

**Corporation for Public Broadcasting
Appropriation Request and Justification
FY2017 and FY2019**

*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*

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

www.cpb.org

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**FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF THE CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING’S
(CPB) BUDGET REQUESTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017/2019**

FY 2019 CPB Funding

The Corporation for Public Broadcasting requests a \$445 million advance appropriation for Fiscal Year (FY) 2019. This is level funding compared to the amount provided by Congress for both FY 2017 and FY 2018, and is the amount requested by the Administration for FY 2019. CPB appreciates the Administration and Congress’ continued support for the two-year advance appropriation. In place since 1976, the advance appropriation is the most important part of the firewall that protects public media’s independence, and thereby its brand equity as a trusted source, from extraneous interference and control.

Over the past five fiscal years, CPB and the public media system have acted with fiscal restraint and responsibility. Sequestration notwithstanding, FY 2019 will follow seven straight years of level funding for CPB.

CPB Annual Funding History, FY 2013 through FY 2019

(\$ millions)	FY2013 ¹	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY 2019
General Fund	\$421.86	\$445	\$444.75	\$445	\$445	\$445	\$445 CPB Request
Interconnection	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$40	\$50 Requested	\$55	\$52

FY 2017 Public Broadcasting Interconnection Funding

CPB requests \$50 million in FY 2017 to continue the multi-year replacement the public broadcasting interconnection system. Congress provided year-one funding for this essential project in FY 2016 and continued funding is needed to proceed with the critical work now underway. Congressional support of the interconnection system originates in the 1967’s Public Broadcasting Act which authorized the “establishment and development of one or more interconnection systems to be used for the distribution of public telecommunications services so that all public telecommunications entities may disseminate such services at times chosen by those entities.” [47 USC 396 (g)(1)(B)]. Since 1988, Congress has supported a separate appropriation for public media’s interconnection needs.²

¹ FY 2013 appropriation of \$445 million was reduced by 5.2% for sequestration.

² Public Telecommunications Act of 1988 (P.L., 100-626)

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING'S (CPB) BUDGET REQUESTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017/2019

The Corporation for Public Broadcasting is the steward of our nation's investment in a public media system that serves all Americans, every day with free public media content that informs, educates and enriches. CPB supports a healthy and vibrant network of public media stations across the country that play an essential role in public safety and civic leadership as well as in providing trusted journalism and high-quality educational programming. Through key initiatives, CPB encourages local public media stations throughout the United States to meet the needs of their diverse communities and give voice to all of our nation's citizens.

CPB's education mission encompasses early childhood, elementary and secondary school, and lifelong learning. Beginning with Ready To Learn, a program proven to help preschoolers prepare to succeed in school, hundreds of millions of young children have benefited from this enrichment during public broadcasting's decades-long commitment. A growing number of state governments see Ready To Learn as an important element of their early education tool box as they work to prepare every child for a lifetime of learning.

“The true power of public media to improve civic life lies in their unique assets combined with national reach and community relationships.” – Dr. Robert Balfanz, Director, Everyone Graduates Center, Johns Hopkins University School of Education.

The PBS LearningMedia initiative, funded in part by CPB, provides elementary and secondary school education resources to 1.8 million teachers and nearly 40 million K-12 students, including more than 37,000 homeschoolers. PBS LearningMedia content includes standards-based, curriculum-aligned, interactive digital learning objects drawn from the best of public television programming (*NOVA*, *Nature*, *American Experience*, and more), as well as excellent source material from the Library of Congress, the National Archives, the Smithsonian Institution, NASA, the National Science Foundation, and other leading educational and cultural institutions.

CPB's American Graduate initiative is aimed at reducing the high-school dropout rate. American Graduate has had a significant impact on public awareness of the drop-out crisis and has fostered national and community partnerships to deal effectively with the problem.

Further, CPB funding makes it possible for public television to operate the largest not-for-profit Graduate Equivalency Diploma (GED) program in the country, serving hundreds of thousands of second-chance learners and adult students. CPB grants encourage successful new initiatives in workforce development and veterans training among adults, in addition to the lifetime enrichment of hundreds of millions of Americans through historical, cultural and public affairs programming.

Public safety is another core mission for our nation's public media. Interconnected public radio and television stations serve as the critical back-up path for the WARN Act system of presidential alerts in times of national emergency. They are increasingly effective partners in the

Emergency Alert System working with state and local public safety, law enforcement, and first responder organizations by connecting these agencies with one another, with the public, and with vital data-casting capabilities in times of crisis.

Even as public distrust of national institutions is at an all-time high, public broadcasters have retained the trust of the American people for comprehensive, fair, transparent, and thoughtful coverage of news and public affairs. Public radio and television stations serve as essential resources for an informed citizenry, a foundation on which a well-functioning democracy depends. Further, public media throughout the country helps communities to understand the issues they face and provides tools for citizens to develop sustainable solutions.

It is the hallmark of public media to deliver high quality, educational, entertaining, informative and free programming. Twenty-five years after *The Civil War* was first broadcast on public television, this landmark documentary series is still viewed 2,500 times a day in classrooms throughout the country. *NOVA* has introduced and taught scientific concepts to countless Americans since its debut in 1974. *Great Performances* brings the best of our culture to the most remote areas of our country, giving everyone a front-row seat at the Metropolitan Opera and the Broadway stage. And NPR's *Morning Edition* and *All Things Considered* provide important civic education to millions of Americans every day.

This programming has been accorded numerous honors—including more than 60 Emmy nominations, and five Peabody and Murrow awards in 2015 alone—and it is a lifeline of civil discourse, cultural enrichment and educational instruction reaching virtually every household in America.

Public media provides a public good to all of our citizens, drives innovations in content and technology, nurtures diversity of talent and programming, and fosters political, cultural and local engagement on issues of central importance to our country. However, the federal investment via the Corporation for Public Broadcasting has remained stagnant—and the overall public and private investment in the system has significantly declined—through the severe economic downturn from which we are now emerging.

The government's continued investment would allow CPB to train station management to perform its public service missions more successfully, find and fund the next generation of talented television, radio and digital media producers, and ensure that public broadcasting remains true to its longstanding commitment to serving the rich diversity of Americans in all 50 states and territories.

Section I

CPB Requests a \$445 Million Advance Appropriation for FY 2019

The Corporation for Public Broadcasting (“CPB”) requests a \$445 million advance appropriation for Fiscal Year 2019. This is level funding compared to the amount provided by Congress for both FY 2017 and FY 2018, and is the amount requested by the Administration for FY 2019. The two-year advance is the most important part of the congressionally constructed firewall that protects public media’s independence from extraneous interference and control.

The public broadcasting community is aware of the fiscal and budgetary challenges facing the federal government, including the caps placed on discretionary budget authority through 2021. Recognizing that we are asking for interconnection funding, which is the infrastructure backbone of the entire public television system, CPB is requesting level funding for the eighth year in a row.

CPB’s FY 2019 request balances the fiscal reality facing our nation with our statutory mandate to provide a valuable and trusted service to all Americans. However, public media stations cannot do it alone. Federal funding remains an irreplaceable part of the fabric of the national-local, public-private partnership that makes public broadcasting succeed. Numerous studies, including a 2007 investigation and report by the Government Accountability Office, have shown that there is no alternative to the federal investment to accomplish the public service mission that Congress assigned to public broadcasters and that the American people overwhelmingly support. Public broadcasting continues to be one of the most trusted institutions, and is considered “excellent” value for the American tax dollar, second only to the military defense in a recent survey.³

Overview of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting

The federal appropriation supports more than 1,400 locally owned and operated public television and radio stations serving almost 99 percent of the American population living in rural and urban communities in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and four commonwealths and territories. Public media is a trusted source of information, education, and culture for millions of Americans, including, in disproportionately large numbers, underserved populations such as rural Americans, minorities, older Americans, lower-income families, and individuals with disabilities.

CPB’s funding flows through a statutory formula, which apportions approximately 72 percent of funding directly to stations. CPB’s administrative expenses are capped at 5 percent, so 95 percent of the funds go directly to providing essential services and programming to local communities; addressing big issues in a fair and unbiased fashion; expanding and strengthening the “American Graduate” initiative to help reduce the high school dropout rate; investing more in stations’

³ ORC International’s DualFrame CARAVAN, February 2015. http://www-tc.pbs.org/about/media/about/cms_page_media/920/2015_Trust_Booklet_1.pdf

infrastructure to enhance their local emergency alert services; and increasing funding for informational, educational, cultural and diverse content.

The federal investment through CPB is the foundation on which the entire public media system is built, and undermining this foundation would put the entire structure in jeopardy. CPB funding leverages vital support from other sources, with nonfederal funding representing five of every six dollars invested annually in public media. Although private donations and existing sources help defray considerable costs for the much-honored public television and radio programming, the federal investment is essential to sustain the operations of local public broadcasting stations, the public service mission they pursue, local community-based accountability, and the universal service to which the Public Broadcasting Act aspires. Further, smaller stations, especially those serving rural, minority, and other underserved communities, do not have the donor base to raise as much money, so the federal appropriation can equal 40 percent or more of their budget. The federal investment in public media keeps it commercial free and available for free to all Americans.

Public Media in the Larger Media Landscape

This request comes at a time of transition for the public media system. With the two-year advance appropriation, CPB must prepare for the system's future challenges. CPB has begun planning for the FCC's television incentive auction and repacking process, scheduled to begin on March 29, 2016. While CPB is supportive of the auction, it does not want public television service diminished as a result. Unlike commercial broadcast stations whose auction decisions will be made at the corporate level, public television stations are locally owned and operated, so each station will incur the costs of auction exploration, manpower, and repacking. Not all of these costs will be covered by auction proceeds, nor is it assured that the \$1.75 billion that Congress has set aside for repacking will be sufficient. In addition, CPB and PBS will not receive any auction proceeds, and license holders do not have to reinvest their proceeds in a public media service. Furthermore, many stations that do not participate in the auction will still have to spend time and resources on the mandatory repacking process.

The auction will force many public television stations to move to a different channel as the FCC repacks broadcasters together to make a contiguous block of spectrum available to wireless providers. Decades of investment made in local public media by Americans—individually and through their federal, state and local governments, as well as through businesses and foundations—could be significantly affected. The spectrum auction and repacking process could present systemic challenges to public broadcasting, including: (1) creating unserved areas, which can result from a variety of factors ranging from public television stations that are the sole providers in their area relinquishing their license to go off the air (this is primarily a threat when the license is held by institutions such as universities and government entities which have broader missions than just operating a local public television station) to a lack of spectrum available after the auction for translators to operate on; (2) a potentially smaller number of public television stations shouldering the costs of reaching impacted areas and continuing to serve a growing population throughout the entire country; and (3) disruption, time and expense associated with mandatory station repacking. In a time of such statutorily-created uncertainty, the continued federal investment in public broadcasting is more important than ever.

CPB must be able to adequately advise and support stations as they prepare for this unprecedented spectrum incentive auction and the repacking process that will follow. Over the past two years, CPB has provided resources to help public media stations and their licensees begin to think through the ramifications of the auction process on their local communities. This has included the use of outside experts, publication of white papers, and convening national organizations and stations to discuss the issues of planning, preparation, and compliance. Providing these resources is a critical part of CPB's leadership and naturally, they come with a cost.

After the spectrum auction in 2016, the next major transition on the horizon is from the current broadcast standard ATSC 1.0 to ATSC 3.0. The Advanced Television Systems Committee (ATSC), a U.S.-based standards organization, is preparing to have a recommended ATSC 3.0 standard in place by early 2016, setting the stage for a massive industry transition as soon as 2017 and lasting for several years. Unfortunately, this transition will impose another heavy financial burden on public television. One study suggests that it will cost a station between \$300,000 and \$600,000 to “cover a new exciter and mask filter, studio-to-transmitter link modifications, test equipment, audio and video encoders, schedulers and the installation of it all.”⁴

Public media's national organizations and stations are constantly innovating by using new platforms and technologies to ensure our high quality content is reaching all Americans any way they choose to access media. As media and technology evolves, CPB must strategically invest to ensure that public media's high-quality content is available for all Americans free of charge and of commercial influence. Providing resources to foster technical innovations is a critical part of CPB's leadership role in the system.

Public media is a “best case” example of television channels being used efficiently and effectively, deploying multicast capabilities and relying on unimpeded coverage areas to reach diverse communities with content and services that address the policy challenges we face locally and nationally. Public media stations are actively deploying mobile DTV, HD, multicasting and educational and public safety datacasting. In fact, public media stations are optimizing the flexibility afforded by digital television, delivering data at very fast speeds by dedicating digital bandwidth to providing educational data services and ancillary and supplementary tools.

Every day, public media stations provide critical services to the American public, including children's educational programming, news and information and cultural content that cannot be found anywhere else on television. Public media stations also offer a broad range of services that provide emergency alert messaging, promote geographic and ethnic diversity, and ensure accessibility to meet the needs of every community across the nation.

CPB-funded stations offer a variety of educational services to schools and citizens in their communities, including distance learning, technology training for teachers, collaborative Internet projects, and curriculum-focused instructional television programming.

⁴ TVNewsCheck. Next-Gen TV Benefits Well Worth The Cost. Harry Jessell. May 22, 2015. <http://www.tvnewscheck.com/article/85584/nextgen-tv-benefits-well-worth-the-cost>

Public media stations will continue to meet the challenges of the rapidly changing media environment and the needs of the American people, but success will not be achieved independently. The public-private partnership, and specifically the federal investment through CPB, is the foundation on which the entire system is built. Financial support from the federal government is critical in maintaining a vibrant public broadcasting system.

An Educational Treasure

With a mandate to provide content and resources that educate and inform, public television and radio stations have a proven 40-year track record of improving educational outcomes for all children, especially those from high-need communities. Education is the heart of public media, and our contribution to education—from early childhood through adult learning—is well-documented. Public media’s content is regarded consistently as “most trusted” by parents, caregivers and teachers. As classrooms become more connected, our content becomes an even more valuable teaching tool.

We are America’s largest classroom. Built on the success of programs like *Reading Rainbow*, *Mister Rogers’ Neighborhood*, *SuperWhy!*, and *Curious George*, PBS is the number one source of media content for preschool teachers and a leading place parents turn to for preschool video online, with content proven to improve critical literacy and math skills in young children. Further, according to the April 2015 national weekday Nielsen ratings, five of the top 10 most-watched series by mothers of children ages three and under were on PBS KIDS.

Appropriations for CPB and the interconnection system make this high-quality, research-based, educational content possible, both on-air and online, and available to every child in the nation. Over the past several years, CPB has supported award-winning children’s content including *Daniel Tiger’s Neighborhood*, which is based in the time-tested wisdom of Fred Rogers and provides strategies that helps parents get their children ready to succeed in school; *Kart Kingdom*, an online virtual world featuring curriculum-based games that help kids ages 6-9 learn systems thinking and collaboration skills; *Peg +Cat* (for pre-school children) and *Odd Squad* (for early elementary school children), two series that focus on critical early math and problem-solving skills; and *Nature Cat*, a STEM program that debuted in November 2015 that encourages children ages 3-8 to explore nature and learn about natural environments, including basic biology, weather, and earth science concepts. This month, a new CPB-supported children’s series, *Ready Jet Go!*, will expand on kids’ natural interest in space science and astronomy.

PBS and public television stations complement on-air broadcast services by making educational and other noncommercial content and services available on IP-based platforms such as PBS.org and PBSKIDS.org, as well as station websites, streaming video services, social media, blogs, and interactive educational games. The PBS KIDS website averages more than 9.1 million unique visitors per month and in 2015, more minutes were spent viewing children’s videos on PBSKIDS.org than any other children’s site. The collection of more than 45 PBS KIDS mobile apps has been downloaded more than 20 million times.⁵ A recent evaluation of the PBS KIDS’

⁵ Sources: Website average (Google Analytics Jan – Dec ’15); Minutes viewed (comScore Jan – Dec ’15); App downloads (AppFigures Jan ’11 – Dec ’15).

digital content found that the games and at-home activities had positive impacts on children’s math skills, as well as increased parent engagement in their children’s learning.⁶

PBS KIDS is a valued partner for parents. A recent survey of parents confirmed that no other media brand meets the school readiness needs of children like PBS KIDS, and that PBS KIDS is the most trusted media brand.⁷ To that end, in an effort to boost learning at home – and everywhere – PBS KIDS provides free resources for parents, including the PBS Parents Play & Learn App, which provides more than a dozen math and literacy-based games parents can play with their kids. Additionally, PBS offers the free PBS KIDS Super Vision App, a first-of-its-kind tool that parents can access from their mobile phones to see what their kids are watching, playing and learning on PBSKIDS.org, and to help them make the most of their children’s PBS KIDS screen time.

Ready To Learn

In addition to creating content for broadcast, Web, and mobile platforms, local stations work with community partners to extend learning by providing additional resources to Head Start centers, schools, daycare facilities, faith-based organizations and others. No other media organizations have the national reach coupled with the local stations’ relationships that allow for the effective on-the-ground deployment of educational media resources specifically charged with serving underserved and low-income communities. Reauthorized last year in the Every Student Succeeds Act, the U.S. Department of Education’s Ready To Learn (RTL) program is an excellent example of how public media brings together high-quality educational content with on-the-ground work in local communities. CPB invests in research that demonstrates and promotes the effectiveness of this content in formal and informal educational settings.

For example, EDC and SRI, two independent research organizations, conducted two large-scale evaluation studies looking at the outcomes of engaging with Ready To Learn content. The first study in 2013 focused on children in preschool settings, and the second study in 2015 targeted children and families at home who viewed videos and played digital games along with other hands-on activities from RTL’s preschool math property, *Peg+Cat*. Both studies found statistically significant gains in children’s learning, as well as impact on teachers and families.^{8,9}

⁶ McCarthy, B., Li, L., Schneider, S., Sexton, U., & Tiu, M. (2013). *PBS KIDS Mathematics Transmedia Suites in Preschool Homes and Communities*. A Report to the CPB-PBS Ready to Learn Initiative. Redwood City, CA: WestEd.

⁷ Survey conducted January 11-25, 2014, Smarty Pants.

⁸ Pasnik, S., & Llorente, C. (2013). *Preschool Teachers Can Use a PBS KIDS Transmedia Curriculum Supplement to Support Young Children’s Mathematics Learning: Results of a Randomized Controlled Trial*. A report to the CPB-PBS Ready To Learn Initiative. Waltham, MA, and Menlo Park, CA.

⁹ Pasnik, S., Moorthy, S., Llorente, C., Hupert, N., Dominguez, X., & Silander, M. (2015) *Supporting Parent-Child Experiences with PEG+CAT Early Math Concepts: Report to the CPB-PBS Ready to Learn Initiative*. New York, NY & Menlo Park, CA: Education Development Center & SRI International.

Additionally, WestEd, an independent research organization, conducted a series of three studies (2012, 2013, and 2015) on the impact that PBS KIDS family engagement video and games had on preschool children's math knowledge and skills. Not only did each study find significant increases in these learning outcomes, but they also found increases in parents' awareness of their children's mathematics learning, as well as parents' engagement with children in everyday math activities.^{10,11,12}

Across the United States, local public media stations bring this nationally-produced and evidence-informed content to a diverse range of community partners in order to address priority education needs of underserved children. In this innovative and collaborative model, public media stations serve as an educational media expert and contribute quality early learning content to their partner organizations. The following examples illustrate how local stations reach-out to those most in need:

- WVIZ/PBS ideastream in Cleveland, Ohio serves as a member of the Broadway P-16 Council, a group comprised of over 40 education, business, civic, and philanthropic organizations that work together to solve learning and social needs of children in one of Cleveland's poorest neighborhoods. To support this effort, the station incorporates Ready To Learn funded content from PBS KIDS into programs at the public library, Boys and Girls Club, neighborhood schools, and community centers. The station has also expanded its work by taking technology and media directly to families in partnership with the Metropolitan Broadway Health Clinic.
- KBTC in Tacoma, Washington partners with the Tacoma Public Housing Authority and the Tacoma Public Schools to serve children from the low-income Hilltop neighborhood. During recent years, KBTC has implemented family nights at the Tacoma Housing Authority, as well as spring break and summer programs based on Ready To Learn content. Parent participation in RTL activities counts towards the family's education obligations required to continue receiving housing subsidies.
- WCTE in Cookeville, Tennessee has cultivated a unique partnership with the Putnam County School District that brings a high-tech, high-touch approach to on-the-ground service. The school district allows for a classroom teacher to work full-time in service to Ready To Learn so that she can integrate PBS KIDS math and literacy content within district service units charged with supporting high-need children such as academic intervention services, family engagement, and out-of-school learning.

¹⁰ McCarthy, B., Li, L., & Tiu, M. (2012). PBS KIDS mathematics transmedia suites in preschool homes. A report to the CPB-PBS Ready to Learn Initiative. San Francisco, CA: WestEd.

¹¹ McCarthy, B., Li, L., Atienza, S., Sexton, U., & Tiu, M. (2013). PBS KIDS mathematics transmedia suites in preschool families and communities. A report to the CPB-PBS Ready to Learn Initiative. San Francisco, CA: WestEd.

¹² McCarthy, B., Li, L., Tiu, M., Atienza, S., Sexton, U., & (2015). Learning with PBS KIDS: A study of family engagement and early mathematics achievement. A report to the CPB-PBS Ready to Learn Initiative. San Francisco, CA: WestEd.

Local Education Services

In partnership with local schools, public broadcasters provide a wide array of resources and services to thousands of schools and homeschoolers across the country. Many stations have developed online services to provide customizable video clips, aligned to state educational standards for teachers to use in classrooms. This locally driven approach to creating standards-aligned digital content for classroom use has served as a best practice for states wishing to tailor content to the unique learning needs of their students. Dr. Cindy Kirk, Vice President of Educational Services at Alabama Public Television believes that “Providing teachers with quality, educational content is a vital part of our mission at Alabama Public Television.” Dr. Kirk’s belief and the work of Alabama Public Television are characteristic of the entire public media system.

PBS LearningMedia is an example of multimedia content that is leveraged for pre-K and K-12 formal education purposes by building targeted resources for teachers and parents to use to supplement their instruction. PBS LearningMedia offers high-quality, innovative digital resources for teachers and parents, helping them engage students in exploring curriculum concepts that align with state standards. The service brings together the best of public media, delivering more than 118,000 research-based, classroom-ready learning resources—videos, interactive materials, lesson plans and images—to supplement and enrich classroom instruction for nearly 40 million students in the United States. More than 1.8 million teachers have registered to access PBS LearningMedia’s critically acclaimed PBS programs such as *NOVA* and *FRONTLINE*, and research-based educational PBS KIDS programs such as *Curious George* and *Peg+Cat*, as well as content from organizations including The Library of Congress, The National Archives, National Science Foundation and NASA.

