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*Office of the General Counsel
Freedom of Information and Privacy Act Office*

May 5, 2016

RE: Request Pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act – FOIA #16-026

This letter is in response to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request dated February 15, 2016 to the Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG), which the Agency received on February 26, 2016. In your request, you asked for a copy of the journalism guidelines (guidelines for journalists) used by journalists producing material for BBG sponsored programs.

The agency has completed its search for and review of the document responsive to your scoped request, and it is on the CD-ROM enclosed with this letter. Personally identifiable information (PII) relating to individuals was redacted pursuant to FOIA Exemption 6 to protect personal privacy interests, and those redactions are marked with the code “(b)(6)” on the enclosed documents. No other responsive information was redacted from the document provided, and all responsive documents located by the agency are being provided to you. There are no chargeable fees associated with your request, and the enclosed materials are provided to you at no cost.

This completes the Agency’s response to your request and it is now closed. However, because information was redacted from the documents provided you have the right to appeal this disposition. If you wish to do so, you must send your appeal within thirty (30) calendar days from the date of this letter to the Chairperson, Access Appeal Committee, BBG, Suite 3349, 330 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20237.

Sincerely,



Andrew T. Krog
FOIA and Privacy Act Officer

Enclosure:
CD-ROM w/Releasable Document





Voice of America®

***BEST
PRACTICES
GUIDE***

MARCH 2016

<https://bbg.sharepoint.com/sites/journalist-portal/editorial/Pages/Best-Practices-Guide.aspx>
DALETPLUS: CATEGORIES-->MANUALS

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INTRODUCTION

THIS GUIDE APPLIES TO ALL EMPLOYEES, CONTRACTORS AND STRINGERS WHO GATHER, PRODUCE AND DISSEMINATE CONTENT FOR VOA

The VOA Charter and Journalistic Code lay out in broad terms the journalistic standards that are universally recognized by VOA and other news organizations. The purpose of this Guide is to define in more detail the best practices that VOA employees should follow every day. And it is a **Guide** rather than a rulebook for one very good reason: although the increasingly changing news and information environment requires each of us to have a basic understanding of best practices, it goes without saying that every news event, every radio, TV and web piece, every program, every interview – that is, everything we cover, produce and disseminate – is unique and must be considered in context and on its own merits.

VOA employees are encouraged to bring issues not covered in this guide to the attention of their Service Chiefs, Division Directors, the Office of General Counsel or VOA Senior Management as appropriate.

- There may be times when Central News or a Language Service will be working on stories that allege wrongdoing. In those cases, the Office of General Counsel **must** be consulted.

It is the responsibility of all staff members to understand these best practices as well as to consider one's own sense of right and wrong. Credibility is the most precious commodity of any news organization. The only way to achieve and maintain that credibility is for everyone within VOA to accept responsibility for it.

WHEN IN DOUBT, ASK - DO NOT ASSUME

This guide will help, but should not replace, discussions of difficult issues with co-workers and supervisors. We grow as a news organization -- and policies are formed -- by asking questions and discussing the journalistic issues we face daily.

In addition to these guidelines, all VOA employees are required to comply with the policies laid out by the Office of Government Ethics and the BBG's Ethics Counsel:

<http://inside.bbg.gov/offices/ethics/default.aspx>

The Best Practices Guide is a living document and will be updated and revised as necessary. It can be found online at:

<https://bbg.sharepoint.com/sites/journalist-portal/editorial/Pages/Best-Practices-Guide.aspx>

NEWS GATHERING

FAIRNESS, OBJECTIVITY & BALANCE

The VOA Journalistic Code is fairly thorough in its explanation of how we should achieve and maintain fairness, objectivity and balance, but certain points are worth repeating here:

- When performing official duties, VOA broadcasters leave their personal political views behind. The accuracy, quality and credibility of the Voice of America are its most important assets, and they rest on listeners' perception of VOA as an objective source of world, regional and U.S. news and information.
- VOA journalists (including writers, correspondents, stringers and program hosts) avoid at all times use of unattributed negative terms or labels to describe persons or organizations, except when the individuals and groups use those labels to describe themselves or their activities.

Equally important to maintaining objectivity, fairness and balance:

- There is no place at VOA for so-called advocacy journalism – the presentation of news from one particular viewpoint or one specific agenda. VOA journalists and all those preparing news and feature programming must avoid any action or statement that might convey the appearance of partisanship.
- VOA employees should carry out their work with the utmost professionalism. This applies equally to your work in the Cohen Building and in the field. Professionalism and respect for your colleagues is absolutely vital to maintaining best practices. Whether in a newsroom, studio, control room or in the field, pursuit of a story is not an excuse for arrogance.

BIAS & DIVERSITY

One of the key areas for ensuring fairness, objectivity and balance in our reporting is to stay clear of bias or preconceived notions. Some examples:

- Avoid stereotyping by race, gender, age, religion, ethnicity, geography, sexual orientation, disability, social status or physical appearance.
- The words we use in our scripts should be precise. For example, avoid the casual use of words like “Third World” and “terrorist,” or the assumption that “fundamentalism” equals violence.
- Coverage of events in a gay community should not be automatically linked to coverage of HIV/AIDS, because HIV/AIDS is not exclusive to gay communities.
- Correspondents, producers and video editors must understand the possibility of racial or ethnic stereotyping when selecting images to include in stories. For example, in a story about unwed mothers in the U.S., should every mother shown be African American? If using file video about drug arrests in the U.S., should every person shown be African American or Hispanic? The clear answer is no.
- Don’t include a description of an individual unless it is essential to the story. If a description doesn’t serve an editorial purpose, it may perpetuate negative stereotypes, possibly anger some members of a community, and in all likelihood doesn’t effectively advance the story.
- Be fair to all of the people involved in a story. People who are presented in a negative light in a story must be given a reasonable chance to present their side of the issue. If they refuse to comment, that should be noted. This demonstrates to our audience that we made the effort to be fair to all sides.
- All correspondents, producers, writers, editors and hosts should be aware of their own cultural values and personal beliefs and be able to put them aside when preparing a report or conducting an interview.
- In addition to the above, a correspondent, producer or host should be well prepared with facts to balance the statement of one side or the other. You should not simply nod in acknowledgement of someone’s position, as this could imply that you agree with that position.

U.S. ELECTIONS

THE HATCH ACT

The Hatch Act is a federal law; its main provision is to prohibit federal employees in the Executive Branch of the federal government from engaging in partisan political activity. The Office of General Counsel has provided some basic guidelines regarding political activity by VOA employees.

Employees **MAY NOT** engage in political activity while:

- On Duty
- In any government office
- Using a government vehicle
- Wearing an official uniform or insignia

In addition, the following political activities are prohibited while **On Duty**:

- Wearing campaign buttons and/or t-shirts
- Displaying campaign posters in the workplace
- Using **AGENCY** e-mail accounts, social media accounts or blogs to support or criticize a candidate or political position
- Using agency computers to make online campaign donations
- Using screensavers supporting or criticizing a candidate or political position
- Using agency-supplied smartphones to support or criticize a candidate or political position

NOTE: You are considered to be On Duty when you are teleworking.

**IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS ABOUT THESE GUIDELINES,
PLEASE CONTACT THE OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL AT 202-203-4550**

POLITICAL REPORTING ON VOA WEBSITES

Reporting on U.S. politics can be a delicate balancing act for VOA. This is especially true because of the Hatch Act.

In the case of VOA, the Office of Special Counsel took note of our reporting on U.S. political campaigns. The OSC's concern was that as a federal agency VOA's reporting should abide by the letter and spirit of the Hatch Act. In addition, the OSC's noted that a federal agency's website "...must not create the appearance that the agency, and in turn the federal government, is politically biased."

In response, the BBG's Office of General Counsel made the case that the VOA Charter lawfully empowers the agency to "...present the policies of the United States clearly and effectively, and will also present responsible discussions and opinions on these policies."

In its final ruling, the Office of Special Counsel said that by balancing the requirements of the Hatch Act with the realities of news reporting, it is permissible for VOA to include links to a candidate or party's website in a web story if the website is source material for the article.

So if any VOANews.com website is reporting on a GOP or Democratic presidential debate and the story includes a link to the campaign website of one candidate, we must include the campaign websites of all

the candidates who are taking part in the debate. The same holds true if we are reporting on candidates for the Senate, House and for governors.

We follow the same guidelines during the final presidential campaign period, with regard to a sitting president and the opposing candidate/s. But in that case, the link for the sitting president **MUST BE TO THE CAMPAIGN'S WEBSITE, AND NOT TO WWW.WHITEHOUSE.GOV.**

In other words, when reporting on U.S. political campaigns, all VOANews.com websites should follow the same journalistic balance and fairness that we strive for in all of our daily reporting.

For more complete guidance on the Hatch Act, please follow this link to the Office of General Counsel's Ethics page: <http://inside.bbg.gov/offices/ethics/default.aspx>

COVERING WAR

Given the many nationalities and ethnicities that VOA reaches via radio, TV and online, it's imperative that we follow some basic guidelines in covering and reporting conflicts.

LOADED WORDS

VOA should never use "we," "us," "our" or "they," "them" and "their" in reporting about any side in a conflict. VOA practice is to name the country, as in "U.S. troops" or "Pakistani troops."

No side in a conflict should be referred to as "the enemy," or any territory as "enemy territory" in copy or in graphics. The only exception is if you are directly quoting someone making those references.

Referring to attacks as "punishing," "brutal" or "successful" can imply that VOA is taking sides. Again, the only exception would be if you're directly quoting someone making those claims.

REPORTING COMBAT ACTIVITY

As a rule, VOA should not report that warplanes or missiles are approaching a target. When an attack is underway, VOA will report it:

- If we're able to independently confirm that bombs/missiles have hit the ground; or
- If the country being attacked confirms it's being attacked; or
- If an official of an attacking country directly tells VOA that an attack is happening; or
- If VOA observes the attack first-hand

In all of the above cases, attribution **MUST** be as clear and as specific as possible.

