

**Corporation for Public Broadcasting  
Appropriation Request and Justification  
FY 2007 and FY 2009**

*Submitted to the Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies  
Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee  
and  
to 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](http://www.cpb.org)

## **Table of Contents**

---

Summary of Budget Requests: Fiscal Years 2007 and 2009	p. 1
Section I: FY 2009 Request for CPB	p. 2
Section II: FY 2007 Request for Digital Broadcasting	p. 9
Section III: FY 2007 Request for Public TV Interconnection	p. 13
Section IV: FY 2007 Request for Ready To Learn Television	p. 18
Section V: Support for Other Public Broadcasting Programs	p. 20
Appendices	p. 21
A. CPB Board of Directors	
B. CPB Appropriations History	
C. Advance Appropriations History and Justification	
D. Public Broadcasting Revenue by Source	
E. CPB Consultation with Public Broadcasting Stations	
F. CPB Digital Funding for Public Broadcasting Stations	
G. President's FY 2007 Budget Request for CPB	

## **SUMMARY OF CPB BUDGET REQUESTS FOR FISCAL YEARS 2007 and 2009**

### **FY 2009 CPB Regular Appropriation**

The Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB) requests a \$430 million advance appropriation for fiscal year (FY) 2009. We believe the advance appropriation is essential. It affords public broadcasters – who raise 85 percent of their revenues from non-federal sources – a key measure of certainty in their business planning, and it ensures the continued existence of a firewall protecting their autonomy in their programming decisions.

The requested funding represents an investment in the more than 1,150 locally-owned television and radio stations that deliver free, universally available, non-commercial, high quality programming and services to communities throughout the country. Each week, more than 80 million Americans view public television and more than 27 million listen to public radio for programming that covers public affairs, science, history, and the arts. Many others use public broadcasting's rich array of web sites, classroom media, activity guides for parents and other caregivers, job training services, and GED programs. From a federal investment amounting to \$1.54 per American a year, public broadcasting leverages \$2.3 billion in programming and services.

CPB's FY2009 request is the same as the request for FY2008. We recognize the need for budgetary restraint, and we have consistently sought ways to serve our communities more efficiently and to leverage the federal investment even more effectively. However, indexed to inflation, CPB's appropriation has been decreasing over the last few years and will continue to decrease. Funding at the level requested, representing level funding adjusted for inflation, will allow public broadcasting to continue to build on its strong record of locally based community service.

### **FY 2007 Digital Transition**

As discussed in detail in Section II, CPB is requesting \$40 million in FY 2007 for public broadcasting's continuing conversion to digital technology. These funds are essential so that we can continue to meet the substantial costs associated with the Federal Communications Commission's (FCC) requirement that television stations transition to digital broadcasting, and continue the investment in research and development of digital multicast and datacast content and services. In addition, the public radio system needs equipment funding to ensure the success of radio's digital transition and to deliver enhanced digital services to the public. CPB also joins with the public broadcasting community to strongly support funding for the Public Telecommunications Facilities Program (PTFP) at the Department of Commerce, which supports digital infrastructure replacement needs.

### **FY 2007 Television Interconnection**

The Public Broadcasting Act requires CPB to fund interconnection systems for both public television and radio. For FY 2007, CPB is requesting \$36 million as the final installment of funding for replacement of public television's current interconnection system. As discussed in detail in Section III, these funds will be used to pay for development and capital costs of the Next Generation Interconnection System (NGIS), through which the Public Broadcasting Service (PBS) and others distribute programs to public television stations. The scheduled expiration of public television's current satellite leases necessitates a replacement and provides an opportunity for public broadcasters to develop a system that will be more efficient and will allow full use of stations' digital capabilities.

### **FY2007 Ready To Learn**

*Ready To Learn's* central mission has been to equip young children to enter school prepared to become successful learners and achievers, encompassing all aspects of their cognitive development. CPB, in conjunction with PBS, was awarded the Ready To Learn contract in August, 2005. For FY 2007, CPB is requesting \$32 million for Ready To Learn. CPB and PBS will develop and distribute scientifically researched programming and other content targeted to low-income children aged 2-8, their parents, and their caregivers and design and implement an outreach plan to connect this programming directly to the target audience.

**CPB Annual Funding History, FY 2005 through FY 2009**

(\$ millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 Administration Request	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009 CPB Request
General Fund	\$386.8	\$396	Rescind \$53.5	\$400 Enacted	\$400 Enacted	\$430
Digital Transition	\$39.4	\$29.7	-	\$40 CPB Request		
Television Interconnection	\$39.7	\$34.6	-	\$36 CPB Request		
Ready To Learn	\$23.3	\$24.2	\$24	\$32 CPB Request		

**SECTION I**

**What Federal Funding for CPB Makes Possible**

In every community in the United States, people turn to the more than 1,150 public television and radio stations for programs and services that educate, help, and inspire. These represent a critical connector to community that is available only on public radio and television stations. Wherever viewers and listeners are – at home, in their cars, in their classrooms and workplaces – the programs and services public broadcasters deliver make a difference in their lives.

CPB's general appropriation is allocated according to a congressionally set formula that ensures the funds go directly to the people and organizations that create and deliver highly-valued programs and services – both long-established ones and bold innovations. Public broadcasting is not centered in Washington, DC; it's in local stations from Ketchikan, Alaska, to Ketchum, Idaho, and Keene, New Hampshire.

CPB assists the public broadcasting system as it serves the public with television and radio programs, web-based content, and services that reach deep into local communities. Relying on research and first-hand knowledge of the system, CPB seeks first to identify the programs and other services that really matter most to people and to spot the best emerging opportunities for broadcasters and producers to enhance and expand what they offer. We find ways to reinforce both the best existing services and the most promising emerging opportunities.

**Education**

*"I was talking to my husband about how I learned how to speak English through watching Sesame Street and he told me that his 30 year old brother did as well. I am 25 years old and came to the United States from Cuba when I was 3 months old in 1980...."*

So begins just one story about just one aspect of public broadcasting's wide-reaching educational services. For more than 25 years, public broadcasting has served the educational needs of America. Most Americans are familiar with our offerings for young children – shows like *Sesame Street* or today's *Maya and Miguel*. But public broadcasting educational offerings go well beyond that:

- Kentucky's KET pioneered the Graduate Equivalency Degree-on-TV concept, through which more than 1,000,000 adults worldwide have earned their high school equivalency certificates.
- Nebraska Educational Television makes college courses up to the Ph.D. level available through broadcast.

- WGUC Radio in Cincinnati opens the world of classical music to children through Classics for Kids, a music education curriculum available in the classroom and at home.
- PBS offers teachers more than 3,000 free lesson plans and activities – as well as online professional development courses.

Educational programming has been the cornerstone of public broadcasting since its inception. Public broadcasters have always been the leaders in children's educational programming and have led the way with research-based, age-appropriate content that has been proven to help children learn. Today, we are reinventing this service to take into account research on young children – which consistently points to the absolute importance of early learning – and to reflect the needs of a new generation of American children whose diverse backgrounds and technological sophistication present us, and all educators, with a new set of challenges. We are implementing an ambitious five-year plan that will both increase the use of public television content in formal education settings like schools, and improve its learning benefit to viewers who watch or use this content in informal settings like home or childcare facilities.

Local stations are using digital technology to fulfill their mission of reaching the unserved and underserved.

- KUED-TV in Salt Lake City is bringing education to incarcerated children, providing individualized educational media resources to selected Utah Division of Juvenile Justice Services sites, supporting "Youth in Custody" teachers. CPB is providing KUED with a digital services grant to distribute these resources using multiple digital platforms, including broadband and datacast delivery.
- Teachers in rural areas often do not have the benefit of mentoring resources. Ozarks Public Television is taking advantage of its wide reach throughout rural Missouri to create and broadcast professional development curriculum, two-way live panel meetings and interactive materials received via digital receivers for pilot schools and rural teachers, to improve student performance at rural Missouri schools.

CPB's commitment to educational content is not limited to young children. The American History and Civics Initiative represents a major commitment to use CPB's educational mandate, reach, and creative capacity to address critical shortfalls in middle and high school students' knowledge of American history, our political system, and their roles as citizens – using the technology that is second nature to today's youth. CPB has earmarked \$20 million in grants that will be used to forge unique and sustainable partnerships between public television producers and broadcast outlets, the educational community, curriculum developers, the high tech industry and other appropriate partners, to design, test and create integrated interactive multimedia platforms that improve learning. This is a long-term commitment – but one we expect will measurably improve students' knowledge and understanding of America's history and government.

### **Community Safety and Homeland Security**

Public broadcasters are an essential part of their local communities, but perhaps never more essential than when they provide vital services during times of emergency and peril.

Chuck Miller, general manager of New Orleans public radio station WWNO-FM, e-mailed colleagues from Atlanta, where he had driven after authorities ordered the evacuation of the Crescent City on August 28:

Mississippi Public Broadcasting deserves huge credit for their work on Sunday night. A 7-hour drive to Atlanta turned into 15 hours. MPB offered calm conversational coverage backed by a solid production staff. They offered shelter information for people and farm animals, constant traffic updates, alternative routes, took calls from frustrated drivers, and served as a credible guide for thousands on I-59 and elsewhere. I cannot say enough about how they had their act together and what a valuable service they provide.

In the months since after Hurricane Katrina, public broadcasters throughout the south and across the country have worked to serve not only the population of their own communities, but also tens of thousands of people displaced by the storm.

Public broadcasting leaders in Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Florida, and other states provided books, DVD players, and educational television programming to the young evacuees and their parents housed in Red Cross shelters across a wide area of their own and neighboring states. They also worked to plan for more extensive, longer-term services to the schools and libraries still struggling to serve the new population they will have for months and years ahead.

The response to Katrina is different in scale but not in substance from the work public broadcasters do regularly. Well before the hurricane, local stations were serving their communities with technical facilities and services specifically dedicated to enhancing the safety and security of their neighbors.

- Nashville Public Television has launched Tennessee's first digital television datacasting system for education, homeland security and public service. In partnership with the Metropolitan Nashville Government, NPT will provide alert, training, and emergency management capabilities to Nashville's Office of Emergency Management, including NPT MetroCast, a one-way, wireless broadband network that transmits streamed video, still-image, and data files to computers and networks throughout middle Tennessee. NPT MetroCast will send emergency alerts, Amber alerts, weather alerts, and other emergency information to other broadcasters throughout the area for redistribution. It will also deliver to emergency-services personnel – while they are in the field – both training content and the latest available data about the risks and potential effects of, as well as optimal response measures to, all sorts of all sorts of hazards, both natural and man-made, accidental and intentional.
- WXXI-TV in Rochester, New York, has partnered with the Rochester Fire Department to allow an encrypted Emergency Training and Information Network to broadcast on WXXI's digital frequency and be sent to firehouses, police stations, ambulance corps, and hospitals in and around Monroe County. Fire officials hope to have the network operating among Rochester fire stations early in 2006 and expand it to other agencies by the middle of the year. Fire Capt. Russell Merrick, another of those developing the network, said it has the potential to become a broadcast used by public-safety agencies across the country. "We're on the cutting edge of something that could be really successful," he said.
- New Hampshire Public Television (NHPTV) reached into local communities to help citizens address timely issues by coordinating (with the University of New Hampshire Cooperative Extension, the New Hampshire Library Association, and Volunteer NH) the "Partnership for a Safe New Hampshire" – a series of eight regional forums in which people from communities around the state discuss emergency preparedness and related issues. Each meeting featured a

question and answer session with local emergency management personnel to connect the broader message with local needs.

Public television stations are also partnering with state and local emergency managers on ways to use their digital datacasting technology for an emergency notification system that can securely and reliably send emergency and other information to the general public, as well as directly to government offices, schools, hospitals and other sites. Alerts can be distributed in text, audio and video formats, along with data files and other emergency information. The systems being tested can provide fire fighters blueprints to buildings as they respond to a fire, or give first responders a map of the latest estimate of where a toxic plume is heading. The messages can be addressed to only be received by certain individuals and can even be encrypted.

The Association of Public Television Stations has partnered with the US Department of Homeland Security and WETA in Arlington, Virginia on a pilot project to test the capabilities of datacasting for a wide range of uses. APTS and DHS have launched the Digital Emergency Alert System (DEAS) pilot which demonstrates how public television's digital television broadcasts can improve public alert and warning during times of national crisis. APTS is working to expand the pilot project to equip all public television stations with these capabilities.

Local stations are also continuing to use their airwaves to showcase programming that will increase the health and safety of their local communities. They do so in diverse ways, from broadcasting documentaries on families dealing with Alzheimer's disease, to partnering with local resource groups that can help viewers to appreciate the special needs of populations such as visually impaired or mentally or physically disabled people, those with limited English proficiency, migrant workers, and elderly and institutionalized persons.

- WGBH launched *Rx for Child Survival*, an outreach campaign to raise awareness about global health and child survival, to help ensure that the world's poorest children receive the health interventions they need to give them a fighting chance to survive to age 5: antibiotics to fight pneumonia and other illnesses; insecticide-treated netting to protect against mosquitoes; oral rehydration to prevent diarrhea-related deaths; vaccinations; vitamin A and micronutrients. WGBH and Vulcan Productions have been joined by CARE, Save the Children, UNICEF, and the Global Health Council, along with such organizations as Rotary International and Girl Scouts of the USA. On a local level, WGBH is bringing together a coalition of community organizations to offer information and resources as well as hands-on opportunities to become involved in global health issues. Public TV stations across the country are also replicating this model to use in their local areas. Together, these efforts will combine to make *Rx for Child Survival* one of the most comprehensive global health media education projects ever mounted.

### **Connecting People to Local and Global Communities**

Public broadcasters have long offered their audiences a “beacon of quality” in the enduring value of the award-winning, nationally-distributed programs that they produce, acquire, and broadcast year in and year out. We are working on what we believe will be the next milestone in that long history – *America at a Crossroads*. This group of documentary specials will examine the challenges and opportunities America faces in the wake of the September 11 attacks. We believe these broadcasts will be a significant moment in American television history and raise the level of national debate on this important subject.

Public broadcasters are increasingly using their skills and resources to help people other than professional television and radio program producers to tell their own stories, to create and record their own content, and to make what they have to say or to show accessible to interested people, whether or not it is of interest to the mass audience of a typical television or radio station.