A 2015 study that assessed the impact of PBS LearningMedia content on student learning and teachers’ classroom practices showed that students made sizeable gains in content knowledge across four subjects—science, math, English Language Arts, and social studies. Furthermore, teachers using PBS LearningMedia materials spent less time relying on didactic lecturing and reported that the digital resources helped make student learning more active, collaborative, and engaging; improved critical thinking in the classroom, increased classroom resources, and provided more ways to use technology and individualize instruction. Challenged each day with how to teach to a wide range of learning styles and speed, Mig Hayes, a 6th-12th Grade Teacher from Durham, NC says that “by having tools like PBS LearningMedia, I can give my students a video to view at night and by the time they come back to school, they will have had time to digest the information on their own.”

PBS LearningMedia also includes more than 2,000 science, technology, engineering and mathematics (“STEM”) resources, funded by CPB through grants to local public television stations. Alice Chen, an 8th Grade Teacher from Walnut, CA credits PBS LearningMedia for helping educators teach more complex subjects. “PBS LearningMedia offers a great way to bring more knowledge into the classroom than a teacher can provide.” A study involving more than 3,500 middle school students in eight states showed that students who received instruction using

one of these STEM resources outperformed their peers in a matched comparison group in each tested area.

“As teachers, we are constantly bombarded with new tools, new devices, and new apps. Finding trustworthy resources can be daunting so having a resource like PBS LearningMedia is very valuable,” according to Don Goble an Instructor at Ladue Horton Watkins High School in St. Louis, MO. Today, more than 150 local public television stations in the 50 states and territories provide a highly localized PBS LearningMedia experience in their communities, reaffirming their important role as community builders and local leaders in education. In addition to stations’ commitment to providing local educational content through LearningMedia, local member stations use PBS LearningMedia to provide professional development for educators statewide. By providing educators with the tools and training they need to effectively integrate educational media into classroom instruction, public television stations have a direct impact on teacher effectiveness and student academic achievement.

In addition to PBS LearningMedia, local stations provide unique educational resources to students and teachers across the country. CPB’s funding to stations helps support their educational mission. Current examples of educational station services include:

- Iowa Public Television’s educational services staff has been actively engaged with promoting the use of educational media resources to support STEM learning at 13 events reaching 10,125 participants. These events are supported by the Governor’s STEM Advisory Council.
- Rocky Mountain PBS in Colorado continues their educational outreach programs, such as “Homework Hotline,” and a Jeopardy-like program for high-schoolers called “Matchwits,” which for the first time is now open to high schools statewide.
- Around the country, public television and its community partners are working together to explore financial literacy concepts and basic math skills through PBS resources and activities appropriate for children ages 3-5 and their families.
- Arkansas Educational Television Network (AETN) has provided over 10,000 activity books, over 1,000 reading books, 600 free PBS app codes, educational materials and activities to many areas of the state through local agencies, schools and events. Over 600 parents attended the parent night events. In addition, AETN has provided over 50 hours of professional development training for over 600 teachers statewide.
- Montana PBS covers 95% of the state’s population and airs educational children’s content 24/7. With no state funding for early childhood education resources, Montana PBS serves as the last available resource for parents and caregivers.
- KUOW-FM in Washington State offers a year-round program called RadioActive Youth Media that introduces young people to public media and supports their growth as journalists by sharing access to public radio’s knowledge, skills and institutions.

Participants gain hands-on skills in broadcast journalism and digital audio technology, while building a sense of community in a safe and supportive environment. Each Beginning Producer creates a story on the topic of their choice that is featured on KUOW and together the group produces a regular podcast.

Electronic Field Trips

Taking advantage of today's technology allows students to explore national landmarks and historical events through a much richer experience than a textbook. Electronic field trips began as over-the-air broadcasts and today are distributed solely through the Internet. Each field trip has specific content partners who provide access to their resources, historical sites, archives and experts, and help ensure the accuracy of the information shared in the production. Field trips also include pre-produced videos with live interactive segments, allowing students and teachers to ask guests questions. Across America, public media stations are taking students to places that they may never get to experience in person:

- Alabama Public Television has created 10 electronic field trips, with more than 2.9 million participants. Approximately 452,000 were from the state of Alabama and more than 8,500 were international students, who were able to have a front row seat in experiencing America's treasures. Field trip destinations have included: Mount Vernon, the U.S. Capitol, and the Folger Shakespeare Library. Recently, Alabama Public Television completed the fifth episode of "Project C: Lessons from the American Civil Rights Movement." "Project C" is a three-year initiative made up of seven electronic field trips commemorating historical civil rights events in Alabama and throughout the U.S. from 1963-1965. To date, Project C electronic field trips totaled 1,293,216 student registrations including nearly 215,000 Alabama students. In the 2015-2016 school year, APT will take students to President Thomas Jefferson's home in Monticello and to the Dauphin Island Sea Lab.
- In 2015, WYES-TV in New Orleans took students to the battlefield where 200 years ago a small force of American volunteers defeated the mighty British Army in *The Battle of New Orleans*. Students learned how General Andrew Jackson brought together a diverse group of volunteers who successfully defended the city of New Orleans from a British invasion, preserved American control of the city and the Mississippi River, and kept the Louisiana Purchase intact.
- In West Virginia, Wisconsin, Oklahoma, Alaska, South Carolina, Colorado, Montana, and several other states, students were transported to Colonial Williamsburg via on-air and online field trips to learn about the American Revolution and the War of 1812. Students also have an opportunity to call toll-free and speak directly to historians and character interpreters.

CPB's American Graduate Initiative

Public media is helping students move from sitting at their classroom desk to walking across the high school graduation stage. Building on public media's reputation as a trusted community

convener, CPB's American Graduate initiative is focused on helping young people stay on the path to a high school diploma and continue on to college and career success. CPB is working with America's Promise Alliance, Civic Enterprises, and the Everyone Graduates Center on the *Building a Grad Nation* campaign to achieve a 90 percent graduation rate by 2020. Today, stations have convened more than 1,000 partnerships with businesses, schools, faith-based and other nonprofit organizations working together to help young people stay on the path to a high school diploma.

The American Graduate initiative is designed to connect the mission, depth, commitment and capacities of public media—its local stations and national organizations—to increase awareness, understanding, and access to solutions. With a mandate to provide content and resources that educate and inform, public television and radio stations have a proven 40-year track record of improving educational outcomes for all children, especially those from high-need communities.

Through the American Graduate initiative, CPB has supported national programming such as:

- The Peabody award-winning film *180 Days: A Year Inside an American High School*, which provides an intimate portrait of a public school that tries to make a difference in the lives of students every day;
- *The Graduates/Los Graduados*, a film exploring pressing issues in education today through the eyes of a diverse group of Latino and Latina adolescents from across the United States;
- *The Homestretch*, a documentary following the plight of three homeless Chicago teens as they work to build a brighter future;
- *Class of '27*, a fascinating and eye-opening story showcasing the early education efforts of communities in eastern Kentucky, a Native American reservation in Minnesota, and along the Mexican American migrant trail;
- *180 Days: Hartsville*, the follow up to *180 Days: Inside an American High School* examining the challenges in rural education in South Carolina through the lens of four elementary schools; and
- *American Graduate Day*, a national seven-hour television broadcast produced by WNET in New York City each year to highlight the work of more than 50 national organizations and leaders working together to help children succeed, and to connect viewers with opportunities to get involved.

CPB has also supported in-depth reporting on education issues around the country in cities such as New York, Dallas, and Cleveland. Over 100 local stations have participated in this national effort, extending the reach of national broadcast content in their local public affairs programs. Through hundreds of local station screenings and panel discussions, in partnership with local organizations, public media is connecting national programming to local interests. American

Graduate is national in scope but local in impact. Over the past three years, public media stations have broadcast more than 1,700 hours of inspiring stories, providing context to the statistics, to increase understanding and highlight solutions. Further, they have convened more than 2,000 teachers nationwide to discuss how teachers and communities can address the dropout crisis and the specific role culture and diversity can play in supporting students. Stations have hosted more than 500 training programs and workshops as well as 500 town halls and community meetings.

Lifelong Learning

Public media remains committed to lifelong learning, available to all citizens, to help strengthen our civil society and our democracy. Every day, stations provide people with opportunities to better their situation through GED support materials, teacher professional development, partnerships with colleges and universities to recruit minorities and first generation college students, reading services for the blind, and workforce training and certification.

- Alabama Public Television partners with The Literacy Council and the Economic Security Work Group of the Children’s Policy Council to support Birmingham’s GED Network. The Network helps parents of at-risk students access GED training and testing so that they may improve their own personal educational levels, ideally leading to enhanced resources available to their children.
- Kentucky public radio provides its content, staff, and technical support free of charge to the Central Kentucky Radio Eye, a non-profit reading service that serves more than 1,000 blind and physically handicapped listeners in the region.
- Vegas PBS (Las Vegas) hosts and maintains the Described and Captioned Media Program, which is a statewide collection of media programs and services for deaf, hard-of-hearing, blind, or visually impaired students beyond the closed captioned and audio described programs broadcast on public media channels.
- Indiana public radio partners with local art museums and children’s science museums, resulting in weekly on-air modules.
- East Tennessee PBS broadcasts weekly shows aimed at helping adults prepare for their GED exam and provides participants with a set of companion study books at no cost.
- In addition, Vegas PBS offers a program called “GOAL: Global Online Advanced Learning,” and hosts a community computer lab of 21 free-to-use workstations designed to offer job training, GED testing, and food- and alcohol-handling certifications. Partners, including the health district and the Nevada Restaurant Association, conduct their mandatory food handler safety and alcohol awareness courses on the GOAL website.

Emergency Alert Services

Since September 11, 2001, CPB has invested in building local [station capacity to help provide assistance](#) to local and state emergency service providers. Public media stations’ digital

infrastructure and spectrum provide the backbone for emergency alert, public safety, first responder, and homeland security services in many states and local communities.

Stations are partnering with their local emergency responders to customize and utilize public television's infrastructure for public safety in a variety of critical ways: equipping police cars with school blueprints when a crisis arises, providing access to 24/7 camera feeds for a variety of security challenges, connecting public safety agencies in real time and much more. Many local stations are serving as their states' primary Emergency Alert Service ("EAS") hub for weather and AMBER alerts. Local public television and radio stations also send emergency alert text messages through broadcast equipment to cell phone subscribers, reaching citizens wherever they are, even when the power is out.

Public broadcasting stations are considered leading innovators and irreplaceable partners to local public safety officials, working with schools, businesses and others to provide real-time emergency support for local officials in times of crisis. A sample of the life-saving services that they are offering includes:

- The Department of Home Security's Office of Science and Technology conducted two successful pilots in Houston and Chicago, utilizing public television's technology and spectrum to deliver encrypted video and data to a multitude of public safety end-users. These pilots prove that public television can provide solutions for the current communications challenges of the public safety community and that public television can be a valuable partner for the FirstNet initiative by providing high-quality, one to many communications services.
- Alabama Public Television's (APT) microwave system carries much more than television signals—it serves as the backbone of Alabama's Emergency Alert System, distributing national, state and local emergency broadcast signals to all radio and television broadcasters throughout the state. APT is also the hub for Alabama's Amber Alert system to track missing children.
- Vegas PBS provides a full range of Emergency Alert Services including severe weather and civil alerts. It broadcasts geo-targeted alerts on behalf of the Department of Homeland Security's Personal Localized Alerting Network (PLAN) system, which provides instant message-style warnings to wireless providers and their subscribers. PLAN sends emergency alerts only to mobile devices located within the affected areas.
- Maine Public Broadcasting Network makes its statewide system available to federal and state authorities in the event of an emergency requiring rapid notification of the state's population.
- Twenty-six local public radio stations in the Gulf Coast states of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas recently completed a pilot project with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security/FEMA, NPR Labs, and the Public Radio Satellite System (PRSS) to demonstrate the ability to reach people who are deaf or hard-of-hearing with emergency messages through broadcast text. The 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. When completed the system could be paired with additional innovative technology to enable AMBER alerts and to expand its reach to other underserved persons, including non-English speakers and those who are deaf or blind.

- South Dakota Public Broadcasting serves as the emergency alert service hub for the state as well as the primary outlet for AMBER Alerts and weather warnings.

Supporting CPB's appropriations request would allow stations to continue to provide up-to-the-minute, around-the-clock information during emergencies.

Content that Matters and Engagement that Counts

Public media is distinguished by content that matters and engagement that counts. CPB funding allows stations to provide content of consequence and to keep faith with the visions of educational, philanthropic, and community leaders who see public broadcasting's ability to strengthen our nation.

Americans value content from their public media system that enlightens, inspires, and entertains – and also that presents ideas and information in a balanced, trustworthy way. In 2015, CPB supported content was nominated for more than 60 Emmys, and five Peabody and Murrow awards. With more than 80 percent of all U.S. households watching PBS a year and with more than 37.4 million public radio listeners a week, public media is clearly delivering on its mission.

CPB community service grants are the primary way to support stations in delivering every day, high-quality content makes an impact beyond the living room. Continued federal support would allow stations to provide more of the following types of local services:

- WUCF-TV in Orlando presented a special preview of the Academy Award nominated documentary “Last Days in Vietnam.” Prior to the screening, [WUCF showed interviews](#) with local veterans that were produced by the station as a part of the Stories of Service project. Following the screening, panelists from diverse backgrounds provided insights on their experiences in Vietnam. More than two hundred people attended the event including local Vietnam War veterans and many Vietnamese Americans.
- Public radio in Arizona supports a variety of programs and initiatives to reach the many diverse, local cultures around the state. They broadcast in a number of different languages and service the following reservations: Navajo, Hopi, White Mountain Apache, Hualapai, Havasupai, Yavapai, and Paiute as well as urban Indians.
- Last year, Public Broadcasting Atlanta aired over 400 hours of programming designed to highlight and serve Georgia's African-American population.

Veterans Initiative

CPB and PBS support a veterans content initiative that features new national programming and local community engagement efforts to increase awareness and understanding about our nation's veterans. PBS is premiering national content across multiple platforms under the banner of Stories of Service, including the CPB-funded Veterans Coming Home local content and community engagement project which is focused on the stories, challenges and opportunities of post 9-11 veterans as they seek to successfully transition to civilian life. Additional CPB-funded veterans coverage includes:

- *TED TALKS WAR AND PEACE* (w.t.) (Spring 2016) - Presented by ITVS, this TED-style one hour special was filmed live at the Town Hall Theater in New York and will be broadcast on PBS. The program examines issues related to war and peace, focusing especially on how post-9/11 veterans are affected by both as they transition out of the military. From the latest PTSD research findings and state-of-the-science prosthetics, to the travails and triumphs of veteran caregivers, the special will feature contributions from experts in the field and high-profile speakers.
- *THE VIETNAM WAR* (w.t.) (Fall 2017) *The Vietnam War*, a film by Ken Burns and Lynn Novick, is a multi-part documentary film series that sheds new light on the military, political, cultural, social, and human dimensions of a tragedy of epic proportions. The Vietnam War took the lives of 58,000 Americans and as many as three million Vietnamese; polarized American society as nothing has since the Civil War, fundamentally challenged Americans' faith in our leaders, our government, and many of our most respected institutions; and called into question the belief in our own exceptionalism.

At the local level, CPB provides stations grants to produce multimedia content, work with community-based partners, inspire greater dialogue around issues and solutions, and facilitate veterans' transition to civilian life. With continued funding, CPB could help fund more of the following types of station services:

- WVAS-FM in Alabama links veterans with local support organizations such as HUD, the VA, 2-1-1, the National Association of Black Veterans, and CivilianJobs.com.
- Connecticut Public Broadcasting Network created a state-of-the-art teaching facility right inside its own building to serve local veterans through its Veterans Vocational Training Program.
- WUSF in Florida participates in the Veterans Legacy Summit by interviewing veterans and talking with families. Nearly 3,000 people attended last year's Summit where they were able to learn about the work WUSF is doing in [Off the Base](#), a multimedia project designed to build a bridge and give the civilian community a better understanding of military life for service members and their families.

- WQPT in Illinois focuses on storytelling that helps its local communities understand the veteran experience.

Serving Diverse and Minority Communities

In the words of the Public Broadcasting Act, one of public broadcasting's greatest priorities is to address “the needs of unserved and underserved audiences, particularly children and minorities.” CPB is committed to maintaining a public service media system that draws on the widest possible range of cultural and social perspectives of the individuals who make up our nation. One key way CPB meets the needs of diverse communities is by providing funds to five entities that make up the National Minority Consortia (NMC): Center for Asian American Media (CAAM), Latino Public Broadcasting (LPB), National Black Programming Consortium (NBPC), Pacific Islanders in Communications (PIC) and Vision Maker Media (VMM, formerly Native American Public Telecommunications), and other producers providing unique programming and digital media for radio and television. These organizations provide much needed content about diverse communities to the public television system.

Further, CPB provides additional support to minority radio stations with funding to Native Public Media, the Latino Public Radio Consortium, Undercurrents and other organizations to provide stations with additional capacity. These organizations assist stations with fundraising, programming, and other efforts to enhance public service to diverse communities. Funding minority radio station services affords stations operating in unique and challenging environments additional capacity. For example, in Native American communities, CPB provides community service grants to 30 local public radio stations that transmit culture, tribal languages, health and economic news, electoral participation, and also serve as emergency lifelines. Tribal lands are among the most remote and least connected areas in the nation, with broadband penetration rates of less than 10 percent, intermittent cell phone service, and with only one in three Native families having access to analog telephone service. Without CPB’s grants to minority stations such as these, many Americans would lack access to information and basic educational services.

CPB’s television programming funds also support the work of an independent television service as provided for in the Public Telecommunications Act of 1988. With this funding, the Independent Television Service (ITVS) provides independent producers with financial, production, and promotional support for their projects which, in turn, provides high-quality, non-fiction broadcast and digital programming to the public media system. ITVS curates the primetime broadcast series, *Independent Lens*, public television’s largest showcase of original documentary films, and expands the impact of the documentaries through targeted engagement strategies.

Developing Citizenship through Journalism

Today, the challenges we face require new levels of thinking, innovation, and collaboration. Community organizations often work in isolation, shouldering the burden of solving societal problems. Public media is an essential link, uniquely poised to add real value, especially for rural America. The exceptional journalism that public media provides, including local news and documentaries, requires financial support. Stations face a trade-off – the more high-quality, local

journalism they produce, the less they have to spend on other services. CPB's FY 2019 request includes funding for stations to continue their production of local news and information on community issues, and thereby developing the best possible, sustainable outcomes. Examples of such efforts include:

- In response to the tragic events at Emanuel A.M.E. Church in Charleston, S.C. and the nine victims who lost their lives while joining together in prayer, a team of SCETV radio and TV staff and contributors began reporting on the many aspects of the ongoing story, focusing special attention on the reaction of the community. SCETV also broadcasted live the memorial tribute and lying in state of Reverend Clementa Pinckney at the State House.
- Boston's 89.7 WGBH Radio strives to make local connections with its news and talk programming that examines public policy, cultural changes and civic engagement. Each week, WGBH radio broadcasts 12 hours of original programming that brings a wide range of local voices and opinions to their listeners.
- Lakeland Public Television in Bemidji, MN is the only locally produced television news program originating in the rural area of North Central Minnesota.
- Connecticut's WNPR Capitol Region Reporting Initiative, Health Equity Report, Environmental Regional Reporting, and Small Business Project have informed and engaged listeners across the state on a wide range of community issues and challenges.
- Colorado public media airs *Colorado Decides*, a series of candidate and issue forums as well as debates, creating an informed electorate which is vitally important for a thriving democracy.
- Georgia Public Broadcasting airs *Primetime Lawmakers*, a nightly television program covering the annual Georgia Legislative session. Interested Georgians can also watch live streams of the House and Senate sessions at the website www.gpb.org/lawmakers.

Journalism Collaborations

Facing the reality that many communities are losing local news coverage because of cutbacks in commercial journalism outlets, CPB is helping stations find creative solutions to support the production of more local news content, specifically through the expansion of Journalism Collaborations. In order to adequately serve our communities, public media needs to increase journalism capacity and foster innovative business models. CPB believes that public television and radio stations working together can leverage each other's reach, audiences, and resources to provide deep, multi-platform coverage of topics relevant to the stations' region. These local and regional collaborations also provide content in their area of specialization to national news programs.

- **Harvest Public Media** is a reporting collaboration focused on issues of food, fuel and field. Based at KCUR in Kansas City, Harvest covers agriculture-related topics through an expanding network of reporters and partner stations throughout the Midwest including Iowa Public Radio; NET which operates public TV and radio networks statewide in Nebraska; KBIA in Columbia, Mo.; WUIS in Springfield, IL; KUNC in Greeley, CO; High Plains Public Radio/KANZ in Garden City, KS; Kansas Public Radio/KANU in Lawrence; Tri States Public Radio in Macomb, IL; WFIU/Earth Eats in Bloomington, IN; and KRCU in Cape Girardeau, MO.
- **Southern Education Desk** is a consortium of public media stations in five Southern states (Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee) committed to exploring the challenges and opportunities confronting education in the southern U.S. in the 21st century.
- **Innovation Trail** is collaboration between six upstate New York public media outlets, led by WXXI, along with WBFO/WNED, WRVO, WSKG, WMHT and North Country Public Radio. The initiative helps the public increase understanding of the connection between technological breakthroughs and the revitalization of the regional economy. Reports focus on research, development, education, funding, and policy issues around fields like energy, information technology, biotech, nanotech, and photonics.
- **Fronteras—The Changing American Desk** employs multilingual reporters in San Antonio, El Paso and Marfa, Texas; Las Cruces and Albuquerque, New Mexico; Flagstaff, Phoenix and Tucson, Arizona; and in San Diego, California. Stories deal with the complex and controversial Southwestern border with Mexico, including security, immigration, and the smuggling of drugs, weapons, and people. The LJC also seeks to show that the border is far more than a smuggling corridor but is also a unique region featuring transformative demographic change.
- **Keystone Crossroads: Rust or Revival** aims to connect statewide reporting to help Pennsylvanians see the challenges of their cities more clearly, understand how they are related, and create momentum to try out possible solutions at the local and state levels. WHYY in Philadelphia serves as the lead station, with Pittsburgh's WQED as associate partner and additional reporters based at WITF, WPSU in State College, and WESA in Pittsburgh, along with freelance journalists. Journalists are each assigned to a group of cities and travel around the state to bring high-quality reporting on areas that usually get minimal attention, such as Allentown, Lancaster, Scranton, Reading, York, and Altoona.
- **Texas Station Collaboration** consists of four public media stations (Dallas, Austin, Houston and San Antonio) collaborating to reduce duplication of services, while maximizing the local journalism and production resources of public radio stations throughout the state. The stations will be able to work together on coordinated content, as well as share text, audio, video, and pictures with each other.