(Also see Attribution And Sources, p. 17)

When information originates only from state-owned media, we should make that clear to audiences the entire time the information is used.

If VOA's reporting is being censored or shut down and/or VOA's movements are being restricted, that should also be reported.

COVERING TERRORISM

Generally, terrorism is defined as "the use of violence and threats to intimidate or coerce, especially for political purposes." Terrorists use violence against (often innocent) individuals to advance their political or ideological agenda. "Terrorism" and "terrorist" carry a lot of weight, and they should be used with extreme care. It is up to editors to determine if they are most appropriate terms to use.

VOA will report the actions of terrorists (bombings, shootings, hostage takings) fully, accurately and dispassionately, as we would cover any other news story. Wherever possible, we should also provide appropriate coverage of the victims, their injuries and their families.

We will provide our audiences with informative analyses of terrorist organizations, their ideology and history, but at the same time VOA must never suggest that reporting the context in which terrorism takes place justifies terrorism in any way.

VIDEO & AUDIO OF TERRORISTS, HOSTAGES OR PRISONERS

Statements from, interviews with, or video of terrorists, hostages or prisoners of war should be judged on their journalistic merits before making a decision on usage.

Some guidelines for making decisions about using video of this kind:

➤ **TERRORISTS**

- Although we will report on the actions of terrorists, **VOA SHOULD NOT BE USED AS A PLATFORM TO SPREAD THEIR MESSAGES.**
- This means that in almost all cases, VOA will not air a terrorist message in its entirety. Senior VOA managers will decide what portions, if any, of the message will be cleared for broadcast and websites based upon its news value.

➤ **HOSTAGES/PRISONERS**

- Pay close attention to whether a hostage or prisoner appears to have been mistreated, is bound in handcuffs or shackles, or has a hood on his/her head.
- In the case of a prisoner's statement, VOA will take special measures to ensure that the individual POW identities are not revealed (i.e. facial blurring, voice alteration, use of pseudonym or nom du guerre).
- Senior VOA managers will decide whether to show video of this nature.

➤ **FULL DISCLOSURE**

- When applicable, all TV and radio scripts and web copy **MUST** state that VOA has not been able to independently verify the source of the video or audio. Should VOA receive the material directly from a group, army or government that should be noted in the script and web copy as well.

➤ **LEGAL ISSUES**

- From the office of General Counsel:
The Geneva Convention relative to Treatment of Prisoners of War requires POWs to "at all times be protected, particularly against acts of violence or intimidation and against insults and public curiosity." However, the convention does not define what "public curiosity" means. Nevertheless, the U.S. is a party to the convention and it generally applies it at all times to the maximum extent practicable.

PLEASE REMEMBER THAT THESE ARE BASIC GUIDELINES. EACH INSTANCE IS UNIQUE, AND WHAT IS DECIDED FOR ONE SITUATION WILL NOT NECESSARILY BE THE PROPER ACTION FOR THE NEXT SITUATION.

ALWAYS CONSULT WITH VOA SENIOR MANAGERS BEFORE MAKING ANY DECISIONS TO AIR OR PUBLISH MATERIAL OF THIS NATURE.

COVERING CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

VOA staff **must not** interfere in any way with ongoing law enforcement activities. If some orders seem designed to manage or deny news coverage, VOA reporters, producers and photographers at the scene should protest and notify senior management and the Office of General Counsel as quickly as possible. If necessary, the Agency will take appropriate legal action to protect access to the news.

There may be occasions where VOA staff has the opportunity to accompany law enforcement on arrests or investigations. These situations can present sensitive legal questions, including trespass and invasion of privacy. These activities should only be undertaken with approval **in advance** from your supervisor, senior management and the Office of General Counsel. It's important to understand that even though law enforcement may go onto private property, it **DOES NOT** mean that journalists are exempt from trespassing.

(Also see [Filming In Public vs. Private Places](#), p. 74)

Keep in mind that cameras, microphones and lights can cause relatively passive bystanders to “put on a show.” All VOA staff should use their own best judgment and discretion in these situations; where possible, you should avoid any action that could possibly influence the event.

At the same time, VOA staff covering conflicts, protests or demonstrations should not take one side or another.

Neither the police nor demonstration leaders should be a reporter's only sources for accurate reporting of causes, issues or casualties.

HOSTAGE/BARRICADE SITUATIONS

Coverage of these situations, whether in the U.S. or abroad, presents difficult challenges and usually requires special care. In fact, no single statement or guideline can begin to cover every situation that we may report on. The following are intended to guide you in exercising your best judgment.

- The event should be characterized as accurately as possible. Before labeling an event a “riot” or “terrorism,” or referring to someone as a “terrorist,” you should discuss it with your senior editors and managers, and if necessary, with Central News managers or the Senior Executive Producer.
- Keep in mind the possibility that a hostage taker may be able to see, hear, or try to manipulate VOA's coverage. Consider whether describing or showing the actions or movements of law enforcement officers could tip off the hostage taker or barricaded person.
- **DO NOT** put yourself in a position where you could be playing a role in the incident. VOA staff should **NEVER** attempt to contact a hostage or hostage taker. This could endanger a hostage and interfere with rescue efforts. It could also possibly subject you to criminal liability. You should not solicit telephone calls from within a hostage or barricade situation or from nearby homes or businesses.

- When reporting on these situations, avoid speculation about the hostage taker, his or her motives, demands, or state of mind. If a guest speculates about these issues, point out that VOA has not verified what the guest has just said, and move the conversation away from such speculation.

NAMING PEOPLE INVOLVED IN CRIMES

Be precise with the language used in reporting about crime or demonstrations.

VICTIMS

VOA should not name rape victims or other victims of sexual assaults or molestations. These crimes carry a stigma for their victims, and victims should be allowed to decide whether they want to be identified. Be cautious in providing descriptive details so that the person is not inadvertently identified.

There are special difficulties in identifying minors (under 18 years of age) who have been kidnapped or are alleged victims of sexual crimes. In these cases, in order to help the minors be found, news outlets must identify them. However, if we learn that a kidnapped minor has been sexually assaulted, the responsible action is to stop both naming the individual and showing his/her picture.

**Exceptions to the above MUST be approved in advance
by a supervisor and the Senior Executive Producer.**

SUSPECTS

VOA does not identify suspects of criminal investigations who have not been charged or arrested. This has become more difficult in the U.S. in recent years, when law enforcement officials refer to someone as “a person of interest.” This is not a legal term, and VOA should not use it because it can place a person under increasing suspicion and may result in unintended consequences for the individual.

The essential source for identifying the status of a person or group charged or arrested is law enforcement or the court system, **NOT** a supposedly “informed individual.” When someone has been charged with a crime, use caution in choosing language to refer to the accused so as not to imply guilt or innocence. Similarly, if someone identified as a suspect ultimately is not charged with a crime, we must make that known as soon as possible in a follow-up story.

NAMING OR IDENTIFYING MINORS INVOLVED IN CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

In addition to the guidance above regarding minors who are victims, VOA should not name, show video or play audio of a minor who is a suspect in a crime, or is arrested and charged with a crime. However, exceptions may be made if a minor is charged as an adult, but in this case we should wait until the accused has been formally charged, not just arrested.

There may be other exceptions, such as if a minor is charged with murder or another heinous crime. In some cases, local media may have already widely reported the minor’s identity.

**Before deciding to identify a minor, you should consult
your supervisor and the Senior Executive Producer.**

INTERVIEWING & VIDEOTAPING MINORS

Interviewing minors, whether for audio or video, can present special issues, particularly where wrongdoing, criminal activity, private, potentially embarrassing or other sensitive situations are involved. In these situations you **MUST** obtain permission from a parent or adult guardian. Permission should be in writing, where possible. You can find the consent form for minors on Sharepoint at:

<https://bbg.sharepoint.com/sites/journalist-portal/editorial/Pages/Release.aspx>

If that isn't possible, then recording audio or video of the parent/guardian giving consent is acceptable.

Generally, minors can be interviewed and recorded, without permission, on non-controversial subjects such as reaction to a movie, talking about a favorite food, going back to school on the first day of the school year.

When recording audio or shooting video at a school in the U.S., ask whether a school has sent out what are known as "negative releases" to parents. These are notifications that a media crew will be visiting a school, asking parents to return the notice only if they **DO NOT** want their child to participate in interviews or tapings. In this situation you may not need additional permission.

In a breaking news situation, provided the minor is out of harm's way, it may be permissible – without parental approval -- to interview the minor if he/she is a witness or has information about the event. However, keep in mind that the minor should not be asked private, personal or other potentially embarrassing questions, should not be asked to name suspects, and is freely willing to talk.

In all cases, ABC NewsOne, AFP, APTN and Reuters video should be carefully screened to follow the same guidelines.

COVERING & REPORTING SUICIDES

Deciding whether to report the name of a suicide victim is a delicate and difficult matter. Did the victim commit suicide publicly in order to achieve notoriety? Will reporting the person's name encourage others who might be contemplating suicide and looking for recognition? Will reporting the victim's name bring unwanted attention to family or friends? Keep in mind that by most accounts, people who commit suicide are in a disturbed or distressed mental state. Consequently, there are no clear or easy answers to these questions.

If the person is **NOT** a public figure, there should be no overwhelming editorial reason to report the name. As the question: Is the suicide tangential to the story, or does it have a larger impact on the story or participants in the story?

**Before reporting the name of a suicide victim, please consult
with your supervisor and the Senior Executive Producer.**

There may be a situation when a VOA staffer in the field is in a position to intervene in a situation where injury or the loss of life is a very real outcome. When a person decides to take his or her own life as a protest, there is no expectation that a journalist will intervene, nor is there a VOA policy on whether you should or should not intervene. It is up to the individual on the scene.

