

**Corporation for Public Broadcasting  
Appropriation Request and Justification  
FY2014 and FY2016**

*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*

April 2013

*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 2014 and 2016**

**FY2016 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) 2016, the same amount enacted for FY 2014 and requested for 2015, to be spent in accordance with the Public Broadcasting Act’s funding formula. 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 1,300 local public television and radio stations in the form of Community Service Grants (CSGs).

CPB acknowledges the fiscal challenges facing our country. Local public media stations and their employees have experienced significant reductions through cuts to other federal programs that benefit public media. The elimination of CPB’s Digital appropriation and the Public Telecommunications Facilities Program (PTFP) coupled with cuts to programs at the U.S. Departments of Education and Agriculture represent a \$57.5 million, or 7.3 percent, funding cut between FY2010 and FY2012. CPB and the public media system is now facing an additional reduction of over \$22 million through the Budget Control Act’s “sequestration” process (P.L. 112-25) and the recently enacted Continuing Resolution. These cuts come at a time when stations are struggling to maintain service to their communities in the face of shrinking nonfederal revenues – a \$239 million, or 10.8 percent, drop between FY 2008 and FY 2011. As such, CPB’s FY2016 request – flat funding – balances the fiscal reality facing our nation with our statutory mandate to provide a valuable and trusted service to all Americans.

**FY2014 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 FY2014, the same level as FYs 2012 and 2013. 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 FY2014 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, FY2011 through FY2016**

<b>(\$ millions)</b>	<b>FY2011</b>	<b>FY2012</b>	<b>FY2013</b>	<b>FY2014</b>	<b>FY2015</b>	<b>FY2016</b>
CPB General Fund	\$429.1	\$444.1	\$421.86	\$445	\$445	<b>\$445 CPB/OMB Request</b>
Ready To Learn (Dept. of Education)	\$27.3	\$27.3	\$27.3	<b>\$27.3 CPB Request/\$0 OMB Request</b>	n/a	n/a

## Section I

### CPB Requests a \$445 Million Advance Appropriation for FY2016

The Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB) supports the Administration's request for a \$445 million advance appropriation for CPB in Fiscal Year (FY) 2016, the same amount enacted for FY 2014 and requested for 2015, to be spent in accordance with the Public Broadcasting Act's funding formula.

CPB acknowledges the fiscal challenges facing our country. Local public media stations and their employees have experienced significant reductions through cuts to other federal programs that benefit public media. The elimination of CPB's Digital appropriation and the Public Telecommunications Facilities Program (PTFP) coupled with cuts to programs at the U.S. Departments of Education and Agriculture represent a \$57.5 million, or 7.3 percent, funding cut between FY2010 and FY2012. CPB and the public media system are now facing an additional reduction of over \$22 million through the Budget Control Act's "sequestration" process (P.L. 112-25) and the recently enacted Continuing Resolution.<sup>1</sup>

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 FY2011, for example, the average rural public radio station was able to raise only 26 percent of its revenue from individual contributors, compared to 34 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 — 111 stations — rely on CPB for at least 25 percent of their revenue and 23 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>2</sup> For the vast majority of stations, losing CPB support

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<sup>1</sup>Office of Management and Budget. March 2013.

<sup>2</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

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 216 percent of its annual direct CPB funding to replace what federal funding provides today (the figure is 182 percent for public radio).

During these difficult fiscal times, in 2012 CPB responded to a congressional request<sup>3</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 include: 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, 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>4</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.

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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>3</sup> Conference Report accompanying the Military Construction and Veterans Affairs and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2012 (H.R. 2055)

<sup>4</sup> CPB Report to Congress on “Alternative Sources of Funding for Public Broadcasting Stations.” June 20, 2012.

## *Innovation and Efficiency*

While over-the-air television and radio service remains the cornerstone of public media's service to Americans, technological innovations allow its content to be available on platforms beyond radio and television as stations and national content providers reach Americans on the devices they choose. Research shows that, increasingly, these devices are smart phones, particularly for communities of color. For instance, smart phone penetration is significantly higher among Latino (49 percent) and African-American (49 percent) populations than the white population (45 percent).<sup>5</sup> Studies also suggest that Latinos have quickly adopted mobile technology as they are "17 percent more likely than 'non-Hispanic whites' to use mobile phones to access the Internet — and 20 percent more likely to watch video on them."<sup>6</sup>

Continuing to fulfill its mandate to reach every home and every community, public media is responding to the growing demand for high-quality information across a variety of platforms. Much of public media's content can be streamed online and on mobile devices. For example, NPR's mobile apps provide access to programming from hundreds of public radio stations across the country and more than 30 public radio programs, while PBS KIDS has developed more than 25 mobile apps for children that bring their favorite characters to their fingertips with engaging, interactive learning experiences.

To that end, CPB and PBS are partners with Sesame Workshop to develop an interactive online experience for older children, based on the popular series *The Electric Company*. This virtual world, called *The Adventures of the Electric Company on Prankster Planet*, engages children in learning through interactive games that reinforce literacy and math skills. The television broadcast of *The Electric Company* provides children with an instant connection to the online experience of *Prankster Planet* through on-air cliffhangers that direct viewers to the Web site. These innovative on-air cliffhangers have driven increased web traffic to *The Electric Company*, with a 175% increase in unique visitors during the 8-week summer 2012 launch of *Prankster Planet 2.0* (compared with the same period in 2011).

For teachers in preschool, K-12, and higher education who are looking for engaging educational content, *PBS LearningMedia* provides a one-stop shop. This platform is a free and easy-to-navigate resource that aggregates the best of the best educational content that is aligned with common core state standards, and makes it available to teachers and learners for use in classroom and new learning settings. Public media has long been the number one source of television and online content used by pre-K teachers in the classroom.<sup>7</sup> However resources were scattered across the Web sites of stations, content producers, and PBS. Now, teachers have a dedicated, searchable platform where all resources can be found in one place. We are America's largest classroom, with proven, trusted content available to all children. CPB is supporting this initiative by funding some of the purpose-built content that populates the site, including video, audio, and teacher resources. Combining the proven strength of the entire WGBH Teachers' Domain service with media from around the system and many government

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<sup>5</sup> Smith, A. Pew Research Center's Internet and American Life Project. 2012. "Nearly half of American adults are smartphone owners." Available at <http://pewinternet.org/Reports/2012/Smartphone-Update-2012/Findings.aspx>.

<sup>6</sup>Rivas, J. "Young Latino Smartphone Users Spend \$17.6 Billion on Mobile Devices" (2012) Available at [http://colorlines.com/archives/2012/07/young\\_latino\\_smartphone\\_users\\_spend\\_176\\_billion\\_on\\_mobile\\_devices.htm](http://colorlines.com/archives/2012/07/young_latino_smartphone_users_spend_176_billion_on_mobile_devices.htm)

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<sup>7</sup> Grunwald Study, 2009 Media and Technology Use and Trends Among K-12 & Pre-K Teachers.

agencies, *PBS LearningMedia* has more than 30,000 items – and growing – including videos, interactive activities, and teacher training materials; they are packaged for free, easy access by pre-K–12 educators.

CPB is working with NPR, PBS, and other public media partners to develop a centralized digital platform that will allow stations and producers to quickly provide public media content on multiple delivery systems such as on-air, online, and via mobile devices. It will enable all public media content to be available in one searchable space, allowing content to live on beyond its initial airing and make it easier for everyone (producers, stations, and the public) to access public media from all sources.

CPB is developing new infrastructure models that will reduce costs and enable stations to increase investments in community content and services. One model that has great potential for cost savings is the centralization of multiple master control facilities. In 2011, CPB announced a \$6.6 million grant to consolidate the broadcast operations of eleven New York public television stations: WNET, WSKG, WSKA, WMHT, WPBS, WNPI, WCFE, WXXI, WCNY, WNET, WLIW; and four New Jersey public television stations: WNJT, WNJS, WNJN, and WNJB into a single multi-station joint master control facility. This centralized operations hub, a cutting-edge facility housed at WCNY in Syracuse, New York, is expected to save participating stations more than \$25 million in operating costs over the next decade-- savings that will be invested in more local content and services.

At the beginning of this year, CPB offered a grant of \$7 million to an alliance of public television stations in Florida, Georgia and Illinois to build a centralized multi-station master control in Jacksonville, Florida. At this writing, the alliance presently consists of ten public television stations: WJCT, WEDU, WBCC, WFSU, WFSG, WPBT, WUCF, WPBA, WILL and WTTW.

In addition to working with stations to consolidate infrastructure, CPB is also working with several groups of stations across the country to develop models for collaborative operations. In New England, for example, a smaller station, New Hampshire Public Television, who is facing financial hardship is maintaining its local identity and local service while significantly reducing its operating costs by entering a master services agreement with WGBH in Boston, a larger, financially secure station. This combination will enable the smaller station to continue to serve its community without the burden of large infrastructure and overhead costs, and it enables the larger station to improve its fundraising performance and reduce its costs through economies of scale. CPB is continuing a larger grant program to further encourage such collaboration efficiencies in 2013.

### *Community Focus*

Even as public media innovates, stations maintain their local impact. While stations bring the national conversation into local communities through news series like *FRONTLINE*, *PBS NewsHour*, and *All Things Considered*, they also facilitate local conversations and bring community issues to light. They harness and amplify voices from the community, bringing a variety of perspectives and opinions to air. In many communities, particularly those in rural areas, public media is the only source of dialogue on local events and politics. Public media's array of independent and diverse producers helps ensure that all sides of community and national issues are brought to the forefront.

Stations bring local perspectives to air in many different ways. For example, in response to public and private sector interest, one station has launched a reporting initiative that focuses on education, highlighting the daily challenges and successes of schools to increase understanding and awareness. On another front, a consortium of Virginia public television stations are working with their state department of education to provide e-Media VA, which is a statewide digital media distribution system that is available for free to all teachers in Virginia.

In the same vein, CPB funded the creation of five local journalism centers (LJCs), regional teams of radio and television journalists who provide reporting on specific “beats,” allowing for far more specialized work while maintaining a local focus. For example, Harvest Public Media is a partnership among KCUR-FM in Kansas City, MO, Iowa Public Radio, NET Nebraska, and KBIA-FM in Columbia, MO. The LJC examines and reports on today’s emerging agenda for agriculture including energy and climate change, food safety, biofuels, animal production and welfare, human health, water quality, and local food systems. Content and reporters from this initiative have been used by the partner stations as well as national news outlets such as *PBS NewsHour*, NPR, *Marketplace* and the BBC.

In addition, many public radio stations throughout the country provide critical services to disabled Americans. Radio reading services in every major market in the United States offer millions of blind and vision-impaired persons the ability to function more independently in their communities. Our nation’s elderly and military veterans returning home injured or disabled from foreign combat duty depend on these broadcasts for their only access to current print-based news and information. Stations, such as KPBS in San Diego, WBHM in Alabama, Houston Public Radio, WSIU in Illinois, and Iowa Public Radio, among many others, air programs where a narrator reads local and national newspapers, magazines, and books.

Today, public radio is making an impact on the music business and the culture of our country. Some 480 local public radio stations offer a mixed news and music programming format, with another 180 stations engaged entirely in music. Every year, public radio stations host and broadcast more than 3,000 in-studio and community-based performances. And every year, public radio stations broadcast more than 4.8 million hours of music programming. More than a third of all public-radio listening is to music.

Classical, jazz, folk, independent, blue-grass, world and eclectic are music formats offered by public radio stations in cities large and small, and all are being eliminated as economically unsustainable in the commercial market. As a result, in dozens of communities nationwide, the local public radio station is the only free and universally available source of music from these genres. This preservation role is complemented by the important promotional role public radio stations play in music today. Local stations actively highlight in-studio performances by emerging artists and local music events spanning all music genres. Audiences increasingly are turning to their local public radio stations as trusted sources for information on new artists and events.

Further, building upon our success in early childhood education, CPB is leading a national initiative to help communities address the high school dropout crisis called, “American Graduate: Let’s Make It Happen.” More than 75 public media stations located in 33 states with at-risk communities are working with more than 800 national and community-based partners

to mobilize and bring together diverse stakeholders and community organizations; filling voids in information, resources and solutions; building and sharing best practices for teacher training and student engagement; creating local programming around the dropout issue unique to their communities, and leveraging digital media and technology to engage students in an effort to keep them on the path to graduation. As part of the initiative, national producers — such as Tavis Smiley, *FRONTLINE*, *PBS NewsHour*, *All Things Considered*, *Morning Edition*, StoryCorps and *Ideas in Action with Jim Glassman* — are creating content around the drop-out crisis in order to increase awareness, provide updated coverage on the issue, and build resources to foster additional dialogue.

Moreover, public broadcasters are playing a key role in using datacast technology for homeland security, public alert and warning systems, and public safety purposes. Public broadcasters have been integral in providing emergency information to the public. For example, Alabama Public Television participated in a year-long Mobile Emergency Alert System (M-EAS) broadcast pilot project demonstrating how local TV stations can harness the power of terrestrial broadcasting to deliver multimedia alerts to the general public and to first responders in times of natural or man-made disasters.

In addition to participating in the national Emergency Alert System, several stations are also providing the infrastructure backbone for communications systems used by first responders. Vegas PBS infrastructure, for example, is used to provide police cars responding to emergency events at Las Vegas schools with real-time access to video feeds from cameras at all of the schools. Responders can also use this technology to immediately pull up a child's health records and emergency notification information. Today, because of a partnership with Vegas PBS, firefighters responding to alarms from Las Vegas casino can access building blueprints in the truck on the way to the fire.