- **Diverse Perspectives: Enhancing the Diversity, Capacity and Quality of Local and National News** is a new effort to expand coverage of local, regional, and national issues by promoting collaboration among producing stations. The four partnerships are: the *Arizona Science Desk*, focusing on science and technology which are under-reported in the state; *Side Effects Public Media*, public broadcasting's first system-wide health-focused partnership, led by WFYI, Indianapolis, IN and partner stations WXXI, Rochester, NY, and KBIA, Columbia, MO; the *American Homefront*, with stations WUNC, Chapel Hill, NC, KUOW, Seattle, WA, and KPCC, Pasadena, CA; and *Health Care Innovation*, led by WLRN, Miami, FL and partner stations WMFE, Orlando, and WUSF, Tampa, focuses on how innovation is altering the business of health care and how new technologies are improving patient care and changing the practice of medicine.
- **Ohio River Regional Journalism Collaboration** consists of seven public media stations in West Virginia, Kentucky, and Ohio that will hire eight journalists for two years to create original, local and regional focused content. The journalists will create high-quality, multimedia journalism that examines the region's economy, energy, environment, agriculture, infrastructure and health. Louisville Public Media will lead the news operation and house the project's managing editor and data journalist. Partner radio and television stations include: WEKU in Richmond and Lexington, Ky., WKU in Bowling Green, Ky., WMMT/Appalshop in Whitesburg, Ky., WKMS in Murray, Ky., West Virginia Public Broadcasting, and WOUB in Athens, Ohio.
- **Illinois Newsroom** will comprise seven station partners, the Midwest Center for Investigative Reporting and the Knight Chair in Investigative and Enterprise Reporting at the University of Illinois. The editorial focus will use digital-first enterprise journalism to report on issues relevant to downstate Illinois and national audiences, including political impact of state legislative decisions and policies, education and funding reforms, early education and public schools, agriculture and food policy, and environment and energy issues. Illinois Newsroom content will be distributed on broadcast, web and social media platforms. Member stations are lead station WILL/Urbana, and WTVP/Peoria, WUIS/Springfield, WSIU/Carbondale, WEIU/Charleston, Tri-States Public Radio/Macomb and WVIK/Rock Island.
- **Alaska Public Media Network** will comprise three public media organizations across the state of Alaska. Alaska Public Media Network will build on existing collaborative capacity to provide higher-quality journalism to unserved and underserved communities throughout rural and urban Alaskan communities. APMN will report on issues that are distinct to the state including resource extraction, climate change, native Alaskans, federal-state relations, and Alaska's state legislature. Member organizations are led by KTOO/Juneau, Alaska Public Media, Capital Community Broadcasting and Unalaska Community Broadcasting.

Collaboration and Capacity Building

The Corporation for Public Broadcasting continually seeks to promote collaboration and capacity building within the public media system to help stations achieve efficiencies while increasing services to local communities. Our collaboration grants seek to strengthen investments in direct audience services, including local content creation, and more cost-effective infrastructure; to maximize efficient use of technology; reduce costs, and increase long-term sustainability. In this challenging fiscal environment, these best business practices are more essential than ever.

Conclusion

Forty-nine years after passage of the Public Broadcasting Act, this uniquely American public-private partnership is keeping its promise to the American people by providing a safe place where children can learn on-air and online; providing high-quality educational content for teachers in the classroom and learners at home; and providing reliable and trusted news and information. Public media is clearly making a difference in the lives of individuals and communities across the United States as a reliable service provider and community partner every day as well as during emergency situations.

Private donations and existing funding sources can and do help defray costs for the much-honored programs of public television and radio—nonfederal funding represents five of every six dollars invested annually in public broadcasting. However, the federal investment is indispensable to sustaining the operations of public broadcasting stations, capitalizing on the benefits of an integrated system, and fostering the public service mission they pursue, community-based accountability, and a universal service to which the Public Broadcasting Act aspires.

Ensuring access for all Americans to high-quality educational programs, diverse and representative content, and reliable and comprehensive journalism is an investment in the education of our youth, the engagement of our citizens in their communities, and the health of our democracy.

FY 2019 PROPOSED APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

Federal Funds

CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING

For payment to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting ("CPB"), as authorized by the Communications Act of 1934, an amount which shall be available within limitations specified by that Act, for the fiscal year [2017] 2019, \$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.

Budget Language

The FY 2017 Budget proposes an advance appropriation of \$445 million for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB) for fiscal year 2019. In 1975, Congress first agreed to begin providing CPB with a two-year advance appropriation to support long-range financing planning and to insulate programming decisions. This commitment of future federal dollars helps leverage investments from other sources and gives producers essential lead time to plan, design, create, and support programming and services.

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

SECTION II--Interconnection Funding Request

CPB is grateful for the \$40 million provided for interconnection in FY 2016 as it begins to contract for upgrades and replacement of the public broadcasting interconnection system. For FY 2017, CPB requests a \$50 million appropriation for the further costs associated with replacing the public broadcasting interconnection system. Congress has regularly funded multi-year interconnection projects since it created the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. Since 1988, Congress has supported a separate appropriation for public media's interconnection needs.

The public television satellite leases have been extended one year and now are set to expire in September 2017. The public radio satellite leases expire in July 2018. Improved technology may enable the public television and radio stations to share certain elements of the planned interconnection system, leading to greater efficiencies. Technology and distribution systems have greatly evolved since Congress established its practice of funding the public television and radio interconnection systems. Today, an expansive range of technologies, including satellite and terrestrial broadband, is widely available to create the most cost effective and efficient means to distribute content to public broadcasting stations.

Background

Interconnection is the backbone of public broadcasting. Congress recognized the need for an interconnection system in 1967 when it passed the Public Broadcasting Act and authorized the “establishment and development of one or more interconnection systems to be used for the distribution of public telecommunications services so that all public telecommunications entities may disseminate such services at times chosen by those entities.” [47 USC 396 (g)(1)(B)].

The public television interconnection system is used by the Public Broadcasting Service (PBS), other national public television distributors, state and regional public television networks, individual public television stations, and individual producers to distribute television programming and related materials to 172 non-commercial, educational television licensees in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa. These licensees hold approximately 20 percent of the Federal Communications Commission's television licenses and reach nearly 100 percent of the U.S. population, from large cities to rural and tribal areas, with quality educational and cultural programming.

In addition, the public television interconnection system connects to the NPR Network Operations Center (NOC) and two existing CPB-sponsored television joint master control facilities (funded by CPB to encourage system efficiency and consolidation of services) and enables distribution of programming to American servicemen and women overseas via the Armed Forces Radio and Television Service and for audiences around the globe via the Voice of America.

The public radio interconnection system, known as the Public Radio Satellite System (PRSS), and operated by NPR, interconnects more than 1,500 stations via satellite and local connections with downlink stations. The system provides a common, shared platform for reliable, high quality, cost-effective distribution for all types of program providers in public radio, including

National Public Radio, Public Radio International, and American Public Media, as well as more than 100 independent producers and distributors. Listeners served by the PRSS are located throughout the U.S. and its territories. As part of its mission to distribute high-quality, educational programming to the country's increasingly diverse population, PRSS provides satellite transmission services free of charge to distribute programming that targets unserved or under-served audiences. Specifically, the PRSS currently extends full-time in-kind support to Native Voice One, a program service targeting Native American listeners, and to Satélite Radio Bilingüe, a Spanish-language program service.

Replacement of the public television and radio interconnection systems has been necessary several times, with each being funded by the federal government (see Interconnection Funding History, Appendix F). Since 1988, Congress has supported a separate appropriation for public media's interconnection needs. The most recent replacement of the television interconnection system was between fiscal years 2004 and 2007 and cost \$120 million for a 10 year (2006-2016) facility that was predominantly satellite-based and consisted of the most up-to-date technology at that time. The public radio interconnection system was last replaced between fiscal years 2008 and 2010 and cost \$78 million. CPB, in turn, awarded grants to PBS and NPR, respectively, to design and build the interconnection systems and lease satellite transponder space.

As the steward of the federal appropriation, CPB seeks to ensure that federal appropriations for public broadcasting are spent in the most cost-effective and technologically efficient manner possible on behalf of the public media system and the American people. Accordingly, in June 2015, CPB engaged an independent consultant, Cognizant Technology Solutions, to analyze options for replacement of the television interconnection system and to recommend solutions that will serve public television in view of the changing media and technology landscape.

Cognizant has completed its report, which helped the system understand the strategic technology opportunities and challenges it faces in building an interconnection system, and has provided a blueprint for how to practically and flexibly build an interconnection system suited to the system's needs and tailored for its future. CPB, PBS, and public television station leadership are currently engaged in extensive conversations about next steps in deploying the most cost-effective, technologically efficient interconnection solution.

Further, CPB has engaged Cognizant to review the interconnection needs of the public radio system. CPB expects to receive a proposal from NPR in May 2016, and Cognizant will work with NPR to review their plans and processes, as it did with PBS.

Replacement Timeline, Costs, & Schedule

In FY 2017, CPB is requesting \$50 million. The initial installment in FY2016 will fund the final system design and testing, the substantial project commitments that must be made initially, and the implementation of the elements necessary to launch the new system at full scale. Work to be completed in this initial phase involves establishing the project team, building the distribution network over which the content will flow to all sites, and equipping PBS, licensees and distributors with hardware, software and training to monitor, manage, send, and receive content over the network.

The \$50 million second installment in FY 2017 will enable the project to build on work funded in FY16. Having built the core of the system, this installment will extend connectivity provided in the Interconnection Bandwidth activity, provide maintenance and repair for the systems deployed earlier in the project, and provide ongoing engineering support for the system.

Fiscal Year Appropriation Requests

\$ In Thousands

Description		Total	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19
1	Interconnection Bandwidth (1)	\$102,391	\$18,339	\$28,966	\$30,972	\$24,114
2	Hardware, Software, Services	\$61,280	\$19,306	\$13,201	\$13,183	\$15,590
3	Program Implementation and Oversight	\$33,350	\$2,354	\$7,833	\$10,846	\$12,317
Total Project		\$197,021	\$40,000	\$50,000	\$55,000	\$52,021

Notes:

Minor differences may exist due to rounding

(1) Total includes \$6.8M in Federal USF Surcharge and \$8.7M in State/Local Taxes

FY 2017 PROPOSED APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

Federal Funds

CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING

In addition, for the costs associated with the public broadcasting interconnection system, \$50,000,000. (Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2017.)

Budget Language

Interconnection. — In addition, the Committee recommends \$50,000,000 be made available in fiscal year 2017 for the replacement of the public broadcasting interconnection system. Technology and distribution systems have greatly evolved since Congress established its practice of funding the public television and radio interconnection systems. Today, an expansive range of technologies, including the cloud, satellite, and terrestrial broadband, is widely available to create the most cost effective and efficient means to distribute content to the public broadcasting stations. Improved technology may enable the public television and radio stations to share certain elements of the planned interconnection system, leading to greater efficiencies.

SECTION III-- Ready To Learn Programming Funding Request

CPB Supports a \$25.741 million request for Ready to Learn Programming in FY 2017

CPB joins with the public broadcasting community in supporting a \$25.741 million appropriation for the Ready To Learn (RTL) program within the U.S. Department of Education, which was reauthorized in the Every Student Succeeds Act of 2015.

Ready To Learn--An Innovative School Readiness Solution

Across America, education and community leaders recognize that high quality preschool experiences play a vital role in improving school readiness prospects for our nation's children, especially those children with the highest needs who often stand to make the greatest gains. However, 54 percent of American children ages 3 to 4 are left out of formal preschool or kindergarten programs, a factor that perpetuates socioeconomic differences in educational achievement (Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2015). Combine this situation with the fact that more than 16 million American children currently live in families with incomes below the federal poverty level—a factor known to impede a child's ability to learn and grow in healthy ways—and it becomes clear that fresh and innovative approaches are needed to reach and enrich children wherever they live, play and spend time in the community (National Center for Children in Poverty, 2015).

In response to these significant early learning needs, leading partners from Congress, the U.S. Department of Education, the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB), and PBS have joined forces on Ready To Learn, an innovative public media initiative designed to improve the math, science and literacy skills of our nation's youngest learners, ages 2-8 years, especially those who come from low-income backgrounds. This work is conducted both nationally and locally in collaboration with leading children's media producers, content experts, 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 in home, school, and in out-of-school settings. This content is freely available to all U.S. households across the country.

We are proud that Ready To Learn has maintained strong bipartisan support throughout its history.

A Track Record of Success

Ready To Learn builds upon a 20-year track record of success, and its media directly reaches nearly 22 million children who view high quality television content which is designed by experts to improve young children's math, science and literacy knowledge and skills. Nationwide, children also experience Ready To Learn's interactive content and games through media platforms such as the Internet, mobile smart phones, tablets, and interactive whiteboards. These resources, along with related materials for educators and families, comprise intentionally designed collections of high-quality preschool content that align to literacy, math and science learning frameworks based on state standards and other early learning goals designed to help advance children's foundation level skills.

Throughout the long and proven history of this program, Ready To Learn has evolved to successfully address some of the nation’s most pressing educational needs concerning children’s growth and development in a constantly evolving media landscape. For example, during the 2005-2010 round of Ready To Learn, public media and its partners tackled the subject of early reading and literacy through creation and wide-scale delivery of award-winning television series such as *SuperWHY!*, *Martha Speaks*, *The Electric Company* and *Word World*, along with the development and deployment of related educator and family resources. In the 2010-2015 round, Ready To Learn took on the subject of early math and produced major new media properties including the Emmy Award-winning *Peg + Cat* series for preschoolers and *Odd Squad* series for elementary-age students. As Ready To Learn begins its 2015-2020 cycle, emphasis will be placed on developing science and literacy content to support school readiness, as well as personalizing users’ learning experience. This work will provide meaningful information to parents, caregivers, and educators about children’s learning gains, as well as opportunities for engaging with other skill-boosting media.

The backbone of Ready To Learn’s success lies in its unique national-local service model. This unique capacity ensures broad distribution and use of Ready to Learn content through public media’s free broadcast and digital pathways to every community and household nationwide, as well as through strategic partnerships that provide on-the-ground outreach and family engagement activities targeted to where the resources are most needed, particularly in low-income communities. This last-mile school readiness effort is conducted by local public media stations and their partners in order to better support families, teachers and community providers who work with children in home, school and out-of-school settings.

A Strong Evidence Base

Through every phase of development and implementation, Ready To Learn’s math and literacy content is rigorously tested and evaluated by independent researchers to assess its impact on children’s learning. A body of over 100 research and evaluation studies completed since 2005 demonstrates that public media’s literacy and math content engages children and enhances their early literacy and numeracy skills, and that children can make significant learning gains when taught through a combination of media across a variety of platforms and devices. See Appendix G for highlights of *Ready To Learn Research and Evaluation Studies*.

Ready To Learn’s success is based on three Government Performance Results Act (GPRA) indicators: wide national reach of content to children, quality of the content, and rigorous research that demonstrates the impact of this content on children’s learning. Ready To Learn’s reach is significant.

Evidence of Reach for Content

(Select Performance Measures, July 2015)

- 22 million**.....Children ages 2 to 11 who viewed RTL television content
- 27 million**.....Individuals ages 2 and up reached by RTL television content
- 11.1 million**.....Children who played RTL web-based and mobile games
- 867,381**.....Mobile children apps downloaded
- 108,540**.....Average number of children who played RTL games each month

20.4 million.....Unique page views of all RTL web games

Evidence of Impact on Learning

Study after study finds that exposure to Ready To Learn content at school, at home, or in out-of-school settings significantly enhances children’s early literacy and math skills. More importantly, the studies show that children who have the most to learn benefit the most, that is children with the lowest pretest scores gain the most. Studies on mathematics learning conducted during the 2010 -2015 round of Ready To Learn show statistically significant increases in knowledge of math in the domains of number and operations, and Algebraic thinking, along with significant gains in the sub-categories of skip counting, pattern recognition, and simple addition and subtraction. Studies also show increased numbers of young children who correctly recognize basic and advanced shapes (circles, triangles, pentagons, cylinders). Importantly, research found that parents who participate in Ready To Learn’s media-rich family engagement experiences grow significantly in their awareness of their children’s mathematics development and their use of activities and strategies to support their children’s mathematics learning. Parents report:

- Increased awareness of their children’s mathematics learning
- Setting aside time each day to do math activities with their children
- Learning and using different activities and strategies to support their children’s math learning
- Making connections between our content and daily life with their children
- Helping their children more frequently with less common math skills

In addition, teachers who use Ready To Learn math content develop a better attitude toward and understanding of early childhood math and teach it better.

Similarly, in the 2005-2010 round of Ready To Learn, studies found that when Ready To Learn video, online and resource materials were combined with teacher training, lesson planning, and classroom instruction, children from low-income backgrounds were able to make such rapid and significant growth in early literacy skills that they narrowed the achievement gap with their middle-class peers on targeted content.

New Priorities for Ready To Learn, 2015–2020

Knowing that children perform better when families and communities support their learning, public media’s leaders and advisors have envisioned a groundbreaking and comprehensive media initiative that will help to close the achievement gap for young learners from low-income households. This new work will also contribute meaningful practice and research to the early learning field. To accomplish this goal, Ready To Learn 2015-2020 emphasizes the importance of *content*, *community*, and *collaboration*. These guiding principles will allow us to harness the power of adaptive learning experiences, the amplifying effects of family engagement, and the critical role of partnerships to move the needle for children from America’s highest need communities. New activities will include:

- Production of engaging, multi-platform content for new and legacy PBS KIDS series, including two all-new properties to improve science and literacy learning outcomes for

young children. The new science series will emphasize science inquiry skills which are considered central to cultivating early scientific thinking about the natural world. The new literacy series will feature an integrated approach to science and literacy learning by contextualizing reading and informational text in real world settings. These strategies are considered even more important to academic achievement in today's learning landscape.

- Design of pioneering technology fueled by a sophisticated learning analytics platform that supports personalized and adaptive learning by children through playful learning experiences comprised of digital and off-line learning experiences for children and families. This technology will serve as the foundation of innovative, multi-media content that adapts to the interests and needs of individual children while also informing parents of their children's activities and learning progress.
- Ensuring that all content is expertly informed, leading curriculum advisors, early learning practitioners, and educational researchers will be partners in helping shape content. Additional advisors with expertise in technology and community engagement will also support CPB and PBS in identifying children and family needs, providing guidance on content implementation and engagement methods, and determining how to incorporate Universal Design for Learning features into content in order to accommodate the needs of individual learners, including children with disabilities and English Language Learners.
- Production of *Parent-Child Activity Videos* that model fun and meaningful co-play ideas for families and children to do together. Leading public television stations and their partners will assess best approaches to engaging children and families from low-income communities across the multi-year RTL effort through *Family Creative Learning Workshops*, *Camps*, and *Community-Based Programs*.
- Establishment of an influential network of engagement partnerships, comprised of local public media stations, early childhood educators and providers, public libraries, science centers, health clinics, and housing agencies, that will increase the capacity of communities to support early learning. This network will meet children where they live and play and will support families, caregivers, and educators in their vital efforts. Communities will conduct local need assessments and join CPB, PBS and national advisors in developing a national-local master plan for contextualizing content and engagement practices in diverse settings in order to get more low-income children ready for school.
- Enlisting the Educational Development Center and a consortium of highly-regarded researchers from SRI, Rockman et al, and UCLA-CRESST to develop Ready To Learn's multi-year research agenda for evaluation. Rigorous formative research will inform the iterative design and production process for new content through cutting-edge concept mapping, media feature analysis, and producer summits and consultations. Summative evaluation will include a range of pilot and efficacy studies that will be embedded in station communities in order to measure the impact of new content and engagement methods on target audience children and families.

FY 2017 PROPOSED APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

Federal Funds

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION- – NATIONAL ACTIVITIES – ACADEMIC ENRICHMENT

Of the amounts made available to the Department of Education Office of Innovation and Improvement for fiscal year 2017, not to exceed \$25,741,000 is available for Ready-To-Learn Programming awards.

Budget Language

Ready-To-Learn Programming

Provided for in Fiscal Year 2017, \$25,741,000 for Ready-to-Learn Programming. This grant program is intended to use the power and reach of public television to help prepare children, especially disadvantaged children, enter and succeed in school. Independent research and evaluation studies have shown that Ready to Learn Programming leverages the power and reach of public television to help prepare children, especially disadvantaged children, to enter and succeed in school as Congress intended. Current law requires that all programming and digital content created under Ready to Learn Programming awards be specifically designed for nationwide distribution over public television stations' digital broadcasting channels and the Internet.

Appendix A

CPB Office of Inspector General FY 2017 Budget


Congress established the Office of Inspector General (OIG) in the 1988 amendments to the Inspector General Act of 1978. OIG is an independent office within CPB, and the IG is hired by and reports to the CPB Board of Directors. OIG's mission is to promote the efficiency, effectiveness, and integrity of CPB initiatives and operations by conducting independent and objective audits, investigations, and other reviews. OIG is authorized 8.5 FTEs.

OIG is funded from CPB's administrative budget, which by statute is limited to no more than 5 percent of CPB's overall appropriation. In compliance with the IG Reform Act of 2008, P. L. 110-409, following is the detailed breakout of OIG's FY 2016 and FY 2017 budgets, based on CPB's projected advance appropriations for those years.