(Also see Sensitive & Graphic Material, p. 24)

BREAKING NEWS

Although breaking news situations don't often present themselves in VOA's daily coverage, there are certain key points to follow when putting that type of information on the air or online.

Producers should use caution before airing live and/or unedited material which may be excessively graphic in visuals or language. Ask the question: Does the news value of the material warrant airing it without reviewing it first?

**Consult with your supervisor and the Senior Executive Producer
if potentially graphic material is going to be aired or posted online
sight unseen or without a detailed description.**

When airing or posting such material, alert your listeners, viewers and readers as to the nature of the material.

REPORTING CROWD ESTIMATES

When covering rallies or demonstrations, it's important to attribute estimates of size. Organizing groups or official agencies which provide them may have reasons to inflate or downplay the numbers. Where non-official estimates such as "hundreds of thousands" appear to be guesses or inflated a correspondent, producer or photographer on the scene may be able to provide an objective perspective on crowd size. As an example, they can say the crowd is standing shoulder to shoulder for four blocks. If a correspondent, producer or photographer is not covering the event, we should look to the wire services for their reporting on the size of the crowd, keeping in mind VOA's sourcing policies.

(Also see Attribution & Sources, p. 17)

STAGING & RE-CREATIONS

- **VOA REPORTS THE NEWS**

- **WE DO NOT CREATE OR MANIPULATE NEWS STORIES**

- **STAGING A NEWS EVENT OR CONTROLLING HOW IT TURNS OUT -- WHETHER BY ENCOURAGEMENT, PROPS OR PAYMENT -- IS UNACCEPTABLE**

When shooting video with the subject of a story to explain something that happened, don't ask the person to do things they normally don't do. For instance: It's acceptable to shoot video of a family that goes to the cemetery once a week to place flowers on the grave of a family member, but you should explain in the track that this is something the family normally does. However, if you ask someone to go to the cemetery and lay flowers on the grave of a family member, you should explain that as well.

Keep in mind, though, that the more you direct people – having them do things specifically for the camera – the more time you'll have to spend explaining that to the audience.

USING VOA EMPLOYEES OR RELATIVES FOR STORIES

Generally speaking, VOA employees should not be used in radio, TV or web pieces outside of their official capacity. In most cases it is also preferable not to use the relatives or friends of VOA employees. While they may be perfect subjects to help illustrate stories, there is always the possibility of the appearance of a conflict.

However exceptions can be granted; for instance, if a relative or friend is prominent or expert in his or her own right. When in doubt, consult with your supervisor or the Senior Executive Producer.

WRITING

Anyone writing for VOA on any platform – radio, TV or the Web – should be familiar with the VOA Stylebook. The Stylebook covers grammar, spelling, definitions and explanations of commonly used terms, as well as the proper use of American English.

Some of the key points of the Stylebook as they relate to best practices are included in this Guide, but every VOA employee should read and become familiar with the Stylebook.

The Stylebook is maintained by Central News and is updated regularly; it can be found on Sharepoint: <https://bbg.sharepoint.com/sites/journalist-portal/editorial/Pages/VOA-Newsroom-Stylebook.aspx>

VOA copy should be simple and straightforward. We are not writing treaties or newspaper stories. Use “stop the fighting” rather than “achieve the cessation of hostilities.” Most of our writing is for people whose first language is not English, so avoid excessively difficult words, and explain them when you must use them.

Avoid colloquialisms and jargon, which may be difficult to translate and are not easily understood by foreign audiences. When used, as in a direct quotation, provide an alternative in parentheses to assist language services.

- The convicted hacker said writing the virus was “a piece of cake” (very easy).
- He spoke “off the cuff” (without notes).
- The House Minority Whip (the number two Republican/Democrat in the House).
- He made a killing (made a lot of money) in the stock market.

Words such as “biggest,” “highest,” “first” and others like them should be used cautiously because they often turn out to be incorrect. Ask yourself whether the fact that something is first is truly significant. Avoid superlatives such as “most famous” or “greatest,” which often represent value judgments. Descriptive and colorful words are encouraged, but use caution. Something that is “unique” is the only one of its kind. A thing or event cannot be “somewhat unique.” Other words describing extreme situations should also raise flags for writers and editors, and should be scrutinized to ensure they are justified. “Trouble” in a city does not necessarily mean it is in “chaos.” “Asking urgently” is not necessarily “pleading” or “begging.” If a situation is “desperate” today, what will it be tomorrow when things get worse?

It is acceptable, however, to use words like these when you’re quoting someone directly.

ATTRIBUTION AND SOURCES

Simply stated, we give credit where credit is due. Aside from the material provided by our own correspondents and stringers, VOA reports news from a number of different outlets: the Associated Press, Reuters and Agence France Presse, as well as from newspapers, television news networks and official news agencies of other nations. In addition we have the resources of the U.S. government's Open Source Center, which provides translations of broadcasts and other news information put out by other countries.

Story information can also come from press releases put out by corporations or private groups such as non-governmental organizations (NGOs). When using press releases, they must be identified as such, and if applicable, they should be counter-balanced.

DOUBLE SOURCING

VOA generally requires double sourcing of **unattributed** information. Look carefully at your sources, and make sure that two separate originating news organizations are reporting the information. For instance, if Reuters and AP are both reporting from the scene of a story, those are two valid double sources. However, if a newspaper and a TV news network are carrying a story that they're both attributing to the AP, that is **NOT** valid double sourcing.

Once you have two valid separate sources, you should go through both stories and identify the facts that are common to both. These are the facts that you can consider to be verified. If one story has facts that are not contained in the other, please check with Central News to see whether they can provide verification.

SINGLE SOURCING

There will be instances when use of a properly identified single source is permitted.

For instance: on a breaking news story, AP or Reuters quotes a single source – a police official, a government spokesperson – VOA copy will say that AP or Reuters is reporting the information.

There will be times when multiple news outlets report information from unnamed sources during a breaking story, as with the Boston Marathon bombing in April 2013.

IN THOSE CASES OUR COPY WILL SAY THAT THERE ARE VARIOUS REPORTS OF AN INCIDENT AND THAT VOA IS WORKING TO CONFIRM THE INFORMATION.

As happened with Boston – when multiple news organizations said there was an arrest and VOA reported that information – we will later find out that that information is incorrect. In that case VOA will issue a correction as quickly as possible across all platforms.

(Also see Corrections, p. 71)

Additionally, information that comes directly from the U.S. government – the White House, State Department, Pentagon or Congress – is considered valid on its own, **but must still be attributed**. Another accepted use of a single source would be monitoring a live event such as a presidential news conference.

Information in Central News stories is already double-sourced and does not require additional sourcing.

There are times when the attribution can be left unstated because the source of a particular statement is both obvious and authoritative.

An example of over-attribution:

The U.S. space agency NASA says astronauts aboard the space shuttle “Discovery” performed a second spacewalk today.

It’s better, and easier, to write:

Astronauts aboard the U.S space shuttle “Discovery” performed a second spacewalk today.

WIKIPEDIA SHOULD NOT BE CONSIDERED OR USED AS A PRIMARY SOURCE OF INFORMATION

- There have been a number of incidents where material posted on Wikipedia has not been verified or has proven to be incorrect. Any information found on Wikipedia should be confirmed with other, more reliable sources, or with Central News.
- The U.S. government-funded website OpenSource (www.opensource.gov) is an important tool for finding source information. Generally speaking, VOA uses the text material in OpenSource as a second source of news and information.

However, VOA DOES NOT have access to the audio and video which OpenSource posts from news organizations -- BBC, Sky News and Al Jazeera English, for example -- with whom VOA does not have contractual agreements.

Proper sourcing is a fundamental element of good journalism. If two (or 20) sources quote a militia leader as saying the hostages have been released, all we know is what the militia leader says, NOT whether the hostages are actually free.

VOA requires two independent sources for most stories, subject to limited exceptions including original reporting and non-controversial subjects.

Whenever possible, a source should be “on the record” – someone who is willing to be named and quoted - but journalists routinely rely on sources who won’t go on the record. If a source refuses to be named, the information he or she provides should be characterized in other ways, as clearly as possible.

In briefings, particularly in Washington, sources will usually specify the attribution:

- “A senior administration official, or
- “An individual familiar with the secretary’s thinking”

In interviews, sourcing is often a matter of negotiation, but a request for confidentiality should come from the source and not be suggested by the correspondent or producer.

Before using an unnamed source, writers and editors must be certain that there is no other way to get the information on the record. Once you agree to treat a source anonymously, you still should include the fullest possible description of that source’s position: “a senior Pentagon official” is better than “a U.S. official,” but better still might be “a senior Pentagon official involved in planning the operation.”

An unnamed source **MUST** have verifiable and first-hand knowledge of the story. You must be convinced the source knows what he/she is talking about, and you should consider asking for documentary evidence to bolster the source’s claim or comment. When contacting a source about third-party information, be sure that the source is actually confirming the information from his or her knowledge of a particular situation, and is not simply hearing it from you and agreeing that it is plausible.

You should be willing to tell our audience why the source cannot be named. For example, you can say, “The source’s name is being withheld to protect against possible reprisals.”

Because even sources who don’t want their names used do have names, the use of phrases such as “unnamed sources” or “unidentified sources” may be confusing. Avoid other extremely vague terms such as “informed sources,” “authoritative sources,” “well-placed sources,” “reliable sources.”

A story that relies on the use of confidential sources should be of public concern. We are not interested in “gotcha” stories just for the sake of the “gotcha,” nor are we interested in scoring scoops just for the sake of being first (and possibly being wrong).

