showed that students who received instruction using one of these STEM resources outperformed their peers in a matched comparison group in each tested area.<sup>6</sup>

### *High School Education*

“American Graduate: Let’s Make It Happen” is a public media initiative supported by CPB to help students stay on the path to graduation and future success. Public broadcasting has a long history of improving educational outcomes for high-need students and communities. CPB is supporting public broadcasting stations in 33 states, plus the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, that are working with more than 1000 national and community-based partners to raise

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<sup>5</sup> McCarthy, Betsy; Li, Linlin; Tiu, Michelle. *PBS KIDS Mathematics Transmedia Suites in Preschool Homes: A Report to the CPB-PBS Ready To Learn Initiative*. (WestEd, 2012).

<sup>6</sup> STEM Digital Media Resources: Final Evaluation Report (Submitted to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting May 2012 by James Marshall Consulting).

awareness of the high-school dropout crisis by creating targeted national PBS and NPR content as well as local productions, delivered on multiple platforms, on all facets of the issue.

Public media is actively seeking the brightest solutions in communities across the country to help address some of our nation's greatest challenges. According to an evaluation of American Graduate by the Everyone Graduates Center at Johns Hopkins University, 82% of partner organizations reported that public media had added substantial value to the community's efforts to address the dropout crisis by telling the story of the dropout crisis in a way that enabled more people to become involved. Stations have broadcast more than 400 hours of inspiring stories that highlight solutions and help increase community understanding, and have hosted over 500 screenings and local events, with the goal of empowering caring adults with access to resources and helping more at-risk families transform their lives.

Furthermore, the initiative is working to engage and empower teachers and at-risk students through community collaborations and classroom resources. Leveraging the trust and convening power of local stations, CPB partnered with the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation to host and broadcast teacher town halls. As a result of this work, 93% of surveyed teachers responded that the town halls provided an opportunity for teachers to voice their ideas about the dropout crisis, and almost 90% sought additional town halls to continue the conversation. American Graduate town halls will continue, bringing in additional voices, including business leaders, parents, and non-profit organizations, to help communities keep children in school.

In addition to providing over 800 curriculum resources online for teachers and parents on AmericanGraduate.org, stations are responding to the needs in their communities to help address the dropout crisis. Mentored by local station journalists, students in the PBS NewsHour Student Reporting Labs program not only learn to produce news stories, but experience significant growth in collaboration and teamwork—skills that will serve students in any 21<sup>st</sup> century workplace. Further, over 100,000 students from 22 states have participated in the Roadtrip Nation Experience curriculum, which focuses on improving students' behavior and attitudes towards school. A recent study found that students in California using the Roadtrip Nation curriculum ended the academic year with a higher average GPA than students not participating in the program.<sup>7</sup> Moreover, in Hampton Roads, Virginia, and Las Vegas, Nevada, public broadcasting stations have developed virtual learning academies with high-quality, standards-based courses for high school completion. In the 2011-2012 school year, The Virtual High School operated by Vegas PBS expanded its enrollment by 37% and achieved "Exemplary" Annual Yearly Progress, with 100% highly qualified teachers and an 83% graduation rate—higher than district, state, and national averages.<sup>8</sup>

Public broadcasting's educational content, deployed with the latest in learning technology, can continue to be the "tip of the spear" in educational reform to help improve the academic achievement of millions of American students.

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<sup>7</sup> "Journey Toward Deeper Learning: An Evaluation of the Roadtrip Nation Experience in the San Jose PLUS Academies," Sarah K. Collins, Whitney L. Davis-Molin, and David T. Conley for the Educational Policy Improvement Center (EPIC) (2012). <http://edu.americangraduate.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/04/ImpactReport.pdf>

<sup>8</sup> Clark County (NV) School District 2011-2012 School Accountability Summary Report. <http://ccsdde.net/pdfs/SchoolAccountabilityReport2011-2012.pdf>

## *Journalism- America Can't Solve Problems It Doesn't Understand*

At a time when our country is concerned about losing its place in the world in education, economic and social mobility, among other areas, a premium will be placed on having good information to understand and help solve these problems. The last several years have seen an unprecedented shift both in the ways that consumers are accessing news and information as well as in the availability of local news and information. As newspapers across the country have shuttered or scaled back their operations, public media has stepped into the void to increase its core journalism activities. Through investments by both national public media organizations and efforts by local stations, public media is once again proving that their primary mission remains serving their local communities.

Local stations have been working to fill the gap with creative ventures and partnerships that are providing their communities with much-needed local, regional and statewide coverage. Many local public media stations are well positioned to take on this role because of their deep roots in their communities, their mission of providing free access to information, and their willingness to take on ventures without a profit motive.

Many of these new ventures combine public media stations, using the reach of the airwaves, with organizations that have significant journalism depth, but lack the resources or subscriber bases to adequately fund their endeavors. These partnerships give the public media audiences access to in-depth journalism that stations otherwise couldn't afford to produce and give the journalism organizations the reach that allows them to obtain funding from foundation and other sources.

Examples of just a few of these ventures include:

- Rocky Mountain PBS & I-News – This partnership began with I-News being given space to operate at the Rocky Mountain PBS (RMPBS) building. Over the course of a year, the relationship blossomed into a full-fledged merger, with I-News becoming the news operation of the station. In addition, RMPBS merged with a local public radio station, and secured partnerships with three other public radio stations across the state to share content.
- St. Louis Public Radio & St. Louis Beacon – These two entities recently merged, providing a combined newsroom with double the capacity either could have managed alone. The Beacon is gaining access to SLPR's airwaves, and SLPR's print content will bolster its online presence. In addition, the Beacon relocated its offices within the public television station, Nine Network, so that the two can work more closely together.
- Oregon Public Broadcasting (OPB) – In the wake of The Oregonian scaling back its operations, OPB has been entering into content sharing relationships with dozens of news outlets across the state to build a statewide news network. OPB plans to curate stories, edit print stories for radio and vice versa, give outlets access to more content, and provide more exposure to their content.

In addition to these station-based ventures, CPB and other national organizations have also been funding projects to increase the national/local partnership in journalism around the country:

- Local Journalism Centers (LJCs) – CPB has funded a total of seven local journalism centers around the country to strengthen public media’s multimedia reporting capacity and strengthen its leader status in journalism. With 42 participating stations, the LJCs are collaborations between groups of stations around specific themes or important areas of coverage. The goal is for each LJC to become the “go-to” resource on the selected topic.
- Strengthening Education Reporting - CPB is helping to enhance the capacity of public radio stations to create high quality multimedia journalism on important topics around education issues. In particular, CPB is supporting the creation of content that aligns with its American Graduate: Let’s Make It Happen initiative, which addresses the high school dropout crisis in our country.

Public broadcasting continues to serve the needs of local communities and provides a critical source of information, especially in rural areas. CPB funding enables stations to provide content of consequence and to keep faith with the visions of political, educational, philanthropic and community leaders across the decades that have seen in public broadcasting the potential to strengthen our nation by promoting lifelong learning and an informed citizenry.

#### *Emergency Alert and Communications- Saving Lives Across America*

Public media stations have long played an essential role in supporting their communities during emergencies. When information becomes a lifeline, and when cellular telephone and land mobile radio bandwidth for two-way communications get overloaded quickly, communications between and among first responders is crucial. Because public television and radio stations use dedicated frequencies that are locally owned and operated and are sometimes the only broadcast entities in communities, they have become critical resources during emergency situations. Public television stations also provide the digital technology that state and local officials need to securely and reliably send emergency and other information to the general public as well as to sites including government offices, schools, and hospitals. Utilizing this technology, officials can transmit alerts and information in text, audio and video formats, accompanied by data files and other emergency information through the public media station’s assets.

Stations are able to serve as emergency responders in several ways. By collaborating with local and state emergency management centers, stations can distribute relevant video, audio and data files over their digital TV signal directly to first responders. CPB’s Emergency Alert and Communication Grant program is helping to develop the best of these capabilities. Using CPB funding, Las Vegas PBS is expanding its current service to the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, enhancing their ability to serve the entire community. WGBH in Boston is using

CPB funds to build emergency infrastructure and relationships with local and regional law enforcement bodies to serve the entire state of Massachusetts.

Stations can also aid in getting information to the public more quickly and directly. In New York, stations are building relationships with local emergency management agencies and using off-the-shelf teleconferencing equipment to allow local government and emergency response officials to communicate with the public directly. The New York stations are also connected to one another by fiber, allowing local messages from officials to be shared throughout the state or to specific regions as needed. On a smaller scale, Maine Public Broadcasting Network is helping to better connect the Maine Emergency Management Agency with commercial broadcasters and news agencies, since the public often turns to them during emergencies. Emergency information (audio, video and data files, and real-time multimedia) will be encapsulated into MPBN's digital television signal for delivery to any participating broadcaster or news outlet in the state.

Public media can also serve Limited English Proficiency communities, which can often be uninformed during emergencies, by developing and implementing automated translation for emergency messaging. Twin Cities Public Television is leading the way by working with its community to develop new translations for its local Somali and Hmong populations and developing software to automatically translate English language messages into those languages as well as into Spanish.

Public broadcasting stations can help their local emergency responders better serve their communities, but such efforts require funding for infrastructure, which is not readily available from community and foundation sources. With increased funding, CPB can continue to help local stations provide such services to their communities.

### *Two-Year Advance Funding*

The trust the American people have in public media is based, to a significant degree, on its independence from government control over content, and in that regard, the need to continue CPB's advance appropriation remains critical. CPB's two-year advance appropriation, in place since 1975, is the strongest part of the congressionally-constructed "firewall" between public media's journalists and producers and immediate political pressure. Advance funding was put in place to "eliminate both the risk of and the appearance of undue interference with and control of public broadcasting...and will minimize the possibility of any government scrutiny of or influence on programming that might occur in the course of the usual annual budgetary, authorization, and appropriation process."<sup>9</sup>

Without advance funding, programming would be more vulnerable to individuals and organizations who disagree with creative decisions or the news presented. The advance funding ensures that public media's programming is accountable to the American people — not political whims — and maximizes the federal investment in public broadcasting by allowing stations to better raise nonfederal dollars. As detailed in Appendix C, this was precisely what legislators intended.

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<sup>9</sup> House Commerce Committee report to accompany H.R. 6461, The Public Broadcasting Financing Act of 1975 (House Report 94-245, Part1, Public Law 94-192).

In short, advance funding empowers local stations to provide high-quality educational, cultural, and instructional programs to viewers and listeners nationwide, just as previous administrations and Congresses envisioned.

In FY2014, CPB funding cost each American taxpayer \$1.35, and stations leveraged each federal dollar invested to raise an additional six dollars. Public broadcasting's reach into local communities, commitment to telling local stories, and enabling the lifelong learning of the U.S. citizenry make it a tool that our nation relies upon and needs.

### *Conclusion- Together We Can Help Overcome America's Challenges*

Every day, stations across America are addressing the nation's priorities of providing early education opportunities for all, creating a more engaged and informed citizenry, and instilling a sense of national/community service. Recent research shows that, community by community, public media is breaking down the barriers that impede the achievement of these laudable aspirations.<sup>10</sup> Public media is already a part of the solution, but can do more with continued support.

### *Detailed FY2017 Request*

CPB distributes its appropriation in accordance with a statutory formula outlined in the Public Broadcasting Act (see page 16). Ninety-five percent of CPB's appropriation goes directly to content development, community services, and other local station and system needs. Only five percent is allocated to administrative costs — an exceptionally low overhead rate compared to other nonprofits. By statute, Community Service Grants (CSGs), which go directly to local public television and radio stations, make up 70 percent of CPB's entire appropriation. Stations have wide latitude to use CSG funds to serve local needs in a manner they choose, which often includes community outreach, program purchasing, and local content development.

Also by statute, the System Support category funds projects that benefit the entire public broadcasting community, while the Television Programming and Radio Programming funds support the development of national content.

If Congress makes no changes to CPB's authorizing legislation and fully funds our request for a \$445 million advance appropriation for FY 2017, the statutory categories under the Public Broadcasting Act would be funded as follows:

### **Public Television Station and Programming Grants – \$298 million**

#### *Direct Station Grants (TV CSGs) – \$222.8 million*

By statute, stations use CSGs “for purposes related primarily to the production or acquisition of programming.”<sup>11</sup> The size of each station's CSG depends on factors (determined by CPB

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<sup>10</sup> American Graduate Initiative Action Evaluation, The Johns Hopkins University School of Education Everyone Graduates Center, R. Balfanz, J. Fox, N Legters. November 2013.

<sup>11</sup> 47 U.S.C. 396(k)(7).

through periodic system consultations) such as size of station, the amount of nonfederal financial support raised, and the number of stations in a given market. Under current CPB policy, stations can use CSGs for one of seven categories of expenses: Programming and Production; Broadcasting, Transmission and Distribution; Program Information and Promotion; Fundraising and Membership Development; Underwriting and Grant Solicitation; Management and General; and Purchase, Rehabilitation or Improvement of Capital Assets.

In FY2012, CSGs made up 13 percent of the average public television station's total revenue, with stations using this funding to leverage other critical investments from station and local governments, universities, businesses, foundations, and viewers. For many public television stations serving rural areas, this percentage is significantly higher. See Appendix G for a full listing of station funding by state, the vast majority of which is CSG funding.

### *National Television Programming Grants – \$74.6 million*

The Public Broadcasting Act requires a set percentage of the CPB appropriation to go toward “national public television programming.”<sup>12</sup> CPB funds a broad array of national programs in support of the statutory mission to reach underserved audiences, fund independent producers, provide high-quality educational programming for children and adults, and other content-related activities. CPB anticipates that the following activities will receive Television Programming funding:

- National Program Service (\$26 million in FY2014): CPB funds the National Program Service (NPS) to support children's and prime-time television programming. NPS funding currently supports signature series and specials, including *American Experience*, *American Masters*, *PBS NewsHour*, *NOVA*, *Nature*, *FRONTLINE*, *Washington Week*, *Wild Kratts*, *Daniel Tiger's Neighborhood*, and *Sesame Street*. Additional funding helps CPB support programming that engages, inspires, and educates children and adults.
- Program Challenge Fund (\$9 million in FY2014): CPB and PBS jointly administer the Program Challenge Fund (PCF) to support the production of high-quality, high-profile, limited documentary series which attract new audiences to public media. Recent PCF successes include: *African Americans: Many Rivers to Cross*, which chronicles African American history from slavery to the Obama presidency; and *Latino Americans*, which tells the story of Latinos from the 16<sup>th</sup> century to the present day, highlighting political and cultural issues.
- Diversity and Innovation Fund (\$7 million in FY2014): The Diversity and Innovation (D&I) Fund expands and diversifies the public television audience by supporting the production of diverse primetime and children's broadcast content as well as digital projects. The D&I Fund, established in 2009, has supported: *Los Graduados*, a special series on Latinos and the high-school dropout crisis; *Ice Warriors*, a documentary and digital project highlighting elite U.S. veteran athletes competing for Paralympic gold:

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<sup>12</sup> 47 U.S.C. 396(k)(3)(A)(ii).

*Asian Chops* about Asian food culture in America; *Genealogy Roadshow*, a four-part series that uses history and genealogy to connect participants and viewers from diverse backgrounds to their individual and family histories, and to their community; *TED Talks: Education*, bringing together civic and business leaders, educators and students to explore ways to help stem the dropout crisis; and *March On Washington*, a multiplatform project including a documentary about the movement leading up to the historic event, local content from twelve communities across the countries and online shorts that examine the March for a new generation. This year the D&I Fund, working with partners at PBS, will bring to air *Coming Home with Wes Moore*—a documentary series about returning Iraq and Afghanistan veterans from diverse backgrounds and the role they are playing in their communities.

- Independent Television Service Programming (\$14 million in FY2014): Pursuant to the Public Telecommunications Act of 1988, CPB contracts with the Independent Television Service (ITVS) (at <http://itvs.org>) to support independent producers and production entities. Funding for ITVS furthers the fundamental goals of expanding diversity and promoting innovation in public television broadcasting among producers, which, in turn, promotes a richer array of programming. ITVS recently launched *Women and Girls Lead*, a multiyear public media initiative consisting of more than 50 documentaries designed to educate and connect women, girls, and their allies to achieve equal access, freedom, and opportunity for women and girls worldwide. The centerpiece of this initiative was *Half the Sky*, a multi-media event based on the bestselling book of the same name by Nicholas Kristof and Sheryl WuDunn. ITVS also funds the primetime broadcast series *Independent Lens*, public television's largest showcase of independent films. Recent productions include: *The Powerbroker: Whitney Young's Fight for Civil Rights* and *Soul Food Junkies* about the culture of traditional African American cuisine.
- Minority Consortia (\$4.2 million in FY2014): CPB funds five organizations which make up public television's "minority consortia" as part of its commitment to develop and fund quality, culturally diverse programming for the American viewing public. The five organizations represent African American, Asian Americans, Latinos, Native Americans, and Pacific Islanders. Each organization selects and funds programs by, for, and about its community, awarding grants to producers for program production guiding the projects through distribution on public media.
- General Program Fund (\$14.4 million in FY2014): This fund provides support for public television content that has significant educational or cultural value which viewers are not likely to find elsewhere. For instance, it funds American cultural programming like *A Capitol Fourth*, PBS's annual Fourth of July concert, and the National Memorial Day Concert as well as Ken Burns' acclaimed documentaries. Mr. Burns' recent work includes *The Central Park Five* about five African American and Latino teenagers who were wrongly convicted of a crime; and *The Address*, which follows students with learning disabilities as they face challenges and triumphs in studying, memorizing, and publicly reciting The Gettysburg Address.

## **Public Radio Station and Programming Grants – \$99.1 million**

### *“Unrestricted” CSGs – \$69.3 million*

Like public television stations, eligible public radio stations also receive CSGs from CPB, though for radio, the CSG contains two types of funds: unrestricted and restricted. The unrestricted portion can be used for a variety of purposes, including local content development, community outreach, infrastructure maintenance, and other station needs.

### *“Restricted” CSGs – \$22.8 million*

Radio restricted CSGs are required by the Public Broadcasting Act “to be used for acquiring or producing [radio] programming that is to be distributed nationally and is designed to serve the needs of a national audience.” Broadly speaking, public radio stations use the restricted portion of their CSG to acquire programming from national producers such as NPR, Public Radio International, American Public Media, independent producers and other organizations that produce national content.

Taken together, in FY2012, the latest year for which we have data, the average public radio station relied on both unrestricted and restricted grants for 8.5 percent of its annual revenue. However, for some stations, including those serving rural or Native American communities, the CSG provides the bulk of their funding. As with television CSGs, the size of each station’s grant depends on factors such as population density of the market served, local need, and the amount of funds that stations can raise on their own.<sup>13</sup>

### *Radio Program Fund – \$7 million*

As on the television side, the Public Broadcasting Act directs CPB to invest a small portion of the appropriation in nationally-distributed radio programming projects. The Radio Program Fund supports the development of new public radio services and series, the production of urgent or timely content, the work of independent radio producers, programming for underserved and unserved audiences, and the development of innovative content forms.

- CPB has supported numerous journalism projects that have introduced new approaches to producing and distributing news, by enhancing the capacity of local stations to contribute to the national news marketplace. CPB launched several Local Journalism Centers (LJCs) by funding editorial collaborations comprised of public radio and television stations focused on a single topic relevant to local, regional and national audiences. The LJCs included groups of stations looking at immigration issues in the Southwest, food and fuel in the Midwest, and the innovation economy in the Northeast. In addition, local stations have been granted CPB funds to address education issues that align with CPB’s national American Graduate: *Let’s Make It Happen!* initiative, which addresses the high school dropout crisis in our country.

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<sup>13</sup> CPB incentivizes funds-matching by providing additional funding to stations that can leverage those dollars further.