This year, NPR Labs, the technology research and development group of NPR, is working with the Department of Homeland Security and FEMA to demonstrate the delivery of emergency alerts to people who are deaf or hard-of-hearing in the Gulf Coast states through local public radio stations and the Public Radio Satellite System (PRSS®). This is the first effort to deliver real-time accessibility-targeted emergency messages, such as weather alerts, via radio broadcast texts. This pilot system is intended to demonstrate that all individuals, including those who are deaf or hard-of-hearing, can rely on battery-powered radios to stay informed in emergencies when electricity, Internet and other communications channels are unavailable.

### *High-Quality Content That Educates Children and Enables Lifelong Learning*

For more than four decades, the public media system has been committed to improving educational outcomes for our nation's most disadvantaged children. From the earliest groundbreaking programs, such as *Sesame Street* and *Mr. Roger's Neighborhood*, public media reinvented children's broadcasting, proving that television can do much more than just entertain – it can teach. Public television's more recent shows, including *Super WHY!*, *Martha Speaks*, and an updated version of *The Electric Company*, continue to deliver effective programming and resources to the children who need that support the most. Two major studies found that when public television's video, online, and print materials are combined with teacher training, lesson planning, and classroom instruction, children from low-income

backgrounds are able to make such rapid growth in reading that they significantly narrowed or closed the achievement gap with middle-class children.<sup>8,9</sup>

Public media's award-winning programming for adults remains a key part of public media's efforts to build an informed and engaged citizenry. PBS and NPR treat viewers and listeners as citizens, not consumers. Instead of trying to sell them products, public media encourages its audience to connect with content that can contribute to the national conversation on important issues. From *NOVA* to *All Things Considered* to *American Experience* to *FRONTLINE*, public media opens a window to the wider world that allows every American the opportunity for lifelong education and civic engagement. Further, local public media stations have started to implement online education initiatives, providing students of all ages with access to courses approved by their respective state's Department of Education. For example, Kentucky Educational Television (KET) offers *EncycloMedia*, which is a comprehensive online multimedia learning service offering downloadable/streamable video, quizzes and lesson plans, instructional resources organized by K-12 subject, ongoing professional development for educators, instructional and professional development resources, and instructional television programs and series. Some stations offer materials and support for the GED, certification courses and exams, and continuing education to prepare adults for entry, advance, or reentry into the workforce; other stations offer comprehensive online high school curricula.

### *Audience Trust*

Each month, over 170 million Americans watch, listen to, or access on-line public broadcasting content. Over the course of a year, 89 percent of all American households watch public television. At the same time, 82 percent of American children ages 2 through 8 watch PBS stations, which totals 23.5 million children. Remarkably, the diversity of the public television audience reflects the diversity of the nation as a whole. During the 2011-2012 television season, 14.3 percent of the public television audience was Hispanic and 12.4 percent was African American, as compared with the U.S. population, which was, at that time, 12.2 percent Hispanic and 12.5 percent African American.<sup>10</sup>

Public media informs the American people through trusted news and award-winning journalism that goes beyond the sound bite. Dedicated public broadcast journalists are in harm's way throughout the world, covering international events for a fraction of what they could earn in the commercial market. Concurrently, seasoned public radio and television reporters are providing in-depth coverage of local issues of importance to their communities at a time when newspapers are foundering and information through the Internet is neither fact-checked nor unbiased. Their trusted coverage, from school boards to events around the globe, coupled with public media's local and national current events programming, helps to strengthen our civil society by providing a forum where ideas and viewpoints can be

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<sup>8</sup> Neuman, S.B., Newman, E.H., & Dwyer, J. (2010). *Educational effects of an embedded multimedia vocabulary intervention for economically disadvantaged pre-k children: A randomized trial*. A report prepared for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan.

<sup>9</sup> Prince, D.L., et al. (2002). *Between the Lions Mississippi literacy initiative: A final report to Mississippi Educational Television*. Report prepared for Mississippi Educational Television and WGBH Educational Foundation. Starkville, MS: The Early Childhood Institute, Mississippi State University.

<sup>10</sup> Source:NTI NPower, 11-12 season for All PBS Stations: Live+7 Reach & Frequency, 50% unification and a 6 minute qualifier, and Live+7 AA(000) for diversity audience composition.

exchanged, explored and discussed—in a manner that is respectful, civil, nonpartisan, in depth and uninterrupted. Americans have come to rely on public broadcasting’s information and perspectives as they make decisions in their public and personal lives, and the public consistently says public television and radio are their most trusted sources among many media choices.<sup>11</sup> Trust is the most important asset for public broadcasting in the evolving media future.

Through *PBS NewsHour*, *Frontline*, *Charlie Rose*, *Ideas in Action with Jim Glassman*, public radio’s *Morning Edition*, *All Things Considered*, *Marketplace* and other local radio and television programs, millions of Americans rely on their local public broadcasting station to bring them news and information about our nation and the world.<sup>12</sup> Additionally, local news and public affairs programming complements and often informs national programming. Public broadcasting stations in every corner of the country are some of the last locally owned and locally operated media institutions in the nation, producing trusted public affairs programming such as Iowa Public Television’s *Market to Market* and KPBS’s *Envision San Diego*. Local public broadcasting stations are also expanding their coverage of state capitols and city halls, including gavel-to-gavel legislative coverage and comprehensive coverage of issues of concern regarding our schools, our job prospects, our transportation systems and our returning veterans.<sup>13</sup>

However, keeping the trust the American people have in public media requires constant effort. With that in mind, CPB is supporting the station-focused Editorial Integrity Project, which is exploring areas of editorial concern for stations. The recommendations of the Editorial Integrity Project provide guidance for stations in such areas as editorial independence, editorial partnerships, transparency concerning funding of news content and editorial decision-making, and issues arising from employee activities outside the station. Rather than a uniform set of rules dictated nationwide, the code is a living document that broadcast stations and other public media organizations can adapt and apply in ways that reflect shared values and address their unique circumstances. This project has brought stations and national organizations together to make recommendations to help stations maintain an appropriate firewall between political and institutional interests and their local reporting, and to develop principles and practical approaches to enhance editorial transparency in reporting. Currently, the Editorial Integrity Project leaders are working to promote public radio and television station adoption of the *Code*. This phase of work involves increasing industry awareness of the Editorial Integrity materials, helping to train station personnel in implementation of the *Code*, and in a number of instances working with stations to adapt the *Code* and materials to suit their individual community circumstances.

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<sup>11</sup> 13th Allstate–National Journal Heartland Monitor Poll, June 2012.

<sup>12</sup> According to Nielsen, 4.6 million viewers watched the *PBS NewsHour* at least once per week during October 2011 (monthly cume/unique viewers = 12.8 million). According to Google Analytics, the *PBS NewsHour* Website on pbs.org attracts an average of 1 million monthly unique visitors. *PBS NewsHour* video content is viewed 440,000 times each month.

<sup>13</sup> On average, 28 percent of public radio stations programming is locally produced by station staff, 30 percent is produced by NPR, and 42 percent comes from other public radio station producers and national distributors.

### *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 1976, 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>14</sup>

Without advance funding, programming would be much more vulnerable to individuals and organizations who disagree with creative decisions or news presented. 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. As detailed in Appendix C, this was precisely what legislators intended.

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 FY2012, CPB funding cost each American taxpayer just \$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.

### *Detailed FY2016 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.

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<sup>14</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).

If Congress makes no changes to CPB’s authorizing legislation and fully funds our request for a \$445 million advance appropriation for FY 2016, the statutory categories under the Public Broadcasting Act would be funded as follows:

**Public Television Station and Programming Grants – \$297.79 million**

*Direct Station Grants (TV CSGs) – \$222.78 million*

By statute, stations use CSGs “for purposes related primarily to the production or acquisition of programming.”<sup>15</sup> The size of each station’s CSG depends on factors (determined by CPB 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, all related to production or acquisition of programming: 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 FY2011, 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 – \$75.01 million*

The Public Broadcasting Act requires a set percentage of the CPB appropriation to go toward “national public television programming.”<sup>16</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 in FY2016:

- National Program Service (\$26 million in FY2012): 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*, *History Detectives*, *Washington Week*, *Wild Kratts*, *Daniel Tiger’s Neighborhood*, and *Sesame Street*. Additional funding helps CPB fund programming that engages, inspires, and educates children and adults.
- Program Challenge Fund (\$9 million in FY2012): CPB and PBS jointly administer the Program Challenge Fund (PCF) to support the production of high-quality, high-profile, limited documentary series which will attract new audiences to public media. Recent PCF successes include: *Black in Latin America*, which reveals how African and European

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<sup>15</sup> 47 U.S.C. 396(k)(7).

<sup>16</sup> 47 U.S.C. 396(k)(3)(A)(ii).

peoples combined to create the vibrant cultures of Latin America; and *The Fabric of the Cosmos* that went to the frontier of physics to discover what scientists are learning about space, time and the universe.

- Diversity and Innovation Fund (\$7 million in FY2012): The Diversity and Innovation (D&I) Fund supports the production of diverse primetime and children's broadcast content as well as digital projects. The D&I Fund, founded in 2009, has supported a multipart series on African American history, a special on Latinos and Education, a program on contemporary Asian culture, and a digital project on United States paralympians. Further funding would allow CPB to sustain this focus on diversity—in front of, and behind the camera—and bring even more content to the airwaves and the internet. This year the D&I Fund, working with partners at PBS, will bring several new series to air including one about returning Iraq and Afghanistan veterans and the role they are playing in their communities; *La Batalla*, the story of how the Vietnam War affected Latino communities in the U.S.; *GENEALOGY ROADSHOW* a four-part series that uses history, genealogy, and genetics to connect participants and viewers to their individual and family histories, to each other 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 a new Ken Burns documentary, *The Address*, which follows students with language-based learning disabilities as they face challenges and triumphs in studying, memorizing, and publicly reciting The Gettysburg Address.
- Independent Television Service Programming (\$15 million in FY2012): Since 1990, CPB has contracted with Independent Television Service (ITVS, <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 production of the primetime broadcast series *Independent Lens*, public television's largest showcase of independent films.
- Minority Consortia (\$7.56 million in FY2012): CPB funds the public television minority consortia as part of its commitment to develop and fund quality, culturally diverse programming for the American viewing public. The consortia comprise five individual national organizations, each of which selects and funds programs about its community. Each consortium awards grants to producers for program production and functions as a developer, producer, and distributor of programming that appeals to diverse audiences. Each harnesses the creative talents of minority communities. There is an individual minority consortium focused on the following groups: African Americans, Native Americans, Latinos, Asian Americans, and Pacific Islanders.

- General Program Fund (\$10.45 million in FY2012): This fund provides support for public television content that has significant educational or cultural value which viewers are not likely to find anywhere else. 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. Ken's recent work includes *The Dust Bowl* about the 1930s' ecological disaster and a film about the Central Park Five, which will air this spring.

### **Public Radio Station and Programming Grants – \$99.26 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 – \$22.9 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.”<sup>17</sup> 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 stations that produce national content.

Taken together, in FY2011, the average public radio station relied on both unrestricted and restricted grants for 8.6 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 (CPB incentivizes funds-matching by providing additional funding to stations that can leverage those dollars further).

#### *Radio Program Fund – \$7.06 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, and the development of innovative content forms. Some of the programs funded through Radio Programming are:

- *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 local and national broadcast on public radio. Its recently launched *Military Voices Initiative* is a major national project aimed at bridging the gap

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<sup>17</sup> 47 U.S.C. 396(k)(3)(A)(iii).

between the civilian population and the military community by recording, sharing, and preserving the stories of those individuals that serve and protect our country with their lives. The interviews are available online; they are also archived at the American Folklife Center of the Library of Congress.

- *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 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.
- *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.
- *New Visions, New Voices*, brings new and diverse voices to public media by featuring notable African American specialists and commentators. Next Tier Solutions will produce 168 short-form commentaries and two hour-long specials featuring experts, analysts, and commentators from this new diverse group for marketing and distribution to stations across the country. Content produced will be marketed to national shows in public media to serve as regular contributors or as analysts and commentators on breaking news.

### **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>18</sup> also known as “System Support” funds. System Support funds 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 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

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<sup>18</sup> 47 U.S.C. 396(k)(3)(A)(i)(II).

successful models to bring meaningful impact and change to more communities at risk. CPB will invest in the development of new tools that support teacher development and 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 net 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 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.