- In *This I Believe*, Americans from all walks of life – some famous, and some not – record 3-to-4-minute audio essays defining the basic values by which they live, in their own styles and voices. Some things that some of these Americans believe: “Justice isn’t simple, truth isn’t relative, and living honestly is harder than it looked when you were young.” Some of these segments are being broadcast during NPR’s *Morning Edition* and *All Things Considered*. The project has inspired more than 5,500 listeners, working with their local NPR stations around the country, to record their own essays.
- *StoryCorps* is a groundbreaking national initiative designed to inspire and enable Americans to record one another’s stories in sound. The project uses a fixed location at the World Trade Center in New York and two mobile StoryBooths that criss-cross the country, stopping in communities along the way, allowing mothers to interview daughters, husbands to interview wives, grandsons to interview grandfathers, capturing the ordinary and not-so-ordinary stories of individual lives for posterity. *StoryCorps* strives to reach as wide a cross-section of the community as possible, working with agencies and organizations representing a diversity of constituencies to get the word out and encourage participation. The project also makes available equipment via the mail, or in local libraries, for areas that the mobile booths are able to visit. Some of the most interesting and moving of these first person accounts are then broadcast on public radio stations around the country.
- The Center for Native American Public Radio, funded by CPB, provides technical, fundraising and program support to nearly 30 public radio stations serving Native American listeners on far-flung reservations and in America’s biggest cities.
- More than a dozen public television and radio stations are giving users worldwide access to original, locally-produced content, working with the Open Media Network to provide access to their content via the Internet. Now, TV viewers outside of the San Francisco area can watch local programs like *Spark* from KQED-TV, and listeners can hear nearly every public radio podcast available, including *Morning Stories* from WGBH Radio, *On the Media* from WNYC-FM, and Dr. Moira Gunn’s *Tech Nation*. Mike Homer, chairman and co-founder of the network, said: “The public broadcast industry is moving well ahead of many traditional broadcasters in using the Internet and broadband to reach new viewers . . . [and] to distribute their locally-produced content to global audiences.”

### Statutory Provisions Governing Allocation of CPB's 'General' Appropriation

As the diagram on the next page illustrates, CPB's authorizing law – the Public Broadcasting Act of 1967, as amended – prescribes in detail:

- how CPB may spend the appropriated funds,
- to what sorts of persons and organizations appropriated funds may be disbursed, and
- for what kinds of activities the recipients are permitted to use those funds.

For the most part, these provisions of the law govern how various *parties* within the public broadcasting community – rather than which *kinds of programs and services* that they provide to their local communities – will share in the appropriated funds.

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By law, CPB disburses **nearly 71 percent** of its general appropriation each year in **direct grants to the licensees of local public television and radio broadcast stations**:

- Public television licensees may use their Community Service Grant funds – totaling slightly more than 50 percent of the appropriation – for any purpose related to public broadcasting, at their own discretion.
- Public radio licensees may use their Community Service Grant funds – totaling nearly 16 percent of the appropriation – for any purpose related to public broadcasting, at their own discretion.
- CPB disburses a little more than 5 percent of the appropriation in direct grants to the licensees of public radio stations, but use of those funds is restricted by law to production or acquisition of programs in national distribution.

The statute also requires CPB to distribute **more than 18 percent** of the appropriation in **grants to program producers and distributors for production or acquisition of specific programs**, with the projects that are to be funded chosen by CPB after evaluation by outside experts in a “peer review” process. CPB disburses:

- more than 16.5 percent of the appropriation in grants for production or acquisition of public television programming, and
- more than 1.5 percent in grants for production or acquisition of public radio programming.

Of the remaining funds, the law requires CPB to disburse **6 percent** of the appropriation for **“system support” uses**, which by statute include defraying both:

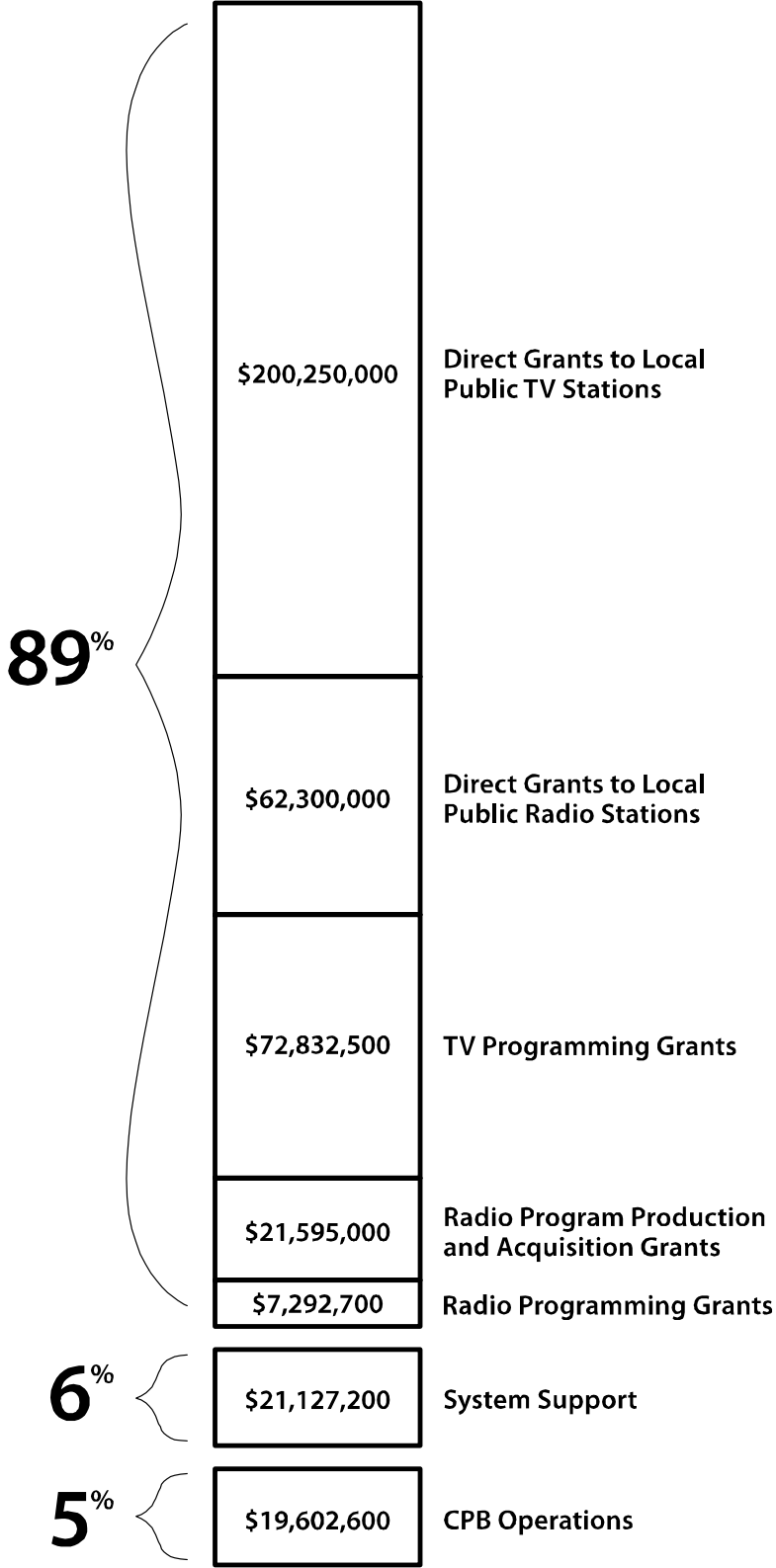
- the copyright royalty costs of stations’ use of music in broadcast programs and Internet content, and
- half the operating costs of the public television program distribution/interconnection system.

The remaining funds – **not to exceed 5 percent** of the appropriation – CPB may spend on the **costs of administering its own operations**.

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Each year, the CPB Board of Directors engages independent auditors to examine and report on the Corporation’s compliance with these provisions of the law.

**CPB Revised FY2006 Budget Allocation: \$405,000,000\***



\*\$405,000,000: federal appropriation of \$396,000,000 plus \$9,000,000 in estimated interest.

## SECTION II

### CPB Requests \$40 Million in FY 2007 Digital Transition Funds

Public broadcasters continue to lead the way toward completion of the digital transition. Each public television station is at a different stage of the transition – some are already equipped for full HD studio production and are broadcasting multiple digital program services (“multicasting”) that include some locally-originated content, while others (especially rural stations) continue to struggle just to meet the FCC mandate to broadcast a single digital program service. Public radio stations are also converting to digital, with more than 50 on air and hundreds more well on their way to broadcasting a digital signal.

Many public television stations have already begun broadcasting multiple streams of programming – some with dedicated streams of educational content, others with civic programming – but each answering the needs of its local community. For example, WHYYY will soon begin to provide Spanish-translated GED math materials to the Philadelphia metropolitan area, and also make the content available in other part of the country. KUED/KUEN has allocated bandwidth for the delivery of individualized education modules to incarcerated youth in Utah. KTOO is expanding its coverage of state and civic activities through its Alaska Channel.

In addition to digital equipment, CPB has also begun funding digital content and services as public television stations move to implement strategies for using their digital spectrum. CPB has set aside \$4.7 million to date to fund digital content and services projects at stations, including a number that have been mentioned in this request. Stations digital capacity to serve their communities is also dependent on content and strategies for doing so. As the GAO noted in their 2003-2004 review of CPB, “The development of digital content and production is also becoming more important as more public television stations become digital ready.” CPB must continue to anticipate the needs of both television and radio stations in offering their communities new digital services and programming, which require two years to plan, develop, and launch.

#### History of Federal Support for Public Broadcasting’s Digital Transition (\$ in millions)

	FY 1998- 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Actual	FY2006 Actual
<b>CPB Digital Appropriation</b>	20	25	48.4	49.7	39.4	29.7
<b>NTIA/PTFP Equipment</b>	60.3	36.2 (43.5)	31 (43.2)	9.8 (21.8)	12.7 (21.5)	? <sup>1</sup> (21.8)

<sup>1</sup> FY 2006 PTFP digital awards will be announced in September 2006. For comparison purposes, previous year PTFP appropriations are in parentheses, with digital grants allocated listed above.

#### Television

As of January 2006, 326 public television stations have converted to digital broadcasting. The remaining 23 stations anticipate coming on air by the end of FY 2006. Many of the remaining stations are small and/or rural and will continue to struggle to meet the mandate to begin transmitting a digital signal. However, merely broadcasting a digital signal is only a first step in a station’s digital transition, and will not by itself satisfy the FCC’s requirements.

Stations that have followed FCC guidance and converted at low power must upgrade to full power by July 2006. Many stations are still awaiting their final digital channel assignments, a process that the FCC will not likely finish before the end of 2006. In some cases, these stations will have to go from UHF to VHF or vice versa, and these conversions could be very expensive.

Nearly 600 translators allow public television stations nationwide to serve rural areas distant from the cities in which most stations are located. Just like the conversion of full-power stations, conversion of translators is part of the FCC mandate, and many stations will have to convert their translators once the FCC promulgates rules. Stations cannot begin to convert translators until after the channel-election process for full-power stations is complete. With so many translators in the public television system, though, their conversion will entail a large expense, and public stations will require federal support to accomplish this work.

CPB continues to support television's transition to digital technology. CPB has awarded grants totaling approximately \$115 million to assist public television stations (See Appendix F) in their efforts to transition to digital. CPB estimates that public television stations still need a total of \$512 million to complete the digital television transition, with the federal share estimated at \$230 million.

## **Radio**

A portion of the requested CPB digital funding and PTFP funding will be allocated to radio's digital conversion. CPB has awarded more than \$34 million for public radio's transition to digital (See Appendix F). CPB estimates that the total remaining transition cost for radio equipment is approximately \$87 million, with the proposed federal share being approximately \$39.2 million. This funding is needed to support more than 800 full-power public radio stations and more than 600 translators in their conversion to digital. Funding for public radio stations to convert from analog to digital broadcasting will support necessary equipment costs, including: transmitters, translators, supplementary audio channel studios, and filters to block interference.

Public radio will be able to use its digital capacity to provide additional content to existing audiences, and to bring content to the "underserved" audiences, by offering second language services and targeted programming for different ethnic groups. The service potential for digital radio is enormous.

## Public Broadcasting Digital Estimates

(\$ millions)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	5 yr Total
<b>Television</b>						
Low power	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Full power upgrade VHF	\$4	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4
Full power upgrade UHF	\$26	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$26
Transmitter rechannelization LOW	\$10	\$8	\$4	\$0	\$0	\$23
Transmitter rechannelization HIGH	\$30	\$20	\$10	\$0	\$0	\$61
Translators	\$16	\$16	\$11	\$5	\$0	\$55
Basic SD (Standard Digital) multicasting	\$1	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1
Local SD control of 1 channel limited automation	\$21	\$21	\$21	\$10	\$0	\$73
Full SD customization of up to 4 SD services	\$39	\$20	\$11	\$0	\$0	\$69
Local HD (High Definition) with limited program stream customization	\$12	\$12	\$4	\$0	\$0	\$29
Local HD with full MC (Master Control) customization	\$15	\$13	\$8	\$6	\$0	\$41
HD field production low	\$2	\$1	\$1	\$0	\$0	\$4
HD field production high	\$20	\$14	\$11	\$3	\$0	\$48
HD Studio production and editing	\$18	\$15	\$15	\$15	\$11	\$74
Network Operating Center DTV Infrastructure	\$5	\$4	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9
<b>TV Total</b>	<b>\$221</b>	<b>\$145</b>	<b>\$96</b>	<b>\$40</b>	<b>\$11</b>	<b>\$512</b>
<b>Radio</b>						
Digital Radio Transmitter Conversions	\$26	\$27	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$53
Digital Radio Translators	\$9	\$13	\$1	\$0	\$0	\$23
Digital Radio Supplemental Audio Channel	\$5	\$4	\$2	\$0	\$0	\$11
<b>Radio Total</b>	<b>\$40</b>	<b>\$44</b>	<b>\$3</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$87</b>
<b>Total for all equipment</b>	<b>\$261</b>	<b>\$189</b>	<b>\$99</b>	<b>\$40</b>	<b>\$11</b>	<b>\$599</b>
<b>45% Federal match for equipment</b>	<b>\$118</b>	<b>\$85</b>	<b>\$44</b>	<b>\$18</b>	<b>\$5</b>	<b>\$270</b>

# 326 Public Television DTV Stations & 120 Public Radio HD Stations

## On-Air as of January 2006

### TV Digital in 2005

KWCM - Appleton, MN  
 KSMN - Worthington, MN  
 KHIN - Red Oak, IA  
 WIPB - Muncie, IN  
 KAKM - Anchorage, AK  
 WEBA - Allendale, SC  
 WCMU - Alpena, MI  
 WCMU - Mt Pleasant, MI  
 WCMW - Manistee, MI  
 WCMV - Cadillac, MI  
 WILL - Urbana, IL  
 WPBS - Watertown, NY  
 WLAE - New Orleans, LA  
 WVVER - Rutland, VT  
 KWSU - Pullman, WA  
 KTN - Fort Dodge, IA  
 KBIN - Council Bluffs, IA  
 KRMJ - Grand Junction, CO  
 WNPI - Norwood, NY  
 WRET - Spartanburg, SC  
 WNEH - Greenwood, SC  
 WSEB - Providence, RI  
 WFPT - Frederick, MD  
 KDIN - Des Moines, IA  
 KRIN - Waterloo, IA  
 KSIN - Sioux City, IA  
 KIIN - Iowa City, IA  
 KCAH - Watonsville, CA  
 WGPT - Oakland, MD