- The Southern California Public Radio *One Nation Media Project* serves the information needs of Latino and other multi-ethnic communities. The project, which has been placed in the national marketplace of public radio programming, uses community engagement strategies to attract more diverse audiences to the daily public affairs program, *Take Two*. The project is beginning to expand, diversify and transform the public media audience in its home market of Los Angeles signaling that it is an appealing program for other stations interested in expanding audience diversity.
- *StoryCorps* is the groundbreaking public radio project that honors and celebrates American lives through listening. *StoryCorps* collects interviews from everyday Americans and edits them for national broadcast on public radio. The *StoryCorps Military Voices Initiative* is a major national project aimed at bridging the gap between the civilian population and the military community by recording, sharing, and preserving the stories of those individuals who serve and protect our country with their lives. All *StoryCorps* interviews are available online and are also archived at the American Folklife Center of the Library of Congress.
- *The Moth Radio Hour* features first person stories that speak to the diversity of the human experience. The stories are recorded live at events across the country for national distribution. The weekly program reaches listeners on more than 260 public radio stations and has become a popular fixture in public media. *The Moth* also collects and curates compelling stories of military service personnel and has produced an hour long special for Veterans Day.
- *State of the Re:Union* is an innovative, multimedia, multi-platform project that travels the country creating content that highlights the distinctive culture and sensibilities of a community. The program airs on public radio stations across the nation and provides new, unique voices for public media – bringing younger and more diverse perspectives to the airwaves. Combined with its community engagement and social media activities, the project is pioneering an integrated approach to digital storytelling that reflects the diversity of America as it explores the themes, stories, challenges, and cultural components that personify communities across the country.
- *New Visions, New Voices* brings more diverse voices to public media by featuring notable African American specialists and commentators. The grantee, Next Tier Solutions, produces short-form commentaries and hour-long specials featuring experts, analysts, and commentators from this new diverse group for distribution to stations across the country. The content that is produced is also marketed to national shows in public media to serve as regular contributors or as analysts and commentators on breaking news.
- *Native America Calling* and *National Native News* cover a wide spectrum of Native American and Alaska Native issues and ensure that Native voices are heard in our national discourse. The two programs enrich the diversity of American media by educating the public with cultural offerings, questions, and dialogue not found in commercial media programming.

*Undercurrents* is a daily music service that provides an eclectic mix of Native, rock, folk, blues, world and reggae music to Native and non-Native listeners. *Undercurrents* is produced by Native owned RadioCamp LLC and is broadcast on 129 stations that include a growing number of Triple A stations.

### **System Support (or “Six Percent”) Funds – \$26.7 million**

The Public Broadcasting Act directs CPB to use six percent of the appropriation for “projects and activities that will enhance public broadcasting.”<sup>14</sup> Also known as “System Support,” these funds help to drive leadership among stations, innovation within the system, and collaboration across the system to help ensure effective and efficient programs and services. For example, in 2012, CPB used System Support funds to support its *American Graduate* initiative, helping stations help their communities to address the national high school dropout crisis. In addition, System Support funds help to offset certain infrastructure costs mentioned in the Public Broadcasting Act such as interconnection and music royalty costs.

While it is not possible to predict all System Support needs in FY2016, the following projects are likely to continue to receive funding:

- **Expanding American Graduate:** *American Graduate* brings public media together with key community stakeholders to improve student outcomes and raise academic achievement in support of ending the dropout crisis. Next year, CPB will expand successful models to bring meaningful impact and change to more communities at risk. Through the recently created \$20 million American Graduate/PBS KIDS Fund, CPB and PBS will invest in the development of new tools to help parents better prepare their children ages 2 – 8 for educational success, to support teacher development, and that engage middle and high school youth to improve learning. Finally, working with producers, stations, and national content distributors, CPB will fund additional national multiplatform content to highlight new information and solutions as the issue unfolds.
- **Music Copyright Fees:** The Public Broadcasting Act says System Support funds “shall be available for expenses incurred by the Corporation for...the payment of programming royalties and other fees,” and CPB has traditionally paid all broadcast and internet music licensing fees on behalf of public television and radio as a service to the station community. If stations paid these fees individually, the overall cost would be much greater. However, CPB payment of these fees could change in the future as these costs have continued to rise at a much faster pace than CPB’s appropriation.
- **TV Interconnection Operating Grants:** As directed by statute, CPB provides half of the cost of operating the interconnection system that PBS, regional distributors, local public television stations, and other entities will use to distribute programming material to public television stations nationwide.
- **System Efficiency:** One of CPB’s primary leadership responsibilities is to further the long-term health and sustainability of the public media system and, as such, CPB will

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<sup>14</sup> 47 U.S.C. 396(k)(3)(A)(i)(II).

continue to pursue projects that are focused on maximizing the resources stations have available for service. These initiatives, with the goal of managing the costs of overhead and operations to provide more resources for the content that audiences care about, include facilitating multi-station “central-cast” systems and cooperative back office operations; encouraging stations to come together through mergers and consolidations where appropriate; developing and implementing sustainable service models for regions served by economically-challenged stations that are the sole public television or radio providers to that community, and improving station fundraising efficiency.

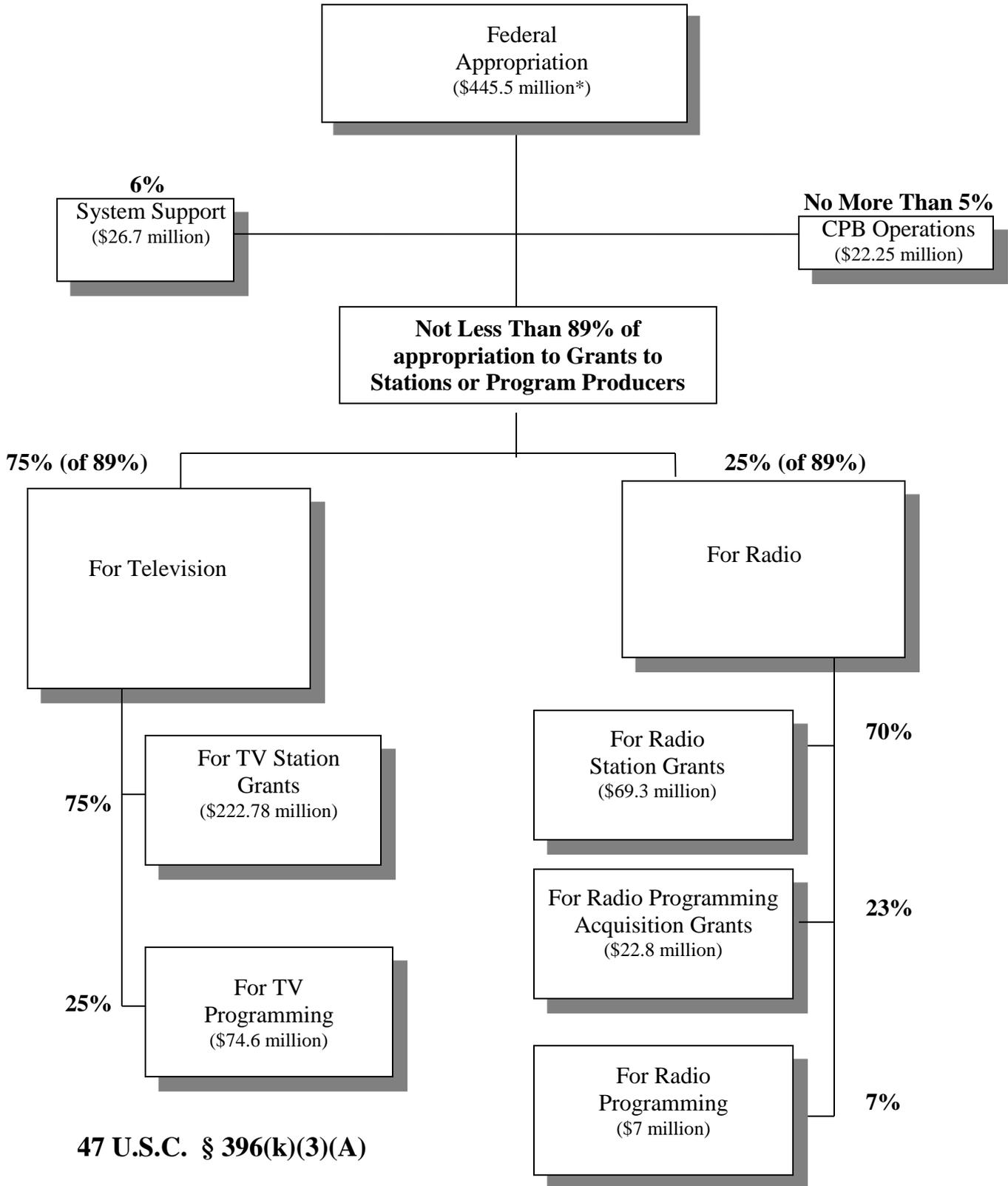
**CPB Operations – \$22.25 million**

The Public Broadcasting Act allocates no more than five percent of the overall CPB appropriation for CPB administrative expenses.<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>15</sup> 47 U.S.C. 396(k)(3)(A)(i)(I).

**Formula for Allocating CPB's Federal Appropriation**  
(FY2014 Figures)



\* = \$445 million appropriation plus \$500,000 estimated interest

## Section II

### CPB Supports a \$27.3 million request for Ready to Learn in FY 2015

CPB joins with the public broadcasting community in supporting a \$27.3 million appropriation for the Ready To Learn (RTL) program within the U.S. Department of Education.

#### **Ready To Learn--An Innovative School Readiness Solution**

Across America, education and community leaders recognize that high quality preschool experiences play a vital role in improving school readiness prospects for our nation's children, especially those children with the highest needs who often stand to make the greatest gains. However, more than 50 percent of American children ages 3 to 5 are left out of formal preschool or Kindergarten programs, a factor that influences socioeconomic differences in educational achievement (Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2012). Combine this situation with the fact that 16 million American children currently live in families with incomes below the federal poverty level - a known factor that can impede a child's ability to learn and grow in healthy ways - and it becomes clear that fresh and innovative approaches are needed to reach and enrich children wherever they live, play and spend time in the community (National Center for Children in Poverty, 2013).

In response to these significant early learning needs, leading partners from Congress, the U.S. Department of Education, the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB), and PBS have joined forces on Ready To Learn, an innovative public media initiative that improves the math and literacy skills of our nation's youngest learners, ages 2-8 years, especially those who come from low-income backgrounds. This work is carried out both nationally and locally in collaboration with leading children's producers, educational technologists, researchers, local public television stations and community partners who each play an essential role in creating, evaluating and distributing high quality content that helps to bridge the achievement gap by educating young children both inside and outside the classroom. This content is also freely available to all U.S. households across the country.

#### **A Track Record of Success**

Ready To Learn builds upon a successful 20-year track record and directly reaches nearly 24 million children who view television content designed to improve math and literacy, plus experience interactive content and games via media platforms such as the internet, mobile smart phones, tablets, and interactive whiteboards. This content and related resources for educators and families comprise intentionally designed collections of high-quality preschool content that align to math and literacy frameworks based on Common Core State Standards and other early learning goals designed to help advance children's foundation level skills

Over time, Ready To Learn has successfully addressed some of the nation's most pressing educational needs concerning children's growth and development. For example, during the 2005-2010 round of Ready To Learn, public media and its partners tackled the subject of early reading and literacy through creation and wide-scale delivery of award-winning television series such as Super WHY!, Martha Speaks, The Electric Company and Word World, along with development and deployment of related educator and family resources. Next, in the current 2010-2015 round, Ready To Learn has taken on the subject of early math and is producing major new transmedia properties including *Peg + Cat* (which launched in October 2013) for preschoolers and *Odd Squad* (which launches this Fall) for elementary-aged students. Today's Ready To Learn is also breaking ground with an innovative progress tracking system that monitors children's real-time game play and learning progress across media platforms, and keeps parents and educators apprised of children's learning gains, as well as opportunities for playing other skill-boosting games.

As a national-local enterprise, the Ready To Learn Initiative also ensures broad distribution and use of the content through public media’s *free* broadcast and digital pathways, as well as strategic partnerships that provide on-the-ground outreach and family engagement activities in low-income communities. This final-mile school readiness effort is conducted by local public media stations and partners in order to better support families, teachers and community providers who work with children in home, school and out-of-school settings.

**A Strong Evidence Base**

Through every phase of development and implementation, Ready To Learn’s math and literacy content is rigorously tested and evaluated by experts to assess its impact on children’s learning. A body of more than 80 research and evaluation studies completed since 2005 demonstrates that public media’s literacy and math content engages children and enhances their early learning skills, and that children can make significant academic gains when taught through a combination of media.

Measurement of Ready To Learn’s success is based upon two primary government performance indicators – *wide reach* of content to children, and the impact of this content on *children’s learning*. In the case of reach, Ready To Learn’s influence is significant.

Evidence of Reach for Content

*(Annual Performance Report, June 2013)*

- 24 million**.....Children ages 2 to 11 who viewed RTL television content
- 47 million**.....Unique page views of all RTL web games
- 249.4k**.....Average number of children who played RTL games each month
- 808.2k**.....Mobile apps downloaded (700,671/*Free* and 107,509/*Paid*)
- 139k**.....Web games & mobile apps developed
- 290 million**.....Media impressions promoting content

Evidence of Impact on Learning

Ready To Learn is also having a significant impact on children’s learning, as reported in a number of major studies conducted during both past and current rounds of the initiative. For example, between 2005-2010, researchers found that when project video, online and print materials were combined with teacher training, lesson planning, and classroom instruction, children from low-income backgrounds were able to make such rapid and significant growth in reading that they narrowed or closed the achievement gap with their middle-class peers on targeted content. Similarly in the past four years, researchers have been finding that children are making significant gains in early math skills through Ready To Learn’s new transmedia content and games. Researchers are also seeing evidence of children’s skill growth with media across diverse learning settings, including homes, preschools, and summer programs.

Further, research teams have found that RTL’s interactive content and technology resources have resulted in improved parent understanding of their children’s math development, increased family involvement in math activities at home, and increased parent confidence in their ability to help their children. Moreover, educators from preschool, school, and out-of-school settings have reported that the use of RTL’s content has led to increased math knowledge, and greater confidence in using digital media and technology as part of their teaching toolbox.

## **Looking to the Future – What’s Next for Ready To Learn**

As public media’s Ready To Learn leaders and advisors take a closer look at the early learning landscape and assess emerging needs and trends in services to young children, a dynamic set of strategic opportunities emerge for further consideration and discussion:

- Production of new children’s content that addresses cognitive and non-cognitive skill areas that affect children’s lifelong success such as literacy, STEM, socio-emotional growth, and executive functioning.
- Continual, iterative improvements to RTL’s current collection of content, games and outreach resources in response to new advances in technology and the burgeoning need for Spanish-language supports and enhancements.
- Continued leadership and innovation with RTL’s Progress Tracking technology and its large-scale deployment and use by low-income families and informal caregivers.
- Development of a public media awareness campaign that targets community leaders, families, and other stakeholders with timely news and success stories about the importance of early learning to a child’s cradle-to-career growth, and our nation’s economic competitiveness.
- Strengthen and expand public media’s network of stations and their capacity to deliver high quality early learning resources and experiences to low-income communities in partnership with leading collective impact initiatives such as Promise Neighborhoods, United Way, the Institute for Museum and Library Services, Head Start, STRIVE, the Campaign for Grade Level Reading, etc.
- Development of scalable family engagement and teacher professional development models that local stations and partners can provide to low-income parents and informal care providers. These models will build upon RTL’s family involvement and educator growth efficacy findings, and contribute to the overall quality of America’s informal care networks.
- Establish a break-the-mold research agenda for early learning and school readiness that enables the U.S. Department of Education and public media to re-invent and then validate cutting-edge evaluation approaches, methods and assessments that are capable of measuring the major national reach of public media’s unique and informal, media-rich resources.

### Section III

#### Looking Ahead – New Interconnection Needs in 2016

The public broadcasting system is connected through a complex interconnection system that allows stations to receive content from producers and distributors. Congress recognized the need for an interconnection system in 1967 when it passed the Public Broadcasting Act and authorized the “establishment and development of one or more interconnection systems to be used for the distribution of public telecommunications services so that all public telecommunications entities may disseminate such services at times chosen by those entities.” [47 USC 396 (g)(1)(B)]. There has been a history of Federal support for building and maintaining interconnection systems for public broadcasting, including separate appropriations expressly for this purpose (see Appendix H, Public Broadcasting’s Interconnection Funding History). Most recently, Congress appropriated \$119 million for public television interconnection (FY04-FY07) and \$78 million for public radio (FY08-FY10). A major portion of these funds were used to purchase long-term satellite leases, the earliest of which will expire in September 2016.

As it assesses options for replacing the current interconnection systems, public broadcasting is taking into account how its use of new technology has exploded in the past decade. As content delivery continues to evolve, public broadcasting must be able to invest in, innovate, and embrace all distribution media to reach its members. To prepare for the future interconnection needs of the public broadcasting system, CPB is currently working with both PBS and the Public Radio Satellite System (PRSS, which is housed within NPR) on a federal funding request that we expect to include in our FY16/18 request to Congress in February of 2015.

As the public broadcasting system finalizes the details of its interconnection request, CPB looks forward to speaking with the House and Senate Appropriations Committees about the next generation interconnect funding issues.

## Section IV

### **Support for Other Public Broadcasting Programs in FY2015**

#### **Support for USDA/RUS Digital**

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Rural Utilities Service Public Television Digital Transition Grant Program was established in the 2002 Farm Bill to ensure that rural public television stations could meet the federal mandate to convert to digital broadcasting and continue to provide service to their local communities. Many transition needs remain, even though stations are transmitting their primary signal in digital. Primarily, rural stations look to this program to help fund the conversion of studio and production equipment, which ensures their ability to provide their communities with quality local programming. Stations also continue to look to the program to fund the conversion of translators, equipment critical to ensuring that the most rural and remote communities are served.

Rural stations often require more extensive equipment investments than their urban counterparts, due to the large geographic coverage areas that often span mountainous or otherwise difficult terrain. At the same time, these stations have limited abilities to raise local funds due to the sparse populations – resulting in a digital transition that has been exceptionally costly for rural stations. Although stations are now transmitting their primary signal in digital, many stations have yet to raise the resources necessary to fully convert all of their studio and production equipment to digital, which impairs their ability to continue to produce quality local programming. This program was funded at \$2 million in FY2014.

#### **Support for the Advancing Informal STEM Learning (AISL) Program at the National Science Foundation (NSF)**

The National Science Foundation's Advancing Informal STEM Learning (AISL) grant program is one of several grant programs in NSF's Division of Research on Learning in Formal and Informal Settings (DRL). The AISL program seeks to advance new approaches to and evidence-based understanding of the design and development of STEM learning in informal environments for public and professional audiences; provide multiple pathways for broadening access to and engagement in STEM learning experiences; advance innovative research on and assessment of STEM learning in informal environments; and develop understandings of deeper learning by participants.

While the NSF strives to engage all citizens and grow its impacted audience, the AISL program specifically strives to reach a broader audience through the use of digital and broadcast media. Public broadcasting has the ability to reach over 98 percent of the American population and therefore is an able partner in helping grow NSF's targeted audience. Over the last five years, AISL has competitively awarded over \$40 million in grants to public television stations for the development and creation of STEM (science, technology, engineering and mathematics) educational programming. This content is being used in classrooms and communities throughout the country. The AISL program was funded at \$55 million in FY 2014.