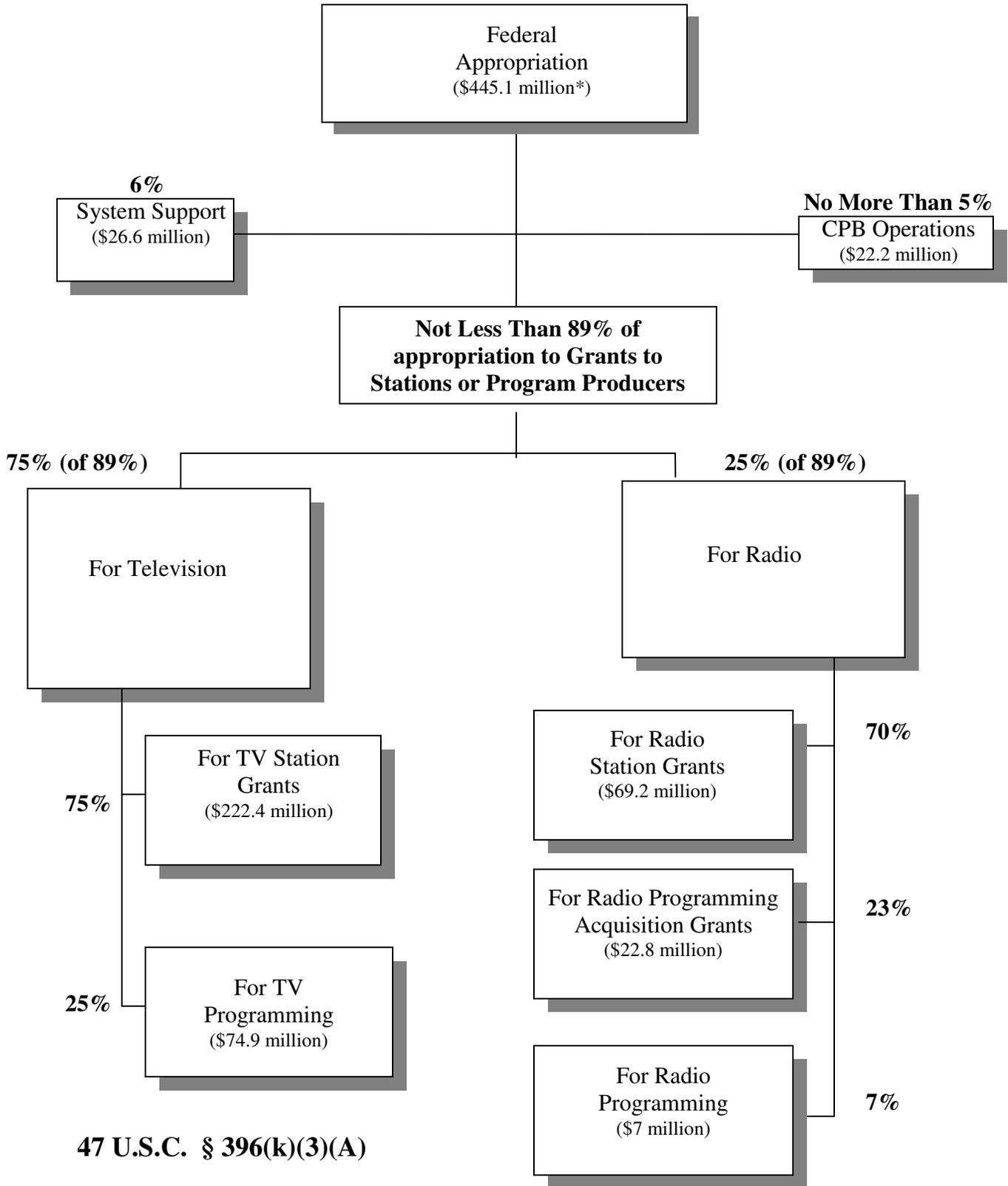
### **CPB Operations – \$22.25 million**

The Public Broadcasting Act allocates no more than five percent of the overall CPB appropriation for CPB administrative expenses.<sup>19</sup>

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<sup>19</sup> 47 U.S.C. 396(k)(3)(A)(i)(I).

**Formula for Allocating CPB's Federal Appropriation**  
(FY2012 Figures)



**47 U.S.C. § 396(k)(3)(A)**

\* = \$445.1 million appropriation plus \$1 million estimated interest

## Section II

### CPB Requests \$27.2 Million in FY2014 for Ready To Learn

CPB requests that the U.S. Department of Education's Ready To Learn (RTL) program be funded at \$27.2 million in FY2014, the same level as FYs 2012 and 2013. In 1992, with support from Congress and the Department of Education, CPB and PBS launched RTL. The initiative advances public broadcasting's mission by supporting development of new educational programs and multimedia resources for children, ages 2-8 years, who are living in poverty. Public broadcasting stations are airing several hours of educational programming every day that has been proven to increase math and literacy skills and are providing a variety of educational outreach services to parents, educators, and caregivers in low-income neighborhoods.

#### **Why Ready To Learn?**

Millions of children lack the basic early math and literacy skills necessary to succeed in school and a complex global economy. The Ready To Learn initiative 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.

With a body of more than 80 research and evaluation studies completed since 2005, research demonstrates that RTL-supported programs provide both an effective and *affordable* means of boosting the literacy development and math skills of young children, enhancing their early learning skills, and helping kids make significant academic gains when taught through a combination of media. For example, when Ready To Learn video, online and print materials are 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.

This national RTL initiative also ensures broad distribution<sup>20</sup> and use of the content through public media's broadcast and digital pathways, as well as strategic national and local partnerships that provide on-the-ground outreach activities in low-income communities. This final-mile school readiness effort is conducted by local public media stations and partners in order to support families, teachers and community providers who work with children in home, school and out-of-school settings.

In order to reach and influence substantial numbers of children, Ready To Learn pursues a multi-pronged effort that begins with production and delivery of engaging, story-driven, curriculum-based transmedia content. Current innovations will soon enable this content to track student's game play using a real-time progress-tracking system that works across technology platforms and devices to keep parents and educators apprised of children's learning skills.

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<sup>20</sup> During project year 2011-2012, RTL content reached upwards of 23 million children through both television and online use.

### **Essential Work Slated for the Future**

The Department of Education provided CPB and PBS with another five-year RTL grant in FY2010. In this round of funding, public media is embracing the newest technologies and branching out to math concepts.

As Ready To Learn looks ahead to project Years 4 and 5 (Fall 2013 – Fall 2015), essential content will continue to be developed and delivered nationwide with the goal of bridging the math and literacy achievement gap for America’s children. Since early childhood education is a cornerstone of academic success for all children, Ready To Learn has vital work to complete including production and broadcast of two new PBS KIDS TV math series for preschool and elementary-aged children, full deployment of a sophisticated tracking system that charts children’s skill-building progress across multiple games and technology devices, and distribution of educational resources to children and families in low-income neighborhoods. Additionally, Ready To Learn will conduct and report on the findings of three major randomized controlled trial studies that test the efficacy of its content’s on children’s learning in home, school, and out-of-school settings.

Public media can and should be a key partner in the nation’s ongoing effort to ensure that young children from all backgrounds have meaningful opportunities to achieve in school and succeed in life.

## Section III

### Support for Other Public Broadcasting Programs in FY2014

#### Support for PTFP

CPB joins with the public broadcasting community in supporting a restoration of critical infrastructure funds, last provided through the Public Telecommunications Facilities Program (PTFP). Since its creation in 1962, PTFP, administered by the National Telecommunications Information Administration at the U.S. Department of Commerce, was the only source of funds for public stations to replace equipment that has become obsolete or has been damaged or destroyed by natural disasters. It was the chief source of support for infrastructure needs for both public television and radio, thereby guaranteeing the continuation of local service by non-commercial broadcasters across the nation. PTFP was also the only source of funding for communities looking to bring first-time service to many rural areas, Native American reservations, and other underserved communities.

PTFP grants have been utilized by stations for maintenance, repair and replacement of equipment. As public broadcasters moved into the digital era, PTFP played an essential role in helping stations make the difficult and costly conversion from analog to digital. But the need for PTFP has not disappeared as the transition to digital is completed. In fact, it may increase. In this era of computer-driven systems that rely on software which needs constant updating, stations may actually need more frequent “technology refreshes.” Just as PTFP provided an invaluable resource over the years as analog equipment needed replacements or upgrades, dedicated infrastructure funding will be essential to stations that need assistance in maintaining reliable digital service that meets the needs of their communities. CPB urges Congress to restore critical infrastructure funds that were last provided through PTFP. PTFP was last funded at \$20 million in FY2010.

#### 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 small 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 \$3 million in FY2012.

## **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 FY2014 Budget
- G. CPB Funding by State
- H. President's FY2014 Budget Request for CPB

**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*

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

\*The Public Broadcasting Act authorizes a nine-member Board of Directors for CPB. Six board vacancies await nomination by the President and 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	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 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.

## 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 35 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 FY2014 funding level for CPB during the FY2012 budget cycle, its FY2015 funding during the FY2013 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 35 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>21</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>22</sup> and that “advance appropriations... could help to improve the planning and management of public broadcasting.”<sup>23</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>21</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>22</sup> Ibid.

<sup>23</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>24</sup> Similarly, a public radio GM reports that “Considering the majority of public media operations are licensed to academic environments, it is helpful to understand funding sources two years out. Universities now are working on enrollment strategies, hiring and curriculum development for 2014. Given many stations are still embedded in the university environment ...the advance funding model is very helpful.”<sup>25</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*, *Eyes on the Prize*, *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>26</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>27</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>28</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 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.

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<sup>24</sup> Association of Public Television Stations (APTS) Survey, October 2011.

<sup>25</sup> Station manager email to NPR, November 2011.

<sup>26</sup> Senate Report 94-447 (Senate Committee on Commerce) to accompany H.R. 6461, The Public Broadcasting Financing Act of 1975.

<sup>27</sup> APTS Survey.

<sup>28</sup> Senate Report 94-447.

## 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, over 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 outmigration 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.

- **232 of the 577 station grantees currently receiving CPB support are considered rural.**<sup>29</sup> Of these, 62 are public television stations and 170 are public radio stations.
- **In FY 2011, CPB provided more than \$103 million to support operations and programming at these stations,** which represents over 24 percent of our total appropriation. Stations leveraged this funding to raise \$413 million in non-federal funds, including \$115 million in state funding, \$57 million from colleges and universities, \$18 million from foundations, \$46 million from local businesses and \$135 million from individual donors. All told, this represents a return of nearly \$4 for every appropriated dollar.
- **These stations employ almost 5,000 people.**
- **Rural stations are more reliant on CPB funding than urban stations.** In FY2011, 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 — 111 stations — relied on CPB for at least 25 percent of their revenue while 23 rural stations — many on Native American reservations — relied on CPB funding for at least 50 percent of their revenue.

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<sup>29</sup> Under current policy for radio Community Service Grants (CSGs), CPB's main station grant program, a grantee is considered to be rural if the population density of its coverage area is less than or equal to 40 persons per square kilometer (104 persons per square mile). For the purposes of this document, this definition of rurality was applied to public television as well as radio stations.

- **Rural stations are more reliant on state government funding than urban stations.** In FY2011, state funding represented 22 percent of an average rural station's revenue, versus 12 percent for the industry as a whole.
- **Rural stations have a harder time raising money from individual donors than urban stations.** In FY2011, individual donations represented 26 percent of an average rural station's total revenue, versus 34 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 ones.** In FY2011, broadcasting and engineering costs represented 27 percent of the average rural station's total expenses, versus 18 percent for the industry as a whole.

### **CPB Policies Support Rural Stations**

As noted 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>30</sup>

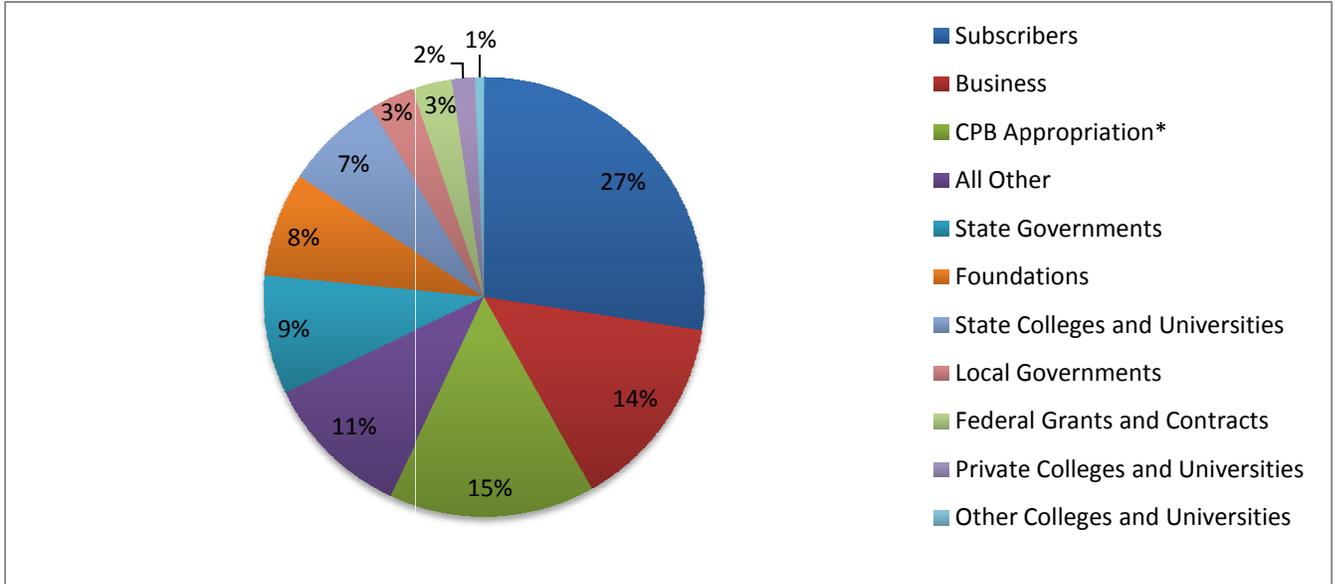
For many years CPB's television CSG program has developed a variety of provisions that provide special assistance to small and rural stations. These include the Local Service Grant, created in recognition of the special needs and challenges of small grantees and the role they play in providing universal 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, rural multipliers are applied to stations serving areas 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, public radio stations serving primarily minority audiences receive a minority multiplier in their CSG calculation. Many of these stations serve 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>30</sup> 47 U.S.C. 396(k)(7).