### TV Digital in 2004

WDPB - Seaford, DE  
 WPBA - Atlanta, GA  
 KRMU - Durango, CO  
 WEAO - Akron, OH  
 KLT.L - Lake Charles, LA  
 WHMC - Conway, SC  
 KZSD - Martin, SD  
 KTEH - San Jose, CA  
 KWSE - Williston, ND  
 WVIZ - Cleveland, OH  
 WCTE - Cookeville, TN  
 KLT.M - Monroe, LA  
 WUOC - Cambridge, MA  
 WKNO - Memphis, TN  
 KTOO - Juneau, AK  
 KQSD - Lowry, SD  
 WCVW - Richmond, VA  
 WYES - New Orleans, LA  
 KTSB - Pierre, SD  
 KPSP - Eagle Butte, SD  
 WPTO - Oxford, OH  
 WQEC - Quincy, IL  
 KDSD - Aberdeen, SD  
 WCFE - Plattsburgh, NY  
 WNMU - Marquette, MI  
 KVPT - Fresno, CA  
 KESD - Brookings, SD  
 WXEL - West Palm Bch, FL  
 WYIN - Merrillville, IN  
 WUSF - Tampa, FL  
 KVCR - San Bernardino, CA  
 KCOS - El Paso, TX  
 WFUM - Flint, MI  
 KEMV - Mountain View, AR  
 KAFT - Fayetteville, AR  
 KETS - Little Rock, AR  
 KTEJ - Jonesboro, AR  
 KETG - Arkadelphia, AR  
 KUSD - Vermillion, SD  
 WPBO - Portsmouth, OH  
 KUAC - Fairbanks, AK  
 WMAE - Booneville, MS  
 WNSC - Rock Hill, SC  
 KACV - Amarillo, TX  
 KUSM - Bozeman, MT  
 WMHT - Schenectady, NY

WRJA - Sumter, SC  
 KEPB - Eugene, OR  
 WLJT - Lexington, KY  
 WNPT - Nashville, TN  
 WUFT - Gainesville, FL  
 KTSC - Pueblo, CO  
 WKAR - East Lansing, MI  
 WOSU - Columbus, OH  
 KDRE - Dickinson, ND  
 KJRE - Ellendale, ND and  
 KSRE - Minot, ND

### TV Digital in 2003

WSKG - Binghamton, NY  
 KCSD - Sioux Falls, SD  
 WMHT - Schenectady, NY  
 WLJT - Lexington, TN  
 WTCI - Chattanooga, TN  
 WNPB - Morgantown, WV  
 WSWP - Grandview, WV  
 KSWK - Garden City, KS  
 WGVU - Grand Rapids, MI  
 WNEO - Alliance, OH  
 KLPB - Lafayette, LA  
 KLRU - Austin, TX  
 KOZI - Joplin, MO  
 KRCC - Cotati, CA  
 KCKA - Centralia, WA  
 WMEC - Macomb, IL  
 WSEC - Jacksonville, IL  
 WAIQ - Montgomery, AL  
 WCIQ - Mount Cheaha, AL  
 WFIQ - Florence, AL  
 KFST - Klamath Falls, OR  
 WCTE - Toledo, OH  
 KOVC - Midland, TX  
 WPCB - Salisbury, MD  
 WMPB - Baltimore, MD  
 WWPB - Hagerstown, MD  
 KNCT - Killeen, TX  
 KCGE - Crookston, MN  
 KMBH - Harlingen, TX  
 WDIQ - Dozier, AL  
 WIIQ - Demopolis, AL  
 KEET - Eureka, CA  
 WMFE - Orlando, FL  
 KUFM - Missoula, MT  
 KOET - Eufaula, OK  
 KAWE - Bemidji, MN  
 KBDI - Broomfield, CO  
 WDCQ - University Center, MI  
 KOED - Tulsa, OK  
 KEDT - Corpus Christi, TX  
 KOZK - Springfield, MO  
 KYVE - Yakima, WA  
 WXXI - Rochester, NY  
 KCSM - San Mateo, CA  
 WBGU - Bowling Green, OH  
 KSMQ - Austin, MN  
 WMAO - Greenwood, MS  
 WMAW - Meridian, MS  
 KDTN - Dallas, TX  
 KTCA - St. Paul/Minneapolis  
 WFSU - Tallahassee, FL  
 WMVT - Milwaukee, WI  
 KWET - Cheyenne, OK  
 WQPT - Moline, IL  
 WUSI - Olney, IL  
 WSIU - Carbondale, IL  
 KVIE - Sacramento, CA  
 KSYS - Medford, OR  
 WCEU - Daytona Beach, FL  
 WIPR - San Juan, PR  
 WNTV - Greenville, SC  
 WERK - Keene, NH  
 WTIU - Bloomington, IN  
 WKOP - Knoxville, TN  
 WNED - Buffalo, NY

KTWU - Topeka, KS  
 KETA - Oklahoma City, OK  
 KOCE - Huntington Beach, CA  
 WNJ.B - New Brunswick, NJ  
 W.NJS - Camden, NJ  
 KBHE - Rapid City, SD  
 WJCT - Jacksonville, FL  
 WEDU - Tampa, FL  
 WPTD - Dayton, OH  
 KPTS - Wichita, KS  
 WKYU - Bowling Green, KY  
 WGBX - Boston, MA  
 WLEF - Park Falls, WI  
 W.PNE - Green Bay, WI  
 WHLA - La Crosse, WI  
 WBIQ - Birmingham, AL  
 WEIQ - Mobile, AL  
 WGIQ - Louisville, AL  
 WHIQ - Huntsville, AL  
 KLRN - San Antonio, TX  
 WYCC - Chicago, IL  
 WLIW - Plainview, NY  
 W.NIT - South Bend, IN  
 KMOS - Warrensburg, MO  
 WBCC - Cocoa, FL  
 WBRA - Roanoke, VA  
 KULC - Salt Lake City, UT  
 KBTC - Tacoma, WA  
 KDKC - Dodge City, KS  
 WDSE - Duluth, MN  
 W.SBN - Norton, VA  
 W.SMY - Marion, VA  
 KIPT - Twin Falls, ID  
 KLCS - Los Angeles, CA  
 WFWA - Fort Wayne, IN  
 KTNW - Richland, WA  
 KUES - Richfield, UT  
 KA.WB - Brainerd, MN  
 KR.WG - Las Cruces, NM  
 WYBE - Philadelphia, PA  
 KXNE - Norfolk, NE  
 KUAT - Tucson, AZ  
 W.CNY - Syracuse, NY  
 WETP - Knoxville, TN  
 KUEW - St. George, UT  
 W.NIN - Evansville, IN  
 WKMJ - Louisville, KY  
 KUID - Moscow, ID  
 KYNE - Omaha, NE  
 KPNE - N. Platte, NE  
 KRNE - Merriman, NE  
 KUON - Lincoln, NE  
 KLNE - Lexington, NE  
 KHNE - Hastings, NE  
 KMNE - Bassett, NE  
 KTNE - Alliance, NE  
 WTJX - St. Thomas, VI  
 WEDW - Bridgeport, CT  
 WEDN - Norwich, CT  
 WMAU - Bude, MS  
 W.MAB - Mississippi State, MS  
 WUNF - Asheville, NC  
 KAMU - College Station, TX  
 WMAH - Biloxi, MS  
 WMAV - Oxford, MS  
 K.OOD - Hays-Bunker Hill, KS  
 W.PSX - University Park, PA  
 K.SPS - Spokane, WA  
 W.GCU - Fort Myers, FL  
 W.MED - Calais, ME  
 WGBH - Boston, MA  
 W.FYI - Indianapolis, IN  
 W.OUB - Athens, OH  
 K.ENW - Portales, NM  
 K.CWC - Riverton, WY  
 K.WBU - Waco, TX  
 W.LRN - Miami, FL  
 K.CDT - Coeur d'Alene, ID

### TV Digital in 2002

KISU - Pocatello, ID  
 KUAS - Tucson, AZ  
 WCET - Cincinnati, OH  
 WVUT - Vincennes, IN  
 WUNM - Jacksonville, NC  
 WVPY - Front Royal, VA  
 W.WPM - Portland, ME  
 WUNJ - Wilmington, NC  
 WQED - Pittsburgh, PA  
 KETC - St. Louis, MO  
 KFME - Fargo, ND  
 KLTS - Shreveport, LA  
 WNET\* - New York, NY  
 W.FSG - Panama City, FL  
 WLED - Littleton, NH  
 WMEM - Presque Isle, ME  
 W.MEB - Bangor, ME  
 W.HA - Madison, WI  
 W.VTA - Windsor, VT  
 WTTV - Charlotte, NC  
 W.TTW - Waterloo, IA  
 W.HRO - Norfolk, VA  
 WKAS - Ashland, KY  
 KLVX - Las Vegas, NV  
 WPBY - Huntington, WV  
 KBME - Bismarck, ND  
 WKPI - Pikeville, KY  
 W.KSO - Somerset, KY  
 WKPD - Paducah, KY  
 WKOH - Owensboro, KY  
 WKMU - Murray, KY  
 WKMA - Madisonville, KY  
 W.KGB - Bowling Green, KY  
 W.NJN - Montclair, NJ  
 KNOE - Roanoke, NC  
 WKHA - Hazard, KY  
 WKMR - Morehead, KY  
 W.CVN - Covington, KY  
 WUNK - Greenville, NC  
 WUNU - Lumberton, NC

### TV Digital in 2001

WUNC - Raleigh, NC  
 WKZT - Elizabethtown, KY  
 WUNL - Winston-Salem, NC  
 WUNE - Linville, NC  
 WQLN - Erie, PA  
 KPBS - San Diego, CA  
 KNME - Albuquerque, NM  
 WKLE - Lexington, KY  
 WKON - Owenton, KY  
 WUND - Columbia, NC  
 WTVP - Peoria, IL  
 K.AID - Boise, ID  
 WVPT - Harrisonburg, VA  
 KUED - Salt Lake City, UT  
 KDIN - Des Moines, Iowa  
 WUNG - Charlotte, NC  
 W.SRE - Pensacola, FL  
 WPBT - Miami, FL  
 KUHT - Houston, TX  
 KAET - Phoenix, AZ  
 WVIA - Pittston, PA  
 KERA - Dallas, TX  
 WNYE - Brooklyn, NY  
 Digital in 2000  
 W.GBY - Springfield, MA  
 W.RLK - Columbia, SC  
 KCET - Hollywood, CA  
 WMPT - Annapolis, MD  
 KQED - San Francisco, CA  
 W.HYY - Philadelphia, PA  
 W.LPT - Baton Rouge, LA  
 W.LVB - Allentown, PA  
 WENH - Durham, NH  
 KNPB - Reno, NV  
 WTVS - Detroit, MI

KBYU - Salt Lake City, UT  
 KOAC - Corvallis, OR  
 Digital in 1999  
 KRMA - Denver, CO  
 WKPC - Louisville, KY  
 WCBW - Augusta, ME  
 KTCA - St. Paul/Minneapolis  
 WNJT - Trenton, NJ  
 Digital in 1998  
 KCTS - Seattle, WA  
 KOPB - Portland, OR  
 WETA - Washington, DC  
 KCPT - Kansas City, MO  
 WMPN - Jackson, MS  
 WITF - Harrisburg, PA  
 WMVS - Milwaukee, WI

### Radio Digital in 2005

KALW - San Francisco  
 KANU - Lawrence, KS  
 KAZU - Pacific Grove, CA  
 KBBG - Waterloo, IA  
 KBIA - Columbia, MO  
 KBOO - Portland, OR  
 KBPS - Portland, OR  
 KBSS - Sun Valley, ID  
 KBSU - Boise, ID  
 KBSX - Boise, ID  
 KBYU - Provo, UT  
 KCKK - Cedar Rapids, IA  
 KCCU - Lawton, OK  
 KCVN - Las Vegas, NV  
 KCRI - Indio, CA  
 KCRU - Santa Monica, CA  
 KCUR - Kansas City, MO  
 KDSC - Thousand Oaks, CA  
 KDUW - Douglas, WY  
 KIOS - Omaha, NE  
 KKJZ - Long Beach, CA  
 KMCU - Wichita Falls, TX  
 KNOW - Minneapolis, MN  
 KOJI - Sioux City, IA  
 KOPB - Portland, OR  
 KPBS - San Diego, CA  
 KPRE - Vail, CO  
 KPVU - Prairie View, TX  
 KQEI - San Francisco, CA  
 KQSC - Santa Barbara, CA  
 KQVO - Calexico, CA  
 KRVS - Lafayette, LA  
 KSUI - Iowa City, IA  
 KTBG - Warrensburg, MO  
 KUAF - Fayetteville, AS  
 KUWG - Gillette, WY  
 KUWJ - Jackson, WY  
 KUWS - Superior, WI  
 KVMR - Nevada City, NV  
 KVOD - Denver, CO  
 KWIT - Sioux City, IA  
 KWMU - St. Louis, MO  
 KXJZ - Sacramento, CA  
 KZMU - Moab, UT  
 WAER - Syracuse, NY  
 WAMK - Kingston, NY  
 WAMQ - Gt Barrington, NY  
 WBGO - Newark, NJ  
 W.BJB - Lincroft, NJ  
 WBOI - Ft. Wayne, IN  
 W.BUR - Boston, MA  
 W.DAV - Davidson, NC  
 W.DPR - Dayton, OH  
 W.DUQ - Pittsburgh, PA  
 W.EKF - Corbin, KY  
 WERN - Madison, WI  
 W.EVS - Nashua, NH  
 W.FHE - Hickory, NC  
 W.FIT - Melbourne, FL  
 W.FIU - Bloomington, IN