CPB Office of the Inspector General

	FY2016 Annual Budget	FY2017 Annual Budget	FY2017 Budget Increase
Salary	1,020,000	1,020,000	0
FICA+ Medicare	69,000	69,000	0
Unemployment	5,000	5,000	0
TIAA-CREF	150,000	150,000	0
Insurance	82,000	95,000	13,000
Commuter	12,000	12,000	0
Consultant fees	16,000	20,000	4,000
Staff travel	60,000	70,000	10,000
Conference & registration fees	15,500	16,000	500
Telecommunications	5,500	6,000	500
Reproduction external	3,000	3,000	0
Supplies & materials	1,000	1,000	0
Furniture & equipment purchases	2,000	2,000	0
Delivery services	1,000	1,000	0
Membership fees	8,000	8,000	0
Subscriptions/publications	1,000	1,000	0
Total	1,451,000	1,479,000	28,000

I certify that the amounts requested satisfy all training requirements for OIG and the funds necessary to support the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency in each FY 2016 and 2017.


 Mary Michelson, Inspector General

Appendix B: CPB Appropriations History

(\$ in millions)

Fiscal Year	Administration Request ¹³	Appropriation ¹⁴
2018	\$445	\$445.0
2017	\$445	\$445.0
2016	\$445	\$444.1
2015	\$445	\$444.7
2014	\$451.0	\$445.0
2013	\$460.0	\$421.9
2012	\$440	\$444.1
2011	\$0.0	\$429.1
2010	\$0.0	\$420.0
2009	\$0.0	\$400.0
2008	\$0.0	\$393.0
2007	\$0.0	\$400.0
2006	\$0.0	\$396.0
2005	\$0.0	\$386.8
2004	\$0.0	\$377.8
2003	\$365.0	\$362.8
2002	\$350.0	\$350.0
2001	\$340.0	\$340.0
2000	\$325.0	\$300.0
1999	\$275.0	\$250.0
1998	\$296.4	\$250.0
1997	\$292.6	\$260.0
1996	\$292.6	\$275.0
1995	\$275.0	\$285.6
1994	\$260.0	\$275.0
1993	\$259.6	\$259.6
1992	\$242.1	\$251.1
1991	\$214.0	\$245.0
1990	\$214.0	\$229.4
1989	\$214.0	\$228.0
1988	\$214.0	\$214.0
1987	\$186.0	\$200.0
1986	\$75.0	\$159.5
1985	\$85.0	\$150.5
1984	\$110.0	\$137.5
1983	\$172.0	\$137.0
1982	\$172.0	\$172.0

¹³ Values reflect the Administration's request for two-year advanced funding, ie: FY 2018 funding was requested in FY 2016.

¹⁴ Values reflect the final fiscal year appropriation, including any rescissions passed by Congress that fiscal year.

Fiscal Year	Administration Request¹⁵	Appropriation¹⁶
1981	\$162.0	\$162.0
1980	\$120.0	\$152.0
1979	\$90.0	\$120.2
1978	\$80.0	\$119.2
1977	\$70.0	\$103.0
TQ (a)	\$17.0	\$17.5
1976	\$70.0	\$78.5
1975	\$60.0	\$62.0
1974	\$45.0	\$50.0
1973	\$45.0	\$35.0
1972	\$35.0	\$35.0
1971	\$22.0	\$23.0
1970	\$15.0	\$15.0
1969	\$9.0	\$5.0

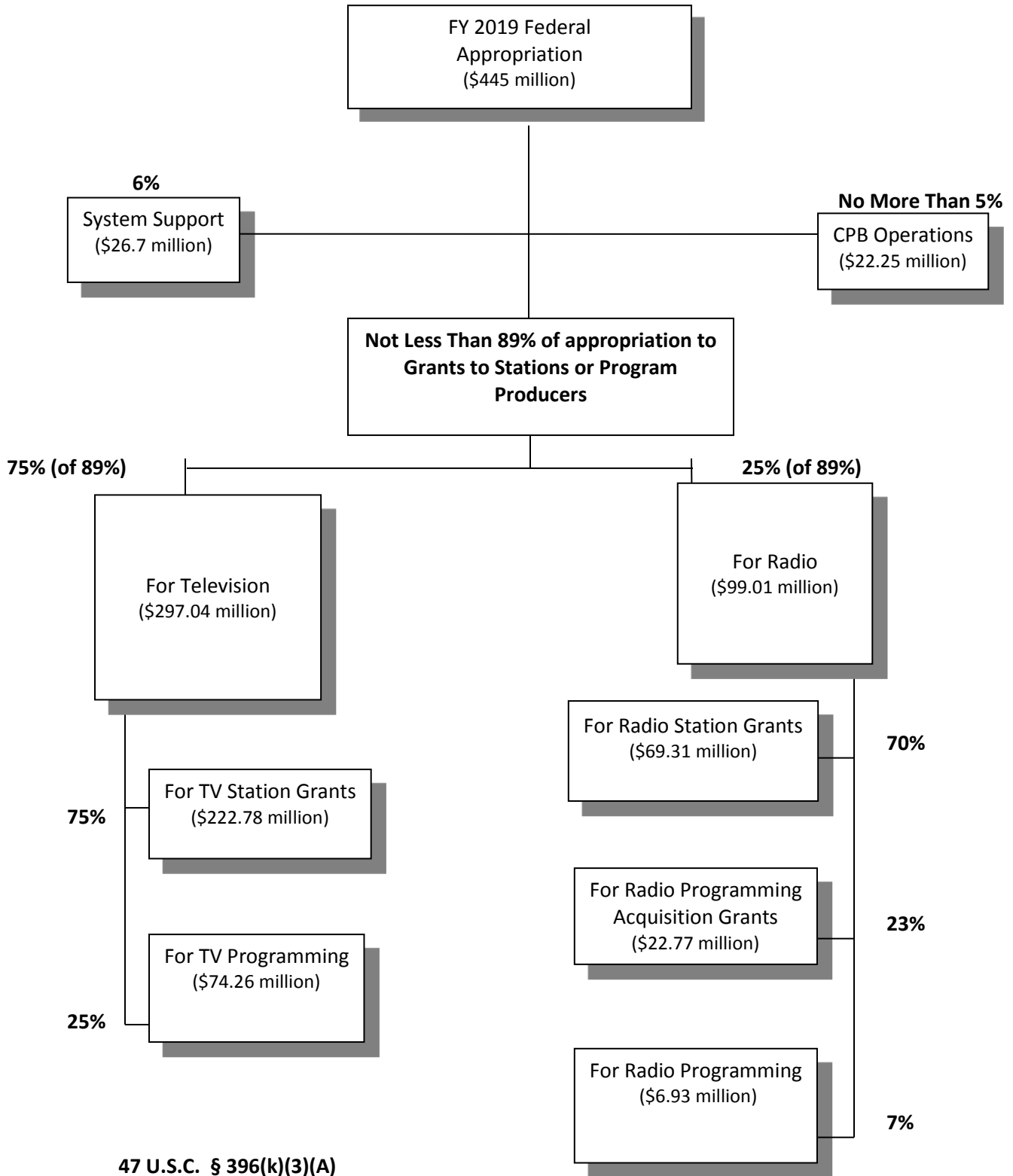
(a) Transition Quarter funding, during which federal budget year changed from July to September.

¹⁵ Values reflect the Administration's request for two-year advanced funding, ie: FY 2018 funding was requested in FY 2016.

¹⁶ Values reflect the final fiscal year appropriation, including any rescissions passed by Congress that fiscal year.

Appendix C – Formula for Allocating CPB’s Federal Appropriation

(FY2019 Request)



APPENDIX D

CPB Support for Rural Stations

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

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

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

- **219 of the 577 station grantees currently receiving CPB support are considered rural.** Of these, 60 are public television station grantees and 159 are public radio station grantees.
- **In Fiscal Year (FY) 2014, CPB provided more than \$94 million to support operations and programming at these stations,** which represents over 21 percent of our total appropriation. Rural stations leveraged this funding to raise \$336 million in non-federal funds, including \$109 million in state funding, \$45 million from colleges and universities, \$20 million from foundations, \$36 million from local businesses and \$121 million from individual donors. All told, this represents a return of nearly \$4 for every appropriated dollar.
- **These stations employ over 4,600 people.**
- **Rural stations depend more on CPB funding than urban stations.** In FY2014, CPB grants represented 18 percent of an average rural station's revenue, versus 11 percent for the rest of the industry as a whole. Nearly half of all rural grantees – 102 stations – relied on CPB for at least 25 percent of their revenue while 26 rural stations – many on Native American reservations – relied on CPB funding for at least 50 percent of their revenue.
- **Rural stations depend more on state government funding than urban stations.** In FY2014, state funding represented 22 percent of an average rural station's revenue, versus 8 percent for the rest of the industry as a whole. Nearly a quarter of all rural grantees – 51 stations – relied on state government funding for at least 25 percent of their revenue while 11 rural stations relied on state funding for at least 50 percent of their revenue.
- **Rural stations have harder time raising money from individual donors than urban stations.** In FY2014, individual donations represented 24 percent of an average rural station's total revenue, versus 34 percent for the rest of 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 in order to reach remote area, **broadcasting and engineering costs are higher at rural stations than at urban stations.** In FY2014, broadcasting and engineering costs represented 23 percent of the average rural station's total expenses, versus 15 percent for the rest of the industry as a whole.

CPB Policies Support Rural Stations

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

Direct station grants, or "Community Service Grants" (CSGs), are by far the largest station grants provided by CPB, representing nearly 70 percent of the annual appropriation. CSGs are used to augment the capability of public broadcasting stations supported by CPB to expand the quality and scope of their services to their communities. By statute, CSGs must be used "for purposes related primarily to the production or acquisition of programming."¹⁷

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

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

¹⁷ 47 U.S.C. 396(k)(7).

Appendix E

Legislative History of CPB’s Advance Appropriation

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 almost 40 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 approved the FY 2018 funding level for CPB during the FY 2016 appropriations process.

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 the reauthorization bill. House and Senate appropriators objected to appropriating on an authorization bill, but they did not object to the need for advance appropriations for CPB. Agreement was reached between appropriators and authorizers to remove the appropriations language from the authorization bill in exchange for a commitment by appropriators to provide two-year advance funding for CPB. The development of this compromise is documented extensively below.

From public broadcasting’s inception, the establishment of a long-range financing mechanism has been seen as critical to the nature of the institution. CPB believes the advance funding maximizes the federal investment in public broadcasting by allowing stations to better raise nonfederal dollars. It also shields programming decisions so that stations may provide high-quality educational, cultural, and instructional programs to viewers and listeners nationwide, just as previous administrations and Congresses envisioned.

Important Benefits

First Amendment Considerations. For 40 years, Congress has supported advance appropriations for CPB to help insulate the Corporation 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.” With a two-year buffer in place, such influence is less likely because funding for the next two years is already secured.

Leverage for Other Funds. A two-year advance appropriation allows local public television and radio stations to include projected federal support in their budget-planning processes two years before budgets are implemented. Additionally, 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. Federal investment is thus multiplied: More than six nonfederal dollars are raised for each dollar appropriated to public broadcasting.

Lead Time. An advance appropriation also provides lengthy lead time for production of major programming. Signature series such as *The Civil War*, *Prohibition*, and the recent Ken Burns film on the Roosevelt family, *The Roosevelts: An Intimate History*, typically require several years to produce. Advance appropriations allow producers to have essential lead time to plan, design, create, and support the content—programming and services—that CPB is mandated to provide to viewers and listeners nationwide.

Appendix F – Public Broadcasting’s Interconnection Funding History

The interconnection systems for public broadcasting have gone through several incarnations. The original public television and radio interconnection systems involved “bicycling tapes” to stations—literally using delivery services to move audio or video tapes from station to station through a service called the National Educational Radio Network.

The bicycle service was followed by a national landline service via AT&T’s telephone communication network. This service was developed in the 1970s with capital costs covered by the Corporation for Public Broadcasting from its annual appropriation and was used initially to distribute lower quality programs. Higher quality programming (music, documentaries, etc.) continued to be distributed on tape. NPR was the first radio entity to use satellite distribution for creation of a national radio network.

Then in 1978, PBS built its second interconnection system to distribute the National Program Service content via Western Union Telecommunications Westar I/IV satellite. This move from a terrestrial to a satellite-based system represented a significant technological advancement in program distribution. Public radio started to use a satellite-based interconnection system in the summer of 1979. PBS was the first broadcast network to distribute television programming via satellite technology, in 1988. The satellite-based program distribution system resulted in drastically increased reliability, efficiency and cost-effectiveness and until recently has remained the industry standard today. Like its landline predecessor, the Westar I/IV interconnect system was funded through CPB’s annual appropriation.

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

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

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

“The Committee strongly believes that funding for replacement of the satellite interconnection system is essential to ensure continued high-quality service and must be authorized this fiscal year. Not only is it important to provide for continued service, but replacement interconnection facilities also could potentially support increases in program

offerings and related services, more specialized programming, and expansion of service areas.” (Senate Report 100-444)

In 1988, \$198.4 million was appropriated for the Public Broadcasting Interconnection Service — \$150 million for public television for the replacement of its interconnection system, and \$48.4 million for public radio’s interconnection needs. In FY 1991, 1992 and 1993, the disbursement of the Public Broadcasting Satellite Interconnection Fund monies occurred in three roughly equivalent amounts of approximately \$58 million, \$76 million, and \$65 million, respectively.

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX G

Ready To Learn Research and Evaluation Studies

Updated September 2015

Below are key findings from CPB-funded studies that tested the effectiveness of Ready To Learn assets on the numeracy and literacy skills of young children from low-income families, as well as findings related to improved family engagement in and understanding of their children's math learning, as well as findings on educators' increased math knowledge and confidence in using digital media in math instruction. These findings result from impact and efficacy studies from our 2010 – 2015 round of Ready To Learn that focused on early math, as well as the 2005-2010 round of Ready To Learn that focused on literacy.

READY TO LEARN – 2010 – 2015

Children's Learning (Math) – Large Scale Studies

Supporting Parent-Child Experiences with PEG+CAT Early Math Concepts (EDC/SRI, 2015)

- Children in the PBS KIDS PEG+CAT treatment group who engaged with PEG+CAT content over a 12-week period exhibited greater improvement in the mathematics skill areas of ordinal numbers, spatial relationships, and 3D shapes compared with children in the Business as Usual condition.
- There was a significant increase in the number of parents in the PEG+CAT group who reported making connections between PEG+CAT media and daily life with their children.
- At the end of the study period, parents in the PEG+CAT treatment group reported helping their children more frequently with less common mathematics skills (e.g., drawing shapes, subtraction, measurement) than parents in the Business as Usual condition.

Learning with PBS KIDS: A Study of Family Engagement and Early Mathematics Achievement (WestEd, 2015)

- Over the course of the 8-week study, mathematics knowledge increased significantly for children in the PBS KIDS treatment group from both low-income and higher-income families, with test scores of children from low-income families approaching the pre-test scores of children from higher-income families.
- PBS KIDS children showed statistically significant increases in their overall mathematics knowledge.
- The number of PBS KIDS children who could correctly recognize basic and advanced shapes, such as circles, triangles, and pentagons, increased.
- PBS KIDS Parents' awareness of their children's mathematics learning increased, as did their use of activities and strategies to support their children's learning. Parents were also motivated to set aside time each day to do math activities with their children.

Preschool Teachers Can Use PBS KIDS Transmedia Curriculum Supplement to Support Young Children’s Mathematics Learning: Results of a Randomized Controlled Trial (EDC/SRI, 2013)

- Low-income children in the treatment group exhibited higher math skills on the Supplement Based Assessment (SBA) than children in the comparison group. The effect is the equivalent of moving a child from the 50th to the 59th percentile on the SBA.
- The RTL Mathematics Transmedia Curriculum Supplement has a greater benefit on those children who have more math to learn, i.e., on children with the lower pretest scores.
- Teachers who enacted the PBS KIDS transmedia math curriculum supplement increased significantly in their beliefs about their own mathematics knowledge, and the benefits of technology experiences for preschoolers.

PBS KIDS Mathematics Transmedia Suites in Preschool in Preschool Families and Communities (McCarthy, Li, Atienza, Sexton, & Tiu, 2013)

- The 10-week intervention in the homes of low-income preschool children was positively associated with gains in children’s knowledge and skills in mathematics.
- Three-year-old children in the intervention group significantly outscored their comparison group peers.
- Parents in the intervention group significantly increased in their awareness and support of their children’s mathematics learning compared with comparison group parents.

PBS KIDS Mathematics Transmedia Suites in Preschool Homes (McCarthy, Li, & Tiu, 2012)

- Low-income children in the treatment groups who used PBS KIDS mathematics transmedia suites in their homes for eight weeks showed significant improvement in number sense.
- Parents in the treatment group who participated in weekly workshops:
 - showed improved understanding of children’s math development;
 - promoted math activities at home
 - applied PBS KIDS online games to support their children’s math learning

Evaluation of The Electric Company Summer Learning Program (McCarthy, Michel, Atienza, Rice, Nakamoto, & Tafoya, 2011)

- Percentage of students who participated in the five-to-six week summer learning program who made statistically significant gains in their:
 - knowledge of mathematics vocabulary (41 percent)
 - numeracy skills (20 percent)
 - phonics skills (17 percent)

Children’s Learning (Math) – Content Studies

PEG+CAT Small Content Study (EDC/SRI, 2014)

- Children who watched *PEG+CAT* episodes and played *PEG+CAT* games with minimal adult intervention over a five-week time period experienced gains with identifying 3-D objects, greatly improving on identifying a specific concept (i.e. a cylinder).
- More than half of the participants' parents reported that interacting with *PEG+CAT* materials positively influenced their children's behavior at home. This included improved vocabulary, counting, talking about shapes, patterns and colors.

Odd Squad: Learning Math with PBS KIDS Transmedia Content at School and at Home
(WestEd, 2015)

- Children who participated in the Odd Squad study exhibited significant increases in their overall knowledge of mathematics in the domains of Number and Operations and Algebraic Thinking, with significant gains in the sub-categories of skip counting, pattern recognition, and simple addition and subtraction.
- Teachers reported that Odd Squad content supported learning in the mathematics topics of skip counting, patterns, fact families, addition and subtraction.
- Over 80% of parents in the study used Odd Squad home intervention activities and many reported learning new strategies to support their children's mathematics learning.

Learning Math with Curious George: PBS KIDS Transmedia and Digital Learning Games in the Preschool Classroom (WestEd, 2014)

- Children with lower pre-test scores who independently interacted with *Curious George* content at hands-on learning stations in their preschool classroom and watched *Curious George* videos at home gained on skills relating to numbering; whereas children with higher pre-test scores improved on number comparison and informal concepts.
- The self-directed use of the *Curious George* games led to increased collaborative learning and discussion around math within the classroom.
- Children developed social emotional skills such as listening, respecting others and sharing.
- Teachers' knowledge of each student's learning and mathematical development increased.

Parent Engagement¹⁸ and Teacher Professional Development Studies

Evaluation of Chicago Public Schools' Virtual Pre-K Ready for Math Program that Integrates PBS KIDS Lab Digital Math Content (McCarthy, Winston, Li, Michel, Salguero, & Atienza, 2012)

- Participating in the Virtual Pre-K (VPK) Math program increased parents' awareness of their child's math learning and how they could support this learning:
 - 98 percent of parents reported that the VPK Math packets and workshops helped them better understand the math their children were learning in preschool.

¹⁸ Most of the children's math studies included a parent engagement component, as noted in previous sections.

- 97 percent of parents reported that the VPK Math packets and workshops helped them gain more confidence about what they can do to help their children learn math.
- Parents used technology with their children for educational purposes more often.
- Parents' involvement with their children's schools increased, as did their engagement with their children's educational activities at home.
- Participating preschool teachers' attitudes toward teaching math and integrating technology into instruction improved.

Evaluation of Boston University's Teaching Tips Modules for Using PBS KIDS Transmedia Suites in Kindergarten Classrooms (McCarthy, Atienza, & Tiu, 2012)

- Teachers' comfort level and use of technology and digital content in their classroom instruction increased.
- Teachers felt that the modules were useful for increasing student engagement in lessons, helping students learn mathematics and literacy content as well as important teamwork skills.

2012 Preschool Pilot Study of PBS KIDS Transmedia Content (EDC/SRI, 2012)

- After implementing a PBS KIDS transmedia curriculum supplement in their classrooms, more preschool teachers in the treatment condition than the comparison condition reported:
 - They felt like a "mathematics person."
 - They felt like they taught mathematics as well as they taught other subjects.

READY TO LEARN – 2005 - 2010

Summative Evaluation (Literacy)

Summative Evaluation of the Ready To Learn Initiative: Preschool Teachers Can Use a Media-Rich Curriculum to Prepare Low-Income Children for School Success: Results of a Randomized Control Trial (Penuel, Pasnik, Bates, Townsend, Gallagher, Llorente, & Hupert, 2009)

- Children who participated in the literacy curriculum outscored children in the comparison curriculum on all five measures of early literacy use in the study; four of the five differences were statistically significant
 - Letter naming—20.8 percent more; knowledge of the sounds of letters—37.0 percent more; knowing concepts of story and print—12.0 percent more; recognizing letters in child's own name—7.4 percent more.

Super WHY! (Literacy)

Summative Evaluation of Super WHY!: Outcomes Dose, and Appeal (Linebarger, McMenamin, Wainwright, 2009)

- Treatment group outperformed control group on all indices of program-specific learning as well as the majority of normative outcomes:
 - Learning was most pronounced for letter knowledge—15.4 percent more treatment than control children knew lower case letters.
 - Phonological and phonemic awareness skills—treatment children scored 14.0 percent higher than control children on speech-to-print matching and 9.9 percent higher on blending phonemes or syllables.

Television's Impact on Children's Reading Skills: A Longitudinal Study (Linebarger, 2010)

- Children in the Viewing Only group outperformed their peers in the Viewing & Internet and control groups on letter sounds (Viewing Only scored 6.4 percent higher than Controls)
- Children in the Viewing & Internet group outperformed their peers in the Viewing Only and Control group on tasks measuring lower case letter knowledge and rhyme awareness (Viewing & Internet scored 3.7 percent higher than Controls)

Super WHY! Summer Reading Camp (Literacy)

Super Why Summer Camp Assessment Findings (Phillips, 2008)

- Across both younger and older age groups, scores on six different literacy tasks demonstrated evidence of reliable growth from pretest to post-test. For example, *Super WHY!* viewers' pre-test to post-test gain on tasks that measured phonological and phonemic awareness averaged 29 percent compared with an average gain of 13 percent for children in the control group .

Super WHY! Summer Camp: An Analysis of Participant Learning in 2008 and 2009 Summer Camps (Marshall, Lapp, Cavoto, 2010)

- Participants showed an 11.7 percentage point gain in literacy skills as a result of the four-day, 12-hour intervention; 4-year-old participants achieved the greatest gains (13.9 percentage points).