**Appendix E**  
**Public Broadcasting Revenue by Source, FY 2011**  
**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	27.4%	\$778,067
Non-Federal	Non-Tax Based	Business	14.4%	\$409,216
Federal	Tax Based	CPB Appropriation*	15.1%	\$429,100
Non-Federal	Non-Tax Based	All Other	10.8%	\$307,196
Non-Federal	Tax Based	State Governments	8.7%	\$247,838
Non-Federal	Non-Tax Based	Foundations	7.7%	\$217,044
Non-Federal	Tax Based	State Colleges and Universities	7.2%	\$204,488
Non-Federal	Tax Based	Local Governments	3.3%	\$93,627
Federal	Tax Based	Federal Grants and Contracts	2.9%	\$82,613
Non-Federal	Non-Tax Based	Private Colleges and Universities	1.7%	\$47,718
Non-Federal	Tax Based	Other Colleges and Universities	0.7%	\$19,020
		<b>Total Reportable Revenue</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$2,835,927</b>
		Total Federal Revenue	18.0%	\$511,713
		Total Non-Federal Revenue	82.0%	\$2,324,214
		All Tax Based Revenue	38.0%	\$1,076,686
		Non-Tax Based Revenue	62.0%	\$1,759,241
* Does not include separate appropriation for Digital and Interconnection.				
Source: Corporation for Public Broadcasting				

## Appendix F

### CPB Office of Inspector General FY2014 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 15). 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 FY2013 and FY2014 budgets, based on CPB's enacted advance appropriations for those years.

	FY2013	FY2014	Increase
Salary	1,067	1,123	56
FICA + Medicare	76	79	3
Unemployment	2	2	1
TIAA-CREF	160	161	
Staff travel	55	55	
Conference & registration fees	23	23	
Telecommunications	7	7	
Reproduction external	2	2	
Supplies & materials	3	3	
Furniture & equipment purchases	2	2	
Delivery services	3	3	
Membership fees	8	8	
Subscriptions/publications	5	5	
	1,413	1,473	60

Appendix G

**CPB Funding by State**

**CPB Station Grants (FY2012 Figures)**

By statute, over 70 percent of funds appropriated to CPB (\$444.159 million in Fiscal Year 2012) 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.

**ALABAMA**

Employment & Earnings	Public Broadcasting Employees in State	130
	Total Wages	\$5337293
	Average Annual Salary	\$41,135
<i>Public TV Stations</i>	Alabama Public Television	\$1,986,135
	WBIQ (Birmingham)	
	WCIQ (Mount Cheaha)	
	WDIQ (Dozier)	
	WEIQ (Mobile)	
	WFIQ (Florence)	
	WGIQ (Louisville)	
	WHIQ (Huntsville)	
	WIIQ (Demopolis)	
<i>Public Radio Stations</i>	Alabama Public Radio	\$ 295,375
	WUAL-FM/91.5 (Tuscaloosa)	
	WQPR-FM/88.7 (Muscle Shoals)	
	WAPR-FM/88.3 (Selma)	
	WVAS-FM (Montgomery)	\$166,358
	WJAB-FM (Normal)	\$ 120,781
	WTSU-FM (Troy)	\$ 119,199
	WBHM-FM (Birmingham)	\$ 116,995
	WLRH-FM (Huntsville)	\$126,113
	<b>FY2012 Alabama Statewide Total</b>	<b>\$2,930,956</b>

**ALASKA**

Employment	Public Broadcasting Employees in State	218
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& Earnings	Total Wages	\$ 10,081,813
	Average Annual Salary	\$46,300
<i>Public TV Stations</i>	KAKM-TV (Anchorage)	\$ 711,239
	KTOO-TV (Juneau)	\$ 678,522
	KUAC-TV (Fairbanks)	\$ 743,305
	KYUK-TV (Bethel)	\$ 748,079
<i>Public Radio Stations</i>	KBBI-AM (Homer)	\$ 140,597
	KBRW-AM (Barrow)	\$ 272,021
	KCAW-FM (Sitka)	\$ 138,970
	KNBA-FM (Anchorage)	\$ 1,143,363
	KCHU-AM (Valdez)	\$ 118,584
	KCUK-FM (Chevak)	\$ 183,880
	KDLG-AM (Dillingham)	\$ 206,117
	KDLL-FM (Homer)	\$ 93,813
	KFSK-FM (Petersburg)	\$ 123,243
	KHNS-FM (Haines)	\$ 119,763
	KIAL-AM (Unalaska)	\$ 183,880
	KIYU-AM (Galena)	\$ 183,880
	KMXT-FM (Kodiak)	\$ 135,355
	KNSA-AM (Unalakleet)	\$ 183,880
	KOTZ-AM (Kotzebue)	\$ 224,133
	KRBD-FM (Ketchikan)	\$ 134,917
	KSDP-AM (Sand Point)	\$ 183,880
	KSKA-FM (Anchorage)	\$ 263,326
	KSKO-AM (McGrath)	\$ 183,880
	KSTK-FM (Wrangell)	\$ 118,735
	KTNA-FM (Talkeetna)	\$ 122,587
	KTOO-FM (Juneau)	\$ 171,408
	KUAC-FM (Fairbanks)	\$ 230,466
	KUHB-FM (St. Paul Island)	\$ 183,880
	KYUK-AM (Bethel)	\$ 18,3843
	KZPA-AM (Fort Yukon)	\$ 257,657
<b>FY2012 Alaska Statewide Total</b>		<b>\$ 8,667,949</b>

## ARIZONA

Employment & Earnings	Public Broadcasting Employees in State	242
	Total Wages	\$10592281
	Average Annual Salary	\$43,770
<i>Public TV Stations</i>	KAET-TV/Channel 8 (Phoenix)	\$ 1,843,517
	KUAT-TV/Arizona Public Media (Tucson)	\$ 1,081,288
	KJZZ-FM (Tempe)	\$ 547,092
<i>Public Radio Stations</i>	KNAU-FM (Flagstaff)	\$ 241,805
	KUYI-FM (Kykotsmovi)	\$ 140,719
	KOHN-FM (Sells)	\$ 204,541
	KBAQ-FM (Tempe)	\$ 197,522

KJZZ-FM (Tempe)	\$ 595,402
KGHR-FM (Tuba City)	\$ 10,000
KUAZ-FM (Tucson)	\$ 329,149
KXCI-FM (Tucson)	\$ 92,101
KAWC-AM (Yuma)	\$ 108,609

*Other (Producers, Consultants, Etc.)*

Arizona State University (Ready To Learn)	\$ 93,800
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**FY2012 Arizona Statewide Total** **\$ 5,610,658**

## ARKANSAS

Employment	Public Broadcasting Employees in State	146
& Earnings	Total Wages	\$4,861,358
	Average Annual Salary	\$33,240

<i>Public</i>	AETN (Conway)	\$ 1,850,064
<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)	\$ 192,143
<i>Radio Stations</i>	KUAR-FM (Little Rock)	\$ 124,934
	KASU-FM (State University)	\$ 152,173

**FY2012 Arkansas Statewide Total** **\$ 2,359,888**

## CALIFORNIA

Employment	Station Employees in State	1143
& Earnings	Annual Wages	\$62,663,519
	Average Annual Salary	\$54,836

<i>Public</i>	KCET-TV (Los Angeles)	\$ 3,541,479
<i>TV Stations</i>	KCSM-TV (San Mateo)	\$ 713,127
	KEET-TV (Eureka)	\$ 645,941
	KIXE-TV (Redding)	\$ 671,392
	KLCS-TV (Los Angeles)	\$ 951,894
	KOCE-TV (Corte Madera)	\$ 1,275,502
	KPBS-TV (San Diego)	\$ 1,976,361
	KQED-TV (San Francisco)	\$ 2,883,240

	KRCB-TV (Rohnert Park)	\$ 473,153
	KVCR-TV (San Bernardino)	\$ 1,522,736
	KVIE-TV (Sacramento)	\$ 1,609,381
	KVPT-TV (Fresno)	\$ 813,388
<i>Public</i>	KHSU-FM (Arcata)	\$ 165,993
<i>Radio Stations</i>	KPFA-FM (Berkeley)	\$ 259,371
	KCHO-FM (Chico)	\$ 183,407
	KZFR-FM (Chico)	\$ 74,450
	KSJV-FM (Fresno)	\$ 235,800
	KVPR-FM (Fresno)	\$ 149,828
	KIDE-FM (Hoopa)	\$ 172,162
	KUFW-FM (Keene)	\$ 370,641
	KKJZ-FM (Long Beach)	\$ 197,917
	KUSC-FM (Los Angeles)	\$ 471,812
	KPFK-FM (Los Angeles)	\$ 232,396
	KVMR-FM (Nevada City)	\$ 186,527
	KPCC-FM (Pasadena)	\$ 1,480,538
	KZXY-FM (Philo)	\$ 131,271
	KWMR-FM (Point Reyes Station)	\$ 93,813
	KMUD-FM (Redway)	\$ 122,088
	KRCB-FM (Rohnert Park)	\$ 78,773
	KXJZ-FM (Sacramento)	\$ 373,229
	KXPR-FM (Sacramento)	\$ 228,489
	KVCR-FM (San Bernardino)	\$ 15,000
	KPBS-FM (San Diego)	\$ 575,201
	KSDS-FM (San Diego)	\$ 141,389
	KALW-FM (San Francisco)	\$ 163,935
	KQED-FM (San Francisco)	\$ 1,462,661
	KCBX-FM (San Luis Obispo)	\$ 170,233
	KCSM-FM (San Mateo)	\$ 168,258
	KUSP-FM (Santa Cruz)	\$ 114,069
	KCRW-FM (Santa Monica)	\$ 1,206,035
	KAZU-FM (Seaside)	\$ 130,914
	KCLU-FM (Thousand Oaks)	\$ 179,449
<i>Other</i>	RadioCamp (Walnut Creek)	\$ 221,160
	NALIP (Santa Monica)	\$ 10,000
	Ctr. for Asian American Media (San Francisco)	\$ 1,509,545
	Independent Television Service (San Francisco)	\$ 16,625,000
	Natl. Federation Comm. Broadcasters (Oakland)	\$ 286,460
	Snap Judgment LLC (Oakland)	\$ 500,000
	Latino Public Broadcasting (Burbank)	\$ 954,454
	Manifest Your Destiny Foundation (Hollywood)	\$ 10,000
	James Marshall Consulting, Inc. (San Diego)	\$ 2,001
	WestEd (San Francisco)	\$ 935,895
	323 Projects LLC	\$ 529,000

California FY2012 Statewide Total

\$ 50,270,470

## COLORADO

Employment & Earnings	Public Broadcasting Employees in State	295
	Total Wages	\$13,355,132
	Average Annual Salary	\$45,348

<i>Public</i> TV Stations	KBDI-TV (Denver)	\$ 554,423
	Rocky Mountain PBS	\$ 1,206,147
	KRMA-TV (Denver)	
	KTSC-TV (Pueblo)	
	KRMJ-TV (Grand Junction)	
	KRMU-TV (Durango)	
	KRMZ-TV (Steamboat Springs)	

<i>Public</i> Radio Stations	KRZA-FM (Alamosa)	\$ 163,262
	KAJX-FM (Aspen)	\$ 162,547
	KGNU-FM (Boulder)	\$ 113,306
	KDNK-FM (Carbondale)	\$ 118,469
	KVOD-FM (Centennial)	\$ 718,433
	KCME-FM (Colorado Springs)	\$ 95,457
	KRCC-FM (Colorado Springs)	\$ 142,315
	KSJD-FM (Cortez)	\$ 93,740
	KBUT-FM (Crested Butte)	\$ 115,103
	KUVO-FM (Denver)	\$ 126,874
	KDUR-FM (Durango)	\$ 131,865
	KRFC-FM (Fort Collins)	\$ 65,216
	KAFM-FM (Grand Junction)	\$ 71,226
	KUNC-FM (Greeley)	\$ 270,196
	KSUT-FM (Ignacio)	\$ 248,852
	KVNF-FM (Paonia)	\$ 115,180
	KOTO-FM (Telluride)	\$ 116,498

<i>Other</i>	Latino Public Radio Consortium (Denver)	\$ 97,680
	Open Mobile Video Coalition (Parker)	\$ 44,300

**FY2012 Colorado Statewide Total**

**\$ 4,811,584**

## CONNECTICUT

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

<i>Public</i> TV Stations	Connecticut Public Broadcasting (Hartford)	\$ 1,472,319
	WEDH (Hartford)	
	WEDW (Bridgeport)	

	WEDN (Norwich)	
	WEDY (New Haven)	
<i>Public</i>	Connecticut Public Radio	\$ 349,873
<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)	\$ 95,256
	WSHU-FM (Fairfield)	\$ 291,477
	WHDD-FM (Sharon)	\$ 132,857
<b>FY2012 Connecticut Statewide Total</b>		<b>\$ 2,369,718</b>