WFPB - Amherst, MA  
 WFPL - Louisville, KY  
 WYFI - Indianapolis, IN  
 WGBH - Boston, MA  
 WHRM - Wasau, WI  
 WICN - Worcester, MA  
 WICR - Indianapolis, IN  
 WITF - Harrisburg, PA  
 WIUW - Warsaw, IL  
 WJAZ - Sumnerdale, PA  
 WJCT - Jacksonville, FL  
 WKAR - East Lansing, MI  
 KCPT - Kent, OH  
 WLIU - Southampton, NY  
 WITF - Harrisburg, PA  
 WMED - Calais, ME  
 WMEF - Fort Kent, ME  
 WMEH - Lewiston, ME  
 WMEM - Presque Isle, ME  
 WMEW - Waterville, ME  
 WMKY - Morehead, KY  
 WMPG - Gorham, ME  
 WMUB - Oxford, OH  
 WNCU - Durham, NC  
 WNCW - Spindale, NC  
 WNRK - Kent, OH  
 WOCF - Lerose, KY  
 WPLN - Nashville, TN  
 WRTI - Philadelphia, PA  
 WSHA - Raleigh, NC  
 WUCF - Orlando, FL  
 WUFT - Gainesville, FL  
 WUNF - Chapel Hill, NC  
 WUOT - Knoxville, TN

### Radio Digital in 2004

KCSN - Northridge, CA  
 KCSM - San Mateo, CA  
 KCRW - Santa Monica, CA  
 KUOW - Seattle, WA  
 KUWC - Greeley, CO  
 KUVU - Denver, CO  
 KUSC - Los Angeles, CA  
 KQED - San Francisco, CA  
 KP.LU - Tacoma, WA  
 KPCC - Pasadena, CA  
 WAMC - Albany, NY  
 WAMU - Washington, DC  
 WBEZ - Chicago, IL  
 WDET - Detroit, MI  
 W.DNA - Miami, FL  
 WEMU - Ypsilanti, MI  
 W.FCR - Amherst, MA  
 W.FUV - New York, NY  
 W.GUC - Cincinnati, OH  
 WOSU - Columbus, OH  
 WUSF - Tampa, FL  
 WUMB - Boston, MA  
 W.WNO - New Orleans, LA  
 W.VTU - Charlottesville, VA  
 W.VTW - Charlottesville, VA  
 W.UAL - Tuscaloosa, AL  
 W.XEL - Boynton Bch, FL  
 KCRY - Mojave, CA  
 KPSC - Palm Springs, CA  
 WABE - Atlanta, GA  
 WANC - Albany, NY  
 WDBM - East Lansing, MI  
 W.EOS - Geneva, NY  
 W.EVO - Hanover, NH  
 W.LRN - Miami, FL  
 W.NYC - New York, NY  
 W.OSR - Albany, NY  
 W.UOM - Ann Arbor, MI  
 K.CFR - Denver, CO

## **SECTION III**

### **CPB Requests \$36 Million in FY 2007 Interconnection Funds**

CPB requests \$36 million for completion of the Next Generation Interconnection System (NGIS) which the Public Broadcasting Service (PBS), regional distributors, local public television stations, and other entities will use to distribute programming material to the public television stations nationwide.

During FY2005, CPB, PBS and independent consultants undertook an exhaustive review of the NGIS project to reevaluate both the technology of the plan in light of current technologies and the project costs in light of current marketplace conditions. The result of this revaluation process reaffirmed the validity of the technical design of the NGIS and allowed public television to revise its overall NGIS project request downwards from \$177 million to \$120.2 million.

Costs for the NGIS project have been reduced primarily in two areas. First, the cost of video server storage has fallen substantially, cutting station equipment costs by half and reducing total NGIS costs by \$18.3 million. Second, in the telecommunications area, the price of terrestrial bandwidth has also fallen since the original plan was developed and the technology has matured so that consumer-grade bandwidth such as DSL is now a viable alternative for running needed applications; this has reduced overall NGIS costs by \$16.3 million. Moreover, by exploiting non-real time video distribution, reductions in the required number of transponders are possible, freeing up an additional \$16.3 million. The tables on page 16 provide more detail on this streamlined plan, which reduces the total NGIS cost from \$177 million to \$120.2 million.

The interconnection system represents the distribution backbone of public television – the means by which PBS, other national/regional television distributors, public television stations, and other entities distribute programming and content to local public television stations. To ensure continued and uninterrupted delivery of programming, and to guarantee the maximization of public television's \$1.7 billion investment in digital television, the interconnection system must be replaced with one that enhances the capabilities of local stations to deliver new and advanced digital services to their communities.

For FY 2007, the requested \$36 million is needed for acquisition of satellite and terrestrial connectivity to stations, implementation of infrastructure at local stations to support program file delivery, and enhancements and upgrades to the PBS distribution infrastructure to support NGIS program delivery.

Without federal support, the financial liability for the NGIS would fall to the local member stations. This would be crippling to the stations, particularly those in small and rural markets, which are already facing significant financial hardships. With the additional costs of supporting the interconnection system, public television stations would face an extraordinary and insurmountable burden. Their ability to deliver on the promise of digital technology and serve their local communities would be severely disadvantaged.

#### **Looking Ahead -- Public Radio's New Interconnection System**

The current Public Radio Satellite System (PRSS), operated and managed by NPR, encourages and facilitates the exchange of programs from all over the world. The system is open to all public telecommunications users, including NPR's member stations, freelancers, reporters, producers, and program syndicators. Each year, thousands of hours of news, music, and specialized audience programming are distributed to public radio stations throughout the United States via the PRSS.

Looking ahead to replacing the current public radio interconnection system, the public broadcasting community is taking into account how its use of new technology has exploded in the past decade. As public broadcasting transitions to the digital world, it must be willing to invest, innovate, and embrace all distribution media to reach its members. For planning purposes, it is critical that funding for a replacement for the PRSS be in place by the fall of 2009. The next year will see an intense planning and cost analysis period on this front. CPB will have a more developed proposal and cost structure for Congress and the Administration's consideration in the FY 2008 budget.

### **Public Broadcasting's Interconnection Funding History**

The interconnection system for public broadcasting has gone through several incarnations since the Public Broadcasting Service (PBS) was created in 1969. The original interconnection system was a rudimentary arrangement that involved distributing programming to stations by "bicycling tapes"—literally using delivery services to move tapes from station to station. The first real interconnection system was developed in the 1970's and involved the distribution of programming to public television stations via AT&T's telephone landline communication network. The capital costs of this first interconnection system were covered by funds from the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB), as a portion of its annual federal appropriation.

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

Knowing that the *Westar I/IV* satellite's lifespan and service capabilities were finite, in 1987, CPB, working with PBS, National Public Radio (NPR), and the Association of America's Public Television Stations (APTS), requested of the Administration and Congress an authorization of up to \$200 million to replace the satellite interconnection systems for public television and public radio. The request for funding included: replacing public television's satellite interconnection system, including satellite capacity; new downlink equipment (Ku-band) for PBS member stations; uplink equipment for PBS and regional networks; upgrading the PBS Technical and Satellite Operations Centers; and, equipping the entire system with digital compression equipment, which would enable public television to provide more services at reduced costs.

In response to the request, in November of 1988, Congress passed the Public Telecommunications Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-626). This Act amended the Communications Act of 1934 and authorized appropriations to CPB for an interconnection system in fiscal years 1991 through 1993. Additionally, the Act established and authorized appropriations for the Public Broadcasting Satellite Interconnection Fund to be used "for the capital costs of the replacement, refurbishment, or upgrade of their national satellite interconnection systems and associated maintenance of such systems..."

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

"The Committee recognizes that replacement of the satellite interconnection system used by public television and public radio is essential to ensure that public broadcasting can continue to

provide the quality and quantity of services now offered, including cultural, informational and educational programming of national, regional and local interest..." (House Report 100-825)

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

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

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

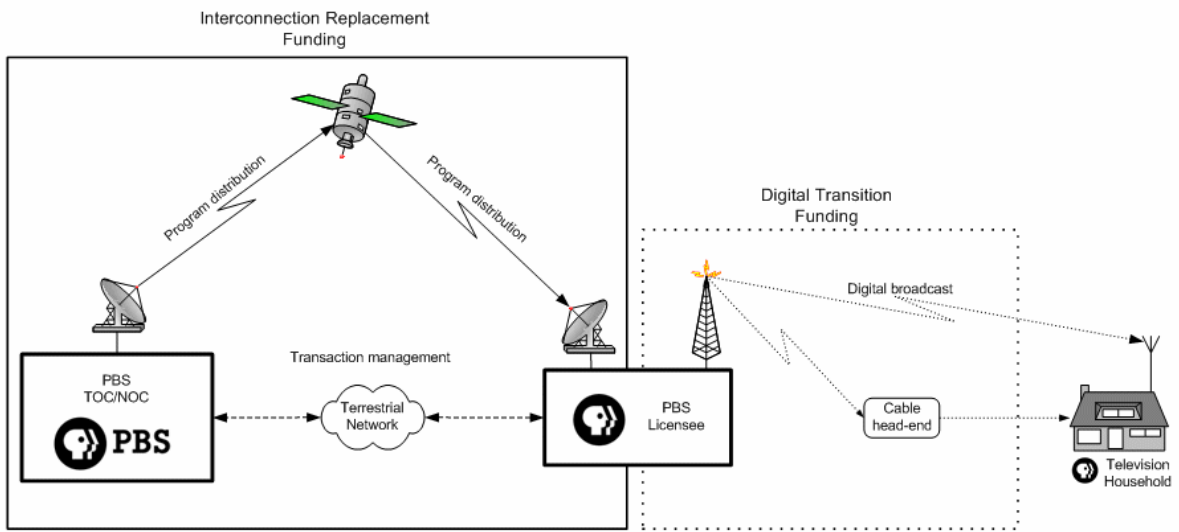
The development of public radio's interconnection service was overseen by NPR, who in 1993 contracted with PanAmSat Corporation's *Galaxy IV* satellite, which carried two transponders dedicated to the Public Radio Satellite Interconnection System (PRSS). In 1999, when the *Galaxy IV* satellite failed, Congress made an emergency appropriation of \$48 million to secure replacement transponder capacity and address related ground equipment needs. NPR, as manager of the PRSS and on behalf of the stations, entered into long-term leases with PanAmSat to secure replacement satellite transponder capacity beginning in 2000. Barring unforeseen circumstances, the PRSS satellite capacity is secured through early 2010 on *Galaxy IV-R*.

In FY 2004 in Public Law 108-199, Congress appropriated \$9.9 million as the first installment of the Next Generation Interconnection System (NGIS) as proposed by public television in CPB's FY 2004 appropriations request. For FY 2005, Congress included \$39.7 million for NGIS in P.L. 108-447; and in FY 2006 Congress provided \$34.65 million for the project (P.L. 109-149). The NGIS merges satellite and terrestrial technologies to form an efficient and cost effective programming distribution service. This hybrid distribution model allows for satellite distribution of programming from PBS to individual stations. In addition, it will provide stations with internet connectivity and expanded programming storage and management.

**Next Generation Interconnection System  
Cost Estimates for FY2007**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>FY 04/05</b>	<b>FY 2006</b>	<b>FY 2007</b>
<b>Capital Expenditures</b>				
PBS Equipment				
Network Origination Center NOC/SOC				
Hardware/Software	\$16,400,000	\$4,900,000	\$1,300,000	\$10,200,000
Advanced Encoding				
Hardware/Software	\$2,000,000		\$0	\$2,000,000
Regional Distributor Equipment				
Hardware/Software	\$2,000,000		\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Licensee Equipment				
Hardware/Software	\$16,400,000	\$10,000,000	\$6,400,000	\$0
Antenna Relocation/Refurbishment	\$2,000,000		\$800,000	\$1,200,000
DVB Receivers for Licensees	\$6,000,000		\$6,000,000	\$0
Program costs	\$4,200,000		\$2,500,000	\$1,700,000
Disaster Recovery				
Hardware/Software/Deployment	\$6,500,000	\$500,000	\$5,200,000	\$800,000
<b>Total Capital Expenditures</b>	<b>\$55,500,000</b>	<b>\$15,400,000</b>	<b>\$23,200,000</b>	<b>\$16,900,000</b>
<b>Bandwidth</b>				
PBS Bandwidth				
- Satellite				
Transponders	\$46,140,000	\$31,200,000	\$9,500,000	\$5,440,000
Clear-feed transponder	\$12,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$900,000	\$8,100,000
Regional Distributor Bandwidth				
- Terrestrial	\$4,800,000	\$0	\$0	\$4,800,000
Licensee Bandwidth				
- Terrestrial	\$1,800,000	\$400,000	\$1,400,000	\$0
<b>Total Bandwidth Expenditures</b>	<b>\$64,740,000</b>	<b>\$34,600,000</b>	<b>\$11,800,000</b>	<b>\$18,340,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$120,240,000</b>	<b>\$50,000,000</b>	<b>\$35,000,000</b>	<b>\$35,240,000</b>

## Conceptual Illustration of NGIS



Conceptual Diagram - Next Generation Interconnection System

## Section IV

### Ready To Learn Television

CPB requests \$32 million in FY 2007 for the Ready to Learn program at the Department of Education. In FY 2006, CPB's position as public broadcasting's national education leader was recognized by the Department of Education which chose us as a lead Ready To Learn grantee, the Department's flagship reading program for children. In this role, CPB has assembled a coalition of educators, creative talent, and reading expertise—all of the highest quality and effective experience. Additional RTL funding in 2007 will enable programming and materials to be created and tested on a faster timeline, and will enable more communities to become involved in the significant, community-based outreach activities.

The U.S. Department of Education's goals for Ready to Learn 2006-2010 are rigorous and important: (1) develop and distribute scientifically researched programming and other content targeted to low-income children aged 2-8, their parents, and their caregivers; and (2) design and implement an outreach plan to connect this programming directly to the target audience. In addition, CPB is planning an evaluation component to measure reading improvement for a range of ages and aptitudes. The required outcome: all of this must improve the reading abilities of these children.

CPB—working in concert with PBS and a coalition of researchers, content developers, and reading specialists—embraces these goals and this work. The CPB/PBS programming plan includes the development of three new children's series, each thoroughly researched and tested, and each devised and sequenced to teach essential elements of reading. *Super Why* is the adventures of a miniature reading super hero who leaps into the pages of books in search of answers. *Martha Speaks*, based on a popular children's storybook series, follows the journeys of a family dog named Martha whose craving for alphabet soup allows her to communicate in letters that spell words. *The New Electric Company* will reinvent this classic favorite online and on TV. CPB will support new episodes of two existing reading-rich series as well—*Between the Lions* and *Sesame Street*. This program is developed through sophisticated research that will make these new series and episodes, and complimentary online and print materials, highly engaging and interactive, as well as effective at teaching basic beginning literacy skills. Ready To Learn materials, which are successfully developed and tested to most effectively teach reading, will be made available to childcare centers, schools, libraries, and other appropriate destinations.

Surrounding the Ready to Learn activities of content development and national/local communications and outreach campaigns will be the ongoing development of strategic collaborations and partnerships with a variety of organizations, corporations, associations, and individuals that will add value, celebrity and reach to the new Ready to Learn project. Among these collaborators will be PTV stations playing a variety of roles, media partners like Telemundo and Weekly Reader, business and school leaders in target communities, faith-based partners, and philanthropic partners.