## Appendices

- A. Board of Directors
- B. Appropriations History
- C. Advance Appropriations History and Justification
- D. CPB Support for Rural Stations
- E. Public Broadcasting Revenue by Source
- F. Office of Inspector General FY2015 Budget
- G. Public Broadcasting's Interconnection Funding History
- H. President's FY2017 Budget Request for CPB
- I. CPB Funding by State

## Appendix A

### Corporation for Public Broadcasting Board of Directors\*

#### *CHAIR*

**Patricia Cahill**  
Kansas City, MO  
Term expires 2014

#### *VICE-CHAIR*

**Elizabeth Sembler**  
Seminole, FL  
Term expires 2014

#### *DIRECTORS*

**Jannette Dates**  
Baltimore, MD  
Term expires 2016

**Howard Husock**  
Rye, NY  
Term expires 2018

**Lori Gilbert**  
Elko, NV  
Term expires 2018

**Brent Nelsen**  
Greenville, SC  
Term expires 2016

**David Pryor**  
Little Rock, AR  
Term expires 2014

**Bruce Ramer**  
Los Angeles, CA  
Term expires 2018

\*The Public Broadcasting Act authorizes a nine-member Board of Directors for CPB. One board vacancy awaits confirmation by the U.S. Senate. For board biographies and other information, please visit <http://www.cpb.org/aboutcpb/leadership/board/>.

## Appendix B: CPB Appropriations History

(\$ in millions)

Fiscal Year	President Request	HOUSE	SENATE	Appropriation
1969	\$9.0	(b)	\$6.0	\$5.0
1970	\$15.0	(b)	\$15.0	\$15.0
1971	\$22.0	(b)	\$27.0	\$23.0
1972	\$35.0	\$35.0	\$35.0	\$35.0
1973	\$45.0	\$45.0	\$45.0	\$35.0
1974	\$45.0	(b)	\$55.0	\$50.0
1975	\$60.0	\$60.0	\$65.0	\$62.0
1976	\$70.0	\$78.5	\$78.5	\$78.5
TQ(a)	\$17.0	\$17.5	\$17.5	\$17.5
1977	\$70.0	\$96.7	\$103.0	\$103.0
1978	\$80.0	\$107.1	\$121.1	\$119.2
1979	\$90.0	\$120.2	\$140.0	\$120.2
1980	\$120.0	\$145.0	\$172.0	\$152.0
1981	\$162.0	\$162.0	\$162.0	\$162.0
1982	\$172.0	\$172.0	\$172.0	\$172.0
1983	\$172.0	\$172.0	\$172.0	\$137.0
1984	\$110.0	\$110.0	\$130.0	\$137.5
1985	\$85.0	\$130.0	\$130.0	\$150.5
1986	\$75.0	\$130.0	\$130.0	\$159.5
1987	\$186.0	(b)	\$238.0	\$200.0
1988	\$214.0	(b)	\$214.0	\$214.0
1989	\$214.0	\$214.0	\$238.0	\$228.0
1990	\$214.0	\$238.0	\$248.0	\$229.4
1991	\$214.0	(b)	\$245.0	\$245.0
1992	\$242.1	\$242.1	\$260.0	\$251.1
1993	\$259.6	\$259.6	\$275.0	\$259.6
1994	\$260.0	\$253.3	\$284.0	\$275.0
1995	\$275.0	\$271.6	\$310.0	\$285.6
1996	\$292.6	\$292.6	\$320.0	\$275.0
1997	\$292.6	(b)	\$330.0	\$260.0
1998	\$296.4	\$240.0	\$260.0	\$250.0
1999	\$275.0	\$250.0	\$250.0	\$250.0
2000	\$325.0	\$300.0	\$300.0	\$300.0
2001	\$340.0	\$340.0	\$340.0	\$340.0
2002	\$350.0	\$340.0	\$350.0	\$350.0
2003	\$365.0	\$365.0	\$365.0	\$362.8
2004	(c)	\$365.0	\$395.0	\$377.8
2005	(c)	\$380.0	\$395.0	\$386.8
2006	(c)(d)	\$335.0	\$400.0	\$396.0
2007	(c)(d)	\$400.0	\$400.0	\$400.0
2008	(c)(d)	\$400.0	\$400.0	\$393.0
2009	(c)(d)	None	\$400.0	\$400.0
2010	(c)(d)	\$420.0	\$420.0	\$420.0
2011	(c)	\$430.0	\$430.0	\$429.1
2012	\$440.0	\$440.0	\$450.0	\$444.1
2013	\$460.0	\$460.0	\$460.0	(f)
2014	\$451.0	None	\$445.0	\$445.0
2015	\$445.0	(e)	\$445.0	\$445.0
2016	\$445.0	(g)	\$445.0	\$445.0
2017	\$445.0	n/a	n/a	n/a

(a) Transition Quarter funding, during which federal budget year changed from July to September.

(b) Allowance not included in House Bill because of lack of authorizing legislation.

(c) From FY 2002-2011, the Bush Administration declined to request two-year advance funding for CPB.

(d) From FY 2006-2010, the Bush Administration proposed rescissions to CPB's already-enacted two-year advanced funding.

(e) The House Labor-HHS-Education appropriations subcommittee passed a bill that rescinds CPB's FY13 funding by 25%, FY14 funding by 50%, and eliminates funding in FY15. The full committee did not report out a bill in 2012.

(f) CPB's original appropriation of \$445 million was reduced for sequestration and across-the-board rescissions. ~ \$421.86 million.

(g) The House Labor-HHS-Education appropriations subcommittee did not release a bill.

## Appendix C

### CPB's Advance Appropriations History and Justification

An advance appropriation is one made to become available one fiscal year or more beyond the fiscal year for which the appropriation act is passed. For 38 years, decisions on the amount of federal support for public broadcasting have been made two years ahead of the fiscal year in which the funding is allocated. In other words, Congress approves the FY2015 funding level for CPB during the FY2013 budget cycle, its FY2016 funding during the FY2014 cycle, and so on.

From public broadcasting's inception, the establishment of a long-range financing mechanism has been seen as critical to the nature of the institution. In that spirit, in 1975, Congress agreed to a two-year advance appropriation as a bipartisan, bicameral compromise to legislation proposed by the Ford Administration that would have appropriated funds to CPB for five years automatically upon approval of a reauthorization bill. House and Senate appropriators objected to the appropriating on an authorization bill, but they did not object to the rationale for advanced appropriations for CPB. Agreement was reached to remove the appropriations language from the authorization bill in exchange for a commitment by appropriators to provide two-year advance funding for CPB — a commitment that has been honored ever since.

#### Important Benefits

*First Amendment Considerations.* For 38 years, Congress has supported advance appropriations for CPB with the intent of helping to insulate CPB from politically motivated interference with programming. As the House Commerce Committee report accompanying the 1975 bill stated, advance funding “would go a long way toward eliminating both the risk of and the appearance of undue interference with and control of public broadcasting ... and will minimize the possibility of any government scrutiny of or influence on programming that might occur in the course of the usual annual budgetary, authorization, and appropriation process.”<sup>16</sup> With a two-year buffer in place, such influence is less likely to occur because funding for the next two years is already secured.

*Leverage for Other Funds.* Congress envisioned that advance funding would allow “local stations to undertake advance program planning with assurance as to the level of Federal funding available in the foreseeable future,”<sup>17</sup> and that “advance appropriations... could help to improve the planning and management of public broadcasting.”<sup>18</sup> Indeed, this mechanism allows local public television and radio stations to include projected federal support in their budget-planning processes two years before those budgets are implemented. Importantly, stations are able to use this commitment of federal dollars to leverage critical investments from state and local governments, universities, businesses, foundations — and most importantly, viewers and listeners of local stations. According to one public television station general manager (GM), “recruitment of community partners would be seriously hindered...if stations could not confirm economic commitments to projects beyond a fiscal year...Advance funding

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<sup>16</sup> House Report 94-245, Part 1 (House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce) to accompany H.R. 6461, The Public Broadcasting Financing Act of 1975 (Public Law 94-192).

<sup>17</sup> Ibid.

<sup>18</sup> House Report 94-245, Part 2 (House Committee on Appropriations) to accompany H.R. 6461.

signals to our (increasingly strapped) institutions (for a large portion of our licensees) that we will have the financial wherewithal to complement institutional funds in the delivery of service.”<sup>19</sup> Through this process, the federal investment is multiplied – more than six nonfederal dollars are raised for each dollar appropriated to CPB. Similarly, a public radio GM reports that “having a reliable source of advance funding at the radio station from CPB gives our University licensee the confidence to provide more than just the basic financial support required by CPB regulations.”<sup>20</sup> Through this process, the federal investment is multiplied – more than six nonfederal dollars are raised for each dollar appropriated to CPB.

*Lead Time.* The advance also provides adequate lead time for the production of major programming. Signature series such as *The Civil War*, *The Dust Bowl*, *Prohibition* and the 2007 Ken Burns film on World War II, *The War*, typically require several years to produce. The advance allows producers to have essential lead time to plan, design, create, and support the programming and services that CPB is mandated to provide to viewers and listeners nationwide. As the Senate Commerce Committee report accompanying the 1975 bill noted, in words that are as true today as they were then, “program series production requires the projection of budget costs over more than one year...absent reasonable assurance as to the levels of Federal funding available over a multi-year period, the Corporation and local educational stations can undertake this kind of advance planning on only the most limited scale.”<sup>21</sup> According to a public television GM, “Public broadcasters...develop funding for programming that may take years to envision, develop, fund and create. National programming, but more importantly local services are evolving more and more toward the production of community collaborations that identify community needs and tell the stories that articulate and respond to those needs. The cycle of convening community, listening, recruiting partners, developing content and delivering service will often...cross multiple fiscal years.”<sup>22</sup> The same is true for public radio – “advance funding allows us to commit to program content for the long term. It can take several months to a year for a new program to attract a radio audience, and having a base of CPB funding for new, innovative programming during that period of time is crucial in developing a local audience.”<sup>23</sup>

Additional benefits of advance funding were envisioned by Congress, and have since been borne out by experience. According to the 1975 Senate report, “without long-term funding, it is difficult for public broadcasting to maintain and attract a sufficient level of creative talent vis-à-vis the more financially secure commercial broadcast industry...And, the development of new and innovative program services, such as specialized programming for the handicapped, including television captioning for the deaf and increased radio programming designed especially for the blind, is similarly contingent on long-term committed investment.”<sup>24</sup>

The trust the American people have in public media is based to a significant degree on its independence from government control over content, and in that regard, the need to continue

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<sup>19</sup> Association of Public Television Stations (APTS) Survey, October 2011.

<sup>20</sup> Station manager email to NPR, October 2013.

<sup>21</sup> Senate Report 94-447 (Senate Committee on Commerce) to accompany H.R. 6461, The Public Broadcasting Financing Act of 1975.

<sup>22</sup> APTS Survey.

<sup>23</sup> Station manager email to NPR, October 2013.

<sup>24</sup> Senate Report 94-447.

CPB's advance appropriation remains critical. The advance ensures that public media's programming is accountable to the American people — not political whims — and maximizes the federal investment in public broadcasting by allowing stations to better raise nonfederal dollars. In short, it empowers local stations to provide high-quality educational, cultural, and instructional programs to viewers and listeners nationwide, just as previous administrations and Congresses envisioned.

## Appendix D

### CPB Support for Rural Stations

Thanks in part to decades of bipartisan congressional support, public broadcasting has largely achieved the Public Broadcasting Act of 1967's "universal service" mandate — to provide all Americans with free, over-the-air access to public broadcasting's programming and services. Today, more than 95 percent of the U.S. population is able to access public broadcasting's over-the-air signals. This reach could not have been achieved without a significant federal investment in rural communities throughout the country, as well as the efforts of the thousands of Americans employed by local public television and radio stations in those communities.

The Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB), a private nonprofit corporation which acts as the steward of the federal investment in public broadcasting, and the public broadcasting system as a whole have long recognized the special challenges that rural public broadcasting stations face in providing service to their communities, and in helping achieve the goal of universal service. Many of these small stations operate in communities with limited financial resources and high poverty and out migration rates.

Below is a snapshot of the public broadcasting system in rural America, as well as an overview of how CPB policy has evolved over the years to support rural stations.

- **234 of the 582 station grantees currently receiving CPB support are considered rural.** Of these, 61 are public television stations and 173 are public radio stations.
- **In Fiscal Year (FY) 2012, CPB provided more than \$102 million to support operations and programming at these stations,** which represents over 24 percent of our total appropriation. Stations leveraged this funding to raise \$412 million in non-federal funds, including \$109 million in state funding, \$53 million from colleges and universities, \$19 million from foundations, \$47 million from local businesses and \$138 million from individual donors. All told, this represents a return of nearly \$4 for every appropriated dollar.
- **These stations employ over 5,000 people.**
- **Rural stations depend more on CPB funding than urban stations.** In FY2012, CPB grants represented 20 percent of an average rural station's revenue, versus 14 percent for the industry as a whole. Nearly half of all rural grantees – 115 stations – relied on CPB for at least 25 percent of their revenue while 26 rural stations – many on Native American reservations – relied on CPB funding for at least 50 percent of their revenue.
- **Rural stations depend more on state government funding than urban stations.** In FY2012, state funding represented 22 percent of an average rural station's revenue, versus 12 percent for the industry as a whole.

- **Rural stations have harder time raising money from individual donors than urban stations.** In FY2012, individual donations represented 27 percent of an average rural station's total revenue, versus 35 percent for the industry as a whole.
- Due to the low population density of its viewer and listener bases, and the fact that they often operate multiple transmitters, **broadcasting and engineering costs are higher at rural stations than at urban stations.** In FY2012, broadcasting and engineering costs represented 27 percent of the average rural station's total expenses, versus 19 percent for the industry as a whole.

### CPB Policies Support Rural Stations

As stated above, CPB and the public broadcasting system have long recognized the special challenges that small public television and radio stations face in providing service to their communities, and in helping achieve the goal of universal service.

Direct station grants, or "Community Service Grants" (CSGs), are by far the largest station grants provided by CPB, representing nearly 70 percent of the annual appropriation. CSGs are used to augment the capability of public broadcasting stations supported by CPB to expand the quality and scope of their services to their communities. By statute, CSGs must be used "for purposes related primarily to the production or acquisition of programming."<sup>25</sup>

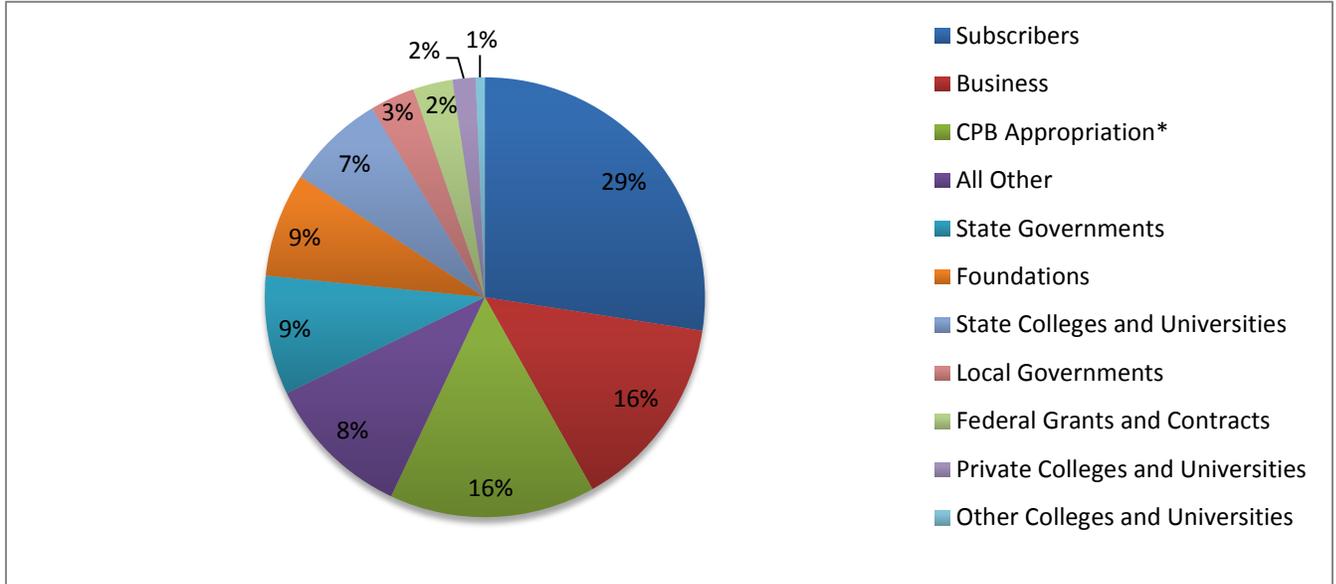
For many years CPB's television CSG program has developed a variety of provisions that provide special assistance to small and rural stations. These include the Local Service Grant, created in recognition of the special needs and challenges of small grantees and the role they play in providing universal access to free local public television. Through Local Service Grants, CPB provides additional funding to stations generating less than \$2 million in nonfederal financial support. Additionally, Distance Service Grants go to grantees operating three or more broadcast transmitters, in recognition of the efficiency of multiple transmitter operations and the additional costs of serving multiple, far-flung communities.

With regard to public radio stations, since 1998 CPB has provided incentives to encourage stations to extend public radio service to rural areas and to minority listeners, which has resulted in greatly expanded service to those audiences. When calculating a station's annual CSG, a multiplier is applied to a station that serves an area with 40 or fewer persons per square kilometer. CPB also has a Rural Support Grant through which rural grantees are eligible for additional financial support. Similarly, a public radio station that serves a primarily minority audience receives a multiplier in its CSG calculation. Many of the stations that serve minority audiences are, at the same time, serving rural areas, including a number of Alaska Native stations and those on the Navajo and Hopi reservations in the Southwest.

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<sup>25</sup> 47 U.S.C. 396(k)(7).

**Appendix E**  
**Public Broadcasting Revenue by Source, FY 2012**  
**Public Radio and Public Television**  
**Total Revenue: \$2.8 Billion**



Federal/Non-Federal	Tax/Non-Tax Based	Source of Revenue	% of Total	(In Thousands)
Non-Federal	Non-Tax Based	Subscribers	28.5%	\$791,985
Non-Federal	Non-Tax Based	Business	15.6%	\$434,490
Federal	Tax Based	CPB Appropriation*	16.0%	\$444,100
Non-Federal	Non-Tax Based	All Other	8.2%	\$227,883
Non-Federal	Tax Based	State Governments	8.4%	\$234,452
Non-Federal	Non-Tax Based	Foundations	8.4%	\$232,370
Non-Federal	Tax Based	State Colleges and Universities	7.2%	\$200,339
Non-Federal	Tax Based	Local Governments	3.1%	\$85,204
Federal	Tax Based	Federal Grants and Contracts	2.2%	\$60,054
Non-Federal	Non-Tax Based	Private Colleges and Universities	1.7%	\$48,209
Non-Federal	Tax Based	Other Colleges and Universities	0.7%	\$18,706
		<b>Total Reportable Revenue</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$2,777,792</b>
		Total Federal Revenue	18.1%	\$504,154
		Total Non-Federal Revenue	81.9%	\$2,273,638
		All Tax Based Revenue	37.5%	\$1,042,856
		Non-Tax Based Revenue	62.5%	\$1,734,937
* Does not include separate appropriation for Interconnection.				
Source: Corporation for Public Broadcasting				

## Appendix F

### CPB Office of Inspector General FY2015 Budget

The Inspector General Act of 1978 established Offices of Inspector General (OIGs) in 12 federal government departments and agencies. When Congress amended the act in 1988, statutory OIGs were established in 33 designated federal entities, including CPB. CPB's OIG, which currently has nine and a half full-time equivalent positions, conducts independent audits and investigations; promotes economy, efficiency, and effectiveness; and deters and prevents fraud, waste, and mismanagement in CPB programs and operations.

The OIG is funded out of CPB's administrative budget, which by statute is limited to no more than five percent of CPB's overall appropriation (see page 19). In order to comply with the Inspector General Reform Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-409), which seeks to increase the budgetary and operational independence of OIGs throughout the federal government, CPB is providing Congress a detailed breakout of its OIG's FY2014 and FY2015 budgets, based on CPB's enacted advance appropriations for those years.