## Washington, DC

<i>Employment &amp; Earnings</i>	Station Employees in District	144
	Annual Wages	\$6,734,087
	Average Annual Salary	\$46,764
<i>Public TV Stations</i>	WHUT	\$ 932,027
<i>Public Radio Stations</i>	WAMU	\$ 1,130,607
<i>Other Programs</i>	America's Promise	\$120,000
<b>FY2012 District of Columbia Total</b>		<b>\$2,282,634</b>

## FLORIDA

<i>Employment &amp; Earnings</i>	Public Broadcasting Employees in State	665
	Total Wages	\$34,402,739
	Average Annual Salary	\$51,714
<i>Public TV Stations</i>	WBCC-TV (Cocoa)	\$ 545,046
	WDSC-TV (Daytona Beach)	\$ 569,995
	WEDU-TV (Tampa)	\$ 918,288
	WFSU-TV (Tallahassee)	\$ 1,272,209
	WGCU-TV (Ft. Myers)	\$ 877,706
	WJCT-TV (Jacksonville)	\$ 843,758
	WLRN-TV (Miami)	\$ 1,272,757
	WMFE-TV (Orlando)	\$ 198,489
	WPBT-TV (Miami)	\$ 1,615,977
	WSRE-TV (Pensacola)	\$ 868,150

	WUFT-TV (Gainesville)	\$ 817,366
	WUSF-TV (Tampa)	\$ 763,619
	WXEL-TV (West Palm Beach)	\$ 777,659
	WUCF-TV (Orlando)	\$ 506,495
<i>Public</i>	WGCU-FM (Ft. Myers)	\$ 179,673
<i>Radio Stations</i>	WKCP-FM/Classical South Florida (Ft. Lauderdale)	\$ 323,693
	WQCS-FM (Fort Pierce)	\$ 132,306
	WUFT-FM (Gainesville)	\$ 256,610
	WJCT-FM (Jacksonville)	\$ 153,190
	WFIT-FM (Melbourne)	\$ 90,681
	WDNA-FM (Miami)	\$ 143,804
	WLRN-FM (Miami)	\$ 626,768
	WMFE-FM (Orlando)	\$ 198,489
	WKGC-FM (Panama City)	\$158,298
	WUWF-FM (Pensacola)	\$ 175,687
	WFSU-FM (Tallahassee)	\$ 286,135
	WMNF-FM (Tampa)	\$ 154,072
	WUSF-FM (Tampa)	\$ 367,551
	WXEL-FM (West Palm Beach)	\$ 170,042
<i>Other</i>	Kessler and Gehman Associates, Inc. (Gainesville)	\$ 2,160
	<b>FY2012 Florida Statewide Total</b>	<b>\$ 16,043,386</b>

## GEORGIA

<i>Employment &amp; Earnings</i>	Public Broadcasting Employees in State	218
	Total Wages	\$10,882,905
	Average Annual Salary	\$49,864
<i>Public</i>	Georgia Public Broadcasting	\$ 2,796,126
<i>TV Stations</i>	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)	\$ 751,679
<i>Public</i>	WABE-FM (Atlanta)	\$ 565,292
<i>Radio Stations</i>	WBCX-FM (Gainesville)	\$ 71,226
	WCLK-FM (Atlanta)	\$ 202,477
	GPB Radio (Atlanta)	\$ 584,507
	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

**FY2012 Georgia Statewide Total** **\$ 7,275,317**

## HAWAII

Employment & Earnings	Public Broadcasting Employees in State	66
	Total Wages	\$3,624,953
	Average Annual Salary	\$54,716
<i>Public TV Stations</i>	PBS Hawaii (Honolulu)	\$ 1,177,933
<i>Public Radio Stations</i>	Hawaii Public Radio	\$ 308,668
	Honolulu (KHPR & KIPO)	
	Wailuku (KKUA)	
	Hilo (KANO)	
	KKCR-FM (Hanalei)	\$ 106,195
<i>Other</i>	Pacific Islanders in Communications (Honolulu)	\$ 954,545
<b>FY2012 Hawaii Statewide Total</b>		<b>\$ 3,124,785</b>

## IDAHO

Employment & Earnings	Public Broadcasting Employees in State	134
	Total Wages	\$5,429,815
	Average Annual Salary	\$40,597
<i>Public TV Stations</i>	Idaho Public Television (Boise)	\$ 1,304,819
	KAID-TV (Boise)	

	KCDT-TV (Coeur d'Alene)	
	KIPT-TV (Twin Falls)	
	KISU-TV (Pocatello)	
	KUID-TV (Moscow)	
<i>Public</i>	KBSU-FM (Boise)	\$ 189,574
<i>Radio Stations</i>	KBSW-FM (Twin Falls)	\$ 221,033
	KISU-FM (Pocatello)	\$ 93,813
<b>FY2012 Idaho Statewide Total</b>		<b>\$ 1,831,681</b>

## ILLINOIS

Employment & Earnings	Public Broadcasting Employees in State	611
	Total Wages	\$27,560,431
	Average Annual Salary	\$45,089
<i>Public</i>	WSIU-TV (Carbondale)	\$ 888,058
<i>TV Stations</i>	WEIU-TV (Charleston)	\$ 768,790
	WMEC-TV (Chatham)	\$ 711,199
	WTTW-TV (Chicago)	\$ 2,732,324
	WYCC-TV (Chicago)	\$ 1,394,707
	WQPT-TV (Moline)	\$ 672,482
	WTVP-TV (Peoria)	\$ 700,207
	WILL-TV (Urbana)	\$ 921,607
<i>Public</i>	WSIU-FM (Carbondale)	\$ 206,873
<i>Radio Stations</i>	WEFT-FM (Champaign)	\$ 71,226
	WBEZ-FM (Chicago)	\$ 1,237,484
	WRTE-FM (Chicago)	\$ 108,044
	WNIJ-FM (DeKalb)	\$ 224,953
	WDCB-FM (Glen Ellyn)	\$ 187,076
	WIUM-FM (Macomb)	\$ 195,792
	WGLT-FM (Normal)	\$ 140,763
	WCBU-FM (Peoria)	\$ 125,011
	WQUB-FM (Quincy)	\$ 154,813
	WGVV-FM (Rock Island)	\$ 106,839
	WVIK-FM (Rock Island)	\$ 113,171
	WILL-FM (Urbana)	\$ 405,312
	WUIS-FM (Springfield)	\$ 218,757
<i>Other (Producers, Consultants, Etc.)</i>		
	Silverman Consulting, Inc.	\$ 460,000
<b>FY2012 Illinois Statewide Total</b>		<b>\$ 12,933,304</b>

## INDIANA

Employment & Earnings	Public Broadcasting Employees in State	269
	Total Wages	\$11,569,544
	Average Annual Salary	\$43,089
<i>Public TV Stations</i>	WTIU-TV (Bloomington)	\$ 997,456
	WNIT-TV (Elkhart)	\$ 743,353
	WNIN-TV (Evansville)	\$ 658,416
	WFWA-TV (Fort Wayne)	\$ 709,671
	WFYI-TV (Indianapolis)	\$ 961,317
	WYIN-TV (Merrillville)	\$ 630,889
	WIPB-TV (Muncie)	\$ 834,822
	WVUT-TV (Vincennes)	\$ 691,393
<i>Public Radio Stations</i>	WFHB-FM (Bloomington)	\$ 71,226
	WVPE-FM (Elkhart)	\$ 126,968
	WNIN-FM (Evansville)	\$ 81,645
	WBNI-FM (Fort Wayne)	\$ 127,848
	WFIU-FM (Bloomington)	\$ 201,871
	WFYI-FM (Indianapolis)	\$ 308,469
	WBST-FM (Muncie)	\$ 134,393
	WVUB-FM (Vincennes)	\$ 146,357
	WBAA-FM (West Lafayette)	\$ 155,795
	WLPR-FM (Merrillville)	\$ 71,226
	<b>FY2012 Indiana Statewide Total</b>	<b>\$ 7,782,594</b>

## IOWA

Employment & Earnings	Public Broadcasting Employees in State	193
	Total Wages	\$5,995,281
	Average Annual Salary	\$31,144
<i>Public TV Stations</i>	Iowa Public Television (Johnston)	\$ 2,598,919
	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)	\$ 288,175

<i>Radio Stations</i>	KUNI-FM (Cedar Falls)	\$ 192,590
	KCCK-FM (Cedar Rapids)	\$ 113,560
	KIWR-FM (Council Bluffs)	\$ 10,000
	KALA-FM (Davenport)	\$ 76,358
	KSUI-FM (Iowa City)	\$ 247,213
	KPVL-FM (Postville)	\$ 93,813
	KWIT-FM (Sioux City)	\$ 157,220
	KBBG-FM (Waterloo)	\$ 112,418

**FY2012 Iowa Statewide Total** **\$ 4,054,665**

## KANSAS

<i>Employment &amp; Earnings</i>	Public Broadcasting Employees in State	136
	Total Wages	\$4,920,308
	Average Annual Salary	\$36,312

<i>Public TV Stations</i>	KTWU-TV (Topeka)	\$ 748,184
	KOOD-TV (Bunker Hill)	\$ 716,474
	KPTS-TV (Wichita)	\$ 748,670

<i>Public Radio Stations</i>	Kansas Public Radio	\$ 254,109
	KANU-FM (Lawrence)	
	KANV-FM (Junction City)	
	KANH-FM (Emporia)	
	KHCC-FM (Hutchinson)	\$ 231,423
	KRPS-FM (Pittsburg)	\$ 147,114
	KMUW-FM (Wichita)	\$ 156,573
	KANZ-FM (Garden City)	\$ 189,391

**FY2012 Kansas Statewide Total** **\$ 3,232,480**

## KENTUCKY

<i>Employment &amp; Earnings</i>	Public Broadcasting Employees in State	328
	Total Wages	\$10,356,452
	Average Annual Salary	\$31,623

<i>Public TV Stations</i>	Kentucky Educational Television (Lexington)	\$ 2,944,687
	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)	\$ 715,285
<i>Public</i>	WFPK Louisville Public Media (Louisville)	\$ 269,445
<i>Radio Stations</i>	WKYU-FM (Bowling Green)	\$ 228,121
	WNKU-FM (Highland Heights)	\$ 141,918
	WUKY-FM (Lexington)	\$ 144,584
	WMKY-FM (Morehead)	\$ 153,320
	WKMS-FM (Murray)	\$ 180,541
	WEKU-FM (Richmond)	\$ 195,620
	WMMT-FM (Whitesburg)	\$ 93,813
	<b>FY2012 Kentucky Statewide Total</b>	<b>\$ 5,131,024</b>

## LOUISIANA

<i>Employment &amp; Earnings</i>	Public Broadcasting Employees in State	207
	Total Wages	\$8,913,440
	Average Annual Salary	\$43,060
<i>Public TV Stations</i>	Louisiana Public Broadcasting (Baton Rouge)	\$ 2,001,091
	WLPB-TV (Baton Rouge)	
	KLTM-TV (Monroe)	
	KLTS-TV (Shreveport)	
	KLPB-TV (Lafayette)	
	KLTL-TV (Lake Charles)	
	KLPA-TV (Alexandria)	
	WLAE-TV (Metairie)	\$ 496,668
	WYES-TV (New Orleans)	\$ 571,783
<i>Public Radio Stations</i>	WBRH-FM (Baton Rouge)	\$ 116,554
	WWOZ-FM (New Orleans)	\$ 267,957
	KSLU-FM (Hammond)	\$ 87,994
	KRVS-FM (Lafayette)	\$ 154,219
	KEDM-FM (Monroe)	\$ 127,058
	WWNO-FM (New Orleans)	\$ 148,527
	KDAQ-FM (Shreveport)	\$ 170,329
	WRKF-FM (Baton Rouge)	\$ 106,397
	<b>FY2012 Louisiana Statewide Total</b>	<b>\$ 4,305,083</b>

## MAINE

Employment & Earnings	Station Employees in State Annual Wages Average Annual Salary	99 \$4,940,930 \$50,162
<i>Public TV Stations</i>	Maine Public Broadcasting WCBB-TV (Augusta) WMEB-TV (Orono) WMEM-TV (Presque Isle) WMED-TV (Calais) WMEA-TV (Biddeford)	\$ 1,001,425
<i>Public Radio Stations</i>	Maine Public Broadcasting 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) WMPG-FM (Portland) WERU-FM (East Orland)	\$486,701       \$ 82,613 \$ 128,046
<i>Other</i>	Trailguide Consulting Inc.	\$ 43,350
<b>FY2012 Maine Statewide Total</b>		<b>\$ 1,789,056</b>

## MARYLAND

Employment & Earnings	Station Employees in State Annual Wages Average Annual Salary	238 \$11,251,320 \$47,374
<i>Public TV Stations</i>	Maryland Public Television (Owings Mills) WMPB-TV (Baltimore) WMPT-TV (Annapolis) WCPB-TV (Salisbury) WWPB-TV (Hagerstown) WGPT-TV (Oakland) WFPT-TV (Frederick)	\$3,086,305
<i>Public Radio Stations</i>	WBJC-FM (Baltimore) WEAA-FM (Baltimore) WESM-FM (Princess Anne) WFWM-FM (Frostburg)	\$ 156,947 \$ 227,497 \$ 182,912 \$ 93,813

WSCL-FM (Salisbury)	\$ 115,775
WTMD-FM (Towson)	\$ 110,854
WYPR-FM (Baltimore)	\$ 331,877

*Other (Producers, Consultants, Etc.)*

National Summer Learning Association	\$ 40,000
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**FY 2012 Maryland Statewide Total** **\$ 5,644,824**