When writing Web headlines or SMS, use caution to qualify controversial information even in this shorter format. “All Hostages Released in Standoff” is quite different from “Rebel Leader Says All Hostages Released.”

The following characterizations may be helpful in establishing with a source what level of confidentiality you have agreed to. In all cases it is always best to clarify with the source how the information may be used:

- **ON THE RECORD**
All information is suitable for publication and attributable to the source by name and title.
- **OFF THE RECORD**
Material that is “off the record” is not directly usable, but the information can be used to focus the direction of a story. Off-the-record material may also be a valid second source to confirm information obtained elsewhere.
- **ON BACKGROUND**
“On background” is generally understood to mean the information given can be used, provided it is attributed to a generic source. “A senior administration official called the election flawed.”
- **DEEP BACKGROUND**
Information obtained on “deep background” is normally provided with the understanding that it will not be sourced directly in any way. A suitable formulation might be, “It was learned that the delegates agreed to a second meeting on Tuesday.”
- **PUBLICATION OF A SIGNIFICANT STORY BASED UPON A SINGLE SOURCE WHO WILL NOT ALLOW HIS OR HER NAME TO BE USED MUST ALWAYS BE APPROVED IN ADVANCE BY ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING PEOPLE: VOA SENIOR EXECUTIVE PRODUCER OR VOA DIRECTOR.**
- **UPON REQUEST, DISCLOSURE OF A SOURCE’S IDENTITY TO VOA SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND TO THE OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL MAY BE REQUIRED TO CLEAR THE SOURCED INFORMATION FOR AIR.**
- **WHEN DISCUSSING CONFIDENTIALITY WITH A SOURCE, IT MAY BE ADVISABLE TO EXPLAIN THE POSSIBILITY OF THIS LIMITED DISCLOSURE WITHIN VOA. REFUSAL TO DISCLOSE THE SOURCE MAY RESULT IN THE SOURCE’S INFORMATION NOT BEING USED BY VOA.**

CREDITING THE NEWS AGENCIES

To make sure that our best practices are in sync with our news agency contracts, below is guidance on how VOA should credit the agencies across all platforms. Note that each platform has different guidelines, and everyone should be aware of the differences, especially if you're producing a story that will appear on all platforms.

RADIO

- AFP, AP and Reuters have all confirmed that VOA radio broadcasts can use their news wire copy verbatim without verbal attribution or credit. All three agencies consider this to be “standard use” of their material.
- However, if one wire service has an exclusive interview or information that other news organizations do not have, we should give that wire service verbal credit in the broadcast.

TELEVISION

- Although the VOA Dot is burned into agency video as it is being recorded, it is preferable that all video pieces -- whether they are produced by Central News or a language service – should note in the DaletPlus Asset Management Form the time segments where AFP, AP and Reuters video are used. That is our way of tracking/crediting them for the usage, and for the Senior Archivists to know whether the material is worth keeping.
(Also see Domestic Dissemination of VOA Programming, p. 62)
- Verbal credit to the news agencies is not required for video reports, unless the video is exclusive and is noted as such in the script.

WEB

It has long been the practice in print to credit the wire services when using their stories in whole or in part. All VOA websites should follow this practice.

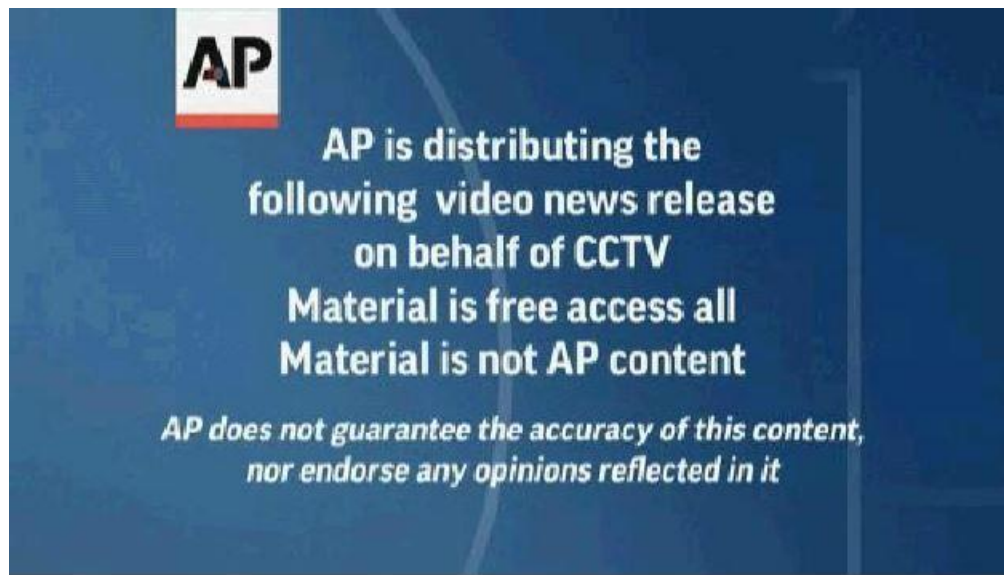
- This story shows how the credit looks when using a single news agency's wire story in full, with the agency's name at the top:
<http://www.voanews.com/content/quartet-urges-revival-of-middle-east-talks-reconstruction-of-gaza/2633762.html>
- This story shows how the credit looks when using more than one agency's wire story, with the agencies' names at the bottom:
<http://www.voanews.com/content/transasia-discusses-compensation-for-families-of-crash-victims/2633588.html>
- Agency photos used on VOA websites must include a captioned credit to the agency:
<http://www.voanews.com/content/afghan-president-warns-against-shifting-focus-from-his-country/2633775.html>

USING MATERIAL FROM STATE-RUN MEDIA

Any country's official news agency is a valid single source **when referring to government policy or news events in that country**. In these cases VOA must identify the news agency in its copy.

Note the distinction "in that country." For example, a report by China's official news agency about North Korea would not be a valid single source.

In addition, VOA's newsfeed providers AP and Reuters have agreements in place to distribute material provided by CCTV, Chinese State Television. AP includes a disclaimer for all CCTV material, as seen in this screen grab:



Reuters does not provide a video disclaimer for CCTV material, but this notice appears at the bottom of every script Reuters provides from CCTV:

© Copyright CCTV. The content in this story, including video and script is provided by China Central Television (CCTV) and is copyright CCTV. Thomson Reuters does not guarantee the accuracy of, or endorse the views or opinions given in, this package. THIS STATEMENT SUPERSEDES ALL OTHER STATEMENTS RELATING TO COPYRIGHT ATTACHED TO THIS CONTENT.

While the video that CCTV and other state-controlled media outlets like RT or Press TV produces often comes from areas where coverage is otherwise unavailable, VOA policy for using content provided by state-controlled media is that it should be reviewed by senior editors in a service, by Central News or by the agency's Senior Executive Producer before any decision is made about airing or publishing the video.

State-run media material that is cleared for broadcast or for use on the web **MUST** include proper credit to that news organization and the disclaimer that VOA cannot confirm the accuracy of the material. For video usage, the on-screen credit should be either: "From CCTV" or "CCTV Video." This guidance is the same for material received from RT or Press TV or similar state-run media outlets.

It is understood that there may be times when we would want to use the video, such as when it's the only known video of a major news event or if we're comparing how VOA and other news organizations cover stories.

However, any use of state-run media video should be done within the context of a larger package that is being produced by Central News or a Language Service.

We should not run a full package from CCTV, RT, Press TV or another state-run outlet simply because we have it available.

(Also see Video Usage Rights, p. 51)

OPINION ROUNDUPS

When quoting editorials or opinion pieces from other news organizations, it is preferable to use, **at most**, roughly one-third of the piece to present a particular point of view. Any material quoted should, when possible, include VOA's own commentary or analysis to provide a more complete view of the issue. It is highly recommended that no more than 50 percent of an editorial or opinion piece should be used in an opinion roundup, regardless on which platform it is issued. Simply adding a disclaimer saying that the excerpts come from U.S. media outlets does not absolve VOA from possible claims of plagiarism and/or copyright infringement.

RUMORS & SPECULATION

VOA avoids the use of rumors and speculation in news items. However, this may need to be carefully re-evaluated on a case-by-case basis in instances where a rumor or speculation takes on a life of its own. In such cases, in general, editors should allow responsible officials to respond to the rumors or speculation and use this comment as our entry to the story. Without such an official comment, avoid doing a story unless there are a number of reports in major news outlets. VOA does not want to be the first to publicize a rumor or speculation.

PLAGIARISM

Plagiarism is illegal and unethical and strikes at the very heart of our journalistic mission. It can cost the individual and the agency its credibility and reputation, and will not be tolerated.

WE DO NOT PRESENT OTHERS' WORK AS OUR OWN

Allegations of plagiarism will be fully investigated, and staffers will be notified of any such allegations.

PLAGIARISM MAY RESULT IN DISCIPLINARY ACTION, UP TO AND INCLUDING REMOVAL FROM FEDERAL SERVICE

SENSITIVE & GRAPHIC MATERIAL

Newsworthiness should be the primary determining factor in deciding whether to air or publish audio or video that may be offensive to our audiences. Some examples include murder scenes, acts of war, acts of nature, faces of victims.

In these cases, the Senior Executive Producer and/or VOA senior management will determine whether the material is graphic enough to require a mandatory warning and will issue a House-wide detailing the language of the warning.

In most cases, VOA should not broadcast or publish the moment of death in a suicide, execution, or any similar event. Exceptions might include circumstances where an event is being covered live and the action is unexpected or spontaneous, or where the event is so highly newsworthy as to warrant broadcast or posting.

If it happens during live coverage, explain to the audience what has happened as quickly as possible, and move on.

(Also see [Covering and Reporting Suicides](#), p. 13)

The broadcasting or posting of graphic, profane, racist or other objectionable language should be determined if it is essential to the newsworthiness of the story.