Martha Speaks (Literacy)

Martha Speaks: Indicators of Appeal and Parasocial Interaction and Relations Among These Indicators and Child Outcomes (Linebarger, McMenamin, Jennings, & Moses, 2010)

- Twenty percent of the children who reported they learned new things reported that those “new things” were words, often commenting that those words were new, big, hard or words that “I didn’t know.”

Vocabulary Learning from Educational Television: Can Children Learn New Words From Martha Speaks? (Linebarger, Moses, McMenamin, 2010)

- Martha Speaks as an early intervention targeting vocabulary knowledge provides strong support for word learning compared with the average educational television program, resulting in vocabulary knowledge scores that were between 1.39 and 2.22 times higher.

The Electric Company (Literacy)

A Summative Evaluation of The Electric Company (Garrity, Piotrowski, McMenamin, Linebarger, 2010)

- Exposure to TEC TV program was associated with growth in knowledge of episode-specific receptive vocabulary, particularly for nouns, moderately challenging words, and words repeated 1 to 15 times.
- Exposure to TEC was associated with growth in knowledge of three of eight phonetic structures.

PBS Kids Island (Literacy)

Summative Evaluation of PBS Kids Island: Usability, Outcomes, and Appeal (Schmitt, Sheridan, McMenamin, & Linebarger, 2010)

- After using PBS Kids Island, treatment group children showed more learning gains than control group children in several areas, especially phonological and phonemic awareness—PBS Kids Island viewers scored 23.4 percent higher than controls and grew 24.1 percent from pretest to post-test while controls grew just 18.7 percent.

APPENDIX H State Profiles

Public Broadcasting in **ALABAMA**

FY 2015

Employment & Earnings	Public Broadcasting Employees in State	130
	Total Wages	\$5,573,862
	Average Annual Salary	\$42,876

CPB Station Grants (FY2015 Figures)

<i>Public TV Stations</i>	Alabama Public Television (Birmingham)	\$1,745,469
	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	\$169,946
	WUAL-FM/91.5 (Tuscaloosa)	
	WQPR-FM/88.7 (Muscle Shoals)	
	WAPR-FM/88.3 (Selma)	
	WVAS-FM (Montgomery)	\$168,132
	WJAB-FM (Normal)	\$133,529
	WTSU-FM (Troy)	\$120,651
	WBHM-FM (Birmingham)	\$178,039
	WLRH-FM (Huntsville)	\$102,977
	FY2015 Alabama Statewide Total	\$2,861,389

Public Broadcasting in **ALASKA**

FY 2015

Employment & Earnings	Public Broadcasting Employees in State	212
	Total Wages	\$10,430,343
	Average Annual Salary	\$49,199

CPB Station Grants (FY2015 Figures)

<i>Public TV Stations</i>	KAKM-TV (Anchorage)	\$787,697
	KTOO-TV (Juneau)	\$733,732
	KUAC-TV (Fairbanks)	\$770,742

	KYUK-TV (Bethel)	\$771,999
<i>Public</i>	KBBI-AM (Homer)	\$128,522
<i>Radio Stations</i>	KBRW-AM (Barrow)	\$198,635
	KCAW-FM (Sitka)	\$140,910
	KNBA-FM (Anchorage)	\$265,691
	KCHU-AM (Valdez)	\$120,076
	KCUK-FM (Chevak)	\$185,535
	KDLG-AM (Dillingham)	\$193,008
	KDLL-FM (Homer)	\$96,003
	KFSK-FM (Petersburg)	\$124,848
	KHNS-FM (Haines)	\$122,387
	KUCB-FM (Unalaska)	\$185,535
	KIYU-AM (Galena)	\$207,807
	KMXT-FM (Kodiak)	\$126,743
	KNSA-AM (Unalakleet)	\$185,535
	KOTZ-AM (Kotzebue)	\$205,175
	KRBD-FM (Ketchikan)	\$132,721
	KSDP-AM (Sand Point)	\$185,535
	KSKA-FM (Anchorage)	\$271,040
	KSKO-AM (McGrath)	\$185,535
	KSTK-FM (Wrangell)	\$119,161
	KTNA-FM (Talkeetna)	\$123,690
	KTOO-FM (Juneau)	\$161,830
	KUAC-FM (Fairbanks)	\$241,436
	KUHB-FM (St. Paul Island)	\$185,535
	KYUK-AM (Bethel)	\$182,426
	KZPA-AM (Fort Yukon)	\$185,535
<i>Other (Producers, Etc.)</i>	Koahnic Broadcasting Corp. (Anchorage)	\$1,050,000
	FY2015 Alaska Statewide Total	\$7,525,024

Public Broadcasting in
ARIZONA

FY 2015

Employment & Earnings	Public Broadcasting Employees in State	264
	Total Wages	\$12,179,927
	Average Annual Salary	\$46,136

CPB Station Grants (FY2015 Figures)

<i>Public</i>	KAET-TV/Channel 8 (Phoenix)	\$1,801,038
<i>TV Stations</i>	KUAT-TV/Arizona Public Media (Tucson)	\$1,244,444
<i>Public</i>	KNAU-FM (Flagstaff)	\$247,030
<i>Radio Stations</i>	KUYI-FM (Kykotsmovi)	\$144,004
	KOHN-FM (Sells)	\$216,212
	KBAQ-FM (Tempe)	\$221,986

KJZZ-FM (Tempe)	\$926,831
KGHR-FM (Tuba City)	\$144,004
KUAZ-FM (Tucson)	\$293,297
KXCI-FM (Tucson)	\$105,818
KAWC-AM (Yuma)	\$156,946
KNNB-FM (Whiteriver)	\$161,770
Native Public Media (Flagstaff)	\$300,000

Other (Producers, Consultants, Etc.)

TRAC Media Services (Tucson) \$ 368,693

FY2015 Arizona Statewide Total \$6,332,073

Public Broadcasting in
ARKANSAS

FY 2015

Employment	Public Broadcasting Employees in State	152
& Earnings	Total Wages	\$5,120,144
	Average Annual Salary	\$33,685

CPB Station Grants (FY2015 Figures)

<i>Public TV Stations</i>	AETN (Conway)	\$2,212,433
	KAFT (Fayetteville)	
	KEMV (Mountain View)	
	KETG (Arkadelphia)	
	KETS (Little Rock)	
	KTEJ (Jonesboro)	
	KETZ (El Dorado)	

<i>Public Radio Stations</i>	KUAF-FM (Fayetteville)	\$130,772
	KUAR-FM (Little Rock)	\$128,176
	KASU-FM (State University)	\$148,816

Other (Producers, Consultants, Etc.)

University of Arkansas Foundation (Little Rock) \$278,300

FY2015 Arkansas Statewide Total \$2,898,497

Public Broadcasting in
CALIFORNIA

FY 2015

Employment	Station Employees in State	1,208
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& Earnings	Annual Wages	\$73,665,139
	Average Annual Salary	\$60,981

CPB Station Grants (FY2015 Figures)

<i>Public</i>	KCET-TV (Burbank)	\$2,631,551
<i>TV Stations</i>	KCSM-TV (San Mateo)	\$440,363
	KEET-TV (Eureka)	\$657,763
	KIXE-TV (Redding)	\$701,373
	KLCS-TV (Los Angeles)	\$802,099
	KOCE-TV (Costa Mesa)	\$2,026,734
	KPBS-TV (San Diego)	\$3,043,171
	KQED-TV (San Francisco)	\$4,011,509
	KRCB-TV (Rohnert Park)	\$458,352
	KVCR-TV (San Bernardino)	\$1,386,240
	KVIE-TV (Sacramento)	\$1,636,725
	KVPT-TV (Fresno)	\$922,297
<i>Public</i>	KHSU-FM (Arcata)	\$183,471
<i>Radio Stations</i>	KCHO-FM (Chico)	\$191,714
	KZFR-FM (Chico)	\$72,313
	KSJV-FM (Fresno)	\$306,600
	KVPR-FM (Fresno)	\$150,835
	KIDE-FM (Hoopa)	\$144,004
	KUFW-FM (Keene)	\$393,877
	KKJZ-FM (Long Beach)	\$221,410
	KUSC-FM (Los Angeles)	\$759,376
	KVMR-FM (Nevada City)	\$169,305
	KPCC-FM (Pasadena)	\$1,296,485
	KZYX-FM (Philo)	\$132,564
	KWMR-FM (Point Reyes Station)	\$96,003
	KMUD-FM (Redway)	\$135,146
	KRCB-FM (Rohnert Park)	\$74,719
	KXJZ-FM (Sacramento)	\$447,421
	KXPR-FM (Sacramento)	\$245,334
	KPBS-FM (San Diego)	\$609,108
	KSDS-FM (San Diego)	\$96,207
	KALW-FM (San Francisco)	\$214,739
	KQED-FM (San Francisco)	\$1,943,362
	KCBX-FM (San Luis Obispo)	\$164,780
	KCSM-FM (San Mateo)	\$171,642
	KUSP-FM (Santa Cruz)	\$105,566
	KCRW-FM (Santa Monica)	\$1,443,373
	KAZU-FM (Seaside)	\$138,064
	KCLU-FM (Thousand Oaks)	\$163,449
<i>Other</i>	Radio Camp, LLC (Walnut Creek)	\$392,000
	James Marshall Consulting, Inc.	\$95,364

American Film Institute (Los Angeles)	\$100,000
NALIP (Los Angeles)	\$70,500
Souvenir Pictures, Inc. (Los Angeles)	\$101,500
Youth Media International (Oakland)	\$78,551
Natl. Hispanic Media Coalition (Pasadena)	\$5,000
Ctr. for Asian American Media (San Francisco)	\$1,396,091
Independent Television Service (San Francisco)	\$19,268,468
Latino Public Broadcasting (Burbank)	\$1,358,591
West Ed (San Francisco)	\$842,702
Youth Speaks, Inc. (San Francisco)	\$5,258

California FY2015 Statewide Total **\$52,503,069**

Public Broadcasting in

COLORADO

FY 2015

Employment	Public Broadcasting Employees in State	331
& Earnings	Total Wages	\$14,606,531
	Average Annual Salary	\$44,128

CPB Station Grants (FY2015 Figures)

<i>Public TV Stations</i>	KBDI-TV (Denver)	\$573,966
	Rocky Mountain PBS	\$2,011,752
	KRMA-TV (Denver)	
	KTSC-TV (Pueblo)	
	KRMJ-TV (Grand Junction)	
	KRMU-TV (Durango)	
	KRMZ-TV (Steamboat Springs)	
<i>Public Radio Stations</i>	KRZA-FM (Alamosa)	\$165,044
	KAJX-FM (Aspen)	\$167,926
	KGNU-FM (Boulder)	\$105,376
	KDNK-FM (Carbondale)	\$121,713
	KVOD-FM (Centennial)	\$892,494
	KCME-FM (Colorado Springs)	\$100,235
	KRCC-FM (Colorado Springs)	\$164,763
	KSJD-FM (Cortez)	\$96,003
	KBUT-FM (Crested Butte)	\$115,186
	KUVO-FM (Denver)	\$444,567
	KDUR-FM (Durango)	\$117,313
	KRFC-FM (Fort Collins)	\$72,313
	KAFM-FM (Grand Junction)	\$71,341
	KUNC-FM (Greeley)	\$217,420
	KSUT-FM (Ignacio)	\$235,714
	KVNF-FM (Paonia)	\$116,696
KOTO-FM (Telluride)	\$118,937	

FY2015 Colorado Statewide Total

\$5,908,759

Public Broadcasting in
CONNECTICUT

FY 2015

Employment & Earnings	Public Broadcasting Employees in State	107
	Total Wages	\$8,294,206
	Average Annual Salary	\$77,515

CPB Station Grants (FY2015 Figures)

<i>Public</i> <i>TV Stations</i>	Connecticut Public Broadcasting (Hartford)	\$1,516,265
	WEDH (Hartford)	
	WEDW (Bridgeport)	
	WEDN (Norwich)	
	WEDY (New Haven)	

<i>Public</i> <i>Radio Stations</i>	Connecticut Public Radio	\$414,548
	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)	\$95,650
	WSHU-FM (Fairfield)	\$317,461
	WHDD-FM (Sharon)	\$124,385

FY2015 Connecticut Statewide Total

\$2,468,309

Public Broadcasting in
Delaware

FY 2015

Employment & Earnings	Public Broadcasting Employees in State	9
	Total Wages	\$308,083
	Average Annual Salary	\$34,231

CPB Station Grants (FY2015 Figures)

<i>Public</i> <i>Radio Stations</i>	WDDE-FM (Dover)	\$96,057
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FY2015 Delaware Statewide Total

\$96,057

Public Broadcasting in
Washington, DC

FY 2015

Employment	Station Employees in District	146
& Earnings	Annual Wages	\$7,248,728
	Average Annual Salary	\$49,648

CPB Station Grants (FY2015 Figures)

<i>Public</i>	WHUT	\$1,044,961
<i>TV Stations</i>		
<i>Public</i>	WAMU	\$1,232,749
<i>Radio Stations</i>	NPR	\$1,616,931
<i>Other Programs</i>	Capital Concerts, Inc.	\$1,350,000
	Civic Enterprises, LLC	\$63,500
	National Hispanic Foundation for the Arts	\$10,000
	Wiley Rein & Fielding, LLP	\$70,956
	Gray Miller Persh, LLP	\$12,398
	Pillsbury Winthrop Shaw Pittman LLP	\$16,770
	Wilkinson Barker Knauer, LLP	\$3,753

FY2015 District of Columbia Total **\$5,422,018**

Public Broadcasting in
FLORIDA

FY 2015

Employment	Public Broadcasting Employees in State	679
& Earnings	Total Wages	\$36,744,154
	Average Annual Salary	\$54,115

CPB Station Grants (FY2015 Figures)

<i>Public</i>	WEFS-TV (Cocoa)	\$374,905
<i>TV Stations</i>	WDSC-TV (Daytona Beach)	\$357,625
	WEDU-TV (Tampa)	\$1,115,264
	WFSU-TV (Tallahassee)	\$1,724,292
	WGCU-TV (Ft. Myers)	\$976,290
	WJCT-TV (Jacksonville)	\$803,465
	WLRN-TV (Miami)	\$1,256,198

	WPBT-TV (Miami)	\$1,164,519
	WSRE-TV (Pensacola)	\$884,764
	WUFT-TV (Gainesville)	\$877,586
	WUSF-TV (Tampa)	\$925,673
	WXEL-TV (West Palm Beach)	\$978,466
	WUCF-TV (Orlando)	\$816,706
<i>Public</i>	WGCU-FM (Ft. Myers)	\$157,017
<i>Radio Stations</i>	WKCP-FM/Classical South Florida (Ft. Lauderdale)	\$224,695
	WQCS-FM (Fort Pierce)	\$121,982
	WUFT-FM (Gainesville)	\$207,403
	WJCT-FM (Jacksonville)	\$175,941
	WFIT-FM (Melbourne)	\$108,236
	WDNA-FM (Miami)	\$161,564
	WLRN-FM (Miami)	\$462,036
	WMFE-FM (Orlando)	\$303,675
	WKGC-FM (Panama City)	\$140,202
	WUWF-FM (Pensacola)	\$152,411
	WFSU-FM (Tallahassee)	\$316,321
	WMNF-FM (Tampa)	\$133,497
	WUSF-FM (Tampa)	\$435,301
	WPBI-FM (West Palm Beach)	\$109,849
<i>Other</i>	Friends of WLRN-TV and Radio (Miami)	\$196,600
	Coats2Coats, LLC (Sarasota)	\$280,580
	Oceanside Partners USA, LLC (Viera)	\$115,188
	FY2015 Florida Statewide Total	\$16,058,251

Public Broadcasting in
GEORGIA

FY 2015

Employment & Earnings	Public Broadcasting Employees in State	222
	Total Wages	\$10,574,033
	Average Annual Salary	\$47,630

CPB Station Grants (FY2015 Figures)

<i>Public</i>	Georgia Public Broadcasting (Atlanta)	\$2,837,418
<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)	\$826,223

<i>Public</i>	WABE-FM (Atlanta)	\$555,633
<i>Radio Stations</i>	WCLK-FM (Atlanta)	\$215,202
	GPB Radio (Atlanta)	\$542,620
	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	

FY2015 Georgia Statewide Total **\$4,977,096**

Public Broadcasting in

HAWAII

FY 2015

<i>Employment</i>	Public Broadcasting Employees in State	67
<i>& Earnings</i>	Total Wages	\$3,895,014
	Average Annual Salary	\$58,134

CPB Station Grants (FY2015 Figures)

<i>Public</i>	PBS Hawaii (Honolulu)	\$1,417,293
<i>TV Stations</i>		
<i>Public</i>	Hawaii Public Radio	\$314,807
<i>Radio Stations</i>	Honolulu (KHPR & KIPO)	
	Wailuku (KKUA)	
	Hilo (KANO)	
	KKCR-FM (Hanalei)	\$72,313
<i>Other</i>	Pacific Islanders in Communications (Honolulu)	\$1,358,591

FY2015 Hawaii Statewide Total **\$3,163,004**

Public Broadcasting in
IDAHO

FY 2015

Employment & Earnings	Public Broadcasting Employees in State	140
	Total Wages	\$5,843,819
	Average Annual Salary	\$41,741

CPB Station Grants (FY2015 Figures)

<i>Public</i> <i>TV Stations</i>	Idaho Public Television (Boise)	\$1,511,752
	KAID-TV (Boise)	
	KCDT-TV (Coeur d'Alene)	
	KIPT-TV (Twin Falls)	
	KISU-TV (Pocatello)	
	KUID-TV (Moscow)	

<i>Public</i> <i>Radio Stations</i>	KBSU-FM (Boise)	\$193,332
	KBSW-FM (Boise)	\$236,186
	KISU-FM (Pocatello)	\$116,120
	KIYE-FM (Lapwai)	\$144,004

FY2015 Idaho Statewide Total **\$2,201,394**

Public Broadcasting in
ILLINOIS

FY 2015

Employment & Earnings	Public Broadcasting Employees in State	574
	Total Wages	\$26,030,124
	Average Annual Salary	\$45,348

CPB Station Grants (FY2015 Figures)

<i>Public</i> <i>TV Stations</i>	WSIU-TV (Carbondale)	\$967,007
	WEIU-TV (Charleston)	\$808,853
	WMEC-TV (Springfield)	\$779,445
	WTTW-TV (Chicago)	\$3,653,010
	WYCC-TV (Chicago)	\$1,161,196
	WQPT-TV (Moline)	\$701,314
	WTVP-TV (Peoria)	\$1,009,989
	WILL-TV (Urbana)	\$1,675,457

<i>Public</i>	WSIU-FM (Carbondale)	\$198,521
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<i>Radio Stations</i>	WBEZ-FM (Chicago)	\$1,294,948
	WNIJ-FM (DeKalb)	\$240,835
	WDCB-FM (Glen Ellyn)	\$129,172
	WIUM-FM (Macomb)	\$194,728
	WGLT-FM (Normal)	\$138,293
	WCBU-FM (Peoria)	\$121,703
	WGVV-FM (Rock Island)	\$108,469
	WVIK-FM (Rock Island)	\$121,765
	WILL-FM (Urbana)	\$625,447
	WUIS-FM (Springfield)	\$227,692
<i>Other</i>	Spiffy Entertainment, LLC. (Deerfield)	\$3,000,000

FY2015 Illinois Statewide Total **\$17,157,844**

Public Broadcasting in
INDIANA

FY 2015

Employment	Public Broadcasting Employees in State	380
& Earnings	Total Wages	\$17,455,752
	Average Annual Salary	\$45,936

CPB Station Grants (FY2015 Figures)

<i>Public</i>	WTIU-TV (Bloomington)	\$1,082,922
<i>TV Stations</i>	WNIT-TV (South Bend)	\$850,925
	WNIN-TV (Evansville)	\$702,994
	WFWA-TV (Fort Wayne)	\$777,750
	WFYI-TV (Indianapolis)	\$1,145,560
	WYIN-TV (Merrillville)	\$686,682
	WIPB-TV (Muncie)	\$793,858
	WVUT-TV (Vincennes)	\$729,259
<i>Public</i>	WFHB-FM (Bloomington)	\$70,679
<i>Radio Stations</i>	WFIU-FM (Bloomington)	\$198,938
	WVPE-FM (Elkhart)	\$128,298
	WNIN-FM (Evansville)	\$81,439
	WBNI-FM (Fort Wayne)	\$112,733
	WFYI-FM (Indianapolis)	\$604,815
	WBST-FM (Muncie)	\$128,237
	WVUB-FM (Vincennes)	\$138,183
	WBAA-FM (West Lafayette)	\$158,456
	WLPR-FM (Merrillville)	\$107,303

FY2015 Indiana Statewide Total **\$8,499,031**

Public Broadcasting in
IOWA

FY 2015

Employment	Public Broadcasting Employees in State	183
& Earnings	Total Wages	\$5,737,616
	Average Annual Salary	\$31,353

CPB Station Grants (FY2015 Figures)

<i>Public</i> <i>TV Stations</i>	Iowa Public Television (Johnston)	\$2,758,733
	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> <i>Radio Stations</i>	WOI-FM (Ames)	\$266,321
	KUNI-FM (Cedar Falls)	\$179,790
	KCCK-FM (Cedar Rapids)	\$112,063
	KIWR-FM (Council Bluffs)	\$103,329
	KALA-FM (Davenport)	\$72,313
	KSUI-FM (Iowa City)	\$182,977
	KPVL-FM (Postville)	\$96,003
	KWIT-FM (Sioux City)	\$147,086
	KBBG-FM (Waterloo)	\$108,469

FY2015 Iowa Statewide Total **\$4,027,084**

Public Broadcasting in
KANSAS

FY 2015

Employment	Public Broadcasting Employees in State	143
& Earnings	Total Wages	\$5,172,589
	Average Annual Salary	\$36,171

CPB Station Grants (FY2015 Figures)

<i>Public</i>	KTWU-TV (Topeka)	\$853,057
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<i>TV Stations</i>	KOOD-TV (Bunker Hill)	\$741,306
	KPTS-TV (Wichita)	\$760,377
<i>Public</i>		
<i>Radio Stations</i>	Kansas Public Radio	\$277,657
	KANU-FM (Lawrence)	
	KANV-FM (Junction City)	
	KANH-FM (Emporia)	
	KHCC-FM (Hutchinson)	\$224,007
	KRPS-FM (Pittsburg)	\$146,358
	KMUW-FM (Wichita)	\$171,210
	KANZ-FM (Garden City)	\$174,513
FY2015 Kansas Statewide Total		\$3,348,485