## MASSACHUSETTS

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

<i>Public TV Stations</i>	WGBH (Boston)	\$ 6,509,332
	WGBY-TV (Springfield)	\$ 93,730 (RTL Grant)
	WBGH-TV (Boston)	
	WGBX-TV (Boston)	

<i>Public Radio Stations</i>	WFCR-FM (Amherst)	\$ 298,569
	WBUR-FM (Boston)	\$ 1,313,868
	WICN-FM (Worcester)	\$ 82,395
	WOMR-FM (Provincetown)	\$ 82,238
	WUMB-FM (Boston)	\$ 169,731
	WGBH-FM (Boston)	\$ 792,427

<i>Other (Producers, Etc.)</i>	PRX, Inc. (Cambridge)	\$ 67,000
	Brightcove, Inc. (Cambridge)	\$ 12,000
	Assoc. of Independents in Radio (Dorchester)	\$ 15,000

**FY2012 Massachusetts Statewide Total** **\$ 11,167,400**

## MICHIGAN

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

<i>Public TV Stations</i>	WKAR-TV (East Lansing)	\$ 1,093,036
	WGVU-TV (Grand Rapids)	\$ 1,148,617
	WNMU-TV (Marquette)	\$ 684,494
	WCMU-TV (Mount Pleasant)	\$ 835,792
	WDCQ-TV (University Center)	\$ 700,855
	WTVS-TV/Detroit Public Television (Wixom)	\$ 1,608,713

<i>Public Radio Stations</i>	WUOM-FM (Ann Arbor)	\$ 475,628
	WDET-FM (Detroit)	\$ 222,866

WKAR-FM (East Lansing)	\$ 257,078
WGVU-AM+FM (Grand Rapids)	\$ 177,081
WIAA-FM (Interlochen)	\$ 267,225
WMUK-FM (Kalamazoo)	\$ 144,467
WNMU-FM (Marquette)	\$ 153,953
WCMU-FM (Mount Pleasant)	\$ 314,435
WBLV-FM (Twin Lake)	\$ 115,784
WEMU-FM (Ypsilanti)	\$ 184,279
WRCJ-FM (Detroit)	\$ 162,300

**FY2012 Michigan Statewide Total** **\$ 8,753,543**

## MINNESOTA

Employment	Station Employees in State	943
& Earnings	Annual Wages	\$36,277,465
	Average Annual Salary	\$38,470

<i>Public</i>	KSMQ-TV (Austin)	\$ 678,778
<i>TV Stations</i>	KWCM-TV (Appleton)	\$ 673,224
	Lakeland Public Television (Bemidji)	\$ 699,512
	Twin Cities Public Television (KTCA) (St. Paul)	\$ 3,418,185
	WDSE-TV (Duluth)	\$ 742,762

<i>Public</i>	KAXE-FM (Grand Rapids)	\$ 145,479
<i>Radio Stations</i>	WSCD-FM (St. Paul)	\$ 337,116
	WTIP-FM (Grand Marais)	\$ 129,160
	KBEM-FM (Minneapolis)	\$ 132,047
	KBPR-FM (St. Paul)	\$ 192,558
	KCCM-FM (St. Paul)	\$ 238,326
	KFAI-FM (Minneapolis)	\$ 118,369
	KLSE-FM (St. Paul)	\$ 422,713
	KMOJ-FM (Minneapolis)	\$ 156,327
	KSJN-FM (St. Paul)	\$ 2,501,181
	KSJR-FM (St. Paul)	\$ 314,853
	KSRQ-FM (Thief River Falls)	\$ 93,813
	KUMD-FM (Minneapolis)	\$ 142,132
	KVSC-FM (St. Cloud)	\$ 140,380

<i>Other</i>	The Development Exchange, Inc. (Minneapolis)	\$ 38,000
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**FY2012 Minnesota Statewide Total** **\$ 11,732,610**

## MISSISSIPPI

Employment	Station Employees in State	166
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& Earnings	Annual Wages	\$4,494,366
	Average Annual Salary	\$27,034
<i>Public</i>	Mississippi Public Broadcasting (Jackson)	\$ 1,696,828
<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)	\$ 169,976
<i>Radio Stations</i>	WURC-FM (Holly Springs)	\$ 164,051
	WJSU-FM (Jackson)	\$ 118,765
	MPB Radio (Jackson)	\$ 202,537
	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>FY2012 Mississippi Statewide Total</b>		<b>\$ 2,461,542</b>

## MISSOURI

Employment	Station Employees in State	318
& Earnings	Annual Wages	\$15,041,250
	Average Annual Salary	\$47,374
<i>Public</i>	KCPT-TV (Kansas City)	\$ 951,109
<i>TV Stations</i>	KETC-TV/Nine Network (St. Louis)	\$ 1,022,194
	KMOS-TV (Warrensburg)	\$ 741,630
	KOZK-TV (Springfield)	\$ 720,107
<i>Public</i>	KRCU-FM (Cape Girardeau)	\$ 132,212
<i>Radio Stations</i>	KXCV-FM (Maryville)	\$ 155,377
	KTBG-FM (Warrensburg)	\$ 152,483
	KDHX-FM (St. Louis)	\$ 119,155
	KSMU-FM (Springfield)	\$ 191,023
	KCUR-FM (Kansas City)	\$ 275,981
	KJLU-FM (Jefferson City)	\$ 197,351

KWMU-FM (St. Louis)	\$ 428,685
KOPN-FM (Columbia)	\$ 68,103
KMST-FM (Rolla)	\$ 146,104
KBIA-FM (Columbia)	\$ 192,575

**FY2012 Missouri Statewide Total** **\$ 5,633,698**

## MONTANA

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

<i>Public TV Stations</i>	Montana PBS	\$ 908,790
	KUSM-TV (Bozeman)	
	KUFM-TV (Missoula)	
	KBGS-TV (Billings)	
	KUGF-TV (Great Falls)	

<i>Public Radio Stations</i>	KEMC-FM (Billings)	\$ 209,335
	KGLT-FM (Bozeman)	\$ 116,369
	KGVA-FM (Harlem)	\$ 140,719
	KGPR-FM (Great Falls)	\$ 93,813
	Montana Public Radio	\$ 224,160
	KUFM-FM (Missoula)	
	KUKL-FM (Kalispell)	
	KAPC-FM (Butte)	
	KUHM-FM (Helena)	
	KUFN-FM (Hamilton)	

**FY2012 Montana Statewide Total** **\$ 1,871,243**

## NEBRASKA

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

<i>Public TV Stations</i>	Nebraska Educational Television (Lincoln)	\$1,785,276
	KUON-TV (Lincoln)	
	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)

<i>Public</i>	KZUM-FM (Lincoln)	\$ 71,148
<i>Radio Stations</i>	KVNO-FM (Omaha)	\$ 122,009
	KIOS-FM (Omaha)	\$ 118,943
	NET Radio (Lincoln)	\$ 249,227
	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)	

*Other* Native American Public Telecommunications (Lincoln) \$ 954,545

**FY2012 Nebraska Statewide Total \$ 5,096,243**

**NEVADA**

<i>Employment &amp; Earnings</i>	Station Employees in State	172
	Annual Wages	\$8,519,767
	Average Annual Salary	\$49,462
<i>Public</i>	Vegas PBS (Las Vegas)	\$ 1,466,202
<i>TV Stations</i>	KNPB-TV (Reno)	\$ 808,890
<i>Public</i>	KCEP-FM (Las Vegas)	\$ 153,938
<i>Radio Stations</i>	KUNR-FM (Reno)	\$ 184,382
	KUNV-FM (Paradise)	\$ 86,691
	KNPR-FM (Las Vegas)	\$ 399,161

**FY2012 Nevada Statewide Total \$ 3,246,393**

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**

<i>Employment &amp; Earnings</i>	Station Employees in State	73
	Annual Wages	\$3,497,786
	Average Annual Salary	\$48,080
<i>Public</i>	New Hampshire Public Television (Durham)	\$ 1,256,456
<i>TV Stations</i>	WENH-TV (Durham)	
	WEKW-TV (Keene)	
	WLED-TV (Littleton)	

<i>Public</i>	New Hampshire Public Radio (Concord)	\$ 381,078
<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	

**FY2012 New Hampshire Statewide Total** **\$ 1,644,463**

## NEW JERSEY

<i>Employment &amp; Earnings</i>	Station Employees in State	80
	Annual Wages	\$4,276,327
	Average Annual Salary	\$53,454
<i>Public</i>	New Jersey Network (Trenton)	\$ 2,598,134
<i>TV Stations</i>	WNJT Trenton	
	WNJS Camden	
	WNJN Montclair	
	WNJB New Brunswick	
<i>Public</i>	WBGO-FM (Newark)	\$ 461,401
<i>Radio Stations</i>	WBJB-FM (Lincroft)	\$ 87,881
	WNTI-FM (Hackettstown)	\$ 36,025
	WFMU-FM (Jersey City)	\$ 160,788
	WWFM-FM (West Windsor)	\$ 155,220
<i>Other</i>	<b>FY2012 New Jersey Statewide Total</b>	<b>\$ 3,649,285</b>

## NEW MEXICO

<i>Employment &amp; Earnings</i>	Station Employees in State	164
	Annual Wages	\$7,061,069
	Average Annual Salary	\$42,990
<i>Public</i>	KENW-TV (Portales)	\$ 749,192
<i>TV Stations</i>	KNME-TV (Albuquerque)	\$ 1,317,602
	KRWG-TV (Las Cruces)	\$ 710,376
<i>Public</i>	KABR-AM (Alamo)	\$ 156,278

<i>Radio Stations</i>	KANW-FM (Albuquerque)	\$ 176,717
	KGLP-FM (Gallup)	\$ 140,719
	KRWG-FM (Las Cruces)	\$ 161,448
	KTDB-FM (Pine Hill)	\$ 179,899
	KENW-FM (Portales)	\$ 179,305
	KSHI-FM (Zuni)	\$ 140,719
	KUNM-FM (Albuquerque)	\$ 237,300
<b>FY2012 New Mexico Statewide Total</b>		<b>\$ 4,213,490</b>

## NEW YORK

<i>Employment &amp; Earnings</i>	Station Employees in State	1314
	Annual Wages	\$69,111,889
	Average Annual Salary	\$52,607

### CPB Station Grants (FY2012 Figures)

By statute, over 70 percent of funds appropriated to CPB (\$444.159 million in Fiscal Year 2012) flow directly to local public television and radio stations under formulas established by the Public

<i>Public TV Stations</i>	WMHT-TV (Troy)	\$ 985,056
	WPBS-TV (Watertown)	\$ 700,179
	WSKG-TV (Binghamton)	\$ 690,224
	WNED-TV (Buffalo)	\$ 1,373,915
	WNET-TV (New York)	\$ 10,305,350
	WCFE-TV (Plattsburgh)	\$ 721,204
	WXXI-TV (Rochester)	\$ 934,037
	WCNY-TV (Syracuse)	\$ 887,715
	WNYE-TV (New York)	\$ 1,998,481
<i>Public Radio Stations</i>	WAMC-FM (Albany)	\$ 420,487
	WSKG-FM (Binghamton)	\$ 144,467
	WFUV-FM (Bronx)	\$ 485,620
	WNED-FM (Buffalo)	\$ 269,595
	WSLU-FM (Canton)	\$ 265,612
	WEOS-FM (Geneva)	\$ 71,226
	WRFA-FM (Jamestown)	\$ 71,167
	WJFF-FM (Jeffersonville)	\$ 93,813
	WNYC-FM (New York)	\$ 3,268,541
	WRVO-FM (Oswego)	\$ 211,119
	WXXI-FM (Rochester)	\$ 265,042
	WPPB-FM (Southampton)	\$ 100,124
	WCNY-FM (Syracuse)	\$ 96,219
	WMHT-FM (Troy)	\$ 131,704
	WBAI-FM (New York)	\$ 335,861
	WBFO-FM (Buffalo)	\$ 115,137
	WAER-FM (Syracuse)	\$ 140,200

<i>Other</i>	EDC Center for Children & Technology (New York)	\$ 1,717,633 (RTL)
	After-School Corporation (New York)	\$ 40,000 (RTL)
	National Black Programming Consortium (New York)	\$ 1,509,545
	Sesame Workshop (New York)	\$ 5,748
	StoryCorps (Brooklyn)	\$ 2,295,000
	<b>FY2012 New York Statewide Total</b>	<b>\$ 34,292,971</b>

## NORTH CAROLINA

<i>Employment &amp; Earnings</i>	Station Employees in State	371
	Annual Wages	\$14,067,815
	Average Annual Salary	\$37,919
<i>Public TV Stations</i>	WTVI-TV (Charlotte)	\$ 806,383
	UNC-TV	\$ 3,395,316
	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 Radio Stations</i>	WCQS-FM (Asheville)	\$ 185,554
	WSNC-FM (Winston-Salem)	\$ 106,839
	North Carolina Public Radio	\$ 496,341
	WUNC-FM (Chapel Hill)	
	WRQM-FM (Rocky Mount)	
	WUND-FM (Manteo)	
	WFAE-FM (Charlotte)	\$ 285,103
	WDAV-FM (Davidson)	\$ 190,749
	WNCU-FM (Durham)	\$ 138,703
	WRVS-FM (Elizabeth City)	\$ 140,719
	WFSS-FM (Fayetteville)	\$ 136,267
	WTEB-FM (New Bern)	\$ 132,044
	WSHA-FM (Raleigh)	\$ 136,215
	WNCW-FM (Spindale)	\$ 125,966
	WHQR-FM (Wilmington)	\$ 110,130
	WFDD-FM (Winston-Salem)	\$ 188,429
	<b>FY2012 North Carolina Statewide Total</b>	<b>\$ 6,650,286</b>