Material of a sexual nature is also a cause for concern, as people of all ages listen to, watch and read VOA news stories. Questions to be asked: Is the material essential to the story? Should video be digitized in some way so as not to be offensive? Would you want your children to see such images?

If it's determined the material will be broadcast, a mandatory warning needs to be provided far enough ahead of the story to make sure children do not see or hear the material. If the material is posted online, it should not be on the homepage. Rather, a link to the story should appear on the homepage, with a warning that sexual/graphic images are included with the story.

Note that YouTube has a blurring tool that lets you blur any part of a video, including moving objects. Details on how to use the tool are here:

<http://youtubecreator.blogspot.com/2016/02/blur-moving-objects-in-your-video-with.html>

(Also see [YouTube Guidelines](#), p. 40)

THE DECISION TO AIR OR POST IMAGES OR AUDIO OF A SUICIDE, EXECUTION OR SIMILAR EVENT WILL BE MADE BY A SUPERVISOR, THE SENIOR EXECUTIVE PRODUCER AND/OR VOA SENIOR MANAGEMENT.

INTERVIEWS

When interviewing in the field, it helps to understand that even in the current media environment, most people are not comfortable being interviewed and consider recording equipment to be invasive, especially when you're dealing with sensitive subjects. One way to reduce that unease or tension is to first talk to an interview subject **WITHOUT** the equipment. Put the person at ease; make him or her feel comfortable talking to you before proceeding with the actual interview.

When setting up an interview, the subject may ask what questions will be asked or how the interview will be treated when produced. It's OK to outline in advance general points of interest and the general subject areas you intend to cover.

You SHOULD NOT provide actual questions to be asked, nor promise you will not ask questions outside the areas you have outlined, nor promise how subjects will be treated on the air.

Any agreement that certain questions will or will not be asked would be an exception, to be decided on a case-by-case basis in consultation with your supervisor and/or VOA senior management as warranted. If an agreement is approved, the agreement should be mentioned in the introduction to the interview.

If an interviewee requires VOA to use a name or title we ordinarily would not use, that too should be mentioned in the introduction to the interview.

Do not promise an interviewee that he or she will be able to find the entire interview on the VOA website, or that you will include it in a blog entry, unless you have already verified through your assignment process that the interview **will** be included with a web story or blog.

RECORDING TELEPHONE INTERVIEWS

- If you are planning to record a telephone interview, it is required that a reporter or producer advise the interview subject that he or she is being recorded, and that their comments will be on the record. If the interview subject objects to being recorded, the reporter or producer should confirm that the interview can be used as off the record information.
- ***Please see the guidance on Pages 19 and 20 regarding on the record and off the record interviews.***

SHOOTING/EDITING TV INTERVIEWS

- When shooting a two-camera interview, it's acceptable for a reporter to register appropriate visual expressions, such as smiling at a joke. What is NOT acceptable is editing in a visual reaction that is out of sequence to the answer being given.
- Equally unacceptable is separating questions from answers. The 10th answer of an interview should not be edited as if it were the response to the 4th question, even if it seems to make the reporter's or producer's editorial point clearer.

- Interviews taped with one camera can present editing difficulties and therefore reverse questions (questions asked after the interview is done, with the camera reversed to tape the interviewer), while not ideal, are allowed. Reverse questions should be true to the original questions and if done, the interviewee or representative should be made aware and should be invited to be present.

In this situation, because the reverse shots are happening after the actual interview, the reporter or producer should not reflect an expression (smile, frown, nod) that might be seen as agreement or disagreement with what the subject is saying.

PUBLIC FIGURES

Questions and reporting about the private lives of public figures should be relevant. For example, the questioning is appropriate when intended to expose inconsistency, lying, hypocrisy and most certainly, illegal activity. In the case of candidates for public office, information about these actions often enables voters to ascertain the character of a candidate or public official.

VOA's reporting should not be based on rumor, speculation or gossip, but instead by applying the rigorous standards for any story. Reporting should rely on "on the record" statements and actions of public figures. Information from normally reliable sources not willing to be identified should be very closely examined.

The passage of time is an important consideration in determining what is relevant, and may affect current relevance. When information is dated we should evaluate with particular scrutiny, in the case of a political figure, how important such information is for the public's ability to judge that person's qualifications and fitness to hold public office.

Each situation should be considered separately and there is no blanket rule prohibiting reporting private activities from many years ago.

For interviews, be very discriminating when using information from sources and/or sourced information from another news organization when asking a question to a guest about his/her private life. Sourcing in this, as in any controversial or sensitive story, should follow VOA's two-source rule.

(Also see Attribution And Sources, p. 17)

Open-ended questions based on little or no evidence are strongly discouraged. For example, the question "Have you ever taken a bribe," should not be asked unless based on our reporting, there is a compelling and journalistically justifiable reason to ask it.

If VOA presenters, correspondents or producers are unsure of the appropriateness of their questioning or reporting regarding the private life of a public figure, they should consult with their supervisor and when appropriate with the Senior Executive Producer and the Office of General Counsel.

ANONYMITY

There may be reasons to agree to anonymity for an interview subject, whether for radio, TV or online. For example, we may not wish to jeopardize the subject's safety or subject him or her or family members to harm or undue embarrassment. But there may be legal considerations as well in granting anonymity to interview subjects.

Always question an interviewee's motives before promising anonymity. Clarify and confirm the conditions agreed to in exchange for the information. Anonymity for interviewees can be defined by degree. In establishing the degree of anonymity, describe the process to be used (e.g. blurring of faces, digitizing the voice, videotaping in shadow) but do not guarantee a particular result.

The failure to adequately disguise an interview subject or a misunderstanding over the steps agreed to disguise an interview subject can result in a legal claim against VOA.

Generally, we want to avoid promising anonymity for people trying to evade law enforcement. Exceptions should be cleared with your supervisor, the Senior Executive Producer and/or Executive Editor and the Office of General Counsel.

"AMBUSH" INTERVIEWS

So-called "ambush" interviews, where a person who has refused to be interviewed is approached without notice by a reporter or producer, are discouraged and should be avoided. An "ambush" is different than a "stakeout," where cameras are set up to get comments from individuals who are going to or leaving meetings and/or work.

Deciding to do an ambush interview should not be taken lightly. Supervisors, the Senior Executive Producer and the Office of General Counsel should be advised in advance of any such plans.

ADVANCE SCRIPTS/SCREENING

You should not show a script to a third party not affiliated with VOA or BBG in advance of the story's airing. You can call an interviewee and review portions of a script in order to fact check. As part of the reporting process you may also show portions of other interviews or other footage prepared for the report to an interview subject to obtain their reaction or comment for use in the same report. You should videotape the individual watching the other interview or other footage whenever possible.

Advance screenings of VOA news stories are not permitted without the prior approval of senior management. An exception: press screenings for review purposes.

REQUESTS FOR UNAIED/UNPUBLISHED MATERIAL

As a general policy, VOA should not give third parties access to unaired or unpublished material or discuss the existence of such materials. Any requests for such information should be referred to senior management and the Office of General Counsel.

(Also see Domestic Dissemination of VOA Programming, p. 62)

SUBJECT TAPING INTERVIEW

On occasion a subject may ask to do his or her own recording of an interview. That is permissible as long as the subject understands the taping is for personal use only, not for broadcast, publication or other distribution. As noted above, VOA will not provide a dub, either audio or video, of the raw interview to an interview subject.

PAYMENT

VOA does not pay people for interviews. It may, however, be appropriate to pay certain travel-related expenses for an interviewee. Any questions should be referred to senior management and the Office of General Counsel.

GUESTS

NOTIFYING VOA SENIOR MANAGEMENT OF HIGH-LEVEL GUESTS

As a major international broadcaster, VOA often welcomes to the Cohen Building high-level foreign government officials and other important individuals, such as prominent dissidents and exiles. To better determine when additional protocols may be appropriate, VOA journalists who schedule these meetings or visits should immediately notify senior management through their chain of command. Division Directors will then notify the Language Programming Directorate using the email address language-programming-directorate@voanews.com for coordination with the Office of the VOA Director. Decisions about any special actions that may be needed will be coordinated between the Office of the VOA Director and the Office of BBG CEO. Notification at each stage should occur prior to the visit, with sufficient time for senior management to take any actions that may be necessary.

VOA journalists who schedule meetings at the Cohen Building with audience members, members of the diaspora, or lower-level government officials should also immediately notify their Division Director. That Division Director will then decide whether additional coordination within VOA and BBG is required.

COHEN BUILDING SECURITY PROCEDURES FOR GUESTS

Security procedures for entry into the Cohen building is set by the Federal Protective Service (FPS), the agency that provides integrated security and law enforcement services to federally owned and leased facilities. FPS, not BBG Security, manages the contract for the building's Protective Security Officers (PSOs), thus they report to and are represented by the FPS Inspector.

As with other federal buildings, all visitors must show proper photo ID and go through security screening upon arrival.

For program guests, this process can seem cumbersome; consequently, it is imperative that employees explain the security procedures and photo ID requirements to all program guests prior to their arrival, and ask that they anticipate about 10 minutes for the check-in process.

Types of Accepted Identification:

1. U.S. Citizens: U.S. Driver's License or U.S. Passport
2. Non-U.S. Citizens: Issued Passport/Visa

Please notify your guest/visitor that they will be required to process through security screening (walk-through magnetometer and x-ray machine for hand-carried items) prior to arrival.

If you are sponsoring an event, please provide BBG Security with a guest list that includes the date/time of their arrival, along with their full names and your contact information (Sponsor). Please remember that all visitors **MUST** be escorted while in the Cohen Building per FPS requirements. This list should be emailed to the central Security email at: bbg-security@bbg.gov.