	<b>FY2014 Annual Budget</b>	<b>FY2015 Annual Budget</b>	<b>FY2015 Budget Increase</b>
Salary	923,065	959,988	36,923
FICA+ Medicare	65,714	68,343	2,629
Unemployment	2,835	2,948	1 13
TIAA-CREF	11 9,051	123,813	4,762
Insurance	66,668	73,335	6,667
Commuter	11 ,226	11,675	449
Consultant fees	6,000	6,000	0
Staff travel	55,000	56,100	1,1 00
Conference & registration fees	20,700	21,100	400
Telecommunications	8,300	8,500	200
Reproduction external	2,000	2,000	0
Supplies & materials	3,000	3,100	100
Furniture & equipment	2,000	2,000	0
Delivery services	1 ,000	1,000	0
Membership fees	6,000	6,100	1 00
Subscriptions/publications	4,000	4,100	1 00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 ,296,559</b>	<b>1,350,102</b>	<b>53,543</b>

## Appendix G

### Public Broadcasting's Interconnection Funding History

The interconnection systems for public broadcasting have gone through several incarnations. The original public television and public radio interconnection systems were a rudimentary arrangement that involved distributing programming to stations by “bicycling tapes”—literally using delivery services to move audio or video tapes from station to station. The first public media interconnection systems were developed in the 1970’s and involved the distribution of programming to public television and radio stations via AT&T’s telephone landline communication network. The capital costs of these first interconnection systems were covered by funds from the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB), as a portion of its annual Federal appropriation.

Then in 1978, PBS built its second interconnection system and substantially improved service to member stations when it began distributing the National Program Service (NPS) programming via Western Union Telecommunications *Westar I/IV* satellite. This move from a terrestrial to a satellite-based system represented a significant technological evolution in program distribution. PBS was the first broadcast network to utilize satellite technology for television program distribution—today, an industry standard. This satellite system provided a considerable improvement to public broadcasting in terms of its distribution reliability, efficiency, and cost-effectiveness. Like its predecessor, the *Westar I/IV* system received Federal funding through CPB’s annual appropriation. The *Westar I/IV* satellite served PBS until 1991.

Public radio began satellite interconnection in the summer of 1979. Prior to this, there was a tape distribution service called the National Educational Radio Network (NERN) that ran its tape bicycling service. The bicycling was followed by a national landline service that was used initially to distribute lower quality programs. Higher quality programming (music, documentaries, etc.) continued distribution via tapes until the satellite distribution went into service. NPR was the first to use satellite distribution for creation of a national radio network.

Congress included language in the Public Telecommunications Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-626) authorizing appropriations to CPB for public broadcasting interconnection needs. Additionally, the Act established and authorized appropriations for the Public Broadcasting Satellite Interconnection Fund to be used “for the capital costs of the replacement, refurbishment, or upgrade of their national satellite interconnection systems and associated maintenance of such systems...”

The importance of funding for the interconnection systems for public television and public radio was reiterated in the House and Senate Commerce Committees reports:

“The Committee recognizes that replacement of the satellite interconnection system used by public television and public radio is essential to ensure that public broadcasting can continue to provide the quality and quantity of services now offered, including cultural, informational and educational programming of national, regional and local interest...” (House Report 100-825)

“The Committee strongly believes that funding for replacement of the satellite interconnection system is essential to ensure continued high-quality service and must be authorized this fiscal year. Not only is it important to provide for continued service, but replacement interconnection facilities also could potentially support increases in program offerings and related services, more specialized programming, and expansion of service areas.” (Senate Report 100-444)

Disbursement of the Public Broadcasting Satellite Interconnection Fund monies occurred in three roughly equivalent amounts in FY 1991, FY 1992, and FY 1993, of approximately \$58 million, \$76 million, and \$65 million dollars respectively. The sum total of the 1988 appropriation was \$198.4 million dollars, of which public television received \$150 million dollars for the replacement of its interconnection system, and public radio received \$48.4 million for its interconnection needs.

In 1991, PBS contracted with AT&T to provide satellite service for public television interconnection on AT&T's *Telestار 401* satellite. However, *Telestار 401* suffered a premature failure in 1997 and PBS contracted with SES Americom for service through October 2006.

The development of public radio's interconnection service was overseen by NPR, which in 1993 contracted with the PanAmSat Corporation to use its *Galaxy IV* satellite, which carried two transponders dedicated to the Public Radio Satellite Interconnection System (PRSS). In 1999, when the *Galaxy IV* satellite failed, Congress made an emergency appropriation of \$48 million to secure replacement transponder capacity and address related ground equipment needs. NPR, as manager of the PRSS and on behalf of the stations, entered into long-term leases with the PanAmSat Corporation to secure replacement satellite transponder capacity beginning in 2000.

As the satellite contracts for the radio and television interconnection systems began to wind down, CPB worked with PBS and NPR to plan for another overhaul of those systems. Numerous different options were considered before CPB requested interconnection replacement funding in FY04 for public television's Next Generation Interconnection System (NGIS) and in FY08 for the PRSS. Congress provided a total of \$119 million (FY04 - \$9.94 million, FY05 - \$39.7 million, FY06 - \$34.6 million and FY07 - \$34.7 million) for the NGIS, and \$78 million (FY08 - \$26.3, FY09 - \$26.6 million, FY10 - \$25 million) for the PRSS.

NPR utilized the appropriated funds to create a non-real time IP over satellite digital distribution system called Content Depot. This system permits public radio stations to receive national distribution of radio content as a data file. To integrate this technology with local stations, NPR updated and installed new receiving equipment at stations, created a new Network Operations Center, created a disaster recovery center, and completed several software upgrades to the Content Depot system. They also leased satellite time that will expire in 2018.

Similarly, PBS used the appropriated funds to create a non-real time IP over satellite digital distribution system for public television. PBS' work included: the purchase and delivery of non-real-time (NRT) file delivery system equipment for 169 stations, the creation of a disaster recovery site, the development of software to support PBS broadcast operations, the training of staff, and supplying the interconnection services for stations on American Samoa and Guam.

NPR and PBS achieved efficiencies by acquiring satellite distribution capacities via long-term contracts that offered discounts for volume use and pre-payment options and through volume discounts for equipment purchases that went to stations.

located by the Corporation to Senior AmeriCorps programs under section 122(a)(6).";

(d) Section 137 of the 1990 Act is amended—

(1) by adding after subsection (b) the following new subsection:

"(c) Special rules for Senior AmeriCorps programs.—Notwithstanding section 137(a) of this Act, an individual shall be eligible to be a participant in a Senior AmeriCorps program described in section 122(a)(6) of this Act, that is carried out with assistance provided under section 121(a) of this Act, if the individual satisfies the requirements in parts B and C of title II of the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 5011 et seq.) and section 122(a)(6)(A)(ii) of this Act."; and

(2) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (d);

(e) Section 140 of the 1990 Act is amended in subsection (a)(6) to read as follows:

"(6) Exceptions

"(A) The requirement of paragraph (1) shall not apply to any program that was in existence on September 21, 1993.

"(B) A national service program carried out using assistance provided under section 121 of this Act shall provide a living allowance to each participant in a Senior AmeriCorps program under section 122(a)(6) in an amount equal to or greater than the amount that corresponds to a term of service of at least 450 hours or that is otherwise determined to be appropriate by the Corporation."

(f) Section 148 of the 1990 Act is amended in subsection (a) as follows:

(1) at the end of paragraph (4), by striking "and";

(2) in paragraph (5), by striking "(e)." and inserting "(e); and"; and

(3) by adding after paragraph (5) the following new paragraph:

"(6) to pay expenses incurred on behalf of a child, grandchild, foster child, or child who is a beneficiary of service provided by a Senior AmeriCorps program under section 122(a)(6) to participate in a non-profit summer or after school educational or enrichment program, but only if the individual eligible to receive the national service education award is eligible due to service in a Senior AmeriCorps program."

(Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014.)

## CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING

### Federal Funds

#### CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING

For payment to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting ("CPB"), as authorized by the Communications Act of 1934, an amount which shall be available within limitations specified by that Act, for the fiscal year [2016] 2017, \$445,000,000: *Provided*, That none of the funds made available to CPB by this Act shall be used to pay for receptions, parties, or similar forms of entertainment for Government officials or employees: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available to CPB by this Act shall be available or used to aid or support any program or activity from which any person is excluded, or is denied benefits, or is discriminated against, on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, or sex: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available to CPB by this Act shall be used to apply any political test or qualification in selecting, appointing, promoting, or taking any other personnel action with respect to officers, agents, and employees of CPB: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available to CPB by this Act shall be used to support the Television Future Fund or any similar purpose. (Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014.)

#### Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 20-0151-0-1-503	2013 actual	2014 est.	2015 est.
<b>Obligations by program activity:</b>			
0001 General programming .....	422	445	445
0900 Total new obligations (object class 41.0) .....	422	445	445
<b>Budgetary Resources:</b>			
Budget authority:			
Appropriations, discretionary:			
Advance appropriations, discretionary:			
1170 Advance appropriation - General Programming .....	445	445	445

1173	Advance appropriations permanently reduced .....	-23		
1180	Advanced appropriation, discretionary (total) .....	422	445	445
1900	Budget authority (total) .....	422	445	445
1930	Total budgetary resources available .....	422	445	445
<b>Change in obligated balance:</b>				
Unpaid obligations:				
3010	Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts .....	422	445	445
3020	Outlays (gross) .....	-422	-445	-445
<b>Budget authority and outlays, net:</b>				
Discretionary:				
4000	Budget authority, gross .....	422	445	445
Outlays, gross:				
4010	Outlays from new discretionary authority .....	422	445	445
4180	Budget authority, net (total) .....	422	445	445
4190	Outlays, net (total) .....	422	445	445

The FY 2015 Budget proposes an advance appropriation of \$445 million for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB) for fiscal year 2017. In 1975, Congress first agreed to begin providing CPB with a two-year advance appropriation to support long-range financing planning and to insulate programming decisions. This commitment of future federal dollars helps leverage investments from other sources and gives producers essential lead time to plan, design, create, and support programming and services.

CPB uses funding to provide grants to qualified public television and radio stations to be used at their discretion for purposes related to program production or acquisition, as well as for general operations. CPB also supports the production and acquisition of radio and television programs for national distribution. In addition, CPB assists in the financing of several system-wide activities, including national satellite interconnection services and the payment of music royalty fees, and provides limited technical assistance, research, and planning services to improve system-wide capacity and performance.

## CORPORATION FOR TRAVEL PROMOTION

### Federal Funds

#### TRAVEL PROMOTION FUND

#### Special and Trust Fund Receipts (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 95-5585-0-2-376	2013 actual	2014 est.	2015 est.
0100 Balance, start of year .....	126	153	153
<b>Receipts:</b>			
0200 Fees, Travel Promotion Fund .....	127	100	100
0400 Total: Balances and collections .....	253	253	253
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
0500 Travel Promotion Fund .....	-100	-100	-100
0799 Balance, end of year .....	153	153	153

#### Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 95-5585-0-2-376	2013 actual	2014 est.	2015 est.
<b>Obligations by program activity:</b>			
0001 Direct program activity .....	95	93	100
0900 Total new obligations (object class 41.0) .....	95	93	100
<b>Budgetary Resources:</b>			
Budget authority:			
Appropriations, mandatory:			
1201 Appropriation (special or trust fund) .....	100	100	100
1230 Appropriations and/or unobligated balance of appropriations permanently reduced .....	-5	-7	
1260 Appropriations, mandatory (total) .....	95	93	100
1930 Total budgetary resources available .....	95	93	100

Appendix I

*Public Broadcasting in*  
**ALABAMA**

**FY 2013**

Employment	Public Broadcasting Employees in State	130
& Earnings	Total Wages	\$5,337,293
	Average Annual Salary	\$41,056

**CPB Station Grants (FY2013 Figures)**

By statute, over 70 percent of funds appropriated to CPB (\$421.86 million in Fiscal Year 2013) flow directly to local public television and radio stations under formulas established by the Public Broadcasting Act. Community Service Grants (CSGs) are by far the largest station grants, and stations have wide latitude to use CSG funds to serve local needs in a manner they choose, which often includes community outreach, program purchasing, and local content development. CPB also provides stations with discretionary grants for purposes such as the creation of television or radio programming, as well as funds from a special digital conversion fund to help local stations use digital transmission technology and other digital platforms to provide an expanded public service to their communities.

<i>Public</i>	Alabama Public Television (Birmingham)	\$1,883,630
<i>TV Stations</i>	WBIQ (Birmingham)	
	WCIQ (Mount Cheaha)	
	WDIQ (Dozier)	
	WEIQ (Mobile)	
	WFIQ (Florence)	
	WGIQ (Louisville)	
	WHIQ (Huntsville)	
	WIIQ (Demopolis)	
<i>Public</i>	Alabama Public Radio	\$254,961
<i>Radio Stations</i>	WUAL-FM/91.5 (Tuscaloosa)	
	WQPR-FM/88.7 (Muscle Shoals)	
	WAPR-FM/88.3 (Selma)	
	WVAS-FM (Montgomery)	\$166,353
	WJAB-FM (Normal)	\$120,088
	WTSU-FM (Troy)	\$117,197
	WBHM-FM (Birmingham)	\$136,559
	WLRH-FM (Huntsville)	\$98,103
<b>FY2013 Alabama Statewide Total</b>		<b>\$2,776,891</b>

*Public Broadcasting in*  
**ALASKA**

**FY 2013**

Employment	Public Broadcasting Employees in State	221
& Earnings	Total Wages	\$10,212,169
	Average Annual Salary	\$46,208

**CPB Station Grants (FY2013 Figures)**

By statute, over 70 percent of funds appropriated to CPB (\$421.86 million in Fiscal Year 2013) flow directly to local public television and radio stations under formulas established by the Public Broadcasting Act. Community Service Grants (CSGs) are by far the largest station grants, and stations have wide latitude to use CSG funds to serve local needs in a manner they choose, which often includes community outreach, program purchasing, and local content development. CPB also provides stations with discretionary grants for purposes such as the creation of television or radio programming, as well as funds from a special digital conversion fund to help local stations use digital transmission technology and other digital platforms to provide an expanded public service to their communities.

<i>Public</i>	KAKM-TV (Anchorage)	\$ 877,648
<i>TV Stations</i>	KTOO-TV (Juneau)	\$ 818,993
	KUAC-TV (Fairbanks)	\$ 711,385
	KYUK-TV (Bethel)	\$ 889,213
<i>Public</i>	KBBI-AM (Homer)	\$ 121,715
<i>Radio Stations</i>	KBRW-AM (Barrow)	\$ 206,485
	KCAW-FM (Sitka)	\$ 135,512
	KNBA-FM (Anchorage)	\$ 275,957
	KCHU-AM (Valdez)	\$ 113,216
	KCUK-FM (Chevak)	\$ 181,914
	KDLG-AM (Dillingham)	\$ 178,580
	KDLL-FM (Homer)	\$ 89,756
	KFSK-FM (Petersburg)	\$ 118,977
	KHNS-FM (Haines)	\$ 112,434
	KIAL-AM (Unalaska)	\$ 181,914
	KIYU-AM (Galena)	\$ 181,914
	KMXT-FM (Kodiak)	\$ 129,653
	KNSA-AM (Unalakleet)	\$ 181,914
	KOTZ-AM (Kotzebue)	\$ 207,484
	KRBD-FM (Ketchikan)	\$ 131,903
	KSDP-AM (Sand Point)	\$ 181,914
	KSKA-FM (Anchorage)	\$ 263,499
	KSKO-AM (McGrath)	\$ 181,010
	KSTK-FM (Wrangell)	\$ 112,760
	KTNA-FM (Talkeetna)	\$ 121,276
	KTOO-FM (Juneau)	\$ 155,929
	KUAC-FM (Fairbanks)	\$ 230,971
	KUHB-FM (St. Paul Island)	\$ 181,914
	KYUK-AM (Bethel)	\$ 175,799
	KZPA-AM (Fort Yukon)	\$ 177,599
	<b>FY2013 Alaska Statewide Total</b>	<b>\$ 7,451,639</b>

*Public Broadcasting in*  
**ARIZONA**

**FY 2013**

Employment	Public Broadcasting Employees in State	248
& Earnings	Total Wages	\$10,728,041
	Average Annual Salary	\$43,258

**CPB Station Grants (FY2013 Figures)**

By statute, over 70 percent of funds appropriated to CPB (\$421.86 million in Fiscal Year 2013) flow directly to local public television and radio stations under formulas established by the Public Broadcasting Act. Community Service Grants (CSGs) are by far the largest station grants, and stations have wide latitude to use CSG funds to serve local needs in a manner they choose, which often includes community outreach, program purchasing, and local content development. CPB also provides stations with discretionary grants for purposes such as the creation of television or radio programming, as well as funds from a special digital conversion fund to help local stations use digital transmission technology and other digital platforms to provide an expanded public service to their communities.

<i>Public</i>	KAET-TV/Channel 8 (Phoenix)	\$ 1,601,138
<i>TV Stations</i>	KUAT-TV/Arizona Public Media (Tucson)	\$ 1,085,676
<i>Public</i>	KNAU-FM (Flagstaff)	\$ 243,015
<i>Radio Stations</i>	KUYI-FM (Kykotsmovi)	\$ 147,918
	KOHN-FM (Sells)	\$ 196,684
	KBAQ-FM (Tempe)	\$ 201,502
	KJZZ-FM (Tempe)	\$ 480,480
	KGHR-FM (Tuba City)	\$ 117,660
	KUAZ-FM (Tucson)	\$ 323,973
	KXCI-FM (Tucson)	\$ 84,806
	KAWC-AM (Yuma)	\$ 102,083
	Native Public Media (Flagstaff)	\$ 294,171
<i>Other (Producers, Consultants, Etc.)</i>		
D.S. Griffen & Associates		\$ 24,000
<b>FY2013 Arizona Statewide Total</b>		<b>\$ 5,016,413</b>

*Public Broadcasting in*  
**ARKANSAS**

**FY 2013**

Employment	Public Broadcasting Employees in State	146
& Earnings	Total Wages	\$4,861,358
	Average Annual Salary	\$33,296

**CPB Station Grants (FY2013 Figures)**

By statute, over 70 percent of funds appropriated to CPB (\$421.86 million in Fiscal Year 2013) flow directly to local public television and radio stations under formulas established by the Public Broadcasting Act. Community Service Grants (CSGs) are by far the largest station grants, and stations have wide latitude to use CSG funds to serve local needs in a manner they choose, which often includes community outreach, program purchasing, and local content development. CPB also provides stations with discretionary grants for purposes such as the creation of television or radio programming, as well as

funds from a special digital conversion fund to help local stations use digital transmission technology and other digital platforms to provide an expanded public service to their communities.

<i>Public</i>	AETN (Conway)	\$ 1,451,199
<i>TV Stations</i>	KAFT (Fayetteville)	
	KEMV (Mountain View)	
	KETG (Arkadelphia)	
	KETS (Little Rock)	
	KTEJ (Jonesboro)	
	KETZ (El Dorado)	
<i>Public</i>	KUAF-FM (Fayetteville)	\$ 185,689
<i>Radio Stations</i>	KUAR-FM (Little Rock)	\$ 125,643
	KASU-FM (State University)	\$ 142,748
<b>FY2013 Arkansas Statewide Total</b>		<b>\$ 1,905,279</b>

*Public Broadcasting in*  
**CALIFORNIA**

**FY 2013**

Employment	Station Employees in State	1,171
& Earnings	Annual Wages	\$65,751,904
	Average Annual Salary	\$56,150

**CPB Station Grants (FY2013 Figures)**

By statute, over 70 percent of funds appropriated to CPB (\$421.86 million in Fiscal Year 2013) flow directly to local public television and radio stations under formulas established by the Public Broadcasting Act. Community Service Grants (CSGs) are by far the largest station grants, and stations have wide latitude to use CSG funds to serve local needs in a manner they choose, which often includes community outreach, program purchasing, and local content development. CPB also provides stations with discretionary grants for purposes such as the creation of television or radio programming, as well as funds from a special digital conversion fund to help local stations use digital transmission technology and other digital platforms to provide an expanded public service to their communities.