## NORTH DAKOTA

Employment & Earnings	Station Employees in State Annual Wages Average Annual Salary	116 \$5,232,835 \$45,111
<i>Public TV Stations</i>	Prairie Public Broadcasting 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)	\$ 1,090,051
<i>Public Radio Stations</i>	KEYA-FM (Belcourt) KABU-FM (St. Michaels) Prairie Public Radio 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)	\$ 161,532 \$ 166,449 \$ 207,421
<b>FY2012 North Dakota Statewide Total</b>		<b>\$ 1,641,967</b>

## OHIO

Employment & Earnings	Station Employees in State Annual Wages Average Annual Salary	487 \$23,128,195 \$47,516
<i>Public TV Stations</i>	WOUB-TV (Athens) WBGU-TV (Bowling Green) WCET-TV (Cincinnati) Ideastream/WVIZ-TV (Cleveland) WOSU-TV (Columbus) WPTD-TV (Dayton) WNEO-TV (Kent)	\$ 996,883 \$ 888,555 \$ 843,487 \$ 1,530,745 \$ 1,178,493 \$ 1,032,465 \$ 864,933

	WGTE-TV (Toledo)	\$ 799,236
<i>Public</i>	WAPS-FM (Akron)	\$ 90,234
<i>Radio Stations</i>	WOUB-FM (Athens)	\$ 253,566
	WGUC-FM (Cincinnati)	\$ 487,983
	WCPN-FM (Cleveland)	\$ 386,210
	WCBE-FM (Columbus)	\$ 139,959
	WDPR-FM (Dayton)	\$ 105,890
	WKSU-FM (Kent)	\$ 390,587
	WGTE-FM (Toledo)	\$ 108,623
	WCSU-FM (Wilberforce)	\$ 141,099
	WYSO-FM (Yellow Springs)	\$ 146,345
	WYSU-FM (Youngstown)	\$ 137,434
	WOSU (Columbus)	\$ 252,257
	WBGU (Bowling Green)	\$ 17,559
	<b>FY2012 Ohio Statewide Total</b>	<b>\$ 11,044,141</b>

## OKLAHOMA

<i>Employment &amp; Earnings</i>	Station Employees in State	141
	Annual Wages	\$4,642,589
	Average Annual Salary	\$32,868
<i>Public</i>	KRSC-TV (Claremore)	\$ 678,887
<i>TV Stations</i>	Oklahoma Educational Television Authority	\$ 1,555,226
	KETA-TV (Oklahoma City)	
	KOED-TV (Tulsa)	
	KOET-TV (Eufaula)	
	KWET-TV (Cheyenne)	
<i>Public</i>	KCNP-FM (Ada)	\$ 205,254
<i>Radio Stations</i>	KCSC-FM (Edmond)	\$ 91,535
	KCCU-FM (Lawton)	\$ 149,250
	KGOU-FM (Norman)	\$ 149,608
	KOSU-FM (Stillwater)	\$ 172,955
	KWGS-FM (Tulsa)	\$ 133,796
	<b>FY2012 Oklahoma Statewide Total</b>	<b>\$ 3,177,851</b>

## OREGON

<i>Employment &amp; Earnings</i>	Station Employees in State	255
	Annual Wages	\$13,518,492
	Average Annual Salary	\$53,118

<i>Public</i>	KSYS-TV (Medford)	\$ 711,501
<i>TV Stations</i>	Oregon Public Broadcasting (Portland)	\$ 1,709,350
	KOPB-TV (Portland)	
	KOAC-TV (Corvallis)	
	KEPB-TV (Eugene)	
	KOAB-TV (Bend)	
	KTVR-TV (La Grande)	
<i>Public</i>	KSOR-FM (Ashland)	\$ 321,359
<i>Radio Stations</i>	KMUN-FM (Astoria)	\$ 110,477
	KRVM-FM (Eugene)	\$ 123,341
	KCUW-FM (Pendleton)	\$ 140,719
	KLCC-FM (Eugene)	\$ 259,333
	KSYS (Medford)	\$ 723,377
	KPBS	\$ 202,265
	KWSO (Warm Springs)	\$ 187,937
	OPB Radio (Portland)	\$ 821,469
	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)	
<b>FY2012 Oregon Statewide Total</b>		<b>\$ 4,778,181</b>

## PENNSYLVANIA

<i>Employment &amp; Earnings</i>	Station Employees in State	610
	Annual Wages	\$31,042,340
	Average Annual Salary	\$50,931
<i>Public</i>	WLVT-TV (Bethlehem)	\$ 858,434
<i>TV Stations</i>	WQLN-TV (Erie)	\$ 693,514
	WITF-TV (Harrisburg)	\$ 914,859
	WHYY-TV (Philadelphia)	\$ 1,541,136
	WQED-TV (Pittsburgh)	\$ 1,506,272
	WVIA-TV (Pittston)	\$ 837,479
	WPSU-TV (University Park)	\$ 1,591,624
	WYBE-TV (Philadelphia)	\$ 496,586

<i>Public</i>	WHYY-FM (Philadelphia)	\$ 487,659
<i>Radio Stations</i>	WDIY-FM (Bethlehem)	\$ 102,989
	WDUQ-FM (Pittsburgh)	\$
	WQLN-FM (Erie)	\$ 100,463
	WITF-FM (Harrisburg)	\$ 235,444
	WLCH-FM (Lancaster)	\$ 76,259
	WXPB-FM (Philadelphia)	\$ 536,808
	WQED-FM (Pittsburgh)	\$ 171,342
	WVIA-FM (Pittston)	\$ 134,747
	WPSU-FM (University Park)	\$ 123,957
	WRTI-FM (Philadelphia)	\$ 327,205
	WYEP-FM (Pittsburgh)	\$ 402,665
<b>FY2012 Pennsylvania Statewide Total</b>		<b>\$ 11,773,745</b>

## RHODE ISLAND

<i>Employment &amp; Earnings</i>	Station Employees in State	52
	Annual Wages	\$2,192,596
	Average Annual Salary	\$42,369
<i>Public TV Stations</i>	Rhode Island PBS/WSBE (Providence)	\$ 737,783
<i>Public Radio Stations</i>	WRNI (Providence)	\$ 256,239
	WRNI-AM (Providence)	
	WRNI-FM (Naragansett)	
<b>FY2012 Rhode Island State Total</b>		<b>\$ 994,022</b>

## SOUTH CAROLINA

<i>Employment &amp; Earnings</i>	Station Employees in State	157
	Annual Wages	\$5,267,523
	Average Annual Salary	\$33,605
<i>Public TV Stations</i>	South Carolina Educational Television	\$ 2,703,084
	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)	\$ 140,719
<i>Radio Stations</i>	SCETV Radio	\$ 164,756
	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)	\$ 197,340
<b>FY2012 South Carolina Statewide Total</b>		<b>\$ 3,347,954</b>

## SOUTH DAKOTA

<i>Employment &amp; Earnings</i>	Station Employees in State	63
	Annual Wages	\$1,962,155
	Average Annual Salary	\$31,269
<i>Public TV Stations</i>	South Dakota Public Broadcasting	\$ 1,318,305
	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 Radio Stations</i>	KLND-FM (Little Eagle)	\$ 140,719
	South Dakota Public Broadcasting	\$ 195,777
	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)	
<b>FY2012 South Dakota Statewide Total</b>		<b>\$ 1,675,755</b>

## TENNESSEE

Employment & Earnings	Station Employees in State Annual Wages Average Annual Salary	210 \$9,377,923 \$44,657
<i>Public TV Stations</i>	WTCI-TV (Chattanooga) WCTE-TV (Cookeville) WKNO-TV (Cordova) WETP-TV (Knoxville) WLJT-TV (Martin) WNPT-TV (Nashville)	\$ 692,316 \$ 642,048 \$ 718,507 \$ 671,625 \$ 655,048 \$ 940,758
<i>Public Radio Stations</i>	WDVX-FM (Knoxville) WUTC-FM (Chattanooga) WKNO-FM (Cordova) WETS-FM (Johnson City) WUOT-FM (Knoxville) WPLN-FM (Nashville)	\$ 90,426 \$ 124,440 \$ 151,137 \$ 107,630 \$ 162,110 \$ 267,226
<b>FY2012 Tennessee Statewide Total</b>		<b>\$ 5,307,771</b>

## TEXAS

Employment & Earnings	Station Employees in State Annual Wages Average Annual Salary	643 \$31,153,102 \$48,431
<i>Public TV Stations</i>	KACV-TV (Amarillo) KLRU-TV (Austin) KAMU-TV (College Station) KEDT-TV (Corpus Christi) KERA-TV (Dallas) KCOS-TV (El Paso) KMBH-TV (Harlingen) KUHT-TV (Houston) KNCT-TV (Killeen) KTXN-TV (Lubbock) KPBT-TV (Midland) KLRN-TV (San Antonio)	\$ 728,475 \$ 1,197,572 \$ 1,251,289 \$ 670,023 \$ 1,453,682 \$ 670,667 \$ 623,403 \$ 1,617,389 \$ 669,537 \$ 672,937 \$ 612,643 \$ 935,642
<i>Public Radio Stations</i>	KACU-FM (Abilene) KUT -FM (Austin) KVLU-FM (Beaumont) KAMU-FM (College Station) KETR-FM (Commerce)	\$ 121,584 \$ 533,919 \$ 90,596 \$ 155,079 \$ 195,983

KEDT-FM (Corpus Christi)	\$ 134,842
KERA-FM (Dallas)	\$ 463,165
KTEP-FM (El Paso)	\$ 155,026
KMBH-FM (Harlingen)	\$ 98,984
KUHF-FM (Houston)	\$ 612,746
KNCT-FM (Killeen)	\$ 84,641
KOHM-FM (Lubbock)	\$ 142,386
KRTS-FM (Marfa)	\$ 122,587
KOCV-FM (Marfa)	\$ 71,226
KPVU-FM (Prairie View)	\$ 195,884
KPAC-FM (San Antonio)	\$ 244,634
KTXK-FM (Texarkana)	\$ 93,813
KWBU-FM (Waco)	\$ 89,556
KMFA-FM (Austin)	\$ 130,281
KTSU-FM (Houston)	\$ 161,803
WSGE-FM (Dallas)	\$ 82,195
KPFT-FM (Houston)	\$ 185,048

**FY2012 Texas Statewide Total** **\$ 15,314,727**

## UTAH

Employment	Station Employees in State	627
& Earnings	Annual Wages	\$27,670,794
	Average Annual Salary	\$44,114

<i>Public</i>	KBYU-TV (Provo)	\$ 2,961,145
<i>TV Stations</i>	KUED-TV (Salt Lake City)	\$ 1,585,304
	KUEN-TV (Ogden)	\$ 2,927,279

<i>Public</i>	KCPW-FM (Salt Lake City)	\$ 114,402
<i>Radio Stations</i>	KUSU-FM (Logan)	\$ 158,465
	KZMU-FM (Moab)	\$ 93,813
	KRCL-FM (Salt Lake City)	\$ 52,477
	KPCW-FM (Park City)	\$ 151,370
	KBYU-FM (Provo)	\$ 308,160
	KUER-FM (Salt Lake City)	\$ 228,072

**FY2012 Utah Statewide Total** **\$ 8,717,425**

## VERMONT

Employment	Station Employees in State	96
& Earnings	Annual Wages	\$4,549,836
	Average Annual Salary	\$47,518

<i>Public</i>	Vermont Public Television	\$ 960,097
<i>TV Stations</i>	WETK (Burlington)	
	WVER (Rutland)	
	WVTB (St. Johnsbury)	
	WVTA (Windsor)	

<i>Public</i>	WGDR-FM (Plainfield)	\$ 71,226
<i>Radio Stations</i>	Vermont Public Radio	\$ 567,287
	WVPS/107.9 (Burlington)	
	WVPR/89.5 (Windsor)	
	WRVT/88.7 (Rutland)	
	WVPA/88.5 (St. Johnsbury)	
	WBTN-FM/94.3 (Bennington)	
	WVBA/88.9 (Brattleboro)	

<b>FY2012 Vermont Statewide Total</b>		<b>\$ 1,616,582</b>
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## VIRGINIA

<i>Employment</i>	Station Employees in State	425
<i>&amp; Earnings</i>	Annual Wages	\$24,216,693
	Average Annual Salary	\$57,014

<i>Public</i>	WETA-TV (Arlington)	\$ 4,723,758
<i>TV Stations</i>	WVPT-TV (Harrisonburg)	\$ 751,829
	WHRO-TV (Norfolk)	\$ 1,141,610
	Commonwealth Public Broadcasting	\$ 1,106,123
	WCVE-TV (Richmond)	
	WHTJ-TV (Charlottesville)	
	WNVTV-TV (Falls Church)	
	WBRA-TV (Roanoke)	\$ 853,278