**Public Broadcasting in
KENTUCKY**

FY 2015

Employment	Public Broadcasting Employees in State	313
& Earnings	Total Wages	\$10,652,232
	Average Annual Salary	\$34,032

CPB Station Grants (FY2015 Figures)

<i>Public</i>	Kentucky Educational Television (Lexington)	\$3,447,717
<i>TV Stations</i>	WKAS-TV (Ashland)	
	WKGB-TV (Bowling Green)	
	WCVN-TV (Covington)	
	WKZT-TV (Elizabethtown)	
	WKHA-TV (Hazard)	
	WKLE-TV (Lexington)	
	WKPC-TV (Louisville)	
	WKMA-TV (Madisonville)	
	WKMR-TV (Morehead)	
	WKMU-TV (Murray)	
	WKOH-TV (Owensboro)	
	WKON-TV (Owenton)	
	WKPD-TV (Paducah)	
	WKPI-TV (Pikeville)	
	WKSO-TV (Somerset)	
	WKYU-TV (Bowling Green)	\$799,759
<i>Public</i>	WFPK Louisville Public Media (Louisville)	\$318,893
<i>Radio Stations</i>	WKYU-FM (Bowling Green)	\$233,540
	WNKU-FM (Highland Heights)	\$149,839
	WUKY-FM (Lexington)	\$132,851
	WMKY-FM (Morehead)	\$143,630
	WKMS-FM (Murray)	\$184,510

WEKU-FM (Richmond)	\$192,586
WMMT-FM (Whitesburg)	\$116,232

FY2015 Kentucky Statewide Total **\$5,719,557**

Public Broadcasting in
LOUISIANA

FY 2015

Employment & Earnings	Public Broadcasting Employees in State	188
	Total Wages	\$8,848,075
	Average Annual Salary	\$47,064

CPB Station Grants (FY2015 Figures)

<i>Public TV Stations</i>	Louisiana Public Broadcasting (Baton Rouge)	\$2,234,486
	WLPB-TV (Baton Rouge)	
	KLTM-TV (Monroe)	
	KLTS-TV (Shreveport)	
	KLPB-TV (Lafayette)	
	KLTL-TV (Lake Charles)	
	KLPA-TV (Alexandria)	
	WLAE-TV (Metairie)	\$596,396
	WYES-TV (Metairie)	\$576,254

<i>Public Radio Stations</i>	WBRH-FM (Baton Rouge)	\$123,012
	WWOZ-FM (New Orleans)	\$291,936
	KSLU-FM (Hammond)	\$85,876
	KRVS-FM (Lafayette)	\$144,012
	KEDM-FM (Monroe)	\$122,663
	WWNO-FM (New Orleans)	\$157,408
	KDAQ-FM (Shreveport)	\$182,616
	WRKF-FM (Baton Rouge)	\$116,256

FY2015 Louisiana Statewide Total **\$4,594,485**

Public Broadcasting in
MAINE

FY 2015

Employment & Earnings	Station Employees in State	91
	Annual Wages	\$5,081,738
	Average Annual Salary	\$55,843

CPB Station Grants (FY2015 Figures)

<i>Public</i>	Maine Public Broadcasting (Lewiston)	\$1,061,155
<i>TV Stations</i>	WCBB-TV (Augusta)	
	WMEB-TV (Orono)	
	WMEM-TV (Presque Isle)	
	WMED-TV (Calais)	
	WMEA-TV (Biddeford)	

<i>Public</i>	Maine Public Broadcasting (Lewiston)	\$546,329
<i>Radio Stations</i>	WMEA/90.1 (Portland)	
	WMEP 90.5 (Camden)	
	WMEW/91.3 (Waterville)	
	WMEH/90.9 (Bangor)	
	WMED/89.7 (Calais)	
	WMEM/106.1 (Presque Isle)	
	WMEF/106.5 (Fort Kent)	

	WMPG-FM (Portland)	\$72,313
	WERU-FM (East Orland)	\$128,597

FY2015 Maine Statewide Total		\$1,808,412
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Public Broadcasting in
MARYLAND

FY 2015

<i>Employment</i>	Station Employees in State	233
<i>& Earnings</i>	Annual Wages	\$11,333,203
	Average Annual Salary	\$48,640

CPB Station Grants (FY2015 Figures)

<i>Public</i>	Maryland Public Television (Owings Mills)	\$3,274,111
<i>TV Stations</i>	WMPB-TV (Baltimore)	
	WMPT-TV (Annapolis)	
	WCPB-TV (Salisbury)	
	WWPB-TV (Hagerstown)	
	WGPT-TV (Oakland)	
	WFPT-TV (Frederick)	

<i>Public</i>	WBJC-FM (Baltimore)	\$152,010
<i>Radio Stations</i>	WEAA-FM (Baltimore)	\$212,266
	WESM-FM (Princess Anne)	\$179,815
	WFWM-FM (Frostburg)	\$96,003
	WSCL-FM (Salisbury)	\$106,111
	WTMD-FM (Towson)	\$118,530
	WYPR-FM (Baltimore)	\$348,970

<i>Other (Producers, Consultants, Etc.)</i>		
	Omari Productions (Baltimore)	\$79,755
	Eastern Region Public Media (Kensington)	\$32,000
FY 2015 Maryland Statewide Total		\$4,599,571

**Public Broadcasting in
MASSACHUSETTS**

FY 2015

Employment & Earnings	Station Employees in State	1,092
	Total Wages	\$33,077,730
	Average Annual Salary	\$30,290

CPB Station Grants (FY2015 Figures)

<i>Public TV Stations</i>	WGBH (Boston)	\$17,434,255
	WGBY-TV (Springfield)	
	WBGH-TV (Boston)	
	WGBX-TV (Boston)	
<i>Public Radio Stations</i>	WFCR-FM (Amherst)	\$408,542
	WBUR-FM (Boston)	\$1,553,587
	WICN-FM (Worcester)	\$81,873
	WOMR-FM (Provincetown)	\$72,313
	WUMB-FM (Boston)	\$170,702
	WGBH-FM (Boston)	\$490,566
	WMVY-FM (Vineyard Haven)	\$88,620
<i>Other (Producers, Etc.)</i>	Association of Independents in Radio, Inc. (Dorchester)	\$2,250,000
FY2015 Massachusetts Statewide Total		\$22,550,458

**Public Broadcasting in
MICHIGAN**

FY 2015

Employment and Earnings	Public Broadcasting Employees in State	397
	Total Wages	\$19,475,435
	Average Annual Salary	\$49,056

CPB Station Grants (FY2015 Figures)

<i>Public TV Stations</i>	WKAR-TV (East Lansing)	\$1,125,503
	WGVU-TV (Grand Rapids)	\$1,039,336
	WNMU-TV (Marquette)	\$725,627
	WCMU-TV (Mount Pleasant)	\$1,046,895

	WDCQ-TV (University Center)	\$788,084
	WTVS-TV/Detroit Public Television (Wixom)	\$2,204,777
<i>Public</i>	WUOM-FM (Ann Arbor)	\$462,817
<i>Radio Stations</i>	WDET-FM (Detroit)	\$281,068
	WKAR-FM (East Lansing)	\$264,874
	WGVU-AM+FM (Grand Rapids)	\$190,450
	WIAA-FM (Interlochen)	\$286,329
	WMUK-FM (Kalamazoo)	\$136,848
	WNMU-FM (Marquette)	\$152,380
	WCMU-FM (Mount Pleasant)	\$288,841
	WBLV-FM (Twin Lake)	\$109,216
	WEMU-FM (Ypsilanti)	\$160,776
	WRCJ-FM (Detroit)	\$170,914
	FY2015 Michigan Statewide Total	\$9,434,735

**Public Broadcasting in
MINNESOTA**

FY 2015

Employment	Station Employees in State	934
& Earnings	Annual Wages	\$32,840,951
	Average Annual Salary	\$35,161

CPB Station Grants (FY2015 Figures)

<i>Public</i>	KSMQ-TV (Austin)	\$711,478
<i>TV Stations</i>	KWCM-TV (Appleton)	\$725,080
	Lakeland Public Television (Bemidji)	\$754,380
	Twin Cities Public Television (KTCA) (St. Paul)	\$3,680,692
	WDSE-TV (Duluth)	\$797,716
<i>Public</i>	KAXE-FM (Grand Rapids)	\$148,479
<i>Radio Stations</i>	WSCD-FM (St. Paul)	\$323,617
	KKWE-FM (Callaway)	\$181,407
	KOJB-FM (Cass Lake)	\$144,004
	WTIP-FM (Grand Marais)	\$136,886
	KBEM-FM (Minneapolis)	\$116,585
	KBPR-FM (St. Paul)	\$193,958
	KCCM-FM (St. Paul)	\$240,180
	KFAI-FM (Minneapolis)	\$104,109
	KLSE-FM (St. Paul)	\$414,942
	KMOJ-FM (Minneapolis)	\$156,801
	KSJN-FM (St. Paul)	\$2,586,626
	KSJR-FM (St. Paul)	\$314,770
	KSRQ-FM (Thief River Falls)	\$96,003
	KUMD-FM (Duluth)	\$166,033

	KVSC-FM (St. Cloud)	\$98,621
	KBFT-FM (Nett lake)	\$182,408
<i>Other</i>	Public Radio International (PRI) (Minneapolis)	\$518,000
	Greater public (Minneapolis)	\$44,000
	American public Media (St. Paul)	\$518,000
FY2015 Minnesota Statewide Total		\$13,336,775

Public Broadcasting in
MISSISSIPPI

FY 2015

Employment	Station Employees in State	136
& Earnings	Annual Wages	\$3,869,079
	Average Annual Salary	\$28,449

CPB Station Grants (FY2015 Figures)

<i>Public</i>	Mississippi Public Broadcasting (Jackson)	\$1,740,080
<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)	\$166,312
<i>Radio Stations</i>	WURC-FM (Holly Springs)	\$168,712
	WJSU-FM (Jackson)	\$130,026
	MPB Radio (Jackson)	\$184,873
	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)	
FY2015 Mississippi Statewide Total		\$2,390,003

Public Broadcasting in

MISSOURI**FY 2015**

Employment	Station Employees in State	352
& Earnings	Annual Wages	\$16,921,745
	Average Annual Salary	\$48,073

CPB Station Grants (FY2015 Figures)

<i>Public</i>	KCPT-TV (Kansas City)	\$1,199,652
<i>TV Stations</i>	KETC-TV/Nine Network (St. Louis)	\$1,585,009
	KMOS-TV (Warrensburg)	\$794,772
	KOZK-TV (Springfield)	\$755,694
<i>Public</i>	KRCU-FM (Cape Girardeau)	\$138,793
<i>Radio Stations</i>	KXCV-FM (Maryville)	\$147,137
	KTBG-FM (Warrensburg)	\$83,313
	KDHX-FM (St. Louis)	\$175,472
	KSMU-FM (Springfield)	\$127,100
	KCUR-FM (Kansas City)	\$287,404
	KJLU-FM (Jefferson City)	\$197,521
	KWMU-FM (St. Louis)	\$521,989
	KOPN-FM (Columbia)	\$72,313
	KMST-FM (Rolla)	\$213,266
	KBIA-FM (Columbia)	\$188,613

FY2015 Missouri Statewide Total		\$6,488,048
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*Public Broadcasting in***MONTANA****FY 2015**

Employment	Station Employees in State	86
& Earnings	Annual Wages	\$3,075,515
	Average Annual Salary	\$35,761

CPB Station Grants (FY2015 Figures)

<i>Public</i>	Montana PBS	\$1,129,417
<i>TV Stations</i>	KUSM-TV (Bozeman)	
	KUFM-TV (Missoula)	
	KBGS-TV (Billings)	
	KUGF-TV (Great Falls)	
<i>Public</i>	KEMC-FM (Billings)	\$204,731
<i>Radio Stations</i>	KGLT-FM (Bozeman)	\$119,686
	KGVA-FM (Harlem)	\$157,737
	KGPR-FM (Great Falls)	\$96,003

Montana Public Radio	\$288,822
KUFM-FM (Missoula)	
KUKL-FM (Kalispell)	
KAPC-FM (Butte)	
KUHM-FM (Helena)	
KUFN-FM (Hamilton)	

FY2015 Montana Statewide Total **\$1,996,396**

Public Broadcasting in

NEBRASKA

FY 2015

Employment	Station Employees in State	184
& Earnings	Annual Wages	\$6,847,230
	Average Annual Salary	\$37,213

CPB Station Grants (FY2015 Figures)

<i>Public</i>	Nebraska Educational Television (Lincoln)	\$2,197,476
<i>TV Stations</i>	KHNE-TV (Hastings)	
	KLNE-TV (Lexington)	
	KMNE-TV (Bassett)	
	KPNE-TV (North Platte)	
	KRNE-TV (Merriman)	
	KTNE-TV (Alliance)	
	KXNE-TV (Norfolk)	
	KYNE-TV (Omaha)	
	KUON-TV (Lincoln)	\$1,281,440

<i>Public</i>	KZUM-FM (Lincoln)	\$72,313
<i>Radio Stations</i>	KVNO-FM (Omaha)	\$110,042
	KIOS-FM (Omaha)	\$125,250
	NET Radio (Lincoln)	\$218,369
	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 Vision Maker Media (Lincoln) \$1,358,591

FY2015 Nebraska Statewide Total **\$5,128,189**

Public Broadcasting in
NEVADA

FY 2015

Employment	Station Employees in State	199
& Earnings	Annual Wages	\$10,485,099
	Average Annual Salary	\$52,688

CPB Station Grants (FY2015 Figures)

<i>Public</i>	Vegas PBS (Las Vegas)	\$1,340,657
<i>TV Stations</i>	KNPB-TV (Reno)	\$859,241
<i>Public</i>	KCEP-FM (Las Vegas)	\$145,682
<i>Radio Stations</i>	KUNR-FM (Reno)	\$193,846
	KNPR-FM (Las Vegas)	\$475,553

FY2015 Nevada Statewide Total **\$3,014,979**

Public Broadcasting in
NEW HAMPSHIRE

FY 2015

Employment	Station Employees in State	78
& Earnings	Annual Wages	\$3,953,263
	Average Annual Salary	\$50,682

CPB Station Grants (FY2015 Figures)

<i>Public</i>	New Hampshire Public Television (Durham)	\$1,017,637
<i>TV Stations</i>	WENH-TV (Durham)	
	WEKW-TV (Keene)	
	WLED-TV (Littleton)	
<i>Public</i>	New Hampshire Public Radio (Concord)	\$428,544
<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	

<i>Other</i>	American Documentaries Inc. (Walpole)	\$437,017
FY2015 New Hampshire Statewide Total		\$1,883,198

Public Broadcasting in
NEW JERSEY

FY 2015

Employment	Station Employees in State	92
& Earnings	Annual Wages	\$4,705,670
	Average Annual Salary	\$51,148

CPB Station Grants (FY2015 Figures)

<i>Public</i>	New Jersey Network (Trenton)	\$1,723,316
<i>TV Stations</i>	WNJT Trenton	
	WNJS Camden	
	WNJN Montclair	
	WNJB New Brunswick	
<i>Public</i>	WBGO-FM (Newark)	\$487,052
<i>Radio Stations</i>	WBJB-FM (Lincroft)	\$94,387
	WNTI-FM (Hackettstown)	\$80,344
	WFMU-FM (Jersey City)	\$171,213
	WWFM-FM (West Windsor)	\$183,372
<i>Other</i>	BI Solutions Group, LLC (Lincroft)	\$163,679
	Merrill Weiss Group, LLC (Metuchen)	\$9,450
	Cognizant Technology Solutions (Teaneck)	\$396,960
FY2015 New Jersey Statewide Total		\$3,309,773

Public Broadcasting in
NEW MEXICO

FY 2015

Employment	Station Employees in State	174
& Earnings	Annual Wages	\$7,241,207
	Average Annual Salary	\$42,346

CPB Station Grants (FY2015 Figures)

<i>Public</i>	KENW-TV (Portales)	\$771,914
<i>TV Stations</i>	KNME-TV (Albuquerque)	\$1,474,419
	KRWG-TV (Las Cruces)	\$760,969

<i>Public</i>	KABR-AM (Alamo)	\$144,004
<i>Radio Stations</i>	KANW-FM (Albuquerque)	\$183,439
	KGLP-FM (Gallup)	\$144,004
	KRWG-FM (Las Cruces)	\$156,457
	KTDB-FM (Pine Hill)	\$167,798
	KENW-FM (Portales)	\$121,024
	KSHI-FM (Zuni)	\$111,464
	KUNM-FM (Albuquerque)	\$267,673
	KCIE-FM (Dulce)	\$146,431
FY2015 New Mexico Statewide Total		\$4,449,596

Public Broadcasting in
NEW YORK

FY 2015

Employment	Station Employees in State	1,326
& Earnings	Annual Wages	\$71,670,353
	Average Annual Salary	\$54,050

CPB Station Grants (FY2015 Figures)

<i>Public</i>	WMHT-TV (Troy)	\$1,145,847
<i>TV Stations</i>	WPBS-TV (Watertown)	\$779,367
	WSKG-TV (Vestal)	\$783,019
	WNED-TV (Buffalo)	\$1,677,116
	WNET-TV (New York)	\$13,685,244
	WCFE-TV (Plattsburgh)	\$828,640
	WXXI-TV (Rochester)	\$1,414,644
	WCNY-TV (Syracuse)	\$938,572
	WNYE-TV (New York)	\$3,019,689
<i>Public</i>	WAMC-FM (Albany)	\$445,205
<i>Radio Stations</i>	WSKG-FM (Vestal)	\$164,365
	WFUV-FM (Bronx)	\$496,027
	WNED-FM (Buffalo)	\$245,510
	WSLU-FM (Canton)	\$275,030
	WEOS-FM (Geneva)	\$72,313
	WRFA-FM (Jamestown)	\$72,313
	WJFF-FM (Jeffersonville)	\$96,003
	WNYC-FM (New York)	\$3,171,355
	WRVO-FM (Oswego)	\$206,484
	WXXI-FM (Rochester)	\$280,980
	WPPB-FM (Southampton)	\$107,006
	WCNY-FM (Syracuse)	\$91,132

	WMHT-FM (Troy)	\$132,246
	WAER-FM (Syracuse)	\$143,253
<i>Other</i>	National Black Programming Consortium (New York)	\$1,927,946
	Thirteen Productions (New York)	\$2,204,883
	StoryCorps (Brooklyn)	\$2,065,173
	Education Development Center (New York)	\$1,878,198
	After School Corporation (New York)	\$20,007
	FY2015 New York Statewide Total	\$38,327,703

Public Broadcasting in
NORTH CAROLINA

FY 2015

Employment & Earnings	Station Employees in State	375
	Annual Wages	\$14,923,920
	Average Annual Salary	\$39,797

CPB Station Grants (FY2015 Figures)

<i>Public TV Stations</i>	WTVI-TV (Charlotte)	\$963,957
	UNC-TV (Research Triangle Park)	\$3,802,894
	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)	\$217,477
	WSNC-FM (Winston-Salem)	\$108,469
	North Carolina Public Radio	\$1,071,646
	WUNC-FM (Chapel Hill)	
	WRQM-FM (Rocky Mount)	
	WUND-FM (Manteo)	
	WFAE-FM (Charlotte)	\$317,122
	WDAV-FM (Davidson)	\$197,278
	WNCU-FM (Durham)	\$170,046
	WSGE-FM (Dallas)	\$85,139
	WRVS-FM (Elizabeth City)	\$156,922
	WFSS-FM (Fayetteville)	\$141,808
	WTEB-FM (New Bern)	\$137,707
	WSHA-FM (Raleigh)	\$133,474

	WNCW-FM (Spindale)	\$131,327
	WHQR-FM (Wilmington)	\$142,302
	WFDD-FM (Winston-Salem)	\$210,585
FY2015 North Carolina Statewide Total		\$7,988,153

Public Broadcasting in

NORTH DAKOTA

FY 2015

Employment	Station Employees in State	112
& Earnings	Annual Wages	\$5,242,146
	Average Annual Salary	\$46,804

CPB Station Grants (FY2015 Figures)

<i>Public</i>	Prairie Public Broadcasting (Fargo)	\$1,291,892
<i>TV Stations</i>	KFME-TV (Fargo)	
	KGFE-TV (Grand Forks)	
	KBME-TV (Bismarck)	
	KSRE-TV (Minot)	
	KDSE-TV (Dickinson)	
	KWSE-TV (Williston)	
	KJRE-TV (Ellendale)	
	KCGE-TV (Crookston, MN)	
	KMDE-TV (Devils Lake)	

<i>Public</i>	KEYA-FM (Belcourt)	\$163,424
<i>Radio Stations</i>	KABU-FM (St. Michaels)	\$166,069
	KMHA-FM (New Town)	\$159,176
	Prairie Public Radio (Fargo)	\$184,573
	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)	

FY2015 North Dakota Statewide Total		\$1,965,134
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Public Broadcasting in

OHIO

FY 2015

Employment	Station Employees in State	505
& Earnings	Annual Wages	\$25,262,133
	Average Annual Salary	\$50,024

CPB Station Grants (FY2015 Figures)

<i>Public</i>	WOUB-TV (Athens)	\$1,032,746
<i>TV Stations</i>	WBGU-TV (Bowling Green)	\$829,264
	WCET-TV (Cincinnati)	\$990,885
	Ideastream/WVIZ-TV (Cleveland)	\$1,883,113
	WOSU-TV (Columbus)	\$1,238,352
	WPTD-TV (Dayton)	\$1,075,328
	WNEO-TV (Kent)	\$931,406
	WGTE-TV (Toledo)	\$1,131,257

<i>Public</i>	WAPS-FM (Akron)	\$93,331
<i>Radio Stations</i>	WOUB-FM (Athens)	\$209,618
	WGUC-FM (Cincinnati)	\$627,563
	WCPN-FM (Cleveland)	\$438,837
	WCBE-FM (Columbus)	\$145,846
	WDPR-FM (Dayton)	\$106,253
	WKSU-FM (Kent)	\$378,654
	WGTE-FM (Toledo)	\$112,408
	WCSU-FM (Wilberforce)	\$138,910
	WYSO-FM (Yellow Springs)	\$167,498
	WYSU-FM (Youngstown)	\$145,521
	WOSU-FM (Columbus)	\$345,435