<i>Public</i>	KCET-TV (Los Angeles)	\$ 2,048,907
<i>TV Stations</i>	KCSM-TV (San Mateo)	\$ 598,525
	KEET-TV (Eureka)	\$ 633,207
	KIXE-TV (Redding)	\$ 663,211
	KLCS-TV (Los Angeles)	\$ 825,851
	KOCE-TV (Costa Mesa)	\$ 867,457
	KOCE-TV (Los Angeles)	\$ 1,468,658
	KPBS-TV (San Diego)	\$ 2,042,567
	KQED-TV (San Francisco)	\$ 3,293,473
	KRCB-TV (Rohnert Park)	\$ 397,482
	KVCR-TV (San Bernardino)	\$ 797,957
	KVIE-TV (Sacramento)	\$ 1,513,931

	KVPT-TV (Fresno)	\$ 792,465
<i>Public</i>	KHSU-FM (Arcata)	\$ 151,508
<i>Radio Stations</i>	KPFA-FM (Berkeley)	\$ 138,671
	KCHO-FM (Chico)	\$ 181,503
	KZFR-FM (Chico)	\$ 70,813
	KSJV-FM (Fresno)	\$ 187,231
	KVPR-FM (Fresno)	\$ 148,308
	KIDE-FM (Hoopa)	\$ 134,634
	KUFW-FM (Keene)	\$ 356,310
	KKJZ-FM (Long Beach)	\$ 210,197
	KUSC-FM (Los Angeles)	\$ 417,383
	KPFK-FM (Berkeley)	\$ 151,157
	KVMR-FM (Nevada City)	\$ 161,821
	KPCC-FM (Pasadena)	\$3,365,471
	KZYZ-FM (Philo)	\$ 177,290
	KWMR-FM (Point Reyes Station)	\$ 89,756
	KMUD-FM (Redway)	\$ 98,517
	KRCB-FM (Rohnert Park)	\$ 67,469
	KXJZ-FM (Sacramento)	\$ 362,798
	KXPR-FM (Sacramento)	\$ 224,440
	KPBS-FM (San Diego)	\$ 562,216
	KSDS-FM (San Diego)	\$ 142,512
	KALW-FM (San Francisco)	\$ 175,471
	KQED-FM (San Francisco)	\$ 1,591,574
	KCBX-FM (San Luis Obispo)	\$ 167,573
	KCSM-FM (San Mateo)	\$ 163,415
	KUSP-FM (Santa Cruz)	\$ 108,797
	KCRW-FM (Santa Monica)	\$ 1,172,035
	KAZU-FM (Seaside)	\$ 127,864
	KCLU-FM (Thousand Oaks)	\$ 206,906
<i>Other</i>	Radio Camp (Walnut Creek)	\$ 220,260
	Natl. Hispanic Media Coalition (Pasadena)	\$ 5,000
	NALIP (Los Angeles)	\$ 147,863
	KOCE Foundation (Costa Mesa)	\$ 25,000
	Ctr. for Asian American Media (San Francisco)	\$ 1,767,438
	Independent Television Service (San Francisco)	\$ 16,802,950
	Latino Public Broadcasting (Burbank)	\$ 1,358,591
	WestEd (San Francisco)	\$ 972,634
	Souvenir Pictures (Los Angeles)	\$ 715,640
	Road Trip Productions (Costa Mesa)	\$ 297,266
	<b>California FY2013 Statewide Total</b>	<b>\$49,817,885</b>

*Public Broadcasting in*  
**COLORADO**

**FY 2013**

Employment	Public Broadcasting Employees in State	294
& Earnings	Total Wages	\$13,087,757
	Average Annual Salary	\$44,516

**CPB Station Grants (FY2013 Figures)**

By statute, over 70 percent of funds appropriated to CPB (\$421.86 million in Fiscal Year 2013) flow directly to local public television and radio stations under formulas established by the Public Broadcasting Act. Community Service Grants (CSGs) are by far the largest station grants, and stations have wide latitude to use CSG funds to serve local needs in a manner they choose, which often includes community outreach, program purchasing, and local content development. CPB also provides stations with discretionary grants for purposes such as the creation of television or radio programming, as well as funds from a special digital conversion fund to help local stations use digital transmission technology and other digital platforms to provide an expanded public service to their communities.

<i>Public</i>	KBDI-TV (Denver)	\$ 503,360
<i>TV Stations</i>	Rocky Mountain PBS	\$ 1,329,422
	KRMA-TV (Denver)	
	KTSC-TV (Pueblo)	
	KRMJ-TV (Grand Junction)	
	KRMU-TV (Durango)	
	KRMZ-TV (Steamboat Springs)	
<i>Public</i>	KRZA-FM (Alamosa)	\$ 153,874
<i>Radio Stations</i>	KAJX-FM (Aspen)	\$ 157,329
	KGNU-FM (Boulder)	\$ 153,114
	KDNK-FM (Carbondale)	\$ 111,355
	KVOD-FM (Centennial)	\$ 793,416
	KCME-FM (Colorado Springs)	\$ 93,109
	KRCC-FM (Colorado Springs)	\$ 155,366
	KSJD-FM (Cortez)	\$ 89,431
	KBUT-FM (Crested Butte)	\$ 106,087
	KUVO-FM (Denver)	\$ 118,206
	KDUR-FM (Durango)	\$ 107,175
	KRFC-FM (Fort Collins)	\$ 73,229
	KAFM-FM (Grand Junction)	\$ 68,480
	KUNC-FM (Greeley)	\$ 273,023
	KSUT-FM (Ignacio)	\$ 226,264
	KVNF-FM (Paonia)	\$ 108,002
	KOTO-FM (Telluride)	\$ 111,407
<i>Other</i>	Latino Public Radio Consortium (Denver)	\$ 275,000
<b>FY2013 Colorado Statewide Total</b>		<b>\$ 5,006,649</b>

*Public Broadcasting in*  
**CONNECTICUT**

**FY 2013**

Employment	Public Broadcasting Employees in State	97
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& Earnings	Total Wages	\$6,040,259
	Average Annual Salary	\$62,271

**CPB Station Grants (FY2013 Figures)**

By statute, over 70 percent of funds appropriated to CPB (\$421.86 million in Fiscal Year 2013) flow directly to local public television and radio stations under formulas established by the Public Broadcasting Act. Community Service Grants (CSGs) are by far the largest station grants, and stations have wide latitude to use CSG funds to serve local needs in a manner they choose, which often includes community outreach, program purchasing, and local content development. CPB also provides stations with discretionary grants for purposes such as the creation of television or radio programming, as well as funds from a special digital conversion fund to help local stations use digital transmission technology and other digital platforms to provide an expanded public service to their communities.

<i>Public</i>	Connecticut Public Broadcasting (Hartford)	\$ 1,647,397
<i>TV Stations</i>	WEDH (Hartford)	
	WEDW (Bridgeport)	
	WEDN (Norwich)	
	WEDY (New Haven)	
<i>Public</i>	Connecticut Public Radio	\$ 364,215
<i>Radio Stations</i>	WPKT Meriden/Hartford/New Haven (90.5)	
	WNPR Norwich/New London (89.1)	
	WEDW-FM Stamford/Greenwich (88.5)	
	WRLI-FM Southampton, New York (91.3)	
	WMNR-FM (Monroe)	\$ 90,999
	WSHU-FM (Fairfield)	\$ 300,565
	WHDD-FM (Sharon)	\$ 122,250
<b>FY2013 Connecticut Statewide Total</b>		<b>\$2,780,426</b>

*Public Broadcasting in*  
**Washington, DC**

**FY 2013**

Employment	Station Employees in District	144
& Earnings	Annual Wages	\$6,734,087
	Average Annual Salary	\$46,764

**CPB Station Grants (FY2013 Figures)**

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<i>Public</i>	WHUT	\$ 793,618
<i>TV Stations</i>	Public Media Platform, Inc.	\$ 8,086,341

<i>Public</i>	WAMU	\$ 1,218,830
<i>Radio Stations</i>	NPR	\$ 700,000

<i>Other Programs</i>	Capital Concerts, Inc.	\$ 1,275,000
	Civic Enterprises, LLC	\$ 63,500
	NFCB	\$ 12,000

**FY2013 District of Columbia Total** **\$12,149,289**

*Public Broadcasting in*

**FLORIDA**

**FY 2013**

Employment	Public Broadcasting Employees in State	666
& Earnings	Total Wages	\$35,117,723
	Average Annual Salary	\$52,729

**CPB Station Grants (FY2013 Figures)**

By statute, over 70 percent of funds appropriated to CPB (\$421.86 million in Fiscal Year 2013) flow directly to local public television and radio stations under formulas established by the Public Broadcasting Act. Community Service Grants (CSGs) are by far the largest station grants, and stations have wide latitude to use CSG funds to serve local needs in a manner they choose, which often includes community outreach, program purchasing, and local content development. CPB also provides stations with discretionary grants for purposes such as the creation of television or radio programming, as well as funds from a special digital conversion fund to help local stations use digital transmission technology and other digital platforms to provide an expanded public service to their communities.

<i>Public</i> <i>TV Stations</i>	WEFS-TV (Cocoa)	\$ 508,745
	WDSC-TV (Daytona Beach)	\$ 427,504
	WEDU-TV (Tampa)	\$ 848,957
	WFSU-TV (Tallahassee)	\$ 1,267,477
	WGCU-TV (Ft. Myers)	\$ 901,487
	WJCT-TV (Jacksonville)	\$ 1,419,845
	WLRN-TV (Miami)	\$ 1,182,084
	WPBT-TV (Miami)	\$ 1,080,061
	WSRE-TV (Pensacola)	\$ 854,587
	WUFT-TV (Gainesville)	\$ 787,412
	WUSF-TV (Tampa)	\$ 795,620
	WXEL-TV (West Palm Beach)	\$ 756,454
	WUCF-TV (Orlando)	\$ 494,251

<i>Public</i> <i>Radio Stations</i>	WGCU-FM (Ft. Myers)	\$ 168,856
	WKCP-FM/Classical South Florida (Ft. Lauderdale)	\$ 258,099
	WQCS-FM (Fort Pierce)	\$ 125,230
	WUFT-FM (Gainesville)	\$ 238,196

	WJCT-FM (Jacksonville)	\$ 173,902
	WFIT-FM (Melbourne)	\$ 81,382
	WDNA-FM (Miami)	\$ 137,286
	WLRN-FM (Miami)	\$ 746,315
	WMFE-FM (Orlando)	\$ 210,370
	WKGC-FM (Panama City)	\$ 152,487
	WUWF-FM (Pensacola)	\$ 164,559
	WFSU-FM (Tallahassee)	\$ 283,749
	WMNF-FM (Tampa)	\$ 147,944
	WUSF-FM (Tampa)	\$ 378,131
	WXEL-FM (West Palm Beach)	\$ 161,177
<i>Other</i>	Florida State University (Tallahassee)	\$ 29,867
	Coats2Coats, LLC (Sarasota)	\$ 4,850
	Digital Convergence Alliance, Inc. (St. Petersburg)	\$ 7,000,000
	<b>FY2013 Florida Statewide Total</b>	<b>\$ 21,791,884</b>

**Public Broadcasting in  
GEORGIA**

**FY 2013**

Employment	Public Broadcasting Employees in State	218
& Earnings	Total Wages	\$10,882,905
	Average Annual Salary	\$49,864

**CPB Station Grants (FY2013 Figures)**

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<i>Public TV Stations</i>	Georgia Public Broadcasting (Atlanta)	\$ 2,673,054
	WGTV (Athens)	
	WXGA-TV (Waycross)	
	WVAN-TV (Savannah)	
	WABW-TV (Pelham)	
	WNGH-TV (Chatsworth)	
	WCES-TV (Wrens)	
	WACS-TV (Dawson)	
	WJSP-TV (Columbus)	
	WMUM-TV (Cochran)	
	WPBA-TV (Atlanta)	\$ 700,966
<i>Public Radio Stations</i>	WABE-FM (Atlanta)	\$ 574,602
	WBCX-FM (Gainesville)	\$ 68,480

WCLK-FM (Atlanta)	\$ 215,322
GPB Radio (Atlanta)	\$ 573,429
WJSP-FM 88.1 Warm Springs/Columbus	
WMUM-FM 89.7 Cochran/Macon	
WSVH FM 91.1 Savannah	
WWIO-FM 88.9 Brunswick	
WWIO AM 1190 St. Mary's	
WUGA FM 91.7 Athens	
WACG-FM 90.7 Augusta	
WUNV FM 91.7 Albany	
WWET FM 91.7 Valdosta	
WUWG FM 90.7 Carrollton	
WPPR FM 88.3 Demorest	
WNGU FM 89.5 Dahlonega	
WJWV FM 90.9 Fort Gaines	
WGPB FM 97.7 Rome	
WNGH-FM 98.9 Chatsworth	
WABR FM 91.1 Tifton	
WXVS FM 90.1 Waycross	
WATY FM 91.3 Folkston	
WBTB FM 90.3 Young Harris	

Other	Atlanta Educational Telecommunications	\$ 59,583
	Integrated Media Association	\$127,500

**FY2013 Georgia Statewide Total** **\$ 3,748,685**

*Public Broadcasting in*

**HAWAII**

**FY 2013**

Employment	Public Broadcasting Employees in State	66
& Earnings	Total Wages	\$3,624,953
	Average Annual Salary	\$54,716

**CPB Station Grants (FY2013 Figures)**

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<i>Public</i>	PBS Hawaii (Honolulu)	\$ 1,198,585
<i>TV Stations</i>		

<i>Public</i>	Hawaii Public Radio	\$ 291,147
<i>Radio Stations</i>	Honolulu (KHPR & KIPO)	
	Wailuku (KKUA)	
	Hilo (KANO)	
	KKCR-FM (Hanalei)	\$ 102,328
<i>Other</i>	Pacific Islanders in Communications (Honolulu)	\$ 1,358,591
<b>FY2013 Hawaii Statewide Total</b>		<b>\$ 2,950,651</b>

*Public Broadcasting in*  
**IDAHO**

**FY 2013**

<i>Employment</i>	Public Broadcasting Employees in State	137
<i>&amp; Earnings</i>	Total Wages	\$ 5,591,631
	Average Annual Salary	\$ 40,814

**CPB Station Grants (FY2013 Figures)**

By statute, over 70 percent of funds appropriated to CPB (\$421.86 million in Fiscal Year 2013) flow directly to local public television and radio stations under formulas established by the Public Broadcasting Act. Community Service Grants (CSGs) are by far the largest station grants, and stations have wide latitude to use CSG funds to serve local needs in a manner they choose, which often includes community outreach, program purchasing, and local content development. CPB also provides stations with discretionary grants for purposes such as the creation of television or radio programming, as well as funds from a special digital conversion fund to help local stations use digital transmission technology and other digital platforms to provide an expanded public service to their communities.

<i>Public</i>	Idaho Public Television (Boise)	\$ 1,327,618
<i>TV Stations</i>	KAID-TV (Boise)	
	KCDT-TV (Coeur d'Alene)	
	KIPT-TV (Twin Falls)	
	KISU-TV (Pocatello)	
	KUID-TV (Moscow)	
<i>Public</i>	KBSU-FM (Boise)	\$ 208,127
<i>Radio Stations</i>	KBSW-FM (Boise)	\$ 199,022
	KISU-FM (Pocatello)	\$ 105,826
	KIYE-FM (Lapwai)	\$ 134,634

**FY2013 Idaho Statewide Total** **\$ 1,975,227**

*Public Broadcasting in*  
**ILLINOIS**

**FY 2013**

<i>Employment</i>	Public Broadcasting Employees in State	611
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& Earnings	Total Wages	\$27,560,431
	Average Annual Salary	\$45,089

**CPB Station Grants (FY2013 Figures)**

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<i>Public</i>	WSIU-TV (Carbondale)	\$ 867,657
<i>TV Stations</i>	WEIU-TV (Charleston)	\$ 713,203
	WMEC-TV (Springfield)	\$ 752,696
	WTTW-TV (Chicago)	\$ 2,817,937
	WYCC-TV (Chicago)	\$ 1,037,960
	WQPT-TV (Moline)	\$ 667,323
	WTVP-TV (Peoria)	\$ 705,978
	WILL-TV (Urbana)	\$ 915,441

<i>Public</i>	WSIU-FM (Carbondale)	\$ 190,430
<i>Radio Stations</i>	WEFT-FM (Champaign)	\$ 34,240
	WBEZ-FM (Chicago)	\$ 1,360,424
	WNIJ-FM (DeKalb)	\$ 224,628
	WDCB-FM (Glen Ellyn)	\$ 163,035
	WIUM-FM (Macomb)	\$ 189,595
	WGLT-FM (Normal)	\$ 144,518
	WCBU-FM (Peoria)	\$ 119,775
	WGVV-FM (Rock Island)	\$ 102,720
	WVIK-FM (Rock Island)	\$ 107,797
	WILL-FM (Urbana)	\$ 362,522
	WUIS-FM (Springfield)	\$ 198,594

**FY2013 Illinois Statewide Total** **\$ 11,676,473**

*Public Broadcasting in*  
**INDIANA**

**FY 2013**

Employment	Public Broadcasting Employees in State	386
& Earnings	Total Wages	\$16,524,032
	Average Annual Salary	\$42,808

**CPB Station Grants (FY2013 Figures)**

By statute, over 70 percent of funds appropriated to CPB (\$421.86 million in Fiscal Year 2013) flow directly to local public television and radio stations under formulas established by the Public Broadcasting Act. Community Service Grants (CSGs) are by far the largest station grants, and stations have wide latitude to use CSG funds to serve local needs in a manner they choose, which often includes community outreach, program purchasing, and local content development. CPB also provides stations with discretionary grants for purposes such as the creation of television or radio programming, as well as funds from a special digital conversion fund to help local stations use digital transmission technology and other digital platforms to provide an expanded public service to their communities.

<i>Public</i>	WTIU-TV (Bloomington)	\$ 1,007,177
<i>TV Stations</i>	WNIT-TV (South Bend)	\$ 729,174
	WNIN-TV (Evansville)	\$ 665,181
	WFWA-TV (Fort Wayne)	\$ 701,468
	WFYI-TV (Indianapolis)	\$ 1,077,673
	WYIN-TV (Merrillville)	\$ 652,798
	WIPB-TV (Muncie)	\$ 793,233
	WVUT-TV (Vincennes)	\$ 682,927

<i>Public</i>	WFHB-FM (Bloomington)	\$ 68,480
<i>Radio Stations</i>	WFIU-FM (Bloomington)	\$ 195,305
	WVPE-FM (Elkhart)	\$ 126,671
	WNIN-FM (Evansville)	\$ 80,326
	WBNI-FM (Fort Wayne)	\$ 109,345
	WFYI-FM (Indianapolis)	\$ 309,438
	WBST-FM (Muncie)	\$ 125,225
	WVUB-FM (Vincennes)	\$ 132,783
	WBAA-FM (West Lafayette)	\$ 146,721
	WLPR-FM (Merrillville)	\$ 68,872

**FY2013 Indiana Statewide Total** **\$ 7,672,797**

***Public Broadcasting in***  
**IOWA**

**FY 2013**

Employment	Public Broadcasting Employees in State	193
& Earnings	Total Wages	\$5,995,281
	Average Annual Salary	\$31,144

**CPB Station Grants (FY2013 Figures)**

By statute, over 70 percent of funds appropriated to CPB (\$421.86 million in Fiscal Year 2013) flow directly to local public television and radio stations under formulas established by the Public Broadcasting Act. Community Service Grants (CSGs) are by far the largest station grants, and stations have wide latitude to use CSG funds to serve local needs in a manner they choose, which often includes community outreach, program purchasing, and local content development. CPB also provides stations with discretionary grants for purposes such as the creation of television or radio programming, as well as funds from a special digital conversion fund to help local stations use digital transmission technology and other digital platforms to provide an expanded public service to their communities.