Ready Learn 2006-2010 will reach out to the nation by means of a national marketing plan with unified messages that promote Ready to Learn content to the target audience; and new strategies and new techniques for developing and distributing supplemental materials, curricula, and messages that will increase the use of national Ready To Learn content. PBS will design a compelling new public awareness campaign for this reading content—complete with messages to kids about the fun of reading, and information to parents about why reading is such an important skill for their kids. A marketing team will reinforce the messages of the national campaign for the target audience by producing a customized communications strategy for up to twenty communities that will utilize the resources and assets of each community to help “get the word out” about Ready to Learn. Successful strategies devised for these communities will be freely shared with other communities with similar profiles.

Ready To Learn 2006-2010 complements other significant CPB initiatives designed to educate young children and their parents and caregivers. Ready To Lead in Literacy is a three-year-initiative that supports the transition of local public television stations' Ready to Learn work to focus more closely on early childhood literacy. Over 120 stations are using these funds to develop new materials, identify new partnerships, and refine their broader education work to meet the needs of kids and families in their markets who need literacy support. Many of these kids are from low-income families or are new English language learners.

The Ready to Lead in Literacy project also offers opportunities for stations to build capacity in the areas of partnership development, fundraising techniques and outcomes-based project planning and evaluation. A dozen or so of these stations will also have roles in the targeted outreach activity of the Ready to Learn project. However, all stations will have access to new materials and utilize the new content developed and tested for Ready to Learn.

## **Section V**

### **Support for Other Public Broadcasting Programs in FY 2007**

#### **Support for PTFP**

CPB joins with the public broadcasting community in support of a \$30 million request in FY 2007 for the Public Telecommunications Facilities Program (PTFP). PTFP, administered by the National Telecommunications Information Administration (NTIA) at the U.S. Department of Commerce, has been the chief source of support for infrastructure needs for both public television and radio since 1962. PTFP grants have been utilized by public broadcasting stations for maintenance, repair, and replacement of analog equipment. Now that stations are converting to digital technology, the demand for maintenance, repair, and replacement of digital transmitters and other equipment will persist. It is a prudent policy to continue this program to protect the investment the federal government has already made in the digital transition.

CPB's digital funds support transmission and related distribution, reception, and production capabilities. Additionally, CPB offers support for multi-station shared initiatives that promote efficient use of resources, provide for the acquisition of equipment and facilities that are not available through the PTFP program, and offer small and rural stations options matched to their financial means and resources. CPB closely collaborates with the NTIA in the distribution of PTFP grants to ensure that there is no overlap or duplication.

#### **Support for Ready to Teach**

CPB joins with the public broadcasting community to support a \$15 million request for the Ready to Teach program for FY 2007. Overseen by PBS and local public television stations, Ready to Teach funds the development of digital educational services aimed at enhancing teacher performance so that teachers can raise student achievement. The Department of Education has recently awarded several multi-year grants to develop innovative digital curricula. In addition, the program continues to fund PBS TeacherLine, an online professional development program that improves teacher quality, particularly in the core areas of reading and math. Ready to Teach helps teachers acquire the skills they need to prepare children for a successful future. Ready to Teach's Web-based content provides professional development for teachers, and training in technological advances to assist the nation's teachers in being better prepared for today's classrooms.

## **Appendices**

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- A. CPB Board of Directors
- B. CPB Appropriations History
- C. Advance Appropriations History and Justification
- D. Public Broadcasting Revenue by Source
- E. CPB Consultation Processes
- F. CPB Digital Funding for Public Broadcasting Stations
- G. President's Fiscal Year 2006 Budget Request

## **Appendix A**

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

#### **CHAIR**

**Cheryl Halpern**  
Livingston, NJ  
*Term expires 2008*

#### **VICE CHAIR**

**Gay Hart Gaines**  
Palm Beach, FL  
*Term Expires 2010*

#### **DIRECTORS**

**Beth Courtney**  
Baton Rouge, LA  
*Term expires 2010*

**Claudia Puig**  
Miami, FL  
*Term Expires 2008*

**Frank H. Cruz**  
Laguna Niguel, CA  
*Term expires 2006*

**Ernest J. Wilson III**  
College Park, MD  
*Term expires 2010*

\* The Public Broadcasting Act authorizes a 9-member Board of Directors for CPB. Three board vacancies await nomination by the President and confirmation by the U.S. Senate.

## Appendix B: CPB Appropriations History

(\$ in millions)

Fiscal Year	President Request	HOUSE	SENATE	Appropriation
1969	\$9.0	(b)	\$6.0	\$5.0
1970	\$15.0	(b)	\$15.0	\$15.0
1971	\$22.0	(b)	\$27.0	\$23.0
1972	\$35.0	\$35.0	\$35.0	\$35.0
1973	\$45.0	\$45.0	\$45.0	\$35.0
1974	\$45.0	(b)	\$55.0	\$50.0
1975	\$60.0	\$60.0	\$65.0	\$62.0
1976	\$70.0	\$78.5	\$78.5	\$78.5
TQ(a)	\$17.0	\$17.5	\$17.5	\$17.5
1977	\$70.0	\$96.7	\$103.0	\$103.0
1978	\$80.0	\$107.1	\$121.1	\$119.2
1979	\$90.0	\$120.2	\$140.0	\$120.2
1980	\$120.0	\$145.0	\$172.0	\$152.0
1981	\$162.0	\$162.0	\$162.0	\$162.0
1982	\$172.0	\$172.0	\$172.0	\$172.0
1983	\$172.0	\$172.0	\$172.0	\$137.0
1984	\$110.0	\$110.0	\$130.0	\$137.5
1985	\$85.0	\$130.0	\$130.0	\$150.5
1986	\$75.0	\$130.0	\$130.0	\$159.5
1987	\$186.0	(b)	\$238.0	\$200.0
1988	\$214.0	(b)	\$214.0	\$214.0
1989	\$214.0	\$214.0	\$238.0	\$228.0
1990	\$214.0	\$238.0	\$248.0	\$229.4 (c)
1991	\$214.0	(b)	\$302.5(d)	\$298.9(d)
1992	\$242.1	\$314.1(d)	\$340.5(d)	\$327.3(d)
1993	\$306.5(d)	\$306.5(d)	\$341.9	\$318.6(d)
1994	\$260.0	\$253.3	\$284.0	\$275.0
1995	\$275.0	\$271.6	\$310.0	\$285.6(e)
1996	\$292.6	\$292.6	\$320.0	\$275.0(f)
1997	\$292.6	(b)	\$330.0	\$260.0(f)
1998	\$296.4	\$240.0	\$260.0	\$250.0
1999	\$275.0	\$250.0	\$250.0	\$250.0
2000	\$325.0	\$300.0	\$300.0	\$300.0
2001	\$340.0	\$340.0	\$340.0	\$340.0
2002	\$350.0	\$340.0	\$350.0	\$350.0
2003	\$365.0	\$365.0	\$365.0	\$362.8(g)
2004	(h)(k)	\$365.0	\$395.0	\$377.8(i)
2005	(h)(k)	\$380.0	\$395.0	\$386.8(j)
2006	(h)(k)(l)	\$335.0	\$400.0	\$396.0(m)
2007	(h)(k)(n)	\$400.0	\$400.0	\$400.0
2008	(h)(n)	\$400.0	\$400.0	\$400.0
2009	(h)			

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

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

(c) Reduced FY 1990 by Sequestration.

(d) Includes funds appropriated for the Satellite Replacement Fund.

(e) Reduced from \$292.6 million in P.L. 103-333.

(f) FY 1996 funding reduced from \$312 million and FY 1997 funding reduced from \$315 million in P.L. 104-19.

(g) FY 2003 funding reduced from \$365 million in P.L. 108-7 by 0.65% rescission; however Congress gave small agencies additional administrative dollars which translated to \$181,000 for CPB, which was also subject to the same rescission.

(h) The Bush Administration declined to request advance funding for CPB.

(i) FY 2004 funding (\$380 million) reduced by 0.59% across-the-board rescission in P.L. 108-199.

(j) FY2005 funding (\$390 million) reduced by 0.80% across-the-board rescission in P.L. 108-447.

(k) The President's Budget request for FY2007 does not provide separate funding for digital or interconnection, but would permit the use of CPB's general appropriation to fund up to \$38 million for the digital transition and up to \$36 million for television interconnection. Similar language was included in the FY04, FY05, and FY06 Budget requests but none of the proposals were enacted by Congress.

(l) The President's FY2006 Budget recommended a \$10 million rescission from CPB FY2006 advance appropriation of \$400 million.

(m) FY 2006 funding (\$400 million) reduced by 1% across-the-board rescission in P.L. 109-148.

(n) The President's FY2007 Budget recommends a \$53.5 million rescission from CPB's FY2007 advance appropriation and a \$50 million rescission from CPB's FY2008 advance appropriation.

## Appendix C

### CPB's Advance Appropriations History and Justification

#### Purpose

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 more than 25 years, decisions on the amount of federal support for public broadcasting have been made 2 years ahead of the fiscal year in which the funding is allocated. In other words, Congress approves the FY 2009 funding level for CPB during the FY 2007 appropriations process.

#### Important Benefits

*First Amendment Considerations.* For more than 25 years, Congress has supported advance appropriations for CPB in order to help insulate CPB from politically motivated interference with programming. If funding for public broadcasting were on the regular appropriations cycle, it might encourage attempts to influence program content through current-year appropriations. With a two-year buffer in place, such influence is less likely to occur because funding for the next two years is already secured.

*Leverage for Other Funds.* Advance appropriations allow CPB and grant recipients to include projected federal support in their budget-planning and program-acquisition processes two years before those budgets are implemented.

*Lead Time.* A third benefit derived from advance appropriations is that it provides lengthy lead time for production of major programming. Signature series such as *The Civil War* and *Eyes on the Prize* typically require several years to produce.

#### Historical Background

In 1975, recognizing the need to preserve the First Amendment rights of public broadcasters and the importance of long-range financing to the growth and development of public broadcasting, Congress began to explore methods to achieve these goals and satisfy the need for oversight of federal funds. The Ford Administration submitted a bill to Congress that would have provided 5-year advance authorization and appropriation cycles. Although this specific proposal was not passed, it led to the compromise authorization and appropriation cycle under which CPB currently operates. President Gerald Ford reasoned that advance appropriations for CPB:

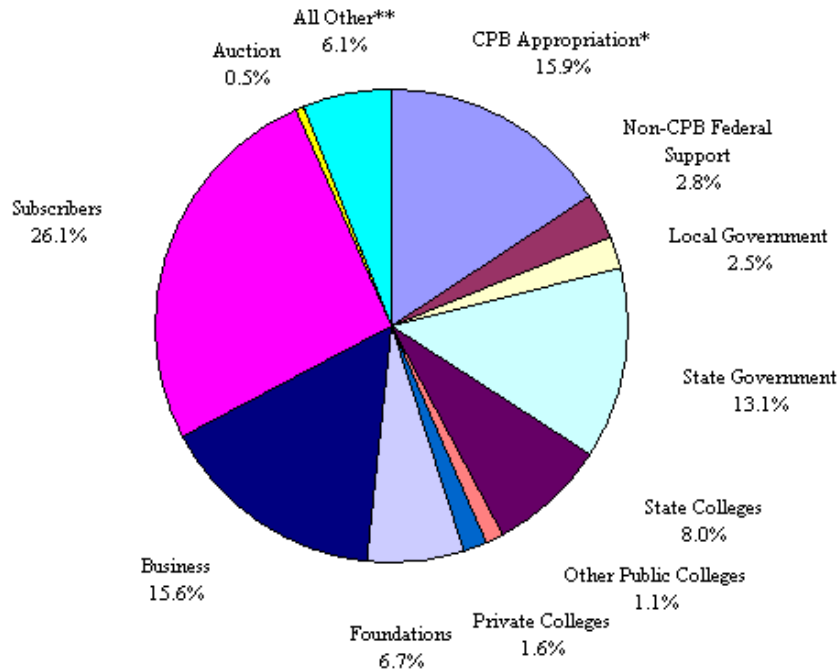
...is a constructive approach to the sensitive relationship between federal funding and freedom of expression. It would eliminate the scrutiny of programming that could be associated with the normal budgetary and appropriations processes of the Government.... I believe that it will assure the independence of noncommercial radio and television programming for our Nation; and, long-term federal funding will add stability to the financing of public broadcasting which may enhance the quality of its programming. (Office of the White House Press Secretary, Statement by the President, February 13, 1975)

The House and Senate Appropriations Committees recognized the importance of advance appropriations for public broadcasting and, through a collaborative effort between authorizers and appropriators, enacted 2-year advance appropriations for CPB, beginning in 1976.

## Appendix D

### Public Broadcasting Revenue by Source, FY 2004

#### Total Revenue: \$2.4 Billion



<u>Source of Revenue</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>\$000s</u>
CPB Appropriation*	15.9%	377,800
Non-CPB Federal Support	2.8%	67,006
Local Government	2.5%	58,242
State Government	13.1%	309,777
State Colleges	8.0%	188,506
Other Public Colleges	1.1%	25,873
Private Colleges	1.6%	38,203
Foundations	6.7%	159,049
Business	15.6%	368,926
Subscribers	26.1%	619,836
Auction	0.5%	11,926
<u>All Other**</u>	<u>6.1%</u>	<u>145,472</u>
<b>Total Reportable Revenue</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,370,616</b>
Total Federal Revenue	18.8%	444,806
Total Non-Federal Revenue	81.2%	1,925,810
All Tax Based Revenue	43.3%	1,027,204
Non-Tax Based Revenue	56.7%	1,343,412

\*Does not include separate appropriation for Digital and Interconnection.

\*\*I.e. major gifts, bequests, and endowment.

# **Appendix E**

## **CPB Consultation with Public Broadcasting Stations**

### **CPB Statutory Processes**

The Public Broadcasting Act requires CPB to conduct consultations and periodic reviews with public broadcasting stations for three different grant policies:

- **Community service grants** (47 U.S.C. §396(k)(6)(B)) which are the station grants provided to every public broadcasting licensee. The statute requires CPB to develop eligibility criteria for these grants “which the Corporation shall review periodically in consultation with public broadcasting radio and television licensees or permittees, or their designated representatives...”

The most recent consultation on the television “CSG” grant process was held in 2001 which began with a letter from CPB to all station general managers identifying the panelists representing stations, describing the scope of the review, and setting the timetable. This was followed by five formal consultation meetings held during the year, each succeeded by a memo from CPB to all station general managers explaining the proceedings and seeking their comments on issues such as small station grants, stations serving multiple communities, stations in overlap markets, and the minimum level for the non-federal financial share (NFFS). Input from stations was also encouraged through CPB-sponsored conference calls, sessions at national industry conferences and meetings, emails, and one-on-one communications between CPB staff and station officials. The final product resulted in recommendations that were adopted by the CPB Board in December 2001. A new round is tentatively scheduled for late 2006.