In those rare cases when an important guest arrives without any ID, contact IBB/SEC immediately so they can work with the FPS to request an exception to normal procedures and allow the guest entry into the building. Please understand that the final decision to waive normal security procedures for your guest rests with FPS, not BBG Security.

Exceptions to these procedures can be made in some cases for VIPs. VIPs are granted access without having to sign in or go through the metal detectors. Under some circumstances, they also enter the building through a different entry point than the C Street visitors' entrance.

The following are automatically considered VIPs:

1. The President and his cabinet, including sitting Ambassadors
2. Sitting and former members of Congress
3. Anyone who has a federal law enforcement detail, such as foreign dignitaries

For these and other special guests, employees can request VIP status from BBG Security managers or the IBB Chief of Staff.

Please contact Security with any additional questions at 202-382-7777.

GUEST BOOKING PROCEDURES

- **ALL REQUESTS FOR THE PRESIDENT, VICE PRESIDENT, FIRST LADY AND THE VP'S SPOUSE WILL BE MADE THROUGH THE VOA DIRECTOR'S OFFICE. THERE ARE ABSOLUTELY NO EXCEPTIONS**
- **ALL REQUESTS FOR OTHER WHITE HOUSE OFFICIALS, CABINET SECRETARIES, THE HOUSE AND SENATE LEADERSHIP AND THE KEY BEATS MUST COME FROM THE CENTRAL NEWS CORRESPONDENTS AT THOSE BEATS**

THE CORRESPONDENTS ARE THE FACE OF VOA FOR THOSE BEATS AND WE CANNOT UNDERCUT THEIR POSITIONS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	Cindy Saine
INTELLIGENCE/NATIONAL SECURITY	Jeff Seldin
MEDICAL	Carol Pearson
PENTAGON	Carla Babb
POLITICS	Jim Malone
SENATE	Michael Bowman
STATE DEPARTMENT	Pamela Dockins & Nike Ching
UNITED NATIONS	Margaret Besheer
WHITE HOUSE	Aru Pande & Mary Alice Salinas

These requests **MUST BE SENT FIRST** to the beat correspondent, Central News Managing Editors and to Senior Executive Producer Steven Springer. When an interview has been confirmed, an e-mail will be sent to the Guest Booking group: guest-booking@voanews.com

When we get an interview with the President, Vice President, First Lady, VP's spouse, key Cabinet members or Congressional leadership, VOA Public Relations must be notified immediately: PublicRelations@voanews.com

When there's a request for deputy secretaries, under-secretaries, spokespeople and those in similar positions, the Central News correspondent responsible for that beat (White House, State, Pentagon, Capitol Hill, intelligence matters, national politics, UN) **MUST BE ADVISED IN ADVANCE OF MAKING THE REQUEST**. The Guest Booking e-mail group should be copied on these e-mails.

Otherwise, for the majority of interview requests, a heads-up e-mail to the Guest Booking e-mail group will suffice.

Central News managing editors and the beat reporters are included in the Guest Booking group, so they will be aware of all requests. The guests that fall into this general category might be from a think tank or NGO, a media rep for an organization, or a lower level member of Congress or a government agency.

When sending your e-mail, please provide as many details as possible: is the interview audio or video, where is taking place, what time is it taking place.

When and where possible, stringers for Central News and the Language Services should keep the field correspondents and/or Washington advised of potential interviews of interest.

Additionally: Larry London's beat is music and Penelope Poulou's beat is film.

As such, if a Language Service or Central News is thinking of interviewing a major musician or musical group, or thinking of getting an interview with a film personality who is on a junket or making an appearance in a bureau city, **an advisory e-mail should go out first to Larry or Penelope accordingly, and to Guest Booking.** By the same token, when Larry, Penelope or anyone else has a major music interview or movie-related interview scheduled, they should advise the Guest Booking e-mail group.

When there are major awards shows – usually in Los Angeles -- Mike O'Sullivan in the L.A. bureau should be brought into the conversation. As with State, Pentagon or elsewhere – it does not make VOA look good if a studio or a musician's or filmmaker's press person is hearing from multiple VOA individuals.

It is **strongly recommended** that all staff responsible for booking guests/interviews send a note to Guest Booking and to the appropriate individuals **BEFORE** making a request.

POLICIES FOR HOSTING A LIVE GUEST ON VOA PROGRAMS

- All potential live guests should be pre-interviewed to get a sense of what to expect when you are on the air. You can discuss general topics, but do not give the guest the actual interview questions in advance. That pre-interview should be available for review by producers, anchors and management.
- When you know you're going to have a controversial or potentially hostile guest, prepare a game plan with the show staff and the show Director about what to do if the interview goes downhill, so that everyone in the control room and on the set know in advance what to do, including implementation of a back-up plan.
- It is the responsibility of a program's host to do his/her homework about the guest and the subject matter. If a guest starts making unsubstantiated accusations or questionable statements, it is the responsibility of the anchor to challenge the guest about those accusations/statements, whether asking for clarification about the source of the accusations/statements or refuting those accusations/statements with facts.
- If a guest uses language that is unsuitable for air (cursing, insulting, racial or homosexual slurs, for example) it is the responsibility of the host to immediately cut the conversation off and apologize to the audience for the offensive language. It is the responsibility of the Executive Producer to alert the Director about what has happened so the Director can make sure the guest's microphone is silenced. At that point the EP must communicate to the Director and the Line Producer to implement a back-up plan.
- The Executive Producer is responsible for a written report of the incident. Detail the unacceptable or irresponsible language used by the guest, how the anchor handled the situation and what steps were taken to end the interview and go to alternate programming. The report is to be sent to the Service Chief, Division Director, Associate Director for Language Programming and the Associate Director for Operations.
- Ultimately, it is the responsibility of the Executive Producer to ensure that the program is clean and airs correctly. The anchor can only do so much. The EP has his/her finger on the button, so to speak, with the authority and ability to tell the Director and the Line Producer to go to something else. That's why you need to have a backup plan.

GOING TO BLACK IS A LAST DITCH OPTION, WHEN NOTHING ELSE WORKS.

IT IS NEVER THE FIRST OPTION.

DIGITAL MEDIA

SOCIAL MEDIA

All VOA journalists are encouraged to participate in social media. By joining networks that are popular in your target regions you can forge closer relationships with your audience, discover new angles and stories and experiment with different ways of covering the news.

Remember that on social media and other public forums, you are a journalist. It is critical that you are fair, impartial and objective in all public spaces.

It's also important to remember that social media is more than Facebook and Twitter. Niche audiences often have their own niche social networks, like Sina Weibo in China or Orkut in India and Brazil. Get to know which ones are popular with your audience and experiment with them. Whatever your topic or medium, there's probably a social network around it.

SOCIAL MEDIA AS REPORTING TOOL

Reporting has always been about amplifying certain voices from the public. But rather than a list of carefully cultivated sources that reporters have traditionally relied upon, social media can present millions of competing voices that we must select from wisely. Whether you call it citizen journalism, user-generated content or social media, our readers often report the news before we are able to verify the facts. While it's good to highlight those voices, it is critical to verify rumors before reporting them as fact.

There are techniques for confirming the validity of certain social media accounts, including examination of how long the account has been in existence, looking at the account's message history, and scrutiny of photo streams or other bits of the user's digital trail. If you have doubts, reach out to your local social media lead for guidance. You must do your due diligence before relying on a source as credible. In other words, report the story.

Do not retweet or pass along unconfirmed rumors without a clear indication that the information is not yet verified.

For example: *@VOANews Lots of reports and photos of this blast. Working to confirm RT @manonstreet Bomb in front of parliament. Hundreds dead!*

Finally, adding comments from social media to your reporting is acceptable as long as you clearly identify the source of the comment and it reflects audience opinion, similar to a vox pop in radio or television. Make sure you balance opinions to provide a fair picture of public sentiment, and contextualize those opinions with the larger story.

OPINION

If you take a controversial position or make a controversial comment it can reflect poorly on you and the agency. It could lead our readers to believe that we are untrustworthy and unable to fairly cover both sides of a controversial story. VOA has spent more than 70 years building its reputation, and you have spent your career building yours. To keep that trust intact we must adhere to a high standard of independence and objectivity.

You should not express a point of view on controversial issues, even if your account is set to only be viewable by your friends. This not only includes individual posts or tweets, but also posting your political affiliation or causes in your profile. Privacy policies change and people can take screenshots. Assume nothing is private in social media, even if you have your account visible only to your circle of friends.

In particular, retweeting or “liking” an opinion on one side of the issue or another could be construed an endorsement from you or VOA. If you want to put that comment in front of your followers, make sure it is clear you aren’t endorsing the opinion, but simply showing both sides of the conversation.

For example: *@VOANews The budget fight continues RT @AngryPundit Why can’t Washington get its act together?*

Don’t be afraid to engage with either side of a controversial issue. It is okay to follow or friend individuals or interest groups on either side of an issue. Indeed, it should be part of the reporting process; paying attention to what both sides have to say is critical to getting as much information as possible on an issue. But never endorse only one side or the other by “liking” a cause or political figure, and make sure you follow all sides of an issue.

While personal endeavors on other sites are fine, they must not involve the use of agency materials, time or facilities, including information that is available to you because of your position at VOA.

MANAGING YOUR PROGRAM’S OR SERVICE’S SOCIAL PRESENCE

VOA programs and services are encouraged to maintain official accounts on the major social media platforms in your region. These presences can help you engage with your current audience and reach new audiences with your content.

Before launching a new official social media presence, you and your service chief should answer the following questions:

- Who are you trying to reach and why is this the right way to reach them?
- Who is responsible for keeping each account active and how often?
- How will success be measured and who will track it?
- Does your branding align with the branding already established on your website?