<i>Public</i>	Iowa Public Television (Johnston)	\$ 2,362,535
<i>TV Stations</i>	KBIN-TV (Council Bluffs)	
	KDIN-TV (Des Moines)	
	KHIN-TV (Red Oak)	
	KIIN-TV (Iowa City)	
	KQIN-TV (Davenport)	
	KRIN-TV (Waterloo)	
	KSIN-TV (Sioux City)	
	KTIN-TV (Fort Dodge)	
	KYIN-TV (Mason City)	

<i>Public</i>	WOI-FM (Ames)	\$ 311,147
<i>Radio Stations</i>	KUNI-FM (Cedar Falls)	\$ 191,738
	KCCK-FM (Cedar Rapids)	\$ 106,852
	KIWR-FM (Council Bluffs)	\$ 97,566
	KALA-FM (Davenport)	\$ 68,480
	KSUI-FM (Iowa City)	\$ 268,175
	KPVL-FM (Postville)	\$ 89,756
	KWIT-FM (Sioux City)	\$ 152,207
	KBBG-FM (Waterloo)	\$ 98,947

**FY2013 Iowa Statewide Total** **\$ 3,747,403**

*Public Broadcasting in*

**KANSAS**

**FY 2013**

Employment	Public Broadcasting Employees in State	136
& Earnings	Total Wages	\$4,920,308
	Average Annual Salary	\$36,312

**CPB Station Grants (FY2013 Figures)**

By statute, over 70 percent of funds appropriated to CPB (\$421.86 million in Fiscal Year 2013) flow directly to local public television and radio stations under formulas established by the Public Broadcasting Act. Community Service Grants (CSGs) are by far the largest station grants, and stations have wide latitude to use CSG funds to serve local needs in a manner they choose, which often includes community outreach, program purchasing, and local content development. CPB also provides stations with discretionary grants for purposes such as the creation of television or radio programming, as well as funds from a special digital conversion fund to help local stations use digital transmission technology and other digital platforms to provide an expanded public service to their communities.

<i>Public</i>	KTWU-TV (Topeka)	\$ 760,796
<i>TV Stations</i>	KOOD-TV (Bunker Hill)	\$ 710,310
	KPTS-TV (Wichita)	\$ 756,567

<i>Public</i>		
<i>Radio Stations</i>	Kansas Public Radio	\$ 254,090

KANU-FM (Lawrence)	
KANV-FM (Junction City)	
KANH-FM (Emporia)	
KHCC-FM (Hutchinson)	\$ 216,379
KRPS-FM (Pittsburg)	\$ 142,363
KMUW-FM (Wichita)	\$ 152,758
KANZ-FM (Garden City)	\$ 171,820

**FY2013 Kansas Statewide Total** **\$ 3,165,083**

*Public Broadcasting in*

**KENTUCKY**

**FY 2013**

Employment	Public Broadcasting Employees in State	328
& Earnings	Total Wages	\$10,356,452
	Average Annual Salary	\$31,623

**CPB Station Grants (FY2013 Figures)**

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<i>Public</i>	Kentucky Educational Television (Lexington)	\$ 2,902,237
<i>TV Stations</i>	WKAS-TV (Ashland)	
	WKGB-TV (Bowling Green)	
	WCVN-TV (Covington)	
	WKZT-TV (Elizabethtown)	
	WKHA -TV (Hazard)	
	WKLE-TV (Lexington)	
	WKPC-TV (Louisville)	
	WKMA-TV (Madisonville)	
	WKMR-TV (Morehead)	
	WKMU-TV (Murray)	
	WKOH-TV (Owensboro)	
	WKON-TV (Owenton)	
	WKPD-TV (Paducah)	
	WKPI-TV (Pikeville)	
	WKSO-TV (Somerset)	
	WKYU-TV (Bowling Green)	\$ 709,870
<i>Public</i>	WFPK Louisville Public Media (Louisville)	\$ 270,770
<i>Radio Stations</i>	WKYU-FM (Bowling Green)	\$ 208,219
	WNKU-FM (Highland Heights)	\$ 151,955
	WUKY-FM (Lexington)	\$ 139,501

WMKY-FM (Morehead)	\$ 136,004
WKMS-FM (Murray)	\$ 171,355
WEKU-FM (Richmond)	\$ 186,219
WMMT-FM (Whitesburg)	\$ 106,814

**FY2013 Kentucky Statewide Total** **\$ 4,982,944**

*Public Broadcasting in*  
**LOUISIANA**

**FY 2013**

Employment	Public Broadcasting Employees in State	207
& Earnings	Total Wages	\$8,913,440
	Average Annual Salary	\$43,060

**CPB Station Grants (FY2013 Figures)**

By statute, over 70 percent of funds appropriated to CPB (\$421.86 million in Fiscal Year 2013) flow directly to local public television and radio stations under formulas established by the Public Broadcasting Act. Community Service Grants (CSGs) are by far the largest station grants, and stations have wide latitude to use CSG funds to serve local needs in a manner they choose, which often includes community outreach, program purchasing, and local content development. CPB also provides stations with discretionary grants for purposes such as the creation of television or radio programming, as well as funds from a special digital conversion fund to help local stations use digital transmission technology and other digital platforms to provide an expanded public service to their communities.

<i>Public</i>	Louisiana Public Broadcasting (Baton Rouge)	\$ 1,983,084
<i>TV Stations</i>	WLPB-TV (Baton Rouge)	
	KLTM-TV (Monroe)	
	KLTS-TV (Shreveport)	
	KLPB-TV (Lafayette)	
	KLTL-TV (Lake Charles)	
	KLPA-TV (Alexandria)	
	WLAE-TV (Metairie)	\$ 515,376
	WYES-TV (Metairie)	\$ 491,519

<i>Public</i>	WBRH-FM (Baton Rouge)	\$ 124,697
<i>Radio Stations</i>	WWOZ-FM (New Orleans)	\$ 255,891
	KSLU-FM (Hammond)	\$ 83,553
	KRVS-FM (Lafayette)	\$ 149,193
	KEDM-FM (Monroe)	\$ 119,738
	WWNO-FM (New Orleans)	\$ 131,473
	KDAQ-FM (Shreveport)	\$ 161,932
	WRKF-FM (Baton Rouge)	\$ 111,081

**FY2013 Louisiana Statewide Total** **\$ 4,127,537**

*Public Broadcasting in*

**MAINE****FY 2013**

Employment	Station Employees in State	99
& Earnings	Annual Wages	\$4,940,930
	Average Annual Salary	\$50,162

**CPB Station Grants (FY2013 Figures)**

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<i>Public</i>	Maine Public Broadcasting (Lewiston)	\$ 987,074
<i>TV Stations</i>	WCBB-TV (Augusta)	
	WMEB-TV (Orono)	
	WMEM-TV (Presque Isle)	
	WMED-TV (Calais)	
	WMEA-TV (Biddeford)	

<i>Public</i>	Maine Public Broadcasting (Lewiston)	\$ 562,951
<i>Radio Stations</i>	WMEA/90.1 (Portland)	
	WMEP 90.5 (Camden)	
	WMEW/91.3 (Waterville)	
	WMEH/90.9 (Bangor)	
	WMED/89.7 (Calais)	
	WMEM/106.1 (Presque Isle)	
	WMEF/106.5 (Fort Kent)	
	WMFG-FM (Portland)	\$ 68,480
	WERU-FM (East Orland)	\$ 124,842

**FY2013 Maine Statewide Total** **\$1,743,347**

*Public Broadcasting in***MARYLAND****FY 2013**

Employment	Station Employees in State	238
& Earnings	Annual Wages	\$11,251,320
	Average Annual Salary	\$47,374

**CPB Station Grants (FY2013 Figures)**

By statute, over 70 percent of funds appropriated to CPB (\$421.86 million in Fiscal Year 2013) flow directly to local public television and radio stations under formulas established by the Public

Broadcasting Act. Community Service Grants (CSGs) are by far the largest station grants, and stations have wide latitude to use CSG funds to serve local needs in a manner they choose, which often includes community outreach, program purchasing, and local content development. CPB also provides stations with discretionary grants for purposes such as the creation of television or radio programming, as well as funds from a special digital conversion fund to help local stations use digital transmission technology and other digital platforms to provide an expanded public service to their communities.

<i>Public</i>	Maryland Public Television (Owings Mills)	\$3,265,381
<i>TV Stations</i>	WMPB-TV (Baltimore)	
	WMPT-TV (Annapolis)	
	WCPB-TV (Salisbury)	
	WWPB-TV (Hagerstown)	
	WGPT-TV (Oakland)	
	WFPT-TV (Frederick)	
<i>Public</i>	WBJC-FM (Baltimore)	\$ 142,512
<i>Radio Stations</i>	WEAA-FM (Baltimore)	\$ 207,098
	WESM-FM (Princess Anne)	\$ 168,850
	WFWM-FM (Frostburg)	\$ 89,756
	WSCL-FM (Salisbury)	\$ 110,808
	WTMD-FM (Towson)	\$ 111,452
	WYPR-FM (Baltimore)	\$ 325,144
<i>Other (Producers, Consultants, Etc.)</i>		
	National Summer Learning Association (Baltimore)	\$ 35,000
	Fixation Marketing, Inc. (Bethesda)	\$ 4,700
	Audience Research Analysis (Dickerson)	\$ 80,000
	Eastern Region Public Media (Kensington)	\$ 17,000
	Radio Research Consortium (Olney)	\$ 196,385
	American Film Institute (Silver Spring)	\$ 50,000
<b>FY 2013 Maryland Statewide Total</b>		<b>\$ 4,804,086</b>

*Public Broadcasting in*

**MASSACHUSETTS**

**FY 2013**

Employment	Station Employees in State	889
& Earnings	Total Wages	\$38,525,115
	Average Annual Salary	\$43,335

**CPB Station Grants (FY2013 Figures)**

By statute, over 70 percent of funds appropriated to CPB (\$421.86 million in Fiscal Year 2013) flow directly to local public television and radio stations under formulas established by the Public Broadcasting Act. Community Service Grants (CSGs) are by far the largest station grants, and stations have wide latitude to use CSG funds to serve local needs in a manner they choose, which often includes community outreach, program purchasing, and local content development. CPB also provides stations with discretionary grants for purposes such as the creation of television or radio programming, as well as

funds from a special digital conversion fund to help local stations use digital transmission technology and other digital platforms to provide an expanded public service to their communities.

<i>Public TV Stations</i>	WGBH (Boston)	\$13,245,945
	WGBY-TV (Springfield)	
	WBGH-TV (Boston)	
	WGBX-TV (Boston)	
	WGBH-TV (Boston)	\$ 8,832,478
<i>Public Radio Stations</i>	WFCR-FM (Amherst)	\$ 335,182
	WBUR-FM (Boston)	\$ 1,390,527
	WICN-FM (Worcester)	\$ 76,204
	WOMR-FM (Provincetown)	\$ 68,480
	WUMB-FM (Boston)	\$ 166,879
	WGBH-FM (Boston)	\$ 543,945
<i>Other (Producers, Etc.)</i>	PBS/Powderhouse Productions, Inc. (Somerville)	\$ 1,529,180
	Brightcove, Inc. (Cambridge)	\$ 12,000
<b>FY2013 Massachusetts Statewide Total</b>		<b>\$ 26,200,820</b>

***Public Broadcasting in  
MICHIGAN***

**FY 2013**

Employment and Earnings	Public Broadcasting Employees in State	400
	Total Wages	\$21,469,814
	Average Annual Salary	\$53,675

**CPB Station Grants (FY2013 Figures)**

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<i>Public TV Stations</i>	WKAR-TV (East Lansing)	\$ 1,036,993
	WGVU-TV (Grand Rapids)	\$ 985,926
	WNMU-TV (Marquette)	\$ 682,086
	WCMU-TV (Mount Pleasant)	\$ 833,892
	WDCQ-TV (University Center)	\$ 702,672
	WTVS-TV/Detroit Public Television (Wixom)	\$ 1,942,560
<i>Public Radio Stations</i>	WUOM-FM (Ann Arbor)	\$ 443,707
	WDET-FM (Detroit)	\$ 253,338
	WKAR-FM (East Lansing)	\$ 237,583
	WGVU-AM+FM (Grand Rapids)	\$ 166,642

WIAA-FM (Interlochen)	\$ 271,696
WMUK-FM (Kalamazoo)	\$ 159,061
WNMU-FM (Marquette)	\$ 149,374
WCMU-FM (Mount Pleasant)	\$ 282,895
WBLV-FM (Twin Lake)	\$ 102,709
WEMU-FM (Ypsilanti)	\$ 178,450
WRCJ-FM (Detroit)	\$170,838

**FY2013 Michigan Statewide Total** **\$ 8,600,422**

*Public Broadcasting in*

**MINNESOTA**

**FY 2013**

Employment	Station Employees in State	954
& Earnings	Annual Wages	\$35,902,086
	Average Annual Salary	\$37,633

**CPB Station Grants (FY2013 Figures)**

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<i>Public</i>	KSMQ-TV (Austin)	\$ 678,751
<i>TV Stations</i>	KWCM-TV (Appleton)	\$ 690,701
	Lakeland Public Television (Bemidji)	\$ 703,968
	Twin Cities Public Television (KTCA) (St. Paul)	\$ 2,828,916
	WDSE-TV (Duluth)	\$ 741,537
<i>Public</i>	KAXE-FM (Grand Rapids)	\$ 144,594
<i>Radio Stations</i>	WSCD-FM (St. Paul)	\$ 310,540
	WTIP-FM (Grand Marais)	\$ 125,311
	KBEM-FM (Minneapolis)	\$ 53,311
	KBPR-FM (St. Paul)	\$ 185,752
	KCCM-FM (St. Paul)	\$ 230,620
	KFAI-FM (Minneapolis)	\$ 104,260
	KLSE-FM (St. Paul)	\$ 402,416
	KMOJ-FM (Minneapolis)	\$ 148,545
	KSJN-FM (St. Paul)	\$ 2,449,840
	KSJR-FM (St. Paul)	\$ 302,496
	KSRQ-FM (Thief River Falls)	\$ 89,756
	KUMD-FM (Minneapolis)	\$ 161,751
	KVSC-FM (St. Cloud)	\$ 138,810

<i>Other</i>	The Development Exchange, Inc. (Minneapolis)	\$ 40,000
<b>FY2013 Minnesota Statewide Total</b>		<b>\$ 10,801,143</b>

*Public Broadcasting in*  
**MISSISSIPPI**

**FY 2013**

Employment	Station Employees in State	166
& Earnings	Annual Wages	\$4,494,366
	Average Annual Salary	\$27,034

**CPB Station Grants (FY2013 Figures)**

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<i>Public</i>	Mississippi Public Broadcasting (Jackson)	\$ 1,562,275
<i>TV Stations</i>	WMPN-TV (Jackson)	
	WMAH-TV (Biloxi)	
	WMAE-TV (Booneville)	
	WMAU-TV (Bude)	
	WMAO-TV (Greenwood)	
	WMAW-TV (Meridian)	
	WMAB-TV (Starkville)	
	WMAV-TV (Oxford)	
<i>Public</i>	WPRL-FM (Lorman)	\$ 159,433
<i>Radio Stations</i>	WURC-FM (Holly Springs)	\$ 162,585
	WJSU-FM (Jackson)	\$ 114,314
	MPB Radio (Jackson)	\$ 181,664
	WMAB 89.9 (Mississippi State)	
	WMAE 89.5 (Booneville)	
	WMAH 90.3 (Biloxi)	
	WMAO 90.9 (Greenwood)	
	WMAU 88.9 (Bude)	
	WMAV 90.3 (Oxford)	
	WMAW 88.1 (Meridian)	
	WMPN 91.3 (Jackson)	

<b>FY2013 Mississippi Statewide Total</b>		<b>\$ 2,180,271</b>
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*Public Broadcasting in*  
**MISSOURI**

**FY 2013**

Employment	Station Employees in State	318
& Earnings	Annual Wages	\$14,989,647
	Average Annual Salary	\$47,137

**CPB Station Grants (FY2013 Figures)**

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<i>Public</i>	KCPT-TV (Kansas City)	\$ 1,066,296
<i>TV Stations</i>	KETC-TV/Nine Network (St. Louis)	\$ 1,760,988
	KMOS-TV (Warrensburg)	\$ 721,166
	KOZK-TV (Springfield)	\$ 703,119

<i>Public</i>	KRCU-FM (Cape Girardeau)	\$ 137,554
<i>Radio Stations</i>	KXCV-FM (Maryville)	\$ 143,074
	KTBG-FM (Warrensburg)	\$ 137,990
	KDHX-FM (St. Louis)	\$ 145,451
	KSMU-FM (Springfield)	\$ 169,379
	KCUR-FM (Kansas City)	\$ 263,128
	KJLU-FM (Jefferson City)	\$ 188,022
	KWMU-FM (Kansas City)	\$ 500,988
	KWMU-FM (St. Louis)	\$ 593,595
	KOPN-FM (Columbia)	\$ 66,334
	KMST-FM (St. Louis)	\$ 136,190
	KBIA-FM (Columbia)	\$ 175,839

**FY2013 Missouri Statewide Total** **\$ 6,909,113**

*Public Broadcasting in*  
**MONTANA**

**FY 2013**

Employment	Station Employees in State	82
& Earnings	Annual Wages	\$3,177,423
	Average Annual Salary	\$38,749

**CPB Station Grants (FY2013 Figures)**

By statute, over 70 percent of funds appropriated to CPB (\$421.86 million in Fiscal Year 2013) flow directly to local public television and radio stations under formulas established by the Public

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<i>Public</i>	Montana PBS	\$ 955,376
<i>TV Stations</i>	KUSM-TV (Bozeman)	
	KUFM-TV (Missoula)	
	KBGS-TV (Billings)	
	KUGF-TV (Great Falls)	

<i>Public</i>	KEMC-FM (Billings)	\$ 201,012
<i>Radio Stations</i>	KGLT-FM (Bozeman)	\$ 111,429
	KGVA-FM (Harlem)	\$ 134,120
	KGPR-FM (Great Falls)	\$ 89,756
	Montana Public Radio	\$ 236,083
	KUFM-FM (Missoula)	
	KUKL-FM (Kalispell)	
	KAPC-FM (Butte)	
	KUHM-FM (Helena)	
	KUFN-FM (Hamilton)	

**FY2013 Montana Statewide Total** **\$ 1,727,776**

*Public Broadcasting in*  
**NEBRASKA**

**FY 2013**

Employment	Station Employees in State	198
& Earnings	Annual Wages	\$7,169,362
	Average Annual Salary	\$36,255

**CPB Station Grants (FY2013 Figures)**

By statute, over 70 percent of funds appropriated to CPB (\$421.86 million in Fiscal Year 2013) flow directly to local public television and radio stations under formulas established by the Public Broadcasting Act. Community Service Grants (CSGs) are by far the largest station grants, and stations have wide latitude to use CSG funds to serve local needs in a manner they choose, which often includes community outreach, program purchasing, and local content development. CPB also provides stations with discretionary grants for purposes such as the creation of television or radio programming, as well as funds from a special digital conversion fund to help local stations use digital transmission technology and other digital platforms to provide an expanded public service to their communities.