FY 2015 Ohio Statewide Total **\$12,022,225**

Public Broadcasting in

OKLAHOMA

FY 2015

Employment	Station Employees in State	121
& Earnings	Annual Wages	\$4,137,442
	Average Annual Salary	\$34,193

CPB Station Grants (FY2015 Figures)

<i>Public</i>	KRSC-TV (Claremore)	\$706,180
<i>TV Stations</i>	Oklahoma Educational Television Authority (Oklahoma City)	\$1,627,110
	KETA-TV (Oklahoma City)	
	KOED-TV (Tulsa)	

KOET-TV (Eufaula)
 KWET-TV (Cheyenne)

<i>Public</i>	KUCO-FM (Edmond)	\$99,239
<i>Radio Stations</i>	KCCU-FM (Lawton)	\$141,792
	KGOU-FM (Norman)	\$161,252
	KOSU-FM (Stillwater)	\$156,878
	KWGS-FM (Tulsa)	\$147,394
FY2015 Oklahoma Statewide Total		\$3,039,845

Public Broadcasting in
OREGON

FY 2015

Employment	Station Employees in State	261
& Earnings	Annual Wages	\$14,356,763
	Average Annual Salary	\$55,006

CPB Station Grants (FY2015 Figures)

<i>Public</i>	KSYS-TV (Medford)	\$737,501
<i>TV Stations</i>	Oregon Public Broadcasting (Portland)	\$2,501,154
	KOPB-TV (Portland)	
	KOAC-TV (Corvallis)	
	KEPB-TV (Eugene)	
	KOAB-TV (Bend)	
	KTVR-TV (La Grande)	
<i>Public</i>	KSOR-FM (Ashland)	\$266,087
<i>Radio Stations</i>	KMUN-FM (Astoria)	\$114,667
	KNCA-FM (Ashland)	\$134,788
	KRVM-FM (Eugene)	\$128,644
	KCUW-FM (Pendleton)	\$144,004
	KLCC-FM (Eugene)	\$238,859
	KQAC (Portland)	\$315,980
	KWSO (Warm Springs)	\$167,758
	OPB Radio (Portland)	\$844,974
	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)

FY2015 Oregon Statewide Total **\$5,594,416**

Public Broadcasting in
PENNSYLVANIA

FY 2015

Employment & Earnings	Station Employees in State Annual Wages Average Annual Salary	632 \$34,347,093 \$54,346
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CPB Station Grants (FY2015 Figures)

<i>Public TV Stations</i>	WLVT-TV (Bethlehem) WQLN-TV (Erie) WITF-TV (Harrisburg) WHYY-TV (Philadelphia) WQED-TV (Pittsburgh) WVIA-TV (Pittston) WPSU-TV (University Park) WYBE-TV (Philadelphia)	\$934,598 \$723,222 \$1,016,823 \$1,920,309 \$1,649,302 \$909,202 \$1,672,140 \$536,544
<i>Public Radio Stations</i>	WHYY-FM (Philadelphia) WDIY-FM (Bethlehem) WQLN-FM (Erie) WITF-FM (Harrisburg) WLCH-FM (Lancaster) WXPB-FM (Philadelphia) WQED-FM (Pittsburgh) WVIA-FM (Pittston) WPSU-FM (University Park) WRTI-FM (Philadelphia) WYEP-FM (Pittsburgh)	\$615,546 \$94,570 \$92,541 \$214,169 \$77,724 \$534,866 \$121,801 \$129,120 \$182,055 \$317,025 \$327,376

Other The Fred Rogers Company (Pittsburgh) \$6,208,772

FY2015 Pennsylvania Statewide Total **\$18,277,705**

Public Broadcasting in
RHODE ISLAND

FY 2015

Employment	Station Employees in State	47
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& Earnings	Annual Wages	\$2,345,219
	Average Annual Salary	\$49,898

CPB Station Grants (FY2015 Figures)

<i>Public</i>	Rhode Island PBS/WSBE (Providence)	\$763,347
<i>TV Stations</i>		

<i>Public</i>	WRNI (Providence)	\$208,518
<i>Radio Stations</i>	WRNI-AM (Providence)	
	WRNI-FM (Naragansett)	

FY2015 Rhode Island State Total		\$971,865
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Public Broadcasting in

SOUTH CAROLINA

FY 2015

Employment	Station Employees in State	155
& Earnings	Annual Wages	\$6,112,005
	Average Annual Salary	\$39,432

CPB Station Grants (FY2015 Figures)

<i>Public</i>	South Carolina Educational Television (Columbia)	\$2,344,217
<i>TV Stations</i>	WNTV-TV (Greenville)	
	WITV-TV (Charleston)	
	WRLK-TV (Columbia)	
	WJPM-TV (Florence)	
	WEBA-TV (Allendale)	
	WJWJ-TV (Beaufort)	
	WRJA-TV (Sumter)	
	WNSC-TV (Rock Hill)	
	WHMC-TV (Conway)	
	WRET-TV (Spartanburg)	
	WNEH-TV (Greenwood)	

<i>Public</i>	WSSB-FM (Orangeburg)	\$144,004
<i>Radio Stations</i>	SCETV Radio	\$130,353

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)	\$17,500
	ETV Endowment of South Carolina, Inc. (Spartanburg)	\$372,739
FY2015 South Carolina Statewide Total		\$3,008,813

Public Broadcasting in
SOUTH DAKOTA **FY 2015**

Employment	Station Employees in State	70
& Earnings	Annual Wages	\$2,338,796
	Average Annual Salary	\$33,411

CPB Station Grants (FY2015 Figures)

<i>Public</i>	South Dakota Public Broadcasting	\$1,375,537
<i>TV Stations</i>	KUSD-TV (Vermillion)	
	KBHE-TV (Rapid City)	
	KCSD-TV (Sioux Falls)	
	KDSD-TV (Aberdeen)	
	KESD-TV (Brookings)	
	KPSD-TV (Eagle Butte)	
	KQSD-TV (Lowry)	
	KTSD-TV (Pierre)	
	KZSD-TV (Martin)	

<i>Public</i>	South Dakota Public Broadcasting	\$216,365
<i>Radio Stations</i>	89.7/KUSD (Vermillion)	
	89.3/KBHE (Rapid City)	
	90.9/KCSD (Sioux Falls)	
	90.9/KDSD (Aberdeen)	
	88.3/KESD (Brookings)	
	97.1/KPSD-FM (Eagle Butte)	
	91.9/KQSD-FM (Lowry)	
	91.1/KTSD-FM (Reliance)	
	102.5/KZSD-FM (Martin)	
	KDKO-FM (Lake Andes)	\$144,004

FY2015 South Dakota Statewide Total		\$1,735,906
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Public Broadcasting in
TENNESSEE **FY 2015**

Employment	Station Employees in State	203
& Earnings	Annual Wages	\$9,580,745
	Average Annual Salary	\$47,195

CPB Station Grants (FY2015 Figures)

<i>Public</i>	WTCT-TV (Chattanooga)	\$766,315
<i>TV Stations</i>	WCTE-TV (Cookeville)	\$719,290
	WKNO-TV (Cordova)	\$807,323
	WETP-TV (Knoxville)	\$773,639
	WLJT-TV (Martin)	\$721,482
	WNPT-TV (Nashville)	\$1,104,790
<i>Public</i>	WDVX-FM (Knoxville)	\$91,198
<i>Radio Stations</i>	WUTC-FM (Chattanooga)	\$133,574
	WKNO-FM (Cordova)	\$146,517
	WETS-FM (Johnson City)	\$112,923
	WUOT-FM (Knoxville)	\$165,978
	WPLN-FM (Nashville)	\$322,229
FY2015 Tennessee Statewide Total		\$5,865,258

Public Broadcasting in
TEXAS

FY 2015

<i>Employment</i>	Station Employees in State	657
<i>& Earnings</i>	Annual Wages	\$30,131,102
	Average Annual Salary	\$45,861

CPB Station Grants (FY2015 Figures)

<i>Public</i>	KACV-TV (Amarillo)	\$768,478
<i>TV Stations</i>	KLRU-TV (Austin)	\$1,581,951
	KAMU-TV (College Station)	\$1,356,759
	KEDT-TV (Corpus Christi)	\$709,291
	KERA-TV (Dallas)	\$2,176,965
	KCOS-TV (El Paso)	\$700,772
	KUHT-TV (Houston)	\$1,697,903
	KNCT-TV (Killeen)	\$701,423
	KTTZ-TV (Lubbock)	\$701,333
	KPBT-TV (Midland)	\$658,854
	KLRN-TV (San Antonio)	\$1,029,331
<i>Public</i>	KACU-FM (Abilene)	\$73,053
<i>Radio Stations</i>	KUT -FM (Austin)	\$619,114
	KVLU-FM (Beaumont)	\$87,982
	KAMU-FM (College Station)	\$91,936
	KETR-FM (Commerce)	\$137,974

KEDT-FM (Corpus Christi)	\$187,173
KERA-FM (Dallas)	\$648,598
KTEP-FM (El Paso)	\$155,685
KUHF-FM (Houston)	\$665,441
KNCT-FM (Killeen)	\$72,313
KTTZ-FM (Lubbock)	\$147,132
KRTS-FM (Marfa)	\$185,535
KXWT-FM (Marfa)	\$116,440
KPVU-FM (Prairie View)	\$128,549
KPAC-FM (San Antonio)	\$422,106
KTXK-FM (Texarkana)	\$96,003
KWBU-FM (Waco)	\$115,258
KMFA-FM (Austin)	\$139,490
KTSU-FM (Houston)	\$154,475

FY2015 Texas Statewide Total **\$16,327,317**

Public Broadcasting in

UTAH

FY 2015

Employment	Station Employees in State	483
& Earnings	Annual Wages	\$18,589,277
	Average Annual Salary	\$38,487

CPB Station Grants (FY2015 Figures)

<i>Public</i>	KBYU-TV (Provo)	\$4,897,436
<i>TV Stations</i>	KUED-TV (Salt Lake City)	\$1,729,411
	KUEN-TV (Salt Lake City)	\$3,475,902
<i>Public</i>	KCPW-FM (Salt Lake City)	\$92,198
<i>Radio Stations</i>	KUSU-FM (Logan)	\$170,059
	KZMU-FM (Moab)	\$96,003
	KPCW-FM (Park City)	\$153,300
	KBYU-FM (Provo)	\$204,028
	KUER-FM (Salt Lake City)	\$265,878

FY2015 Utah Statewide Total **\$11,172,815**

Public Broadcasting in

VERMONT

FY 2015

Employment	Station Employees in State	98
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& Earnings	Annual Wages	\$4,320,723
	Average Annual Salary	\$44,089

CPB Station Grants (FY2015 Figures)

<i>Public</i>	Vermont Public Television (Colchester)	\$1,114,855
<i>TV Stations</i>	WETK (Burlington)	
	WVER (Rutland)	
	WVTB (St. Johnsbury)	
	WVTA (Windsor)	
<i>Public</i>	WGDR-FM (Plainfield)	\$72,313
<i>Radio Stations</i>	Vermont Public Radio	\$603,025
	WVPS/107.9 (Colchester)	
	WVPR/89.5 (Windsor)	
	WRVT/88.7 (Rutland)	
	WVPA/88.5 (St. Johnsbury)	
	WBTN-FM/94.3 (Bennington)	
	WVBA/88.9 (Brattleboro)	

FY2015 Vermont Statewide Total **\$1,790,193**

Public Broadcasting in
VIRGINIA

FY 2015

Employment	Station Employees in State	429
& Earnings	Annual Wages	\$25,840,725
	Average Annual Salary	\$60,234

CPB Station Grants (FY2015 Figures)

<i>Public</i>	WETA-TV (Arlington)	\$7,809,692
<i>TV Stations</i>	WVPT-TV (Harrisonburg)	\$666,503
	WHRO-TV (Norfolk)	\$1,175,251
	Commonwealth Public Broadcasting	\$998,896
	WCVE-TV (Richmond)	
	WHTJ-TV (Charlottesville)	
	WNVN-TV (Falls Church)	
	WBRA-TV (Roanoke)	\$795,711
<i>Public</i>	WETA-FM (Arlington)	\$433,480
<i>Radio Stations</i>	WTJU-FM (Charlottesville)	\$83,603
	WMRA-FM (Harrisonburg)	\$136,944
	WHRV-FM (Norfolk)	\$458,866
	WCVE-FM (Richmond)	\$226,879
	WVTF-FM (Roanoke)	\$226,131
	WNRN-FM (Charlottesville)	\$84,676

<i>Other (Producers, Consultants, Etc.)</i>	Blue Land Media, LLC (Arlington)	\$25,000
	Public Broadcasting Service (Arlington)	\$37,231,085
	Public Media Business Association (McLean)	\$20,000
	Convergence Services, Inc. (Alexandria)	\$137,500
	APTS (Arlington)	\$20,767
	NEWSHOUR PRODUCTIONS LLC (Arlington)	\$1,500,000
	Liteman Rosse, Inc. (Arlington)	\$60,643
	Joseph B. Bruns (Manasas)	\$38,575
FY2015 Virginia Statewide Total		\$52,130,202

Public Broadcasting in
WASHINGTON

FY 2015

Employment & Earnings	Station Employees in State	421
	Annual Wages	\$18,196,879
	Average Annual Salary	\$43,222

CPB Station Grants (FY2015 Figures)

<i>Public TV Stations</i>	KWSU-TV (Pullman)	\$832,813
	KCTS-TV (Seattle)	\$1,680,027
	KSPS-TV (Spokane)	\$1,244,644
	KBTC-TV (Tacoma)	\$994,077
<i>Public Radio Stations</i>	KBCS-FM (Bellevue)	\$103,727
	KSVR-FM (Mount Vernon)	\$108,469
	KWSU-AM (Pullman)	\$400,191
	KUOW-FM (Seattle)	\$787,162
	KEXP-FM (Seattle)	\$697,625
	KPBX-FM (Spokane)	\$217,877
	KPLU-FM (Tacoma)	\$483,768
	KING-FM (Seattle)	\$248,787
KDNA-FM (Granger)	\$166,142	

FY2015 Washington Statewide Total **\$7,965,309**

Public Broadcasting in
WEST VIRGINIA

FY 2015

Employment & Earnings	Station Employees in State	120
	Annual Wages	\$3,379,163
	Average Annual Salary	\$28,159

CPB Station Grants (FY2015 Figures)

<i>Public</i>	West Virginia Public Broadcasting	\$1,176,415
<i>TV Stations</i>	WPBY-TV (Huntington)	
	WSWP-TV (Beckley)	
	WNPB-TV (Morgantown)	
	WPWP (Beckley)	
<i>Public</i>	WVPB-FM (Beckley)	\$236,415
<i>Radio Stations</i>	Allegheny Mountain Radio	\$247,380
	WVMR-AM (Frost)	
	WVLS-FM (Dunmore)	
	WCHG-FM (Hot Springs, Virginia)	
	WVMR-FM (Dunmore)	
	WVPC-FM (Franklin)	
	WNMP-FM (Marlinton)	
FY2015 West Virginia Statewide Total		\$1,660,210

Public Broadcasting in
WISCONSIN

FY 2015

<i>Employment</i>	Station Employees in State	414
<i>& Earnings</i>	Annual Wages	\$13,940,117
	Average Annual Salary	\$33,671

CPB Station Grants (FY2015 Figures)

<i>Public</i>	Wisconsin Public Television	\$2,823,489
<i>TV Stations</i>	WHA-TV (Madison)	
	WHLA-TV (La Crosse)	
	WHRM-TV (Wausau)	
	WHWC-TV (Menomonie)	
	WLEF-TV (Park Falls)	
	WPNE-TV (Green Bay)	
	Milwaukee Public Television/WMVS-TV	\$2,097,783
<i>Public</i>	WOJB-FM (Hayward)	\$160,178
<i>Radio Stations</i>	WORT-FM (Madison)	\$92,970
	WUWM-FM (Milwaukee)	\$281,034
	WYMS-FM (Milwaukee)	\$334,740
	WXPR-FM (Rhineland)	\$126,215
	WLSU (Madison)	\$149,676
	Wisconsin Public Radio	\$1,241,370
	WHAD FM 90.7 (Milwaukee)	
	WERN FM 88.7 (Milwaukee)	

WHA AM 970 (Madison)
 WHID FM 88.1 (Green Bay)
 WRST FM 90.3 (Oshkosh)
 WHND FM 89.7 (Sister Bay)
 WSHS FM 91.7 (Sheboygan)
 WHLA FM 90.3 (La Crosse)
 WHHI FM 91.3 (Highland)
 WSSW FM 89.1 (Platteville)
 WHWC FM 88.3 (Menomonie)
 WUEC FM 89.7 (Eau Claire)
 WRFW FM 88.7 (River Falls)
 KUWS FM 91.3 (Superior)
 WHSA FM 89.9 (Brule)
 WHRM FM 90.9 (Wausau)

FY2015 Wisconsin Statewide Total **\$7,307,455**

Public Broadcasting in
WYOMING

FY 2015

Employment	Station Employees in State	46
& Earnings	Annual Wages	\$2,039,166
	Average Annual Salary	\$44,329

CPB Station Grants (FY2015 Figures)

<i>Public</i>	Wyoming PBS	\$1,000,745
<i>TV Stations</i>	KCWC (Riverton)	
	KWYP (Laramie)	
	KPTW (Casper)	

<i>Public</i>	Wyoming Public Radio	\$309,692
<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)	

FY2015 Wyoming Statewide Total

\$1,310,437

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. [403] 401. CNCS shall make any significant changes to program requirements, service delivery or policy only through public notice and comment rulemaking. For fiscal year 2016, during any grant selection process, an officer or employee of CNCS shall not knowingly disclose any covered grant selection information regarding such selection, directly or indirectly, to any person other than an officer or employee of CNCS that is authorized by CNCS to receive such information.

SEC. [404] 402. 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. *Notwithstanding section 198(i)(4), these minimum share requirements shall apply to Martin Luther King, Jr. Service Day grants under section 198(i).*

SEC. [405] 403. Donations made to CNCS under section 196 of the 1990 Act for the purposes of financing programs and operations under titles I and II of the 1973 Act or subtitle B, C, D, or E of title I of the 1990 Act shall be used to supplement and not supplant current programs and operations.

SEC. [406] 404. 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. [407] 405. For the purpose of carrying out section 189D of the 1990 Act—

- (1) entities described in paragraph (a) of such section shall be considered "qualified entities" under section 3 of the National Child Protection Act of 1993 ("NCPA"); and
- (2) individuals described in such section shall be considered "volunteers" under section 3 of NCPA; and
- (3) State Commissions on National and Community Service established pursuant to section 178 of the 1990 Act, are authorized to receive criminal history record information, consistent with Public Law 92-544.

SEC. 406. *Notwithstanding sections 137(a)(3) and (4) of the 1990 Act, national service programs carried out under section 121 of the Act may select disadvantaged youth who are age 14 or older at the time the individual begins the term of service to serve in less than full time positions for disadvantaged youths during the months of May through September. For purposes of section 146(d) of the Act, any disadvantaged youth who is under age 17 at the time the individual begins the term of service shall be treated as an individual eligible to receive a summer of service educational award under section 146(d)(1).*

SEC. 407. *Notwithstanding sections 139(b), 146, and 147 of the 1990 Act, an individual who successfully completes a term of service of not less than 1,200 hours during a period of not more than 1 year may receive a national service education award having a value of 70 percent of the value of a national service education award determined under section 147(a) of the Act.*

SEC. 408. *Section 148 of the 1990 Act is amended by striking subsection (f)(2)(A)(i) and redesignating subsection "(A)(ii)" as "(A)".*

SEC. 409. *The 1973 Act is amended—*

- (a)(1) *by striking section 412;*
- (2) *in subparagraph 201(f)(1) by striking "Notwithstanding section 412, and effective" and inserting "Effective";*
- (3) *in subparagraph 201(g)(3) by striking "in accordance with section 412";*
- (4) *in subparagraph 201(i)(1) by striking "or section 412"; and*
- (b) *in section 1(b), by striking "Sec. 412 Notice and hearing procedures for suspension and termination of financial assistance."; and*
- (c) *in subparagraph 227(a), by striking paragraph (2), removing the designation of paragraph (1), and striking "paragraph (2) and".*

SEC. 410. *Notwithstanding section 198K(m)(1) and 198K(m)(2)(D), of the funds appropriated for the Social Innovation Fund, not more than 7.5 percent may be used to carry out section 198K(m). (Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2016.)*

GENERAL FUND RECEIPT ACCOUNT

(in millions of dollars)

	2015 actual	2016 est.	2017 est.
Offsetting receipts from the public:			
485-322055 All Other General Fund Proprietary Receipts Including Budget Clearing Accounts	1		

General Fund Offsetting receipts from the public 1

CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING

Federal Funds

CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING

For payment to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting ("CPB"), as authorized by the Communications Act of 1934, an amount which shall be available within limitations specified by that Act, for the fiscal year [2018] 2019, \$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.

In addition, for the costs associated with replacing and upgrading the public broadcasting interconnection system, [\$40,000,000] \$50,000,000. (*Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2016.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 020-0151-0-1-503	2015 actual	2016 est.	2017 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
0001 General programming	445	445	445
0002 Interconnection		40	50
0900 Total new obligations (object class 41.0)	445	485	495
Budgetary resources:			
Budget authority:			
Appropriations, discretionary:			
1100 Appropriation		40	50
Advance appropriations, discretionary:			
1170 Advance appropriation - General Programming	445	445	445
1900 Budget authority (total)	445	485	495
1930 Total budgetary resources available	445	485	495
Change in obligated balance:			
Unpaid obligations:			
3010 Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	445	485	495
3020 Outlays (gross)	-445	-485	-495
Budget authority and outlays, net:			
Discretionary:			
4000 Budget authority, gross	445	485	495
Outlays, gross:			
4010 Outlays from new discretionary authority	445	485	495
4180 Budget authority, net (total)	445	485	495
4190 Outlays, net (total)	445	485	495

The FY 2017 Budget proposes an advance appropriation of \$445 million for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB) for fiscal year 2019. In 1975, Congress first agreed to begin providing CPB with a two-year advance appropriation to support long-range financial planning and to insulate programming decisions. This commitment of future Federal dollars helps leverage investments from other sources and gives producers essential lead time to plan, design, create, and support programming and services.