You are also responsible for moderating the comments on your Facebook page, website, or agency blog to remove comments that violate our Terms of Use. In particular, you should be on the lookout for comments that are vulgar, racist or incite others to acts of violence. And be aware that our spam filters sometimes fail; always be vigilant about shaping a lively and responsible conversation by removing comments that distract from the free and civil exchange of ideas.

POSTING VOA MATERIAL TO OTHER SITES, INCLUDING YOUR OWN

Uploading proprietary VOA or wire agency material directly to personal accounts is prohibited. Not only can you be held legally liable for posting photos or video that belongs to wire and newsfeed agencies, but you will hurt your service's ability to build audience on official channels.

Instead, you should link to VOA material posted on your service's website or other official VOA accounts, e.g. your service's official YouTube channel.

Example: Jack is a video editor in a VOA language service. He regularly combines wire service video and VOA video into packages for broadcast and web. He sometimes takes interesting video from APTN, as well as video he has shot, and uploads it directly to his personal YouTube channel and Facebook page. Is that permitted?

Answer: **No.** Jack should only upload VOA material to official VOA YouTube accounts. Once it's there, he can link to it from his personal YouTube account, Facebook or other channels.

Example: Jack embeds video from his service's VOA YouTube channel on his own YouTube page and shares VOA reporting with his friends on Facebook. Is this permitted?

Answer: **Yes.** Any material shared from your service's official, public-facing website, YouTube channel, or other official outlets is okay if your page is intended for a foreign audience.

LINKING TO OTHER SITES

You are encouraged to provide links that are relevant to story content and suitable for all audiences. Editors should exercise judgment and not use links that may be offensive, or in any way, inappropriate.

Linking does not constitute endorsement. While you should avoid pointing readers to anything that is an affront to common decency, you needn't hesitate when linking to the websites of institutions or causes if they are relevant to a story. And if your link is to the site of a particular candidate or party please be even-handed: if you link to the website of one political party, you should be just as willing to link to the website of the opposition party, when relevant to the story. Failure to do so could not only call into question our objectivity; it could be a violation of the Hatch Act.

(Also see Political Reporting on VOA Websites, p. 7)

**JUST BECAUSE VIDEO, AUDIO OR PHOTOS ARE FREELY AVAILABLE
ON THE INTERNET DOES NOT MEAN THEY ARE IN THE "PUBLIC DOMAIN."**

BE TRANSPARENT ABOUT YOUR MISTAKES

Every news outlet makes mistakes. When a piece of reporting on your site contains a factual error it should be corrected as quickly as possible. Talk to a senior editor in your service about what needs to be changed and place a correction at the bottom in italics that notes the original error.

Never just delete a story or video from the site without correcting and acknowledging the mistake. Not only will the incorrect story remain in the caches of major search engines, but your readers will believe that you are trying to cover something up instead of being honest and open. Full disclosure is always best.

While you should not delete incorrect stories or video from your site, you should use the content management system to remove it from major section fronts until it is corrected. The URL will continue to work, but will not be highlighted on the site.

(Also see Corrections, p. 71)

USER-GENERATED CONTENT

Like all news organizations, VOA receives video, audio and photos from outside sources. The content may be sent for the purpose of showing an up-close look at a news event; to present a particular point of view; to cast a negative light on a government, an organization or individuals.

In all cases, VOA journalists must take every editorial precaution to ensure the legitimacy of the submissions before broadcasting them or publishing them:

- **CONTACT & IDENTIFICATION**

Reach out to individuals or groups who have posted material to verify that they are the owner of the work. Clearly identify yourself as a journalist when making inquiries about user-generated content.

- **NEWSWORTHINESS**

Is there a valid editorial reason to use the video, audio or photos that we receive from an outside source? Does the user-generated content help to further inform our audience about an issue or incident?

- **MOTIVE**

Does the individual or group sending the material have an agenda? If VOA determines the content is agenda-driven and decides to air/publish the content, we should reveal why the material was submitted, and who submitted it.

- **REAL OR STAGED**

Can VOA confirm that the video, audio or photo is real? Or, can VOA determine whether the content is fake or staged, produced in the hope that VOA might air or publish it?

- **COPYCAT INCIDENTS**

Will the broadcasting or publication of the video/photos encourage others to create or produce similar content that in some cases could be life-threatening?

- **RIGHT TO PRIVACY**

Was the material recorded or photographed without the knowledge of the individuals involved? In other words, was the material recorded with a hidden camera or microphone?

- **HOW WILL THE CONTENT BE USED**

Should VOA receive sensitive or graphic content, follow the guidelines in the section on ***Sensitive and Graphic Material, p. 24***. In some cases it may be more appropriate for such material to be posted online only, where users can choose what they do or do not want to see or hear.

- **PERMISSION**

Once it's established the content is valid and its owner is identified, ask for permission to use the material. As always, VOA gives credit where credit is due, so the person who created the content should be identified accordingly; it is up to the individual or group whether to use real names or a website/social network username.

- **PAYING FOR MATERIAL**

Other than our existing agreements with the news agencies, VOA does not pay for content. Please keep this in mind when dealing with user-generated content.

(Also see Payment, p. 28)

- **DISCLAIMERS**

We must always tell our audiences when we are airing or publishing user-generated content. In addition, we should tell our audiences that while we have checked for the legitimacy of the material, we cannot absolutely verify the content. As with all of VOA's reporting, transparency is key.

A useful at-your-desk tool for verifying user-generated content can be found at:

<http://verificationhandbook.com/book/>. It provides various case studies that can easily be applied to potential UGC situations at VOA.

If you are uncertain about using photos or video taken from social media, please see the guidance on copyright and fair use in the **Legal Issues** section of this Guide (**p. 72**), or e-mail the Office of General Counsel at copyrightclearances@bbg.gov.

YOUTUBE GUIDELINES

- YouTube videos **SHOULD NOT** be considered a primary means of accessing and using B-roll for a video package. **ALWAYS** check the DaletPlus APTN, NewsOne and Reuters folders first. If necessary, contact the Senior Archivists (senior-archivists@voanews.com) for assistance.
- The VOA Video Library has extensive file video available; always check with them before relying on YouTube for video needs.
- And as with the online guidance, you should exercise caution and common sense and avoid using videos from YouTube that may infringe on someone's copyright.

While YouTube is the most popular site for video, similar rules apply to other sites, such as Vimeo.

YouTube videos are generally considered fair use. The video can be used full-screen as long as credits, chyron information and other on-screen information is not obscured or deleted.

The actual YouTube logo **MUST** be used as the visual credit:



YouTube should still be credited in narration: “In this video posted on YouTube...” or something similar.

Note that YouTube has a blurring tool that lets you blur any part of a video, including moving objects. Details on how to use the tool are here:

<http://youtubecreator.blogspot.com/2016/02/blur-moving-objects-in-your-video-with.html>

(Also see *Sensitive & Graphic Material*, p. 24)

RADIO

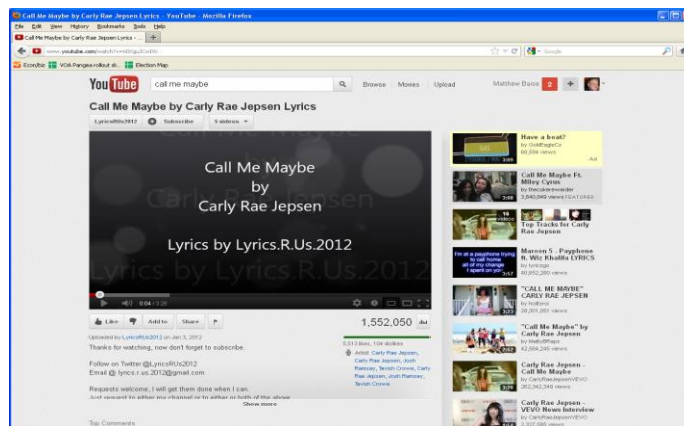
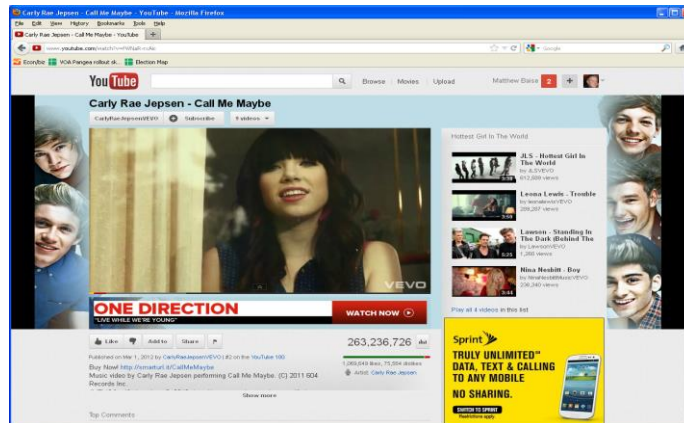
The audio from a YouTube video cannot be used in this manner. As noted in the first item, YouTube's terms of service stipulate that embedded content cannot be manipulated or downloaded for use away from www.youtube.com.

EMBEDDING

Embedded video is effectively just a link; no copy of the video is being stored on your server. Therefore, you may use embedded video on the VOA website. However, you should still exercise caution and common sense and avoid posting videos that may infringe someone’s copyright. In particular, do not post videos that contain music, movies or television broadcasts unless those videos are posted on the official YouTube channel of the copyright holder. Many movie studios and music companies allow you to take embed code for trailers or video clips right off their main site.

In those cases, it’s much easier to tell that you’re on an official distribution point when it’s on the company website.

On the top is the official version of a music video on Vevo, an entertainment consortium of music producers. Below it is the exact same song from a bootleg channel. The first is okay for use; the second is not.



YOUTUBE MAKES NO REPRESENTATIONS ABOUT THE ACCURACY, USEFULNESS, SAFETY OR INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS OF CONTENT APPEARING ON ITS SITE.