<i>Public</i>	Nebraska Educational Television (Lincoln)	\$ 1,550,483
<i>TV Stations</i>	KHNE-TV (Hastings)	
	KLNE-TV (Lexington)	
	KMNE-TV (Bassett)	

	KPNE-TV (North Platte)	
	KRNE-TV (Merriman)	
	KTNE-TV (Alliance)	
	KXNE-TV (Norfolk)	
	KYNE-TV (Omaha)	
	KUON-TV (Lincoln)	\$ 1,147,854
<i>Public</i>	KZUM-FM (Lincoln)	\$ 68,480
<i>Radio Stations</i>	KVNO-FM (Omaha)	\$ 106,153
	KIOS-FM (Omaha)	\$ 117,021
	NET Radio (Lincoln)	\$ 235,984
	KUCV 91.1 (Lincoln)	
	KCNE-FM 91.9 (Chadron)	
	KHNE-FM 89.1 (Hastings)	
	KLNE-FM 88.7 (Lexington)	
	KMNE-FM 90.3 (Bassett)	
	KPNE-FM 91.7 (North Platte)	
	KRNE-FM 91.5 (Merriman)	
	KTNE-FM 91.1 (Alliance)	
	KXNE-FM 89.3 (Norfolk)	
<i>Other</i>	Native American Public Telecommunications (Lincoln)	\$ 1,358,591
	<b>FY2013 Nebraska Statewide Total</b>	<b>\$ 4,584,566</b>

*Public Broadcasting in*  
**NEVADA**

**FY 2013**

Employment	Station Employees in State	172
& Earnings	Annual Wages	\$8,488,856
	Average Annual Salary	\$49,353

**CPB Station Grants (FY2013 Figures)**

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<i>Public</i>	Vegas PBS (Las Vegas)	\$ 1,654,766
<i>TV Stations</i>	KNPB-TV (Reno)	\$ 771,308
<i>Public</i>	KCEP-FM (Las Vegas)	\$ 140,714
<i>Radio Stations</i>	KUNR-FM (Reno)	\$ 172,013

KUNV-FM (Las Vegas)	\$ 40,378
KNPR-FM (Las Vegas)	\$ 413,782

**FY2013 Nevada Statewide Total** **\$ 3,192,961**

*Public Broadcasting in*

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**

**FY 2013**

Employment	Station Employees in State	73
& Earnings	Annual Wages	\$3,497,786
	Average Annual Salary	\$48,080

**CPB Station Grants (FY2013 Figures)**

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<i>Public</i>	New Hampshire Public Television (Durham)	\$ 1,970,849
<i>TV Stations</i>	WENH-TV (Durham)	
	WEKW-TV (Keene)	
	WLED-TV (Littleton)	

<i>Public</i>	New Hampshire Public Radio (Concord)	\$ 296,416
<i>Radio Stations</i>	88.3, Nashua, WEVS	
	89.1, Concord, WEVO	
	90.7, Keene, WEVN	
	91.3, Littleton, WEVO	
	91.3, Hanover, WEVH	
	97.3, Plymouth, WEVO	
	99.5, Jackson, WEVJ	
	103.9, Portsmouth, WEVO	
	104.3, Dover, WEVO	
	105.9, Colebrook, WEVC	
	107.1, Gorham, WEVC	

**FY2013 New Hampshire Statewide Total** **\$ 2,267,265**

*Public Broadcasting in*

**NEW JERSEY**

**FY 2013**

Employment	Station Employees in State	94
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& Earnings	Annual Wages	\$5,038,650
	Average Annual Salary	\$53,602

**CPB Station Grants (FY2013 Figures)**

By statute, over 70 percent of funds appropriated to CPB (\$421.86 million in Fiscal Year 2013) flow directly to local public television and radio stations under formulas established by the Public Broadcasting Act. Community Service Grants (CSGs) are by far the largest station grants, and stations have wide latitude to use CSG funds to serve local needs in a manner they choose, which often includes community outreach, program purchasing, and local content development. CPB also provides stations with discretionary grants for purposes such as the creation of television or radio programming, as well as funds from a special digital conversion fund to help local stations use digital transmission technology and other digital platforms to provide an expanded public service to their communities.

<i>Public</i>	New Jersey Network (Trenton)	\$3,139,397
<i>TV Stations</i>	WNJT Trenton	
	WNJS Camden	
	WNJN Montclair	
	WNJB New Brunswick	
<i>Public</i>	WBGO-FM (Newark)	\$ 517,606
<i>Radio Stations</i>	WBJB-FM (Lincroft)	\$ 96,863
	WNTI-FM (Hackettstown)	\$ 99,547
	WFMU-FM (Jersey City)	\$ 158,507
	WWFM-FM (West Windsor)	\$ 154,414
<i>Other</i>	BI Solutions Group, LLC	\$ 200,000
<b>FY2013 New Jersey Statewide Total</b>		<b>\$ 4,364,912</b>

*Public Broadcasting in*  
**NEW MEXICO**

**FY 2013**

Employment	Station Employees in State	172
& Earnings	Annual Wages	\$7,276,242
	Average Annual Salary	\$42,303

**CPB Station Grants (FY2013 Figures)**

By statute, over 70 percent of funds appropriated to CPB (\$421.86 million in Fiscal Year 2013) flow directly to local public television and radio stations under formulas established by the Public Broadcasting Act. Community Service Grants (CSGs) are by far the largest station grants, and stations have wide latitude to use CSG funds to serve local needs in a manner they choose, which often includes community outreach, program purchasing, and local content development. CPB also provides stations with discretionary grants for purposes such as the creation of television or radio programming, as well as funds from a special digital conversion fund to help local stations use digital transmission technology and other digital platforms to provide an expanded public service to their communities.

<i>Public</i>	KENW-TV (Portales)	\$ 709,479
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<i>TV Stations</i>	KNME-TV (Albuquerque)	\$ 1,406,494
	KRWG-TV (Las Cruces)	\$ 703,056
<i>Public</i>	KABR-AM (Alamo)	\$ 147,053
<i>Radio Stations</i>	KANW-FM (Albuquerque)	\$ 166,122
	KGLP-FM (Gallup)	\$ 134,634
	KRWG-FM (Las Cruces)	\$ 158,572
	KTDB-FM (Pine Hill)	\$ 167,369
	KENW-FM (Portales)	\$ 172,407
	KSHI-FM (Zuni)	\$ 134,188
	KUNM-FM (Albuquerque)	\$ 248,731
	KCIE-FM (Dulce)	\$ 28, 556
<b>FY2013 New Mexico Statewide Total</b>		<b>\$ 4,176,661</b>

*Public Broadcasting in*

**NEW YORK**

**FY 2013**

Employment	Station Employees in State	1,314
& Earnings	Annual Wages	\$69,111,889
	Average Annual Salary	\$52,607

**CPB Station Grants (FY2013 Figures)**

By statute, over 70 percent of funds appropriated to CPB (\$421.86 million in Fiscal Year 2013) flow directly to local public television and radio stations under formulas established by the Public Broadcasting Act. Community Service Grants (CSGs) are by far the largest station grants, and stations have wide latitude to use CSG funds to serve local needs in a manner they choose, which often includes community outreach, program purchasing, and local content development. CPB also provides stations with discretionary grants for purposes such as the creation of television or radio programming, as well as funds from a special digital conversion fund to help local stations use digital transmission technology and other digital platforms to provide an expanded public service to their communities.

<i>Public</i>	WMHT-TV (Troy)	\$ 1,030,416
<i>TV Stations</i>	WPBS-TV (Watertown)	\$ 696,330
	WSKG-TV (Binghamton)	\$ 700,491
	WNED-TV (Buffalo)	\$ 1,519,738
	WNET-TV (New York)	\$ 12,303,185
	WCFE-TV (Plattsburgh)	\$ 716,776
	WXXI-TV (Rochester)	\$ 1,050,889
	WCNY-TV (Syracuse)	\$ 860,381
	WNYE-TV (New York)	\$ 2,525,962
	Mountain Lake PBS (Plattsburgh)	\$ 5,000
<i>Public</i>	WAMC-FM (Albany)	\$ 421,911
<i>Radio Stations</i>	WSKG-FM (Binghamton)	\$ 141,777
	WFUV-FM (Bronx)	\$ 460,473

WNED-FM (Buffalo)	\$ 338,339
WSLU-FM (Canton)	\$ 248,621
WEOS-FM (Geneva)	\$ 68,480
WRFA-FM (Jamestown)	\$ 68,480
WJFF-FM (Jeffersonville)	\$ 89,756
WNYC-FM (New York)	\$ 3,098,399
WRVO-FM (Oswego)	\$ 191,701
WXXI-FM (Rochester)	\$ 267,740
WPPB-FM (Southampton)	\$ 151,634
WCNY-FM (Syracuse)	\$ 90,265
WMHT-FM (Troy)	\$ 119,178
WSKG-FM (Vestal)	\$ 271,800
WAER-FM (Syracuse)	\$ 136,526

<i>Other</i>	EDC Center for Children & Technology (New York)	\$ 3,268,559
	After-School Corporation (New York)	\$ 35,000
	The Documentary Group, LLC (New York)	\$ 800,000
	Booz & Company (New York)	\$ 410,000
	National Black Programming Consortium (New York)	\$ 1,585,587
	Sesame Workshop (New York)	\$ 167,054
	The Moth (New York)	\$ 125,000
	Thirteen Productions LLC (New York)	\$ 1,168,027
	Show of Force Productions (New York)	\$ 1,500,000
	StoryCorps (Brooklyn)	\$ 900,000
	American Documentary, Inc. (Brooklyn)	\$ 400,000
	Public Radio Program Directors Association, Inc. (Hamilton)	\$ 30,000

**FY2013 New York Statewide Total** **\$ 37,958,217**

*Public Broadcasting in*

**NORTH CAROLINA**

**FY 2013**

Employment	Station Employees in State	365
& Earnings	Annual Wages	\$13,813,191
	Average Annual Salary	\$37,844

**CPB Station Grants (FY2013 Figures)**

By statute, over 70 percent of funds appropriated to CPB (\$421.86 million in Fiscal Year 2013) flow directly to local public television and radio stations under formulas established by the Public Broadcasting Act. Community Service Grants (CSGs) are by far the largest station grants, and stations have wide latitude to use CSG funds to serve local needs in a manner they choose, which often includes community outreach, program purchasing, and local content development. CPB also provides stations with discretionary grants for purposes such as the creation of television or radio programming, as well as funds from a special digital conversion fund to help local stations use digital transmission technology and other digital platforms to provide an expanded public service to their communities.

<i>Public</i>	WTVI-TV (Charlotte)	\$ 707,130
<i>TV Stations</i>	UNC-TV (Research Triangle Park)	\$ 3,406,791

	WUNC-TV (Chapel Hill)	
	WUND-TV (Edenton)	
	WUNE-TV (Linville)	
	WUNF-TV (Asheville)	
	WUNG-TV (Concord)	
	WUNJ-TV (Wilmington)	
	WUNK-TV (Greenville)	
	WUNL-TV (Winston-Salem)	
	WUNM-TV (Jacksonville)	
	WUNP-TV (Roanoke Rapids)	
	WUNU-TV (Lumberton)	
	WUNW-TV (Canton)	
<i>Public</i>	WCQS-FM (Asheville)	\$ 194,772
<i>Radio Stations</i>	WSNC-FM (Winston-Salem)	\$ 102,720
	North Carolina Public Radio	\$ 760,802
	WUNC-FM (Chapel Hill)	
	WRQM-FM (Rocky Mount)	
	WUND-FM (Manteo)	
	WFAE-FM (Charlotte)	\$ 284,450
	WDAV-FM (Davidson)	\$ 177,220
	WNCU-FM (Durham)	\$ 130,018
	WSGE-FM (Dallas)	\$ 88,980
	WRVS-FM (Elizabeth City)	\$ 172,892
	WFSS-FM (Fayetteville)	\$ 132,689
	WTEB-FM (New Bern)	\$ 135,989
	WSHA-FM (Raleigh)	\$ 122,442
	WNCW-FM (Spindale)	\$ 130,831
	WHQR-FM (Wilmington)	\$ 108,853
	WFDD-FM (Winston-Salem)	\$ 184,073
<b>FY2013 North Carolina Statewide Total</b>		<b>\$6,840,652</b>

*Public Broadcasting in*

**NORTH DAKOTA**

**FY 2013**

Employment	Station Employees in State	116
& Earnings	Annual Wages	\$5,232,835
	Average Annual Salary	\$45,111

**CPB Station Grants (FY2013 Figures)**

By statute, over 70 percent of funds appropriated to CPB (\$421.86 million in Fiscal Year 2013) flow directly to local public television and radio stations under formulas established by the Public Broadcasting Act. Community Service Grants (CSGs) are by far the largest station grants, and stations have wide latitude to use CSG funds to serve local needs in a manner they choose, which often includes community outreach, program purchasing, and local content development. CPB also provides stations with discretionary grants for purposes such as the creation of television or radio programming, as well as funds from a special digital conversion fund to help local stations use digital transmission technology and other digital platforms to provide an expanded public service to their communities.

<i>Public</i>	Prairie Public Broadcasting (Fargo)	\$ 1,104,033
<i>TV Stations</i>	KFME-TV (Fargo)	
	KGFE-TV (Grand Forks)	
	KBME-TV (Bismarck)	
	KSRE-TV (Minot)	
	KDSE-TV (Dickinson)	
	KWSE-TV (Williston)	
	KJRE-TV (Ellendale)	
	KCGE-TV (Crookston, MN)	
	KMDE-TV (Devils Lake)	

<i>Public</i>	KEYA-FM (Belcourt)	\$ 162,172
<i>Radio Stations</i>	KABU-FM (St. Michaels)	\$ 157,847
	KMHA-FM (New Town)	\$ 111,379
	Prairie Public Radio (Fargo)	\$ 181,987
	KCND-FM (Bismarck)	
	KPPD-FM (Devils Lake)	
	KDPR-FM (Dickinson)	
	KDSU-FM (Fargo)	
	KUND-FM (Grand Forks)	
	KFJM-FM (Grand Forks)	
	KPRJ-FM (Jamestown)	
	KMPR-FM (Minot)	
	KPPR-FM (Williston)	

**FY2013 North Dakota Statewide Total** **\$1,717,418**

*Public Broadcasting in*

**OHIO**

**FY 2013**

Employment	Station Employees in State	487
& Earnings	Annual Wages	\$23,128,195
	Average Annual Salary	\$47,516

**CPB Station Grants (FY2013 Figures)**

By statute, over 70 percent of funds appropriated to CPB (\$421.86 million in Fiscal Year 2013) flow directly to local public television and radio stations under formulas established by the Public Broadcasting Act. Community Service Grants (CSGs) are by far the largest station grants, and stations have wide latitude to use CSG funds to serve local needs in a manner they choose, which often includes community outreach, program purchasing, and local content development. CPB also provides stations with discretionary grants for purposes such as the creation of television or radio programming, as well as funds from a special digital conversion fund to help local stations use digital transmission technology and other digital platforms to provide an expanded public service to their communities.

<i>Public</i>	WOUB-TV (Athens)	\$ 945,105
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<i>TV Stations</i>	WBGU-TV (Bowling Green)	\$ 834,303
	WCET-TV (Cincinnati)	\$ 818,915
	Ideastream/WVIZ-TV (Cleveland)	\$ 1,838,804
	WOSU-TV (Columbus)	\$ 1,202,705
	WPTD-TV (Dayton)	\$ 972,106
	WNEO-TV (Kent)	\$ 916,161
	WGTE-TV (Toledo)	\$ 790,446

<i>Public Radio Stations</i>	WAPS-FM (Akron)	\$ 88,803
	WOUB-FM (Athens)	\$ 214,768
	WGUC-FM (Cincinnati)	\$ 450,384
	WCPN-FM (Cleveland)	\$ 450,547
	WCBE-FM (Columbus)	\$ 141,035
	WDPR-FM (Dayton)	\$ 104,095
	WKSU-FM (Kent)	\$ 375,944
	WGTE-FM (Toledo)	\$ 105,733
	WCSU-FM (Wilberforce)	\$ 130,349
	WYSO-FM (Yellow Springs)	\$ 147,693
	WYSU-FM (Youngstown)	\$ 137,265
	WOSU-FM (Columbus)	\$ 492,446

**FY 2013 Ohio Statewide Total** **\$ 11,157,607**

*Public Broadcasting in*

**OKLAHOMA**

**FY 2013**

Employment & Earnings	Station Employees in State	137
	Annual Wages	\$4,469,824
	Average Annual Salary	\$32,626

**CPB Station Grants (FY2013 Figures)**

By statute, over 70 percent of funds appropriated to CPB (\$421.86 million in Fiscal Year 2013) flow directly to local public television and radio stations under formulas established by the Public Broadcasting Act. Community Service Grants (CSGs) are by far the largest station grants, and stations have wide latitude to use CSG funds to serve local needs in a manner they choose, which often includes community outreach, program purchasing, and local content development. CPB also provides stations with discretionary grants for purposes such as the creation of television or radio programming, as well as funds from a special digital conversion fund to help local stations use digital transmission technology and other digital platforms to provide an expanded public service to their communities.

<i>Public TV Stations</i>	KRSC-TV (Claremore)	\$ 668,661
	Oklahoma Educational Television Authority (Oklahoma City)	\$ 1,507,612
	KETA-TV (Oklahoma City)	
	KOED-TV (Tulsa)	
	KOET-TV (Eufaula)	

KWET-TV (Cheyenne)

<i>Public</i>	KCNP-FM (Ada)	\$ 181,152
<i>Radio Stations</i>	KCSC-FM (Edmond)	\$ 89,668
	KCCU-FM (Lawton)	\$ 140,951
	KGOU-FM (Norman)	\$ 215,308
	KOSU-FM (Stillwater)	\$ 459,995
	KWGS-FM (Tulsa)	\$ 132,174
<b>FY2013 Oklahoma Statewide Total</b>		<b>\$ 3,395,521</b>

*Public Broadcasting in*  
**OREGON**

**FY 2013**

Employment	Station Employees in State	255
& Earnings	Annual Wages	\$13,518,492
	Average Annual Salary	\$53,118

**CPB Station Grants (FY2013 Figures)**

By statute, over 70 percent of funds appropriated to CPB (\$421.86 million in Fiscal Year 2013) flow directly to local public television and radio stations under formulas established by the Public Broadcasting Act. Community Service Grants (CSGs) are by far the largest station grants, and stations have wide latitude to use CSG funds to serve local needs in a manner they choose, which often includes community outreach, program purchasing, and local content development. CPB also provides stations with discretionary grants for purposes such as the creation of television or radio programming, as well as funds from a special digital conversion fund to help local stations use digital transmission technology and other digital platforms to provide an expanded public service to their communities.