A radio “CSG” consultation with station representatives occurred in 2005 with 4 sessions in February through May. This consultation reviewed policies affecting eligibility of stations for CSG funding, criteria used to categorize stations as “rural” or “minority” which determines eligibility for enhanced funding, developing an incentive program to encourage stations to increase services to their communities, and a variety of grant administrative factors.

- **Peer Reviews of Programming Applications** (47 U.S.C. §396(g)(2)(B)) is required of CPB by using panels of “outside experts” to review programming applications for merit, where practicable. CPB routinely seeks the counsel of station representatives on these peer review panels in considering proposals for programming awards for both public television and public radio. Station representatives and/or their designated representatives from national organizations join with producers, programming personnel from NPR and PBS and other experts to review the competitive programming grants as provided for in statute (47 U.S.C. §396(k)(3)). The panels then advise CPB on the merits of the proposals.
- **Digital transition grants** which have been provided to CPB since FY 2001 by Congress for the purpose of assisting public broadcasting stations in the conversion to digital transmission. CPB is required each year in the federal appropriation statutes to award grants for “digital program production, development, and distribution” and that allocation criteria for these awards be made in consultation with public radio and television licensees or permittees, or their designated representatives. CPB has held at least one consultation round per year for both public television and public radio, as well as numerous conference calls, seminars, and on-line communiqués. Stations discuss priorities for both digital equipment grants as well as grants for digital content and services. These recommendations are later reviewed by CPB and the CPB Board.

### **Other CPB consultation processes**

The above television and radio consultations fulfill CPB’s statutory requirements. However, in the spirit of the law, CPB also supports and supervises other non-mandated consultation processes—including hosting seminars and round robin sessions with stations at various locations around the country—for efforts including the review of the financial status of public television stations; the major giving initiative; the review of the national programming schedule; and peer reviews of programming applications. CPB often provides financial support to the stations for travel and other costs associated with attending these sessions. In addition, CPB participates in most regional and industry-wide station meetings to afford

staff additional opportunities to better understand current challenges facing stations and to obtain feedback on CPB funding policies.

Below is a summary of many of the recent consultation processes, which are conducted in addition to the station grants sessions described above. The consultations involve local stations, affinity groups representing subsets of stations, national organizations representing stations and outside experts. Though not required by law, these consultations allow CPB to work with the stations to better serve the public interest and include:

**Small Station fund:** The Small Station fund was created by CPB—in consultation with public television stations—to assist those stations with revenues under \$2 million. In 2002, CPB conducted a consultation with small stations regarding this fund. The consultation process included phone conferences with small stations and the Small Station Fund Advisory Panel. In addition, CPB sent mailings to stations requesting their response to proposals developed by the Small Station Fund Advisory panel. As a follow-up to this consultation, CPB presented a Small Station Fund update at the 2003 PBS Development Conference, conducted conference calls of the advisory panel, and hosted an all day meeting of the advisory panel at the National Education Telecommunications Association conference in January 2004.

**CPB's Analysis of Public Television's Financial Situation:** In the fall of 2002, CPB engaged the consulting firm McKinsey and Company to perform a financial analysis of the public television system. This system-wide planning and evaluation was guided by a 14-member steering committee, including station representatives, CPB, PBS, and major producers. In addition, representatives of 110 public broadcasting stations participated in a series of regional round robins to offer their reactions to the preliminary findings. These sessions were supplemented with comments received in calls, e-mails, and letters from stations. Based on this input, CPB launched a Major Giving Project, a Local Service project, and a National Programming project.

**Major Giving project:** From the system-wide financial analysis came the realization that one of the best ways that stations can increase revenues is to increase their efforts at attracting major gifts (i.e. large donations). The Major Giving Initiative is an intense year-long program, with a six-month curriculum, as well as on-site consultations and follow-up conference calls. This “technical” assistance can help stations develop and implement their own strategies for increasing major gifts from their communities. Each station that signs up for the program must be represented by its General Manager, its Chief Development Officer, and a key trustee or volunteer leader (for example, the Board Chair or the Chair of the Development Committee). 115 stations have participated in the Major Giving program, and continue to receive training and technical assistance from CPB in one-on-one consultations as well as regional training sessions.

**Local Service project:** Beginning in the fall of 2003, the Local Service Project was designed to analyze the range, function, and economics of local services, and provide this data to stations so that they can create their own local service strategies. To facilitate this project, CPB convened a leadership group including representatives from local stations as well as from national organizations. Realizing that stations' General Managers are in the best position to make decisions about the activities and direction of their own stations, the goal of this project is to enable stations to do just that—create their own service strategies, independently and as effectively as possible. CPB held focus groups with members, viewers, and teachers in eleven diverse markets and conducted in-depth interviews with institutional partners in several of those markets as well. In addition, CPB used system-wide financial data, as well as case studies, to understand the full range of costs and benefits to local services within the system. In October 2004, CPB shared the research with the stations in a series of seminars across the country.

**Primetime Programming:** The overarching goal of the national “primetime programming” research project is to better understand public television's audiences. CPB hopes to “bring the audience into the room” each time a decision is made—from commissioning and producing to scheduling and promotion to outreach activities. To better understand the audiences, the research team designed a three-phase process with focus groups and in-depth interviews. In addition, the research team conducted numerous surveys. Each phase built upon the knowledge gained in the previous phases. The results of this research are now being shared with stations, and are being used to help stations make national programming, local programming, and local communications decisions. In October 2004 CPB shared the research with the stations in a series of seminars across the country and at national meetings.

# Appendix F: CPB Digital Funding for Public Broadcasting Stations

Television -- CPB has awarded more than \$115 million to 193 public television stations serving 46 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and American Samoa. The recipients of these grants include:

KAKM-TV--Anchorage, AK  
KUAC-TV--Fairbanks, AK  
KTOO-TV--Juneau, AK  
KYUK-TV--Bethel, AK  
WBIQ-TV Birmingham, AL  
KEMV-TV--Mountain View, AR  
KETG-TV--Arkadelphia, AR  
KAFT-TV--Fayetteville, AR  
KETZ-TV--Conway, AR  
KVZK-TV--Pago Pago, AS  
KUAS-TV--Tucson, AZ  
KUAT-TV - Tuscon, AZ  
KAET-TV--Phoenix, AZ  
KCSM-TV--San Mateo, CA  
KLCS-TV--Los Angeles, CA  
KTEH-TV--San Jose, CA  
KOCE-TV - Huntington Bch, CA  
KIXE-TV--Redding, CA  
KRCB-TV--Rohnert Park, CA  
KVCR-TV--San Bernardino, CA  
KCET-TV--Los Angeles, CA  
KVPT-TV--Fresno, CA  
KPBS-TV--San Diego, CA  
KVIE-TV--Sacramento, CA  
KEET-TV--Eureka, CA  
KBDI-TV--Broomfield, CO  
KRMU-TV--Denver, CO  
KRMA-TV--Denver, CO  
KRMJ-TV--Grand Junction, CO  
KTSC-TV--Pueblo, CO  
WEDH-TV--Hartford, CT  
WEDY-TV--New Haven, CT  
WHUT-TV--Washington, DC  
WUFT-TV--Gainesville, FL  
WGCU-TV--Ft. Myers, FL  
WMFE-TV--Orlando, FL  
WEDU-TV--Tampa, FL  
WJCT-TV--Jacksonville, FL  
WSRE-TV--Pensacola, FL  
WFSU-TV--Tallahassee, FL  
WPBT-TV - Miami, FL  
WXEL-TV--West Palm Beach, FL  
WUSF-TV--Tampa, FL  
WABW-TV--Pelham, GA  
WJSP-TV - Columbus, GA  
WDKO-TV - Macon, GA  
WCES-TV - Augusta, GA  
WCLP-TV - Chatsworth, GA  
WACS-TV--Dawson, GA  
WGTV-TV--Atlanta, GA  
WPBA-TV--Atlanta, GA  
WVAN-TV - Savannah, GA  
WXGA-TV - Waycross, GA  
KGIF-TV--Agana, GU  
KMEB-TV--Wailuku, HI  
KHET-TV--Honolulu, HI  
KDIN-TV--Des Moines, IA  
KIIN-TV--Ft. Dodge, IA  
KYIN-TV--Mason City, IA  
KIIN-TV--Iowa City, IA  
KQIN-TV--Ft. Dodge, IA  
KAID-TV--Boise, ID  
WTVP-TV - Peoria, IL  
WSEC-TV--Jacksonville, IL  
WYCC-TV--Chicago, IL  
WSIU-TV--Carbondale, IL  
WMEC-TV--Macomb, IL  
WQEC-TV--Quincy, IL  
WEIU-TV--Charleston, IL  
WILL-TV--Urbana, IL  
WYIN-TV--Merrillville, IN  
WNIT-TV--South Bend, IN  
WFWA-TV--Ft. Wayne, IN  
WTIU-TV--Bloomington, IN  
WIPB-TV--Muncie, IN  
WNIN-TV--Evansville, IN  
KTWU-TV--Topeka, KS  
KPTS-TV--Wichita, KS  
WKYU-TV--Bowling Green, KY  
WKLE-TV--Lexington, KY  
WLAE-TV--New Orleans, LA  
WLPB-TV --Baton Rouge, LA  
WGBH-TV--Boston, MA  
WGBY-TV--Springfield, MA  
WMPB-TV--Baltimore, MD  
WGVU-TV--Grand Rapids, MI  
WCMU-TV--Mt. Pleasant, MI  
WKAR-TV - E. Lansing, MI  
WTVS-TV--Detroit, MI  
WNMU-TV--Marquette, MI  
WCMW-TV--Manistee, MI  
WCML-TV--Alpena, MI  
KSMQ-TV--Austin, MN  
KTCA-TV --St. Paul, MN  
WDSE-TV--Duluth, MN  
KWCM-TV--Appleton, MN  
KAWE-TV--Bemidji, MN  
KSMN-TV--Chandler, MN  
WRPT-TV - Duluth, MN  
KETC-TV - St Louis, MO  
KOZK-TV--Springfield, MO  
KMOS-TV--Warrensburg, MO  
KCPT-TV--Kansas City, MO  
WMPN-TV--Jackson, MS  
KUSM-TV--Bozeman, MT  
KUFM-TV--Missoula, MT  
WTVI-TV--Charlotte, NC  
KGFE-TV--Grand Forks, ND  
KSRE-TV--Minot, ND  
KFME-TV--Fargo, ND  
KWSE-TV--Williston, ND  
KDSE-TV--Dickinson, ND  
WENH-TV--Durham, NH  
WNJB-TV--New Brunswick, NJ  
WNJS-TV--Camden, NJ  
WNJT-TV--Trenton, NJ  
WNJN-TV--Montclair, NJ  
KRWG-TV--Las Cruces, NM  
KLVB-TV--Las Vegas, NV  
KNPB-TV--Reno, NV  
WLJW-TV--Plain View, NY  
WCNY-TV - Liverpool, NY  
WPBS-TV--Watertown, NY  
WMHT-TV--Schenectady, NY  
WNED-TV--Buffalo, NY  
WSKG-TV--Binghamton, NY  
WCFE-TV--Plattsburgh, NY  
WNYE-TV--Brooklyn, NY  
WNPI-TV - Norwood, NY  
WOUR-TV--Athens, OH  
WNEO-TV - Kent, OH  
WPBO-TV--Portsmouth, OH  
WPTO-TV--Oxford, OH  
WGTE-TV -- Toledo, OH  
WEAO-TV--Akron, OH  
WOSU-TV--Columbus, OH  
WPTD-TV--Dayton, OH  
WBGU-TV--Bowling Green, OH  
KETA-TV - Oklahoma City, OK  
KOPB-TV--Portland, OR  
WYBE-TV--Philadelphia, PA  
WVIA-TV--Scranton, PA  
WQED-TV--Pittsburgh, PA  
WPSX-TV--Univ.Park, PA  
WHYY-TV--Philadelphia, PA  
WITF-TV--Harrisburg, PA  
WQEX-TV--Pittsburgh, PA  
WMTJ-TV--Fajardo, PR  
WSBE-TV--Providence, RI  
WRLK-TV--Columbia, SC  
KUSD-TV--Vermillion, SD  
KESD-TV--Brookings, SD  
KPSB-TV--Eagle Butte, SD  
KTSD-TV--Pierre, SD  
KQSD-TV--Lowry, SD  
KZSD-TV--Martin, SD  
KDSD-TV--Aberdeen, SD  
WCIE-TV--Cookeville, TN  
WTCL-TV--Chattanooga, TN  
WLJT-TV--Lexington, TN  
WNPT-TV--Nashville, TN  
KMBH-TV--Harlingen, TX  
KOCV-TV - Odessa, TX  
KTXT-TV--Lubbock, TX  
KWBU-TV--Waco, TX  
KAMU-TV--College Station, TX  
KEDT-TV--Corpus Christi, TX  
KCOS-TV--El Paso, TX  
KERA-TV--Dallas, TX  
KLRU-TV --Austin, TX  
KUHT-TV--Houston, TX  
KLRN-TV--San Antonio, TX  
KACV-TV--Amarillo, TX  
KNCT-TV--Killeen-Belton, TX  
KULC-TV --Ogden, UT  
KUED-TV--Salt Lake City, UT  
KBYU-TV --Provo, UT  
WHIT-TV--Charlottesville, VA  
WNVC-TV - Fairfax, VA  
WNVT-TV--Falls Church, VA  
WBRA-TV--Roanoke, VA  
WCVW-TV--Richmond, VA  
WCVE-TV - Richmond, VA  
WHRO-TV--Hampton, VA  
WNVC-TV--Fairfax, VA  
WTJX-TV--St.Thomas, VI  
WVER-TV--Rutland, VT  
WETK-TV--Windsor, VT  
WVTB-TV--St. Johnsbury, VT  
KCTS-TV--Seattle, WA  
KWSU-TV--Pullman, WA  
KYVE-TV--Yakima, WA  
KTNW-TV--Richland, WA  
KBTC-TV--Tacoma, WA  
KSPS-TV--Spokane, WA  
KCKA-TV--Centralia, WA  
WMVT-TV--Milwaukee, WI  
WPNE-TV--Green Bay, WI  
WMVS-TV--Milwaukee, WI  
WSWP-TV--Grandview, WV

**Radio-- CPB awarded more than \$33 million to 301 public radio stations serving 42 states, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia.**  
*The recipients of these grants include:*