GOOGLE EARTH GUIDELINES

VOA has rights to use Google Earth for the following VOA products:

- Television programs (including promotional ads)
- DVDs and video on demand
- Any long-form video products, including documentaries
- Printed materials

Google Earth can be used to create fly-throughs, locator maps, or basic illustrations of cities or geographic features.

We are required to credit Google Earth with an unobstructed graphic module that clearly shows that the content is provided by Google and, when applicable, a third-party data provider. This example from CNN shows how it should be done: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zO6b6Cd06o>.

Please work with your EP and TV Graphics to make sure Google Earth is clearly credited for any usage.

Also, any Google Maps/Google Earth images used must reflect how they would look online. For example, you are not allowed to make any changes (delete, blur, etc.) to these products that would make them look different than in the actual product.

Because it is a standalone software package, IT will need to install Google Earth on your computer.

REVEALING WEBSITES AND ADDRESSES

In most cases, websites are not considered in the public domain for purposes of publishing pictures of them. They fall under the same fair use guidelines as other copyrighted material. If you have questions about whether you can show a website, please contact the Office of General Counsel.

Generally, website addresses can be revealed, as long as they are not for sites which promote criminal behavior or contain pornography. Avoid showing website addresses if it might be construed as a commercial for the site. Exceptions would include educational or informational sites, or charitable sites raising money for victims of a natural disaster.

When reporting on political campaigns, links to the websites of the candidates mentioned in the piece should be included. (*Also see: Political Reporting on VOA Websites, p. 7*)

AFFILIATE/RECIPROCAL LINKS

Reciprocal links to affiliate websites are permitted, under the following guidelines:

- The decision to establish an online affiliation should reflect the same editorial considerations that go into establishing a broadcast affiliation – including credibility, reputation, trust and audience reach.
- VOA Services should consider total number of affiliates when determining the placement of reciprocal links. A service that has a small number of large, reputable partners is justified in establishing front-page reciprocal links. A service that has dozens of broadcasting affiliates should create an Affiliates page where they may all be listed. Each situation must be considered separately. It may be appropriate to have a homepage reciprocal link with a major web portal that is a primary news source in the language, and a separate Affiliate page with reciprocal links to broadcasting affiliates.
- Affiliate logos or text links may be used to establish reciprocal links, as appropriate.
- Reciprocal links should be reviewed on a regular basis, and VOA must reserve the right to remove the link at any time, if the affiliation ends or the target site no longer reflects the editorial integrity under which the relationship was established.
- “Terms of Use” must include a disclaimer that “VOA is not responsible for the content of external websites.”

If you have questions about these guidelines, please contact Matthew Baise (b) (6) or Steven Springer (b) (6)

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs add a great deal to VOA stories and are necessary to give the audience a fuller experience and understanding of VOA reports. While VOA has wire and other sources for photographs, original content taken by VOA reporters and staff is always useful.

Keep in mind that some stories will have no wire photos available so it is extra important for the reporter to shoot a few photos while doing the story.

The photo contracts for AFP, AP and Reuters are administered by Steven Springer ([REDACTED] (b) (6) x4276). Central News and Language Services have designated staff that have access to these accounts. When there is a question about news agency photos, please contact Steve.

GENERAL RULES

- The goal of images is to enhance the readers' understanding of the story – and make it look better on the web. Take photos that add to your story, and submit as many as you can so editors can decide which are best.
- Show the people, places and things that you talk about in your stories - If you emphasize a place or interview a person get a picture. If you cover a demonstration, show the protest signs or faces of the people. However, be aware that minors may be present at demonstrations, and you should use good judgment in photographing them in those situations.
(Also see Interviewing & Videotaping Minors, p. 13, and Filming in Public vs. Private Places, p. 74)
- Get close up to your subject if you can. Take photos from different perspectives and distances.
- Make sure your subject is clear, focused, and lit as well as possible.
- Always send in the largest file size possible. Photo and web editors can crop as needed and warranted.
- Headshots are good. Also try to get images of the subject in their environment and in action.
- Remember the rule of thirds. <http://digital-photography-school.com/rule-of-thirds>
- Shoot landscape (horizontal) instead of portrait. Landscape photos look better on social media and in Pangea. That means turning your phone 90 degrees when taking the photo. <http://www.usabilityfirst.com/wp-content/uploads/2009/12/portrait-landscape.jpg>

TECHNICAL TIPS

- Use your flash to balance out the light - If you are outside on a sunny day and you are shooting in the shade use your flash to fill heavy shadows if needed. If you are indoors and taking an image of someone in front of a window use your flash.
- Don't shoot portraits with the sun or bright light behind your subject unless you are using a flash to fill the light.
- Be careful of using a flash in front of glass or a mirror - The flash will bounce back into the lens. If you have to do this don't shoot straight on toward the glass, try to shoot at an angle to the glass.
- Be careful of microphones - Try to get a clear shot of the person without a microphone in front of their face

SENDING IN PHOTO FILES

Always email your service AND CentralNewsWebMedia@voanews.com when submitting photos.

Always include who is paying for the photos and if they are available for use by the house. Always include caption info.

Photos can be submitted via email, any photo sharing service such as flickr or picasa, or via ftp.

CAPTIONS

Reporters and producers in the field must supply the captions for your photos. Caption info is:-

- Who, what, when and where.
- Credit – who took the photo.
- Keep captions short and clear – photo and web editors will often rewrite and edit them.

VOA's caption style is the same when crediting staff and stringers: **John Doe/VOA**

VOA's contractual agreements with AFP, AP and Reuters allow us to use certain of their photos on VOAnews.com websites. However, it is **MANDATORY** that those photos be given proper credit, as seen on the next page.



Obama Tells Congress US Deploying Up to 275 Troops to Iraq

EDITING PHOTOGRAPHS

VOA allows for the adjustment of photos for brightness, contrast and color. However, VOA does not permit altering a photograph in any way that changes the meaning of the photo. While it's permissible to crop a photo, that should not change the meaning of the photo; for instance, cropping a photo that may leave out a key individual in the story.

Closely examine digital pictures from outside sources to ensure that those images have not been altered.

MUSIC

The Music Library serves as the resource and research center for VOA programs containing music. Not only does the library catalog music, it also provides a historical and educational setting for producers and broadcasters to research various sources relating to music: biographies, event-driven materials, periodicals, almanacs, encyclopedias, etc.

The Music Library database currently contains a vast variety of musical recordings dating as far back as the 1930s. The database is catalogued by album titles, song titles, artists, and record company names/numbers.

The Music Library hours are 7:15am until 5:00pm (Monday-Friday), the telephone number is 202-382-7395.

(Also see YouTube Guidelines, p. 40 and Ambient Music, p. 73)

AUDIO USAGE RIGHTS

These guidelines are based on past practices for clearing and using selected off-air materials from both radio and television sources of the major U.S. networks.

However, these guidelines **DO NOT** apply to the video news feeds that VOA subscribes to. Please see the next section for that information.

The use of off-air audio material is very valuable to VOA, but using audio sources mentioned in this section is sensitive and tricky because of arrangements that VOA maintains with the U.S. networks. The blanket permissions VOA has been granted need to be respected. Requests to obtain clearance to use sound not covered by the blanket clearances below should be sent to VOA Audio Services at audio-services@voa.gov.

AUDIO ACTUALITIES FROM TV NETWORKS

VOA has had longstanding permission to use the voices of the persons being interviewed or the voices of the guests on network programs. There are a few exceptions, listed below.

ABC TV

ABC requires credit be given to ABC News for any actualities used. **DO NOT** use any ABC News employees, including correspondents, reporters, commentators and stringers.

THIS WEEK – VOA has received permission to record the entire *This Week* Sunday talk show to use content of particular interest to our audiences. However, with this permission there are some restrictions listed below:

1. We are only authorized to excerpt up to two (2) minutes of the program.
2. Material may be posted on VOA's websites only if it is part of a VOA television program.
3. Use of the ABC talent should be kept to a minimum in the story. This is the **ONLY** exemption to the Domestic Feed NewsOne contract requirement preventing use ABC correspondents or other ABC talent in VOA programming.
4. Excerpted material cannot be used after three (3) days and the *This Week* program cannot be archived for future use.
5. This permission is **ONLY** for the ABC *This Week* program.

We have not gotten permission from any of the other networks regarding their weekend talk shows in this manner.

GOOD MORNING AMERICA – VOA broadcasters must provide Audio Services with an interview clearance request prior to usage. Audio Services will notify the requester of ABC's decision.

Audio actualities from all other ABC TV programs must be cleared prior to use.

CBS TV

CBS has mandated that VOA use the following credit in the radio script for all programs listed below: “As reported on the CBS News [program name],” or equivalent language giving credit to CBS News.

We have blanket permission to use audio actualities from:

FACE THE NATION – We can use up to 30 seconds of TV clips from *Face The Nation* on a recurring basis. On-air credit must be given both to *Face The Nation* and to CBS.

WE DO NOT HAVE PERMISSION TO USE *FACE THE NATION* CLIPS ON VOANEWS.COM OR ON ANY OTHER VOA WEB PRESENCE, INCLUDING YOUTUBE.

CBS SUNDAY MORNING

CBS EVENING NEWS (Saturday and Sunday only)

The following CBS programs require VOA to request permission before actualities can be aired:

THE EARLY SHOW

60 MINUTES – *60 Minutes* is recorded in Dalet 5.1.e on a recurring basis.
HOWEVER, each report is for audition only until cleared.

All other CBS TV programs must be cleared prior to use.

IN ALL CASES, DO NOT USE the voices of **ANY** CBS News employees, including anchors, reporters, correspondents, commentators or stringers.

CNN

All CNN shows are for audition only and **must be cleared for use**.
CNN typically charges from \$25-\$125 **per second** for cleared material.

FOX TV

FOX NEWS SUNDAY