CPB uses funding to provide grants to qualified public television and radio stations to be used at their discretion for purposes related to program production or acquisition, as well as for general operations. CPB also supports the production and acquisition of radio and television programs for national distribution. In addition, CPB assists in the financing of system-wide activities that are essential to station operations, including CPB's contracts for national interconnection services and music royalty licenses.

CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING—Continued

It also provides limited technical assistance, research, and planning services to improve system-wide capacity and performance.

The Budget also provides \$50 million to CPB in FY 2017 to support the second phase of a \$197 million deployment of the next-generation public television interconnection system. The Public Broadcasting Service (PBS), under a contract with CPB, operates the current satellite-based interconnection system, which allows PBS, distributors, stations, and producers to distribute programming to public television licensees nationwide and in American territories. This system is reaching end-of-life in 2016. The new interconnection system will use a combination of cloud, satellite, and terrestrial fiber-optic technologies to deliver non-real time content, as well as live and near-live content. This funding allows CPB to continue supporting the production and distribution of high-quality, freely available news and programming; satisfy statutory public safety responsibilities; and reduce overall public broadcasting system expenses relating to bandwidth, storage, video processing, and future interconnectivity needs. Public radio interconnection satellite leases expire in 2018, and the improved technology may enable the public television and radio stations to share certain elements of the planned television interconnection system, leading to greater efficiencies. The Budget provides funding in FYs 2018 and 2019 to fully build out and complete the remainder of the public television interconnection system.

In addition, the Budget supports relieving CPB of the statutory requirement to provide a "clear feed" broadcast of PBS's National Program Service to users of large satellite dishes, which have become a niche technology. This requirement is estimated to cost the public television system nearly \$1 million a year in satellite lease fees.

CORPORATION FOR TRAVEL PROMOTION

Federal Funds

TRAVEL PROMOTION FUND

Special and Trust Fund Receipts (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 580-5585-0-2-376	2015 actual	2016 est.	2017 est.
0100 Balance, start of year	193	245	252
0198 Unappropriated receipt adjustment	6		
0199 Balance, start of year	199	245	252
Receipts:			
Current law:			
1110 Fees, Travel Promotion Fund	138	100	100
2000 Total: Balances and receipts	337	345	352
Appropriations:			
Current law:			
2101 Travel Promotion Fund	-100	-100	-100
2132 Travel Promotion Fund	7	7	
2199 Total current law appropriations	-93	-93	-100
2999 Total appropriations	-93	-93	-100
5098 Rounding adjustment	1		
5099 Balance, end of year	245	252	252

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 580-5585-0-2-376	2015 actual	2016 est.	2017 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
0001 Travel Promotion Fund (Direct)	93	93	100
0900 Total new obligations (object class 41.0)	93	93	100
Budgetary resources:			
Budget authority:			
Appropriations, mandatory:			
1201 Appropriation (special or trust fund)	100	100	100
1232 Appropriations and/or unobligated balance of appropriations temporarily reduced	-7	-7	
1260 Appropriations, mandatory (total)	93	93	100

1930 Total budgetary resources available	93	93	100
Change in obligated balance:			
Unpaid obligations:			
3000 Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	34	22	24
3010 Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	93	93	100
3020 Outlays (gross)	-105	-91	-100
3050 Unpaid obligations, end of year	22	24	24
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
3100 Obligated balance, start of year	34	22	24
3200 Obligated balance, end of year	22	24	24
Budget authority and outlays, net:			
Mandatory:			
4090 Budget authority, gross	93	93	100
Outlays, gross:			
4100 Outlays from new mandatory authority	71	70	70
4101 Outlays from mandatory balances	34	21	30
4110 Outlays, gross (total)	105	91	100
4180 Budget authority, net (total)	93	93	100
4190 Outlays, net (total)	105	91	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 partnership, funded through a combination of private sector contributions and Federal matching funds, works closely with the travel industry to encourage increased travel and tourism in the United States.

A surcharge to the Electronic System for Traveler Authorization (ESTA) fee that travelers from visa waiver countries pay before arriving in the United States provides Brand USA's Federal matching funds. Authorization to collect the surcharge under the Travel Promotion Act was set to expire September 30, 2015, but was extended to September 30, 2020, in the Travel Promotion, Enhancement, and Modernization Act of 2014 (part of the 2015 Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act). These funds will enable Brand USA to continue its mission of promoting 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 542-4592-0-4-808	2015 actual	2016 est.	2017 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
0801 Inspectors General Council Fund (Reimbursable)	6	7	8
Budgetary resources:			
Unobligated balance:			
1000 Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	11	11	11
Budget authority:			
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory:			
1800 Collected	6	7	8
1930 Total budgetary resources available	17	18	19
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	2	2
3010 Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	6	7	8
3020 Outlays (gross)	-5	-7	-8
3050 Unpaid obligations, end of year	2	2	2
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
3100 Obligated balance, start of year	1	2	2
3200 Obligated balance, end of year	2	2	2

ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS

An advance appropriation is one made to become available one year or more beyond the year for which the appropriations act is passed. Advance appropriations in 2017 appropriations acts will become available for programs in 2018 or beyond. Since these appropriations are not available until after 2017, the amounts will not be included in the 2017 totals, but will be reflected in the totals for the year for which they are requested.

The Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (31 U.S.C. 1105(a)(17)) requires inclusion in the budget of "information on estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year following the fiscal year for which the budget is submitted for grants, contracts, and other payments under each program for which there is an authorization of appropriations for that following fiscal year when the appropriations are authorized to be included in an appropriation law for the fiscal year before the fiscal year in which the appropriation is to be available for obligation." In fulfillment of this requirement, the accompanying table lists those accounts that have either received discretionary or mandatory advance appropriations since 2015 or will request, in 2017, advance appropriations for 2018 and beyond and cites the applicable authorizing statute.

For additional information on advance appropriations, please refer to the Budget Process chapter in the *Analytical Perspectives* volume.

Advance Appropriations by Agency in the 2017 Budget

(Budget authority in millions of dollars)

Agency/Program	2015	Pre-cancellation Enacted Levels 2016	2017	2018 Request
Discretionary One-year Advances:				
Department of Education (20 U.S.C. 1223):				
Education for the Disadvantaged	10,841	10,841	10,841	10,841
Special Education	9,283	9,283	9,283	9,283
Career, Technical, and Adult Education	791	791	791	791
School Improvement Programs	1,681	1,681	1,681	1,681
Department of Housing and Urban Development (42 U.S.C. 1437 et seq.):				
Tenant-Based Rental Assistance	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Project-Based Rental Assistance	400	400	400	400
Department of Labor:				
Training and Employment Services (29 U.S.C. 2801 et seq.)	1,772	1,772	1,772	1,772
Department of Veterans Affairs (P.L. 111-81):				
Medical Services	45,016	47,603	51,673	44,887
Medical Support and Compliance	5,880	6,144	6,524	6,654
Medical Facilities	4,739	4,915	5,074	5,435

Medical Community Care ¹			(7,246)	9,409
Enacted (P.L. 113-235 and P.L. 114-113)				
Cancellations and Reappropriations ²	-1,750	-1,750		
2015 Enacted Cancellations (P.L. 113-235)	-37			
General Services Administration (40 U.S.C. 592):				
Federal Buildings Fund ³				10,164
Postal Service:				
Payment to Postal Service Fund (39 U.S.C. 2401)	71	41		
Discretionary Two-year Advances:				
Corporation for Public Broadcasting (47 U.S.C. 396) ⁴	445	445	445	445
Subtotal, Discretionary Advance Appropriations	83,132	86,166	92,484	105,762
Mandatory:				
Department of Agriculture:				
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (7 U.S.C. 2027)				19,647
Department of Health and Human Services:				
Grants to States for Medicaid (42 U.S.C. 1396-1)	103,472	113,272	115,582	125,219
Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support (24 U.S.C. Ch. 9)	1,250	1,160	1,300	1,400
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency (P.L. 96-272)	2,200	2,300	2,300	2,500
Department of Labor:				
Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners (30 U.S.C. 921)	24	21	19	16
Department of Veterans Affairs (P.L. 113-235):⁵				
Compensation and Pensions			86,083	89,941
Readjustment Benefits			16,341	13,683
Veterans Insurance and Indemnities			92	108
Social Security Administration:				
Supplemental Security Income Program (42 U.S.C. 1381)	19,700	19,200	14,500	15,000
Total, Advance Appropriations	209,778	222,119	328,701	373,276

¹Consistent with section 4003 of the Surface Transportation and Veterans Health Care Choice Improvement Act of 2015 (P.L. 114-41), the Budget requests \$7.2 billion be reallocated from the 2017 advance appropriation enacted in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (P.L. 114-113) to the new Medical Community Care account and includes the new account in its advance appropriations request for veterans medical care for 2018.

²The Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 (P.L. 113-235) cancelled \$1,750 million from the one-year funds advance appropriated for 2015 in P.L. 113-76 and reappropriated an equal amount with an extended period of availability. The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (P.L. 114-113) cancelled \$1,750 million from the one-year funds advance appropriated for 2016 in P.L. 113-235 and reappropriated an equal amount with an extended period of availability.

³The requested advance appropriation for the General Services Administration will be fully offset in 2018 by collections in the Federal Buildings Fund.

⁴The 2017 request includes a 2019 advance appropriation for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting of \$445 million, consistent with the historical practice of providing the Corporation a two-year advance appropriation.

⁵The 2018 amounts are net of the \$178 million in savings for Compensation and Pension and \$26 million in savings for Readjustment Benefits that will result from enactment of authorizing legislation that is proposed as part of the 2017 President's Budget.

INNOVATION AND IMPROVEMENT—Continued

section: *Provided further*, That the education facilities clearinghouse established through a competitive process in fiscal year 2013 may collect and disseminate information on effective educational practices and the latest research on the planning, design, financing, construction, improvement, operation, and maintenance of safe, healthy, high-performance public facilities for early learning programs, kindergarten through grade 12, and higher education: *Provided further*, That \$230,000,000 of the funds for subpart 1 of part D of title V of the ESEA shall be for competitive grants to local educational agencies, including charter schools that are local educational agencies, or States, or partnerships of: (1) a local educational agency, a State, or both; and (2) at least one nonprofit organization to develop and implement performance-based compensation systems for teachers, principals, and other personnel in high-need schools: *Provided further*, That such performance-based compensation systems must consider gains in student academic achievement as well as classroom evaluations conducted multiple times during each school year among other factors and provide educators with incentives to take on additional responsibilities and leadership roles: *Provided further*, That recipients of such grants shall demonstrate that such performance-based compensation systems are developed with the input of teachers and school leaders in the schools and local educational agencies to be served by the grant: *Provided further*, That recipients of such grants may use such funds to develop or improve systems and tools (which may be developed and used for the entire local educational agency or only for schools served under the grant) that would enhance the quality and success of the compensation system, such as high-quality teacher evaluations and tools to measure growth in student achievement: *Provided further*, That applications for such grants shall include a plan to sustain financially the activities conducted and systems developed under the grant once the grant period has expired: *Provided further*, That up to 5 percent of such funds for competitive grants shall be available for technical assistance, training, peer review of applications, program outreach, and evaluation activities: *Provided further*, That \$250,000,000 of the funds for part D of title V of the ESEA shall be available through December 31, 2016 for carrying out, in accordance with the applicable requirements of part D of title V of the ESEA, a preschool development grants program: *Provided further*, That the Secretary, jointly with the Secretary of HHS, shall make competitive awards to States for activities that build the capacity within the State to develop, enhance, or expand high-quality preschool programs, including comprehensive services and family engagement, for preschool-aged children from families at or below 200 percent of the Federal poverty line: *Provided further*, That each State may subgrant a portion of such grant funds to local educational agencies and other early learning providers (including, but not limited to, Head Start programs and licensed child care providers), or consortia thereof, for the implementation of high-quality preschool programs for children from families at or below 200 percent of the Federal poverty line: *Provided further*, That subgrantees that are local educational agencies shall form strong partnerships with early learning providers and that subgrantees that are early learning providers shall form strong partnerships with local educational agencies, in order to carry out the requirements of the subgrant: *Provided further*, That up to 3 percent of such funds for preschool development grants shall be available for technical assistance, evaluation, and other national activities related to such grants: *Provided further*, That \$10,000,000 of funds available under part D of title V of the ESEA shall be for the Full-Service Community Schools program: *Provided further*, That of the funds available for part B of title V of the ESEA, the Secretary shall use up to \$10,000,000 to carry out activities under section 5205(b) and shall use not less than \$16,000,000 for subpart 2: *Provided further*, That of the funds available for subpart 1 of part B of title V of the ESEA, and notwithstanding section 5205(a), the Secretary shall reserve up to \$100,000,000 to make multiple awards to non-profit charter management organizations and other entities that are not for-profit entities for the replication and expansion of successful charter school models and shall reserve not less than \$11,000,000 to carry out the activities described in section 5205(a), including improving quality and oversight of charter schools and providing technical assistance and grants to authorized public chartering agencies in order to increase the number of high-performing charter schools: *Provided further*, That funds available for part B of title V of the ESEA may be used for grants that support preschool education in charter schools: *Provided further*, That each application submitted pursuant to section 5203(a) shall describe a plan to monitor and hold accountable authorized public chartering agencies through such activities as providing technical assistance or establishing a professional development program, which may include evaluation, planning, training, and systems development for staff of authorized public chartering agencies to improve the capacity of such agencies in the State to authorize, monitor, and hold accountable charter schools: *Provided further*, That each application submitted pursuant to section 5203(a) shall contain assurances that State law, regulations, or other policies require that: (1) each authorized charter

school in the State operate under a legally binding charter or performance contract between itself and the school's authorized public chartering agency that describes the rights and responsibilities of the school and the public chartering agency; conduct annual, timely, and independent audits of the school's financial statements that are filed with the school's authorized public chartering agency; and demonstrate improved student academic achievement; and (2) authorized public chartering agencies use increases in student academic achievement for all groups of students described in section 1111(b)(2)(C)(v) of the ESEA as one of the most important factors when determining to renew or revoke a school's charter. **2017 for subpart 1 of part F of title IV: *Provided further*, That of the amounts available for section 4611 of the ESEA, the Secretary may reserve up to \$30,000,000 for the Advanced Research Projects Agency-Education (ARPA-ED), which shall be established within the Department of Education, with a Director appointed by the Secretary, to identify and promote advances in fundamental and applied sciences and engineering that could be translated into new learning technologies, to develop, test, and evaluate novel learning technologies and related processes, and to accelerate transformational technological advances: *Provided further*, That such funds shall remain available until expended and may be used to award grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and cash prizes, and to enter into other transactions (in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary may establish regarding such other transactions): *Provided further*, That the Secretary may appoint up to 20 scientific, engineering, professional, and other mission-related personnel to positions in ARPA-ED, for up to four years, without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service: *Provided further*, That the personnel appointed under the preceding proviso shall be paid at rates of compensation determined by the Secretary: *Provided further*, That \$120,000,000, to remain until expended, shall be for competitive grants to local educational agencies to develop and implement comprehensive strategies to improve socioeconomic integration in early childhood education programs and elementary and secondary schools, of which up to \$2,500,000 may be used for national activities including technical assistance, evaluation, and dissemination: *Provided further*, That \$100,000,000 shall be for competitive grants to local educational agencies, in partnership with institutions of higher education and other public and private entities, to develop and implement strategies to provide high-quality instruction and other learning opportunities in computer science to students in pre-kindergarten through grade 12, including students in underserved communities or from groups historically underrepresented in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics fields: *Provided further*, That \$2,500,000 of the funds provided in the previous proviso shall be for national activities, including technical assistance, evaluation, and dissemination: *Provided further*, That \$10,000,000 shall be for grants to non-profit organizations to support teacher-led projects designed to improve educational outcomes for high-need students. (Department of Education Appropriations Act, 2016.)**

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 091-0204-0-1-501	2015 actual	2016 est.	2017 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
0001 Education, innovation, and research	141	120	120
0002 Teacher and school leader incentive fund	229	230	250
0003 School leader recruitment and support	16	16	30
0004 Supporting effective educator development (SEED)			100
0005 Charter schools grants	238	319	334
0006 Credit enhancement for charter school facilities	14	14	16
0007 Magnet schools assistance	92	97	115
0008 Stronger together			120
0009 Advanced placement	28	28	
0010 Computer sciences for all development grants			100
0011 Ready to learn programming	26	26	26
0012 Fund for the Improvement of Education: Programs of national significance	48	40	
0013 Preschool development grants		250	250
0014 Arts in education	25	27	27
0015 Javits gifted and talented education		12	12
0016 American history and civics academies		2	2
0017 STEM master teacher corps			10
0018 Teach to lead			10
0019 Race to the top	249		
0020 Transition to teaching	14		
0100 Total direct program	1,120	1,181	1,522
0799 Total direct obligations	1,120	1,181	1,522
0801 Reimbursable program activity	62	45	33
0900 Total new obligations	1,182	1,226	1,555

Budgetary resources:			
Unobligated balance:			
1000	Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	434	397 397
Budget authority:			
Appropriations, discretionary:			
1100	Appropriation	1,102	1,181 1,332
1120	Appropriations transferred to other acct [091–0400]	-1	.....
1160	Appropriation, discretionary (total)	1,101	1,181 1,332
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary:			
1700	Collected	45	45 45
1900	Budget authority (total)	1,146	1,226 1,377
1930	Total budgetary resources available	1,580	1,623 1,774
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
1940	Unobligated balance expiring	-1	.....
1941	Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	397	397 219
Change in obligated balance:			
Unpaid obligations:			
3000	Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	3,501	3,125 2,044
3010	Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	1,182	1,226 1,555
3020	Outlays (gross)	-1,502	-2,307 -1,323
3041	Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, expired	-56	.....
3050	Unpaid obligations, end of year	3,125	2,044 2,276
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
3100	Obligated balance, start of year	3,501	3,125 2,044
3200	Obligated balance, end of year	3,125	2,044 2,276
Budget authority and outlays, net:			
Discretionary:			
4000	Budget authority, gross	1,146	1,226 1,377
Outlays, gross:			
4010	Outlays from new discretionary authority	4	25 28
4011	Outlays from discretionary balances	1,498	2,282 1,295
4020	Outlays, gross (total)	1,502	2,307 1,323
Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (collected) from:			
4033	Non-Federal sources	-45	-45 -45
4180	Budget authority, net (total)	1,101	1,181 1,332
4190	Outlays, net (total)	1,457	2,262 1,278

Summary of Budget Authority and Outlays (in millions of dollars)

	2015 actual	2016 est.	2017 est.
Enacted/requested:			
Budget Authority	1,101	1,181	1,332
Outlays	1,457	2,262	1,278
Legislative proposal, subject to PAYGO:			
Budget Authority .....	.....	.....	4,300
Outlays .....	.....	.....	220
Total:			
Budget Authority	1,101	1,181	5,632
Outlays	1,457	2,262	1,498

Education, innovation, and research.—Funds would support grants to local educational agencies (LEAs), State educational agencies (SEAs), the Bureau of Indian Education (BIE), consortia of LEAs or SEAs, nonprofit organizations; or consortia of SEAs, LEAs, or the BIE with a nonprofit organization, a business, an educational service agency, or an institution of higher education designed to improve the achievement and attainment of high-need students. Funds would also support Advanced Research Projects Agency-Education (ARPA-ED), to identify and promote advances in fundamental and applied sciences and engineering that could be translated into new learning technologies, to develop, test, and evaluate novel learning technologies and related processes, and to accelerate transformational technological advances.

Teacher and school leader incentive fund grants.—Funds would support grants to develop, implement, improve, or expand human capital management systems or performance-based compensation systems, especially in high-need schools.

School leader recruitment and support.—Funds would support grants to improve the recruitment, preparation, placement, support, and retention of effective principals and other school leaders in high-need schools.

Supporting effective educator development.—Funds would support competitive grants to institutions of higher education, national nonprofit entities, and the BIE to provide educators with evidence-based professional

development and to support pathways that allow educators with nontraditional preparation and certification to obtain employment in traditionally underserved local educational agencies.

Charter schools grants.—Funds would support competitive grants for the planning, design, initial implementation, and expansion of successful charter schools. Funds would also support information dissemination activities and competitive grants to improve charter schools' access to facilities.

Magnet schools assistance.—Funds would support competitive grants to LEAs to establish and operate magnet school programs that are part of an approved desegregation plan.

Stronger together.—Funds would support competitive grants to LEAs to develop and implement comprehensive plans with concrete and ambitious goals for improving socioeconomic diversity in the Nation's preK-12 schools.

Computer science for all development grants.—Funds would support competitive grants to local educational agencies to provide high-quality instruction and other learning opportunities in computer science in pre-kindergarten through grade 12, with a focus on expanding access to these opportunities for students in underserved communities or from groups historically underrepresented in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics fields.

Ready to learn programming.—Funds would support competitive grants to public telecommunications entities to develop and distribute educational video programming and digital content, such as applications and online educational games, for preschool and elementary school children and their parents, caregivers, and teachers to facilitate student academic achievement.

Arts in education.—Funds would support projects and programs to promote arts education for students, including disadvantaged students, through competitive grants to support development and dissemination of instructional materials and programming and professional development for arts educators.

Javits gifted and talented education.—Funds would support a coordinated program of research, demonstration projects, innovative strategies, and other activities to build and enhance the capacity of elementary and secondary schools to identify gifted and talented students and meet their special educational needs.

American history and civics academies.—Funds would support competitive grants to institutions of higher education and other nonprofit organizations to improve the quality of American history and civics education by providing intensive workshops for teachers and students.

STEM master teacher corps.—Funds would support grants to States to support the development of statewide STEM Master Teacher Corps to promote improved professional development and instruction in STEM subjects as well as grants to States and non-profit organizations to support effective, statewide professional development programs in STEM subjects.

Teach to lead.—Funds would support the implementation, expansion, and dissemination of teacher-led projects designed to improve educator effectiveness and student outcomes, empowering teachers to lead beyond their classroom.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 091–0204–0–1–501	2015 actual	2016 est.	2017 est.
Direct obligations:			
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	1	30	44
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	20	3	6
25.3 Other goods and services from Federal sources	1	2	2
25.5 Research and development contracts	4	.....	.....
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	1,094	1,146	1,470
99.0 Direct obligations	1,120	1,181	1,522
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	62	45	33