KSKA-FM	Anchorage	AK	KGNU-AM	Boulder	CO	WBAA-FM	W. Lafayette	IN	KMSE-FM	St. Paul	MN	WAMK-FM	Albany	NY	KOHM-FM	Lubbock	TX
KSDP-AM	Sand Point	AK	KGNU-FM	Boulder	CO	WBOI-FM	Fort Wayne	IN	KNBJ-FM	St. Paul	MN	WAMQ-FM	Albany	NY	KPVU-FM	Prarie View	TX
KYUK-AM	Bethel	AK	KOTO-FM	Telluride	CO	WFIU-FM	Bloomington	IN	KNCM-FM	St. Paul	MN	WBFO-FM	Buffalo	NY	KTEP-FM	El Paso	TX
KIYU-AM	Galena	AK	KPRE-FM	Denver	CO	WFYI-FM	Indianapolis	IN	KNGA-FM	St. Paul	MN	WCAN-FM	Albany	NY	KTSU-FM	Houston	TX
KTOO-FM	Juneau	AK	KPRH-FM	Centennial	CO	KANH-FM	Lawrence	KS	KNOW-FM	Minneapolis	MN	WCEL-FM	Albany	NY	KUHF-FM	Houston	TX
KDLG-FM	Dillingham	AK	KPRN-FM	Centennial	CO	KANU-FM	Lawrence	KS	KNSE-FM	St. Paul	MN	WEOS-FM	Geneva	NY	KUT-FM	Austin	TX
KZPA-AM	Fort Yukon	AK	KPRU-FM	Centennial	CO	KANV-FM	Lawrence	KS	KNSR-FM	Minneapolis	MN	WFUV-FM	Bronx	NY	KVLU-FM	Beaumont	TX
KBBI-AM	Homer	AK	KRCC-FM	Colorado Spgs	CO	KANZ-FM	Garden City	KS	KNSW-FM	St. Paul	MN	WJFF-FM	Jeffersonville	NY	KWBU-FM	Waco	TX
KCUK-FM	Chevak	AK	KSJD-FM	Cortez	CO	KHCC-FM	Hutchinson	KS	KNTN-FM	St. Paul	MN	WLIU-FM	Southampton	NY	KBYU-FM	Provo	UT
KNBA-FM	Anchorage	AK	KSUT-FM	Ignacio	CO	KHCD-FM	Hutchinson	KS	KNWF-FM	St. Paul	MN	WNED-AM	Buffalo	NY	KRCL-FM	Salt Lake City	UT
KOTZ-AM	Kotzebue	AK	KUNC-FM	Greenley	CO	KHCT-FM	Hutchinson	KS	KQMN-FM	St. Paul	MN	WNYC-AM	New York	NY	KUER-FM	Salt Lake City	UT
KSKO-AM	Megrath	AK	KUTE-FM	Ignacio	CO	KJJP-FM	Garden City	KS	KRSD-FM	St. Paul	MN	WNYC-FM	New York	NY	KZMU-FM	Moab	UT
KHNS-FM	Haines	AK	KUVO-FM	Denver	CO	KMUW-FM	Wichita	KS	KRSU-FM	St. Paul	MN	WOSR-FM	Albany	NY	WCVF-FM	Richmond	VA
KFSK-FM	Petersburg	AK	KVOD-FM	Denver	CO	KRFS-FM	Pittsburg	KS	KRSW-FM	St. Paul	MN	WRVO-FM	Oswego	NY	WETA-FM	Arlington	VA
KUHB-FM	St. Paul	AK	WEDW-FM	Hartford	CT	KTOT-FM	Garden City	KS	KSJN-FM	Minneapolis	MN	WSLU-FM	Canton	NY	WFFC-FM	Roanoke	VA
KRBD-FM	Ketchikan	AK	KWHUS-FM	Storrs	CT	KTXP-FM	Garden City	KS	KSJRFM	Minneapolis	MN	WXXI-FM	Rochester	NY	WHRO-FM	Norfolk	VA
KCAW-FM	Sitka	AK	WNPR-FM	Hartford	CT	KZAN-FM	Garden City	KS	KWRF-FM	St. Paul	MN	WCPN-FM	Cleveland	OH	KHRV-FM	Norfolk	VA
KBRW-FM	Barrow	AK	WPKT-FM	Hartford	CT	KZNA-FM	Garden City	KS	KXLC-FM	St. Paul	MN	WDPG-FM	Dayton	OH	WMRA-FM	Harrisonburg	VA
KTNA-FM	Talkeetna	AK	WRLI-FM	Hartford	CT	WEKF-FM	Richmond	KY	KZSE-FM	St. Paul	MN	WGUC-FM	Cincinnati	OH	WMRL-FM	Harrisonburg	VA
KCHU-AM	Valdez	AK	WSHU-FM	Fairfield	CT	WPKF-FM	Louisville	KY	WGLL-FM	St. Paul	MN	WKSU-FM	Kent	OH	WMRY-FM	Harrisonburg	VA
KNSA-AM	Unalakleet	AK	WAMU-FM	Washington	DC	WFPL-FM	Louisville	KY	WIRN-FM	St. Paul	MN	WMUB-FM	Oxford	OH	WNSB-FM	Norfolk	VA
KUAC-FM	Fairbanks	AK	WPWF-FM	Washington	DC	WKMS-FM	Murray	KY	WIRR-FM	St. Paul	MN	WOSB-FM	Columbus	OH	WVTF-FM	Roanoke	VA
KSTK-FM	Wrangell	AK	WDNA-FM	Miami	FL	WMKY-FM	Morehead	KY	WLSN-FM	St. Paul	MN	WOSE-FM	Columbus	OH	WVTU-FM	Roanoke	VA
KDLL-FM	Anchorage	AK	WFIT-FM	Melbourne	FL	WNKU-FM	Highland Hts	KY	WMLS-FM	St. Paul	MN	WOSP-FM	Columbus	OH	WVTW-FM	Roanoke	VA
KMXT-FM	Anchorage	AK	WGCU-FM	Fort Myers	FL	WOCFS-FM	Morehead	KY	WSCD-FM	St. Paul	MN	WOSU-AM	Columbus	OH	WVVT-AM	Roanoke	VA
NEW-AM	Unalaska	AK	WJCT-FM	Jacksonville	FL	WUKY-FM	Lexington	KY	WSCN-FM	St. Paul	MN	WOSU-FM	Columbus	OH	WBTN-FM	Colchester	VT
WHIL-FM	Mobile	AL	WLRN-FM	Miami	FL	WUOL-FM	Louisville	KY	KBIA-FM	Columbia	MO	WOSV-FM	Columbus	OH	WNCH-FM	Colchester	VT
WRWA-FM	Troy	AL	WMFE-FM	Orlando	FL	KBSA-FM	Shreveport	LA	KCUU-FM	Kansas City	MO	WVXU-FM	Cincinnati	OH	WRVT-FM	Colchester	VT
WTJB-FM	Troy	AL	WMKO-FM	Fort Myers	FL	KDAQ-FM	Shreveport	LA	KSMU-FM	Springfield	MO	WVXU-FM	Cincinnati	OH	WVPA-FM	Colchester	VT
WTSU-FM	Troy	AL	WMNF-FM	Tampa	FL	KLDN-FM	Shreveport	LA	KTBG-FM	Warrensburg	MO	WYSO-FM	Yellow Springs	OH	WVPR-FM	Colchester	VT
WUAL-FM	Tuscaloosa	AL	WUCF-FM	Orlando	FL	KLSA-FM	Shreveport	LA	KWUU-FM	St. Louis	MO	WYSU-FM	Youngstown	OH	WVPS-FM	Colchester	VT
KUAF-FM	Little Rock	AR	WUFT-FM	Gainsville	FL	KRVS-FM	Lafayette	LA	KXCV-FM	Maryville	MO	KCCU-FM	Lawton	OK	KDNA-FM	Granger	WA
KUAR-FM	Little Rock	AR	WUWF-FM	Pensacola	FL	WRKF-FM	Baton Rouge	LA	WJSU-FM	Jackson	MS	KLCU-FM	Lawton	OK	KFAE-FM	Pullman	WA
KUAT-FM	Tucson	AZ	WXEL-FM	W. Palm Beach	FL	WBPR-FM	Boston	MA	WPRL-FM	Lorman	MS	KMCU-FM	Lawton	OK	KLWS-FM	Pullman	WA
KUAZ-FM	Tucson	AZ	WABE-FM	Atlanta	GA	WBUR-AM	Boston	MA	KBMC-FM	Billings	MT	KOCU-FM	Lawton	OK	KNWR-FM	Pullman	WA
KXCI-FM	Tucson	AZ	WABR-FM	Atlanta	GA	WBUR-FM	Boston	MA	KEMC-FM	Billings	MT	KOSU-FM	Stillwater	OK	KNWF-FM	Pullman	WA
KJZZ-FM	Phoenix	AZ	WACG-FM	Atlanta	GA	WFCR-FM	Amherst	MA	KGPR-FM	Great Falls	MT	KWGS-FM	Tulsa	OK	KPBX-FM	Spokane	WA
KBAQ-FM	Mesa	AZ	WCLK-FM	Atlanta	GA	WFPB-AM	Boston	MA	WCQS-FM	Asheville	NC	KYCU-FM	Lawton	OK	KPLU-FM	Tacoma	WA
KALW-FM	San Francisco	CA	WDCO-FM	Atlanta	GA	WFPB-FM	Boston	MA	WDAY-FM	Davidson	NC	KBOO-FM	Portland	OR	KSCF-FM	Spokane	WA
KAZU-FM	Monterey Bay	CA	WJSP-FM	Atlanta	GA	WGBH-FM	Boston	MA	WFAE-FM	Charlotte	NC	KBPS-FM	Portland	OR	KUOW-FM	Seattle	WA
KBBF-FM	Santa Rosa	CA	WJVV-FM	Atlanta	GA	WICN-FM	Worcester	MA	WFDD-FM	Winston-Salem	NC	KMHD-FM	Gershman	OR	KUWS-FM	Madison	WI
KCBX-FM	San Luis Obispo	CA	WNGU-FM	Atlanta	GA	WNEF-FM	Boston	MA	WFHE-FM	Charlotte	NC	KOPB-FM	Portland	OR	WERN-FM	Madison	WI
KCRI-FM	Santa Monica	CA	WPPR-FM	Atlanta	GA	WRNI-AM	Boston	MA	WHQR-FM	Wilmington	NC	WDIY-FM	Bethlehem	PA	WHA-AM	Madison	WI
KCRU-FM	Santa Monica	CA	WSVH-FM	Atlanta	GA	WUMB-FM	Boston	MA	WNCU-FM	Durham	NC	WDUQ-FM	Pittsburgh	PA	WHAD-FM	Madison	WI
KCRW-FM	Santa Monica	CA	WUGA-FM	Atlanta	GA	WEAA-FM	Baltimore	MD	WNCW-FM	Spindale	NC	WHYY-FM	Philadelphia	PA	WHHD-FM	Madison	WI
KCRY-FM	Mojave	CA	WUNV-FM	Atlanta	GA	WYPF-FM	Baltimore	MD	WRQM-FM	Chapel Hill	NC	WITF-FM	Harrisburg	PA	WHRM-FM	Madison	WI
KCSM-FM	San Mateo	CA	WUWG-FM	Atlanta	GA	WYPR-FM	Baltimore	MD	WRVS-FM	Elizabeth City	NC	WJAZ-FM	Philadelphia	PA	WLSU-FM	Madison	WI
KCSN-FM	Northridge	CA	WWET-FM	Atlanta	GA	WERU-FM	East Orlando	ME	WSHA-FM	Raleigh	NC	WPSU-FM	University Park	PA	WORT-FM	Madison	WI
KHDC-FM	Fresno	CA	WWIO-FM	Atlanta	GA	WMEA-FM	Bangor	ME	WUNC-FM	Chapel Hill	NC	WPSX-FM	University Park	PA	WPNE-FM	Madison	WI
KKJZ-FM	Long Beach	CA	WXVX-FM	Atlanta	GA	WMED-FM	Bangor	ME	KIOS-FM	Omaha	NE	WQED-FM	Pittsburgh	PA	WUEC-FM	Madison	WI
KKTO-FM	Sacramento	CA	KBBG-FM	Waterloo	IA	WMEF-FM	Bangor	ME	WEVH-FM	Concord	NH	WQEF-FM	Pittsburgh	PA	WUWF-FM	Milwaukee	WI
KMPO-FM	Fresno	CA	KCCK-FM	Cedar Rapids	IA	WMEH-FM	Bangor	ME	WEVN-FM	Concord	NH	WRTI-FM	Philadelphia	PA	WVSS-FM	Madison	WI
KPBS-FM	San Diego	CA	KOJI-FM	Sioux City	IA	WMEM-FM	Bangor	ME	WEVO-FM	Concord	NH	WRTL-FM	Philadelphia	PA	WXPR-FM	Rhinelander	WI
KPCC-FM	Pasadena	CA	KSUI-FM	Iowa City	IA	WMEP-FM	Bangor	ME	WEVS-FM	Concord	NH	WRTQ-FM	Philadelphia	PA	WYMS-FM	Milwaukee	WI
KPFA-FM	Berkeley	CA	KUNI-FM	Cedar Falls	IA	WMEW-FM	Bangor	ME	WBGO-FM	Newark	NJ	WRTX-FM	Philadelphia	PA	WAUA-FM	Charleston	WV
KPFK-FM	N. Hollywood	CA	KUNY-FM	Cedar Falls	IA	WMPG-FM	Gorham	ME	WBJB-FM	Lincroft	NJ	WRTY-FM	Philadelphia	PA	WVEP-FM	Charleston	WV
KPFT-FM	Berkeley	CA	KWIT-FM	Sioux City	IA	WDET-FM	Detroit	MI	WNJB-FM	Trenton	NJ	WVIA-FM	Pittston	PA	WVNP-FM	Charleston	WV
KPRX-FM	Fresno	CA	WOI-AM	Ames	IA	WEMU-FM	Ypsilanti	MI	WNJM-FM	Trenton	NJ	WXPB-FM	Philadelphia	PA	WVPB-FM	Charleston	WV
KQED-FM	San Francisco	CA	WOI-FM	Ames	IA	WFUM-FM	Ann Arbor	MI	WNJN-FM	Trenton	NJ	WXPB-FM	Philadelphia	PA	WVPG-FM	Charleston	WV
KQEI-FM	San Francisco	CA	WSUJ-AM	Iowa City	IA	WGVU-AM	Grand Rapids	MI	WNJP-FM	Trenton	NJ	WIPR-AM	Hato Rey	PR	WVPM-FM	Charleston	WV
KQNC-FM	Sacramento	CA	KBSS-FM	Boise	ID	WGVU-FM	Grand Rapids	MI	WNJS-FM	Trenton	NJ	WIPR-FM	Hato Rey	PR	WVPM-FM	Charleston	WV
KQVO-FM	San Diego	CA	KBSU-AM	Boise	ID	WKAR-AM	E. Lansing	MI	WNJT-FM	Trenton	NJ	WRTU-FM	San Juan	PR	WVPM-FM	Charleston	WV
KSJV-FM	Fresno	CA	KBSU-FM	Boise	ID	WKAR-FM	E. Lansing	MI	WNJZ-FM	Trenton	NJ	WRUO-FM	San Juan	PR	WVWF-FM	Charleston	WV
KTQX-FM	Fresno	CA	KBSW-FM	Boise	ID	WMUK-FM	Kalamazoo	MI	WVFM-FM	Trenton	NJ	KBHE-FM	Vermillion	SD	KBUW-FM	Laramie	WY
KUOP-FM	Sacramento	CA	KBSX-FM	Boise	ID	WUOM-FM	Ann Arbor	MI	KANW-FM	Albuquerque	NM	KCSF-FM	Vermillion	SD	KDUW-FM	Laramie	WY
KUOR-FM	Long Beach	CA	WBWF-FM	Chicago	IL	WVGR-FM	Ann Arbor	MI	KENW-FM	Portales	NM	KTSD-FM	Vermillion	SD	KSUW-FM	Laramie	WY
KUSC-FM	Los Angeles	CA	WBZF-FM	Chicago	IL	KBPN-FM	St. Paul	MN	KGLP-FM	Gallup	NM	KUSD-FM	Vermillion	SD	KUWA-FM	Laramie	WY
KUSP-FM	Santa Cruz	CA	WCBU-FM	Peoria	IL	KBPR-FM	St. Paul	MN	KUNM-FM	Albuquerque	NM	WKNO-FM	Memphis	TN	KUWC-FM	Laramie	WY
KVCR-FM	San Bernardino	CA	WDCB-FM	Glen Ellyn	IL	KCCD-FM	St. Paul	MN	KCEP-FM	Las Vegas	NV	WMOT-FM	Murfreesboro	TN	KUWD-FM	Laramie	WY
KVMR-FM	Nevada City	CA	WGTL-FM	Normal	IL	KCCM-FM	St. Paul	MN	KCNV-FM	Las Vegas	NV	WPLN-AM	Nashville	TN	KUWG-FM	Laramie	WY
KVPR-FM	Fresno	CA	WILL-AM	Champaign	IL	KCMF-FM	St. Paul	MN	KLNR-FM	Las Vegas	NV	WPLN-FM	Nashville	TN	KUWJ-FM	Laramie	WY
KXJS-FM	Sacramento	CA	WILL-FM	Champaign	IL	KCMP-FM	Northfield	MN	KNPR-FM	Las Vegas	NV	WUOT-FM	Knoxville	TN	KUWN-FM	Laramie	WY
KXJZ-FM	Sacramento	CA	WIUM-FM	Macomb	IL	KCRB-FM	St. Paul	MN	KTPH-FM	Las Vegas	NV	WUTC-FM	Chattanooga	TN	KUWP-FM	Laramie	WY
KXPR-FM	Sacramento	CA	WIUW-FM	Macomb	IL	KGAC-FM	St. Paul	MN	KUNV-FM	Las Vegas	NV	KAMU-FM	College Station	TX	KUWR-FM	Laramie	WY
KXSR-FM	Sacramento	CA	WQUB-FM	Quincy	IL	KLCD-FM	St. Paul	MN	KWPR-FM	Las Vegas	NV	KERA-FM	Dallas	TX	KUWT-FM	Laramie	WY
KCFE-AM	Denver	CO	WUIS-FM	Springfield	IL	KLNI-FM	St. Paul	MN	WAER-FM	Syracuse	NY	KETR-FM	Commerce	TX	KUWX-FM	Laramie	WY
KCFR-AM	Denver	CO	WBAA-AM	W. Lafayette	IN	KLSE-FM	St. Paul	MN	WAMC-FM	Albany	NY	KNON-FM	Dallas	TX	KUWZ-FM	Laramie	WY