<i>Public</i>	WETA-FM (Arlington)	\$ 400,152
<i>Radio Stations</i>	WTJU-FM (Charlottesville)	\$ 71,226
	WMRA-FM (Harrisonburg)	\$ 198,545
	WHRV-FM (Norfolk)	\$ 291,062
	WCVE-FM (Richmond)	\$ 215,196
	WVTF-FM (Roanoke)	\$ 314,890
	WNRN-FM (Charlottesville)	\$ 83,373
	WNSB-FM (Norfolk)	\$ 58,111

<i>Other (Producers,</i>	MacNeil/Lehrer Productions (Arlington)	\$ 419,781
<i>Consultants, Etc.)</i>	Public Broadcasting Service (Arlington)	\$ 51,955,535
	Public Media Business Association (McLean)	\$ 22,500

<b>FY2012 Virginia Statewide Total</b>		<b>\$ 64,945,980</b>
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## WASHINGTON

Employment & Earnings	Station Employees in State	328
	Annual Wages	\$12,513,550
	Average Annual Salary	\$38,122
<i>Public TV Stations</i>	KWSU-TV (Pullman)	\$ 722,943
	KCTS-TV (Seattle)	\$ 1,791,806
	KSPS-TV (Spokane)	\$ 1,016,470
	KBTC-TV (Tacoma)	\$ 822,990
<i>Public Radio Stations</i>	KBCS-FM (Bellevue)	\$ 94,573
	KSVR-FM (Mount Vernon)	\$ 106,839
	KWSU-AM (Pullman)	\$ 358,863
	KUOW-FM (Seattle)	\$ 682,130
	KPBX-FM (Spokane)	\$ 232,069
	KPLU-FM (Tacoma)	\$ 493,723
	KING (Seattle)	\$ 70,271
	KDNA-FM (Granger)	\$ 17,480
	<b>FY2012 Washington Statewide Total</b>	<b>\$ 6,629,017</b>

## WEST VIRGINIA

Employment & Earnings	Station Employees in State	107
	Annual Wages	\$3,049,677
	Average Annual Salary	\$28,502
<i>Public TV Stations</i>	West Virginia Public Broadcasting	\$1,160,580
	WPBY-TV (Huntington)	
	WSWP-TV (Beckley)	
	WNPB-TV (Morgantown)	
	WPWP (Beckley)	
<i>Public Radio Stations</i>	WVPN-FM (Beckley)	\$ 244,115
	Allegheny Mountain Radio	\$ 245,174
	WVMR-AM (Frost)	
	WVLS-FM (Dunmore)	
	WCHG-FM (Hot Springs, Virginia)	
	WVMR-FM (Dunmore)	
	WVPC-FM (Franklin)	
	WNMP-FM (Marlinton)	
	<b>FY2012 West Virginia Statewide Total</b>	<b>\$ 1,649,869</b>

## WISCONSIN

Employment & Earnings	Station Employees in State	417
	Annual Wages	\$13,175,576
	Average Annual Salary	\$31,615
<i>Public</i> <i>TV Stations</i>	Wisconsin Public Television	\$ 1,102,141
	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	\$ 1,942,334
<i>Public</i> <i>Radio Stations</i>	WOJB-FM (Hayward)	\$ 160,089
	WORT-FM (Madison)	\$ 89,577
	WUWM-FM (Milwaukee)	\$ 280,235
	WYMS-FM (Milwaukee)	\$ 139,396
	WXPR-FM (Rhineland)	\$ 132,414
	WLSU (Madison)	\$ 149,060
	Wisconsin Public Radio	\$ 1,154,582
	WHAD FM 90.7 (Delafield)	\$318,121
	WERN FM 88.7 (Madison)	\$432,185
	WHA AM 970 (Madison)	\$404,276
	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)	
<b>FY2012 Wisconsin Statewide Total</b>		<b>\$ 8,418,774</b>

## WYOMING

Employment & Earnings	Station Employees in State	43
	Annual Wages	\$1,946,343
	Average Annual Salary	\$45,796
<i>Public</i> <i>TV Stations</i>	Wyoming PBS	\$ 929,717
	KCWC (Lander)	
	KWYP (Laramie)	
	KPTW (Casper)	

<i>Public</i>	Wyoming Public Radio	\$297,453
<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)	

**FY2012 Wyoming Statewide Total** **\$ 1,242,441**

OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

4020	Outlays, gross (total) .....	182	181	270
	Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays:			
	Offsetting collections (collected) from:			
4030	Federal sources .....	-3		
	Mandatory:			
4090	Budget authority, gross .....	4		
	Outlays, gross:			
4101	Outlays from mandatory balances .....		7	4
4180	Budget authority, net (total) .....	216	213	207
4190	Outlays, net (total) .....	179	188	274
<b>Memorandum (non-add) entries:</b>				
5000	Total investments, SOY: Federal securities: Par value .....	605	637	673
5001	Total investments, EOY: Federal securities: Par value .....	637	673	710

The Gifts and Contributions account is a consolidation of two trust funds. In one, gifts and contributions from individuals and organizations are deposited for use in furthering program goals. In the other, funds appropriated to make educational awards to eligible national service program participants are maintained until awardees use them.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 95-9972-0-7-506	2012 actual	2013 CR	2014 est.
25.2 Direct obligations: Other services from non-Federal sources .....	201	213	207
99.0 Reimbursable obligations .....	3		
99.9 Total new obligations .....	204	213	207

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. AmeriCorps programs receiving grants under the National Service Trust program shall meet an overall minimum share requirement of 24 percent for the first 3 years that they receive AmeriCorps funding, and thereafter shall meet the overall minimum share requirement as provided in section 2521.60 of title 45, Code of Federal Regulations, without regard to the operating costs match requirement in section 121(e) or the member support Federal share limitations in section 140 of the 1990 Act, and subject to partial waiver consistent with section 2521.70 of title 45, Code of Federal Regulations.

SEC. 402. In addition to the requirements in section 146(a) of the 1990 Act, use of an educational award for the purpose described in section 148(a)(4) shall be limited to individuals who are veterans as defined under section 101 of the Act.

SEC. 403. (a) Section 201 of the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 5001) is amended—

(1) in subsection (e)(1)(A), by striking ", with an option" and all that follows through "(g)", and inserting "not to exceed" following "for a period";

(2) in subsection (e)(2)(B), by striking clause (iv), inserting at the end of clause (iii) "and", and by redesignating clause (v) as clause (iv);

(3) by striking subsection (i) and redesignating subsection (j) as subsection (i);

(b) Section 227(a) of the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 5027(a)) is amended by striking paragraph (2) and, in paragraph (1), by striking "(1)" and "paragraph (2) and"; and

(c) Section 412(a) of the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 5052) is amended by striking paragraphs (2) and (3), by inserting at the end of paragraph (1) "and", and by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (2).

SEC. 404. Section 189D of the 1990 Act is amended in subsection (d)—(a) in the heading, by striking "rule" and inserting "rules"; (b) in paragraph (1)—(1) in the heading, by striking "In General" and inserting "Children"; (2) after "Notwithstanding subsection (b)", by deleting "on and after the date that is 2 years after the date of enactment of the Serve America Act,"; (3) after "each individual", by inserting "age 18 or older who serves in a position in which the individual receives a living allowance, stipend, national service educational award, or salary through a program receiving assistance under the national service laws; and as a result of such individuals service in such position, has or will have access, on a recurring basis, to children age 17 years or younger"; and (4) after "shall", by insert-

ing ", subject to regulations and requirements established by the Corporation"; (c) in paragraph (2)—(1) in the heading, by striking "Individuals with access to" and inserting "Other"; (2) by striking "An individual described in this paragraph is" and inserting "Subject to regulations and requirements established by the Corporation requiring additional measures to protect the safety of vulnerable populations,"; (3) by striking "who" and inserting "shall meet the requirements of subsection (b) when the individual"; (4) in subparagraph (B), by deleting clause (i) and renumbering the following clauses accordingly; and (d) in subparagraph (3)(A), by striking "paragraph (2)(B)" and inserting "subsection (d)".

CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING

Federal Funds

CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING

For payment to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (referred to in this Act as "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, \$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.

Note.—A full-year 2013 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013 (P.L. 112-175). The amounts included for 2013 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 20-0151-0-1-503	2012 actual	2013 CR	2014 est.
<b>Obligations by program activity:</b>			
0001 General programming .....	444	445	445
0900 Total new obligations (object class 41.0) .....	444	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 .....	-1		
1180 Advanced appropriation, discretionary (total) .....	444	445	445
1930 Total budgetary resources available .....	444	445	445
<b>Change in obligated balance:</b>			
Unpaid obligations:			
3010 Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts .....	444	445	445
3020 Outlays (gross) .....	-444	-445	-445
<b>Budget authority and outlays, net:</b>			
Discretionary:			
4000 Budget authority, gross .....	444	445	445
Outlays, gross:			
4010 Outlays from new discretionary authority .....	444	445	445
4180 Budget authority, net (total) .....	444	445	445
4190 Outlays, net (total) .....	444	445	445

The FY 2014 Budget proposes an advance appropriation of \$445 million for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB) for fiscal year 2016. 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

CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING—Continued  
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	2012 actual	2013 CR	2014 est.
0100 Balance, start of year .....	106	126	126
Receipts:			
0200 Fees, Travel Promotion Fund .....	120	100	100
0400 Total: Balances and collections .....	226	226	226
Appropriations:			
0500 Travel Promotion Fund .....	-100	-100	-100
0799 Balance, end of year .....	126	126	126

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 95-5585-0-2-376	2012 actual	2013 CR	2014 est.
<b>Obligations by program activity:</b>			
0001 Direct program activity .....	100	100	100
0900 Total new obligations (object class 41.0) .....	100	100	100
<b>Budgetary Resources:</b>			
Budget authority:			
Appropriations, mandatory:			
1201 Appropriation (special or trust fund) .....	100	100	100
1260 Appropriations, mandatory (total) .....	100	100	100
1930 Total budgetary resources available .....	100	100	100

Change in obligated balance:

Unpaid obligations:			
3000 Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1 .....		78	
3010 Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts .....	100	100	100
3020 Outlays (gross) .....	-22	-178	-100
3050 Unpaid obligations, end of year .....	78		
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
3100 Obligated balance, start of year .....		78	
3200 Obligated balance, end of year .....	78		

Budget authority and outlays, net:

Mandatory:			
4090 Budget authority, gross .....	100	100	100
Outlays, gross:			
4100 Outlays from new mandatory authority .....	22	100	100
4101 Outlays from mandatory balances .....		78	
4110 Outlays, gross (total) .....	22	178	100
4180 Budget authority, net (total) .....	100	100	100
4190 Outlays, net (total) .....	22	178	100

The Corporation for Travel Promotion (also known as Brand USA) was established by the Travel Promotion Act in 2010 to lead the nation's first global marketing effort to promote the United States as a premier travel destination and to communicate U.S. entry/exit policies and procedures. The public-private part-

nership, funded through a combination of private sector contributions and Federal matching funds, works in close partnership with the travel industry to encourage increased travel and tourism in the United States.

**COUNCIL OF THE INSPECTORS GENERAL ON INTEGRITY AND EFFICIENCY**

*Federal Funds*

INSPECTORS GENERAL COUNCIL FUND

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 95-4592-0-4-808	2012 actual	2013 CR	2014 est.
<b>Obligations by program activity:</b>			
0801 Reimbursable program activity .....	6	7	7
<b>Budgetary Resources:</b>			
Unobligated balance:			
1000 Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1 .....	7	11	11
Budget authority:			
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory:			
1800 Collected .....	9	7	7
1801 Change in uncollected payments, Federal sources .....	1		
1850 Spending auth from offsetting collections, mand (total) .....	10	7	7
1930 Total budgetary resources available .....	17	18	18
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
1941 Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year .....	11	11	11

Change in obligated balance:

Unpaid obligations:			
3000 Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1 .....		1	
3010 Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts .....	6	7	7
3020 Outlays (gross) .....	-5	-8	-7
3050 Unpaid obligations, end of year .....	1		
Uncollected payments:			
3060 Uncollected pymts, Fed sources, brought forward, Oct 1 .....		-1	-1
3070 Change in uncollected pymts, Fed sources, unexpired .....	-1		
3090 Uncollected pymts, Fed sources, end of year .....	-1	-1	-1
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
3100 Obligated balance, start of year .....			-1
3200 Obligated balance, end of year .....		-1	-1

Budget authority and outlays, net:

Mandatory:			
4090 Budget authority, gross .....	10	7	7
Outlays, gross:			
4100 Outlays from new mandatory authority .....	5	7	7
4101 Outlays from mandatory balances .....		1	
4110 Outlays, gross (total) .....	5	8	7
Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (collected) from:			
4120 Federal sources .....	-9	-7	-7
Additional offsets against gross budget authority only:			
4140 Change in uncollected pymts, Fed sources, unexpired .....	-1		
4170 Outlays, net (mandatory) .....	-4	1	
4190 Outlays, net (total) .....	-4	1	

The Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE) was statutorily established by The Inspector General Reform Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-409). The CIGIEs mission is to address integrity, economy, and effectiveness issues that transcend individual Government agencies; and increase the professionalism and effectiveness of personnel by developing policies, standards, and approaches to aid in the establishment of a well-trained and highly skilled workforce in the offices of the Inspectors General. In 2014, the CIGIE will perform cross-agency analysis on cross-agency issues involving program integrity, efficiency and/or effectiveness; further increase the professionalism and effectiveness of the IG community workforce; and further advance the level of practice within the IG community workforce. Pursuant to Section 7 the Inspector General Reform Act of 2008,