<i>Public</i>	KSYS-TV (Medford)	\$ 695,159
<i>TV Stations</i>	Oregon Public Broadcasting (Portland)	\$ 2,215,106
	KOPB-TV (Portland)	
	KOAC-TV (Corvallis)	
	KEPB-TV (Eugene)	
	KOAB-TV (Bend)	
	KTVR-TV (La Grande)	
<i>Public</i>	KSOR-FM (Ashland)	\$ 332,445
<i>Radio Stations</i>	KMUN-FM (Astoria)	\$ 107,021
	KRVM-FM (Eugene)	\$ 119,778
	KCUW-FM (Pendleton)	\$ 134,634
	KLCC-FM (Eugene)	\$ 233,164
	KSYS (Medford)	\$ 695,159
	KPBS (Portland)	\$ 207,969
	KWSO (Warm Springs)	\$ 177,350
	OPB Radio (Portland)	\$ 717,966

KETP-FM (Enterprise)  
 KHRV-FM (Hood River)  
 KOAB-FM (Bend)  
 KOAC-FM (Corvallis)  
 KOAC-FM (Astoria)  
 KOAP-FM (Lakeview)  
 KOBK-FM (Baker City)  
 KOBN-FM (Burns)  
 KOGL-FM (Gleneden Beach)  
 KOPB-FM (Eugene)  
 KOTD-FM (The Dalles)  
 KRBM-FM (Pendleton)  
 KTMK-FM (Tillamook)  
 KTVR-FM (La Grande)

**FY2013 Oregon Statewide Total** **\$ 4,940,592**

*Public Broadcasting in*

**PENNSYLVANIA**

**FY 2013**

Employment	Station Employees in State	610
& Earnings	Annual Wages	\$31,042,340
	Average Annual Salary	\$50,931

**CPB Station Grants (FY2013 Figures)**

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<i>Public</i>	WLVT-TV (Bethlehem)	\$ 867,799
<i>TV Stations</i>	WQLN-TV (Erie)	\$ 685,996
	WITF-TV (Harrisburg)	\$ 936,294
	WHYY-TV (Philadelphia)	\$ 1,464,729
	WQED-TV (Pittsburgh)	\$ 1,349,506
	WVIA-TV (Pittston)	\$ 860,479
	WPSU-TV (University Park)	\$ 1,582,382
	WYBE-TV (Philadelphia)	\$ 371,317
<i>Public</i>	WHYY-FM (Philadelphia)	\$626,375
<i>Radio Stations</i>	WDIY-FM (Bethlehem)	\$ 95,785
	WQLN-FM (Erie)	\$ 91,831
	WITF-FM (Harrisburg)	\$ 233,917
	WLCH-FM (Lancaster)	\$ 74,150

	WXPB-FM (Philadelphia)	\$ 554,990
	WQED-FM (Pittsburgh)	\$ 133,718
	WVIA-FM (Pittston)	\$ 127,410
	WPSU-FM (University Park)	\$ 136,211
	WRTI-FM (Philadelphia)	\$ 311,689
	WYEP-FM (Pittsburgh)	\$ 488,378
<i>Other</i>	Center for Applied Research (Philadelphia)	\$ 75,000
	WHYY, Inc. (Philadelphia)	\$ 499,847
<b>FY2013 Pennsylvania Statewide Total</b>		<b>\$ 11,575,303</b>

*Public Broadcasting in*

**RHODE ISLAND**

**FY 2013**

Employment	Station Employees in State	52
& Earnings	Annual Wages	\$2,192,596
	Average Annual Salary	\$42,369

**CPB Station Grants (FY2013 Figures)**

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<i>Public</i>	Rhode Island PBS/WSBE (Providence)	\$ 706,659
<i>TV Stations</i>		
<i>Public</i>	WRNI (Providence)	\$ 184,159
<i>Radio Stations</i>	WRNI-AM (Providence)	
	WRNI-FM (Naragansett)	

**FY2013 Rhode Island State Total** **\$ 890,818**

*Public Broadcasting in*

**SOUTH CAROLINA**

**FY 2013**

Employment	Station Employees in State	157
& Earnings	Annual Wages	\$5,267,523
	Average Annual Salary	\$33,605

**CPB Station Grants (FY2013 Figures)**

By statute, over 70 percent of funds appropriated to CPB (\$421.86 million in Fiscal Year 2013) flow directly to local public television and radio stations under formulas established by the Public Broadcasting Act. Community Service Grants (CSGs) are by far the largest station grants, and stations have wide latitude to use CSG funds to serve local needs in a manner they choose, which often includes community outreach, program purchasing, and local content development. CPB also provides stations with discretionary grants for purposes such as the creation of television or radio programming, as well as funds from a special digital conversion fund to help local stations use digital transmission technology and other digital platforms to provide an expanded public service to their communities.

<i>Public</i>	South Carolina Educational Television (Columbia)	\$ 2,355,400
<i>TV Stations</i>	WNTV-TV (Greenville)	
	WITV-TV (Charleston)	
	WRLK-TV (Columbia)	
	WJPM-TV (Florence)	
	WEBA-TV (Allendale)	
	WJWJ-TV (Beaufort)	
	WRJA-TV (Sumter)	
	WNSC-TV (Rock Hill)	
	WHMC-TV (Conway)	
	WRET-TV (Spartanburg)	
	WNEH-TV (Greenwood)	
<i>Public</i>	WSSB-FM (Orangeburg)	\$ 134,634
<i>Radio Stations</i>	SCETV Radio	\$ 211,893
	WSCI/89.3 (Charleston)	
	WLTR/91.3 (Columbia)	
	WEPR/90.1 (Greenville)	
	WLJK/89.1 (Aiken)	
	WJWJ-FM/89.9 (Beaufort)	
	WHMC-FM/90.1 (Conway)	
	WRJA-FM/88.1 (Sumter)	
	WNSC-FM/88.9 (Rock Hill)	
<i>Other</i>	Natl. Educational Telecommunications Assoc. (Columbia)	\$18,500
	ETV Endowment of South Carolina, Inc. (Spartanburg)	\$ 9,974
	<b>FY2013 South Carolina Statewide Total</b>	<b>\$ 2,730,401</b>

*Public Broadcasting in*

**SOUTH DAKOTA**

**FY 2013**

Employment	Station Employees in State	69
& Earnings	Annual Wages	\$2,148,510
	Average Annual Salary	\$31,137

**CPB Station Grants (FY2013 Figures)**

By statute, over 70 percent of funds appropriated to CPB (\$421.86 million in Fiscal Year 2013) flow directly to local public television and radio stations under formulas established by the Public Broadcasting Act. Community Service Grants (CSGs) are by far the largest station grants, and stations have wide latitude to use CSG funds to serve local needs in a manner they choose, which often includes community outreach, program purchasing, and local content development. CPB also provides stations with discretionary grants for purposes such as the creation of television or radio programming, as well as funds from a special digital conversion fund to help local stations use digital transmission technology and other digital platforms to provide an expanded public service to their communities.

<i>Public</i>	South Dakota Public Broadcasting	\$ 1,316,805
<i>TV Stations</i>	KUSD-TV (Vermillion)	
	KBHE-TV (Rapid City)	
	KCSD-TV (Sioux Falls)	
	KDSD-TV (Aberdeen)	
	KESD-TV (Brookings)	
	KPSD-TV (Eagle Butte)	
	KQSD-TV (Lowry)	
	KTSD-TV (Pierre)	
	KZSD-TV (Martin)	
<i>Public</i>	KLND-FM (McLaughlin)	\$ 134,634
<i>Radio Stations</i>	South Dakota Public Broadcasting	\$ 197,738
	89.7/KUSD (Vermillion)	
	89.3/KBHE (Rapid City)	
	90.9/KCSD (Sioux Falls)	
	90.9/KDSD (Aberdeen)	
	88.3/KESD (Brookings)	
	97.1/KPSD-FM (Eagle Butte)	
	91.9/KQSD-FM (Lowry)	
	91.1/KTSD-FM (Reliance)	
	102.5/KZSD-FM (Martin)	
	KDKO-FM (Lake Andes)	\$ 134,634
<b>FY2013 South Dakota Statewide Total</b>		<b>\$ 1,788,811</b>

*Public Broadcasting in*

**TENNESSEE**

**FY 2013**

Employment	Station Employees in State	210
& Earnings	Annual Wages	\$9,377,923
	Average Annual Salary	\$44,657

**CPB Station Grants (FY2013 Figures)**

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with discretionary grants for purposes such as the creation of television or radio programming, as well as funds from a special digital conversion fund to help local stations use digital transmission technology and other digital platforms to provide an expanded public service to their communities.

<i>Public</i>	WTCI-TV (Chattanooga)	\$ 687,542
<i>TV Stations</i>	WCTE-TV (Cookeville)	\$ 645,293
	WKNO-TV (Cordova)	\$ 716,294
	WETP-TV (Knoxville)	\$ 673,999
	WLJT-TV (Martin)	\$ 663,359
	WNPT-TV (Nashville)	\$ 1,324,618

<i>Public</i>	WDVX-FM (Knoxville)	\$ 83,116
<i>Radio Stations</i>	WUTC-FM (Chattanooga)	\$ 124,433
	WKNO-FM (Cordova)	\$ 144,414
	WETS-FM (Johnson City)	\$ 105,837
	WUOT-FM (Knoxville)	\$ 155,144
	WPLN-FM (Nashville)	\$ 264,349

**FY2013 Tennessee Statewide Total** **\$ 5,593,398**

*Public Broadcasting in*  
**TEXAS**

**FY 2013**

Employment	Station Employees in State	643
& Earnings	Annual Wages	\$31,153,102
	Average Annual Salary	\$48,431

**CPB Station Grants (FY2013 Figures)**

By statute, over 70 percent of funds appropriated to CPB (\$421.86 million in Fiscal Year 2013) flow directly to local public television and radio stations under formulas established by the Public Broadcasting Act. Community Service Grants (CSGs) are by far the largest station grants, and stations have wide latitude to use CSG funds to serve local needs in a manner they choose, which often includes community outreach, program purchasing, and local content development. CPB also provides stations with discretionary grants for purposes such as the creation of television or radio programming, as well as funds from a special digital conversion fund to help local stations use digital transmission technology and other digital platforms to provide an expanded public service to their communities.

<i>Public</i>	KACV-TV (Amarillo)	\$ 715,556
<i>TV Stations</i>	KLRU-TV (Austin)	\$ 1,370,886
	KAMU-TV (College Station)	\$ 1,224,916
	KEDT-TV (Corpus Christi)	\$ 663,942
	KERA-TV (Dallas)	\$ 1,468,447
	KCOS-TV (El Paso)	\$ 662,479
	KMBH-TV (Harlingen)	\$ 625,037
	KUHT-TV (Houston)	\$ 1,501,909
	KNCT-TV (Killeen)	\$ 663,714

	KTXT-TV (Lubbock)	\$ 673,812
	KPBT-TV (Midland)	\$ 617,073
	KLRN-TV (San Antonio)	\$ 1,108,227
<i>Public</i>	KACU-FM (Abilene)	\$ 116,570
<i>Radio Stations</i>	KUT –FM (Austin)	\$559,334
	KVLU-FM (Beaumont)	\$ 86,299
	KAMU-FM (College Station)	\$ 130,486
	KETR-FM (Commerce)	\$ 191,749
	KEDT-FM (Corpus Christi)	\$ 126,823
	KERA-FM (Dallas)	\$ 513,647
	KTEP-FM (El Paso)	\$ 148,976
	KMBH-FM (Harlingen)	\$ 102,720
	KUHF-FM (Houston)	\$ 621,415
	KNCT-FM (Killeen)	\$ 81,470
	KTTZ-FM (Lubbock)	\$ 129,782
	KRTS-FM (Marfa)	\$ 121,276
	KOCV-FM (Marfa)	\$ 68,480
	KPVU-FM (Prairie View)	\$ 188,028
	KPAC-FM (San Antonio)	\$ 367,675
	KTXK-FM (Texarkana)	\$ 89,756
	KWBU-FM (Waco)	\$ 113,300
	KMFA-FM (Austin)	\$ 129,657
	KTSU-FM (Houston)	\$ 156,824
	<b>FY2013 Texas Statewide Total</b>	<b>\$ 15,345,265</b>

*Public Broadcasting in*

**UTAH**

**FY 2013**

Employment	Station Employees in State	616
& Earnings	Annual Wages	\$27,265,956
	Average Annual Salary	\$44,262

**CPB Station Grants (FY2013 Figures)**

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<i>Public</i>	KBYU-TV (Provo)	\$ 3,917,739
<i>TV Stations</i>	KUED-TV (Salt Lake City)	\$ 1,407,778
	KUEN-TV (Salt Lake City)	\$ 3,096,685

<i>Public</i>	KCPW-FM (Salt Lake City)	\$ 117,702
<i>Radio Stations</i>	KUSU-FM (Logan)	\$ 155,154
	KZMU-FM (Moab)	\$ 89,756
	KPCW-FM (Park City)	\$ 145,265
	KBYU-FM (Provo)	\$ 174,348
	KUER-FM (Salt Lake City)	\$ 229,551

**FY2013 Utah Statewide Total** **\$ 9,333,978**

*Public Broadcasting in*  
**VERMONT**

**FY 2013**

<i>Employment</i>	Station Employees in State	96
<i>&amp; Earnings</i>	Annual Wages	\$4,549,836
	Average Annual Salary	\$47,518

**CPB Station Grants (FY2013 Figures)**

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<i>Public</i>	Vermont Public Television (Colchester)	\$ 948,671
<i>TV Stations</i>	WETK (Burlington)	
	WVER (Rutland)	
	WVTB (St. Johnsbury)	
	WVTA (Windsor)	

<i>Public</i>	WGDR-FM (Plainfield)	\$ 67,634
<i>Radio Stations</i>	Vermont Public Radio	\$ 566,263
	WVPS/107.9 (Colchester)	
	WVPR/89.5 (Windsor)	
	WRVT/88.7 (Rutland)	
	WVPA/88.5 (St. Johnsbury)	
	WBTN-FM/94.3 (Bennington)	
	WVBA/88.9 (Brattleboro)	

**FY2013 Vermont Statewide Total** **\$ 1,582,568**

*Public Broadcasting in*  
**VIRGINIA**

**FY 2013**

Employment	Station Employees in State	428
& Earnings	Annual Wages	\$24,394,198
	Average Annual Salary	\$56,995

**CPB Station Grants (FY2013 Figures)**

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<i>Public TV Stations</i>	WETA-TV (Arlington)	\$ 4,897,643
	WVPT-TV (Harrisonburg)	\$ 728,546
	WHRO-TV (Norfolk)	\$ 1,171,781
	Commonwealth Public Broadcasting	\$ 1,079,229
	WCVE-TV (Richmond)	
	WHTJ-TV (Charlottesville)	
	WNVTV-TV (Falls Church)	
	WBRA-TV (Roanoke)	\$ 822,378
<i>Public Radio Stations</i>	WETA-FM (Arlington)	\$ 399,325
	WTJU-FM (Charlottesville)	\$ 75,798
	WMRA-FM (Harrisonburg)	\$ 192,167
	WHRV-FM (Norfolk)	\$ 351,259
	WCVE-FM (Richmond)	\$ 217,111
	WVTF-FM (Roanoke)	\$ 291,716
	WNRN-FM (Charlottesville)	\$ 82,650
<i>Other (Producers, Consultants, Etc.)</i>	MacNeil/Lehrer Productions (Arlington)	\$ 685,410
	Public Broadcasting Service (Arlington)	\$ 48,331,567
	Public Media Business Association (McLean)	\$ 20,000
	Blue Land Media, LLC (Arlington)	\$ 108,400
	von Elling Imageworks, LLC	\$ 100,000

**FY2013 Virginia Statewide Total** **\$ 61,730,430**

***Public Broadcasting in*  
WASHINGTON**

**FY 2013**

Employment	Station Employees in State	328
& Earnings	Annual Wages	\$12,513,550
	Average Annual Salary	\$38,122

**CPB Station Grants (FY2013 Figures)**

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<i>Public</i>	KWSU-TV (Pullman)	\$ 705,543
<i>TV Stations</i>	KCTS-TV (Seattle)	\$ 1,746,030
	KSPS-TV (Spokane)	\$ 1,026,825
	KBTC-TV (Tacoma)	\$ 866,386
<i>Public</i>	KBCS-FM (Bellevue)	\$ 89,678
<i>Radio Stations</i>	KSVR-FM (Mount Vernon)	\$ 94,634
	KWSU-AM (Pullman)	\$ 338,612
	KUOW-FM (Seattle)	\$ 740,469
	KPBX-FM (Spokane)	\$ 225,119
	KPLU-FM (Tacoma)	\$ 460,539
	KING-FM (Seattle)	\$ 184,716
	KDNA-FM (Granger)	\$ 347,835
	KBTC (Tacoma)	\$ 27,509
<b>FY2013 Washington Statewide Total</b>		<b>\$ 6,853,895</b>

*Public Broadcasting in*

**WEST VIRGINIA**

**FY 2013**

Employment	Station Employees in State	107
& Earnings	Annual Wages	\$3,049,677
	Average Annual Salary	\$28,502

**CPB Station Grants (FY2013 Figures)**

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<i>Public</i>	West Virginia Public Broadcasting	\$ 1,077,041
<i>TV Stations</i>	WPBY-TV (Huntington)	

	WSWP-TV (Beckley)	
	WNPB-TV (Morgantown)	
	WPWP (Beckley)	
<i>Public</i>	WVPN-FM (Beckley)	\$ 232,146
<i>Radio Stations</i>	Allegheny Mountain Radio	\$ 242,552
	WVMR-AM (Frost)	
	WVLS-FM (Dunmore)	
	WCHG-FM (Hot Springs, Virginia)	
	WVMR-FM (Dunmore)	
	WVPC-FM (Franklin)	
	WNMP-FM (Marlinton)	
<b>FY2013 West Virginia Statewide Total</b>		<b>\$ 1,551,739</b>

*Public Broadcasting in*  
**WISCONSIN**

**FY 2013**

Employment	Station Employees in State	417
& Earnings	Annual Wages	\$13,175,576
	Average Annual Salary	\$31,615

**CPB Station Grants (FY2013 Figures)**

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<i>Public</i>	Wisconsin Public Television	\$ 1,551,458
<i>TV Stations</i>	WHA-TV (Madison)	
	WHLA-TV (La Crosse)	
	WHRM-TV (Wausau)	
	WHWC-TV (Menomonie)	
	WLEF-TV (Park Falls)	
	WPNE-TV (Green Bay)	
	Milwaukee Public Television/WMVS-TV	\$ 1,929,087
<i>Public</i>	WOJB-FM (Hayward)	\$ 149,062
<i>Radio Stations</i>	WORT-FM (Madison)	\$ 87,618
	WUWM-FM (Milwaukee)	\$ 262,365
	WYMS-FM (Milwaukee)	\$ 136,394
	WXPR-FM (Rhineland)	\$ 154,398

WLSU (Madison)	\$ 136,149
Wisconsin Public Radio	\$ 1,080,535
WHAD FM 90.7 (Milwaukee)	
WERN FM 88.7 (Milwaukee)	
WHA AM 970 (Madison)	
WHID FM 88.1 (Green Bay)	
WRST FM 90.3 (Oshkosh)	
WHND FM 89.7 (Sister Bay)	
WSHS FM 91.7 (Sheboygan)	
WHLA FM 90.3 (La Crosse)	
WHHI FM 91.3 (Highland)	
WSSW FM 89.1 (Platteville)	
WHWC FM 88.3 (Menomonie)	
WUEC FM 89.7 (Eau Claire)	
WRFW FM 88.7 (River Falls)	
KUWS FM 91.3 (Superior)	
WHSB FM 89.9 (Brule)	
WHRM FM 90.9 (Wausau)	

*Other* Wisconsin Educational Communications Board \$ 1,103,048

**FY2013 Wisconsin Statewide Total \$ 6,590,114**

*Public Broadcasting in*

**WYOMING**

**FY 2013**

Employment	Station Employees in State	43
& Earnings	Annual Wages	\$1,946,343
	Average Annual Salary	\$45,796

**CPB Station Grants (FY2013 Figures)**

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<i>Public</i>	Wyoming PBS	\$ 946,563
<i>TV Stations</i>	KCWC (Riverton)	
	KWYP (Laramie)	
	KPTW (Casper)	

<i>Public</i>	Wyoming Public Radio	\$ 280,437
<i>Radio Stations</i>	KBUW/90.5 (Buffalo)	
	KDUW/91.7 (Douglas)	

KSUW/91.3 (Sheridan)  
KUWA/91.3 (Afton)  
KUWC/91.3 (Casper)  
KUWD/91.5 (Sundance)  
KUWG/90.9 (Gillette)  
KUWI/89.9 (Rawlins)  
KUWJ/90.3 (Jackson)  
KUWN/90.5 (Newcastle)  
KUWP/90.1 (Powell)  
KUWR/91.9 (Laramie)  
KUWT/91.3 (Thermopolis)  
KUWX/90.9 (Pinedale)  
KUWZ/90.5 (Rock Springs)

**FY2013 Wyoming Statewide Total**

**\$ 1,227,000**