# Appendix G: President's FY 2006 Budget Request

1124

CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE—Continued  
Trust Funds—Continued

THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2007

## GIFTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS—Continued

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

Identification code 95-9972-0-7-506	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
<b>Obligations by program activity:</b>			
00.01 Direct program activity .....	139	137	127
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 25.2) .....	139	137	127
<b>Budgetary resources available for obligation:</b>			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year .....	26	40	50
22.00 New budget authority (gross) .....	153	147	132
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation .....	179	187	182
23.95 Total new obligations .....	-139	-137	-127
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year .....	40	50	55
<b>New budget authority (gross), detail:</b>			
<b>Discretionary:</b>			
40.26 Appropriation (trust fund) .....	143	140	125
<b>Mandatory:</b>			
60.26 Appropriation (trust fund) .....	10	7	7
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross) .....	153	147	132
<b>Change in obligated balances:</b>			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year .....	308	356	388
73.10 Total new obligations .....	139	137	127
73.20 Total outlays (gross) .....	-91	-105	-125
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year .....	356	388	390
<b>Outlays (gross), detail:</b>			
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances .....	91	95	116
86.97 Outlays from new mandatory authority .....		2	2
86.98 Outlays from mandatory balances .....		8	7
87.00 Total outlays (gross) .....	91	105	125
<b>Net budget authority and outlays:</b>			
89.00 Budget authority .....	153	147	132
90.00 Outlays .....	91	105	125
<b>Memorandum (non-add) entries:</b>			
92.01 Total investments, start of year: Federal securities:			
Par value .....	331	395	262
92.02 Total investments, end of year: Federal securities:			
Par value .....	395	262	262

The gifts and contributions account is a consolidation of two trust accounts. In one, gifts and contributions from individuals and organizations are deposited for use in furthering program goals. In the other, funds appropriated to make educational awards to individuals who successfully complete national service are maintained until such time as the individual uses those awards.

### ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the term "qualified student loan" with respect to national service education awards shall mean any loan determined by an institution of higher education to be necessary to cover a student's cost of attendance at such institution and made, insured, or guaranteed directly to a student by a State agency, in addition to other meanings under section 148(b)(7) of the National and Community Service Act.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds made available under section 129(d)(5)(B) of the National and Community Service Act to assist entities in placing applicants who are individuals with disabilities may be provided to any entity that receives a grant under section 121 of the Act.

[The Inspector General of the Corporation for National and Community Service shall conduct random audits of the grantees that administer activities under the AmeriCorps programs and shall levy sanctions in accordance with standard Inspector General audit resolution procedures which include, but are not limited to, debarment

of any grantee (or successor in interest or any entity with substantially the same person or persons in control) that has been determined to have committed any substantial violations of the requirements of the AmeriCorps programs, including any grantee that has been determined to have violated the prohibition of using Federal funds to lobby the Congress: *Provided*, That the Inspector General shall obtain reimbursements in the amount of any misused funds from any grantee that has been determined to have committed any substantial violations of the requirements of the AmeriCorps programs.

For fiscal year 2006, the Corporation shall make any significant changes to program requirements or policy only through public notice and comment rulemaking. For fiscal year 2006, during any grant selection process, no officer or employee of the Corporation shall knowingly disclose any covered grant selection information regarding such selection, directly or indirectly, to any person other than an officer or employee of the Corporation that is authorized by the Corporation to receive such information.] (*Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006.*)

## CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING

### Federal Funds

#### General and special funds:

#### CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING

(INCLUDING RESCISSIONS)

[For payment to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, as authorized by the Communications Act of 1934, an amount which shall be available within limitations specified by that Act, for the fiscal year 2008, \$400,000,000: *Provided*, That no funds made available to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting 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 contained in this paragraph 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 for fiscal year 2006, in addition to the amounts provided above, \$30,000,000 shall be for costs related to digital program production, development, and distribution, associated with the transition of public broadcasting to digital broadcasting, to be awarded as determined by the Corporation in consultation with public radio and television licensees or permittees, or their designated representatives: *Provided further*, That for fiscal year 2006, in addition to the amounts provided above, \$35,000,000 shall be for the costs associated with replacement and upgrade of the public television interconnection system: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting by this Act, Public Law 108-199 or Public Law 108-7, shall be used to support the Television Future Fund or any similar purpose.]

*Of the amounts made available to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting for fiscal year 2007 by P.L. 108-447, not to exceed \$38,000,000 is available for grants associated with the transition of public television to digital broadcasting, to be awarded as determined by the Corporation in consultation with public television licensees or permittees, or their designated representatives: Provided, That these amounts shall be available only for digital conversion costs directly related to fulfilling the requirements of 47 CFR 73.624(f) (including any subsequent modifications thereof) and 47 CFR part 74, subpart G (including any subsequent modifications thereof); and not to exceed \$36,000,000 is available pursuant to section 396(k)(10) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, for replacement and upgrade of the public television interconnection system: Provided, That section 396(k)(3) of the Act shall apply only to amounts remaining after the allocations made herein.*

*Of the amounts made available to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting for fiscal year 2007 by P.L. 108-447, \$53,500,000 is rescinded, and for fiscal year 2008 by P.L. 109-149, \$50,000,000 is rescinded. (Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006.)*

## Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 20-0151-0-1-503	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
<b>Obligations by program activity:</b>			
00.01 General programming .....	387	396	347
00.02 Digital transition .....	39	30	.....
00.03 Interconnection .....	40	35	.....
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 41.0) .....	466	461	347
<b>Budgetary resources available for obligation:</b>			
22.00 New budget authority (gross) .....	466	460	347
23.95 Total new obligations .....	-466	-461	-347
<b>New budget authority (gross), detail:</b>			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation .....	80	65	.....
40.33 Appropriation permanently reduced (P.L. 109-148) .....	.....	-1	.....
40.35 Appropriation permanently reduced .....	-1	.....	.....
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary) .....	79	64	.....
55.00 Advance appropriation—General Programming .....	390	400	400
55.33 Appropriation permanently reduced (P.L. 109-148) .....	.....	-4	.....
55.35 Advance appropriation permanently reduced .....	-3	.....	-53
55.90 Advance appropriation (total discretionary) .....	387	396	347
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross) .....	466	460	347
<b>Change in obligated balances:</b>			
73.10 Total new obligations .....	466	461	347
73.20 Total outlays (gross) .....	-466	-460	-347
<b>Outlays (gross), detail:</b>			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority .....	466	460	347
<b>Net budget authority and outlays:</b>			
89.00 Budget authority .....	466	460	347
90.00 Outlays .....	466	460	347

**General programming.**—The Corporation for Public Broadcasting provides grants to qualified public television and radio stations to be used at their discretion for purposes related to program production or acquisition and general operations. The Corporation also supports the production and acquisition of radio and television programs for national distribution. In addition, the Corporation assists in the financing of several system-wide activities, including national satellite interconnection services and the payment of music royalty fees, and provides limited technical assistance, research, and planning services to improve system-wide capacity and performance. By custom, the appropriation for the Corporation has been enacted two years in advance. For 2007, appropriations of \$400 million were enacted in 2005; and for 2008, appropriations of \$400 million were enacted in 2006. The Administration proposes a \$53.5 million rescission of the Corporation's advance appropriation for 2007 and a \$50 million rescission of the Corporation's advance appropriation for 2008.

The Administration proposes that the Corporation receive appropriations like other programs that receive Federal assistance. Therefore, a 2009 funding request for the Corporation will be proposed in the 2009 President's Budget.

To ensure Federal funding provides the greatest benefit, CPB, in consultation with public broadcasting licensees, will continue to explore more effective means for targeting resources to areas of most need.

**Digital Transition.**—In 2007, up to \$38 million from within the Corporation's already enacted 2006 funding is made available for digital conversion grants to public television broadcasters. Public television broadcasting stations are in various stages of conversion to digital technology. These dollars are intended to support the necessary equipment that will allow stations to convert to digital broadcasting as required by law.

**Interconnection.**—The Corporation, in an agreement with the Public Broadcasting Service, has begun replacing the pub-

tional distribution network for public broadcasting stations. Up to \$36 million in funding is made available from within the 2007 appropriation to complete the replacement and upgrade of the interconnection system.

## COURT SERVICES AND OFFENDER SUPERVISION AGENCY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

### Federal Funds

#### General and special funds:

#### FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE COURT SERVICES AND OFFENDER SUPERVISION AGENCY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

#### (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For salaries and expenses, including the transfer and hire of motor vehicles, of the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia and the Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia, as authorized by the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997, [\$201,388,000] \$214,363,000, of which not to exceed \$2,000 is for official receptions and representation expenses related to Community Supervision and Pretrial Services Agency programs; of which not to exceed \$25,000 is for dues and assessments relating to the implementation of the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency Interstate Supervision Act of 2002; of which not to exceed \$400,000 for the Community Supervision program and \$160,000 for the Pretrial Services program, both to remain available until September 30, 2008, are for Information Technology infrastructure enhancement acquisitions; of which [\$129,360,000] \$135,457,000 shall be for necessary expenses of Community Supervision and Sex Offender Registration, to include expenses relating to the supervision of adults subject to protection orders or the provision of services for or related to such persons; of which [\$42,195,000] \$46,196,000 shall be available to the Pretrial Services Agency; and of which [\$29,833,000] \$32,710,000 shall be transferred to the Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, all amounts under this heading shall be apportioned quarterly by the Office of Management and Budget and obligated and expended in the same manner as funds appropriated for salaries and expenses of other Federal agencies: *Provided further*, That the Director is authorized to accept and use gifts in the form of in-kind contributions of space and hospitality to support offender and defendant programs, and equipment and vocational training services to educate and train offenders and defendants: *Provided further*, That the Director shall keep accurate and detailed records of the acceptance and use of any gift or donation under the previous proviso, and shall make such records available for audit and public inspection: *Provided further*, That the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency Director is authorized to accept and use reimbursement from the D.C. Government for space and services provided on a cost reimbursable basis: *Provided further*, That for this fiscal year and subsequent fiscal years, the Public Defender Service is authorized to charge fees to cover costs of materials distributed and training provided to attendees of educational events, including conferences, sponsored by the Public Defender Service, and notwithstanding section 3302 of title 31, United States Code, said fees shall be credited to the Public Defender Service account to be available for use without further appropriation. (*Transportation, Treasury, Housing and Urban Development, the Judiciary, the District of Columbia, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006.*)

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

Identification code 95-1734-0-1-752	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
<b>Obligations by program activity:</b>			
00.01 Community supervision program .....	120	130	135
00.02 Pretrial Services Agency .....	39	42	46
00.03 Public Defender Service .....	29	30	33
10.00 Total new obligations .....	188	202	214
<b>Budgetary resources available for obligation:</b>			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year .....	13	4	1
22.00 New budget authority (gross) .....	179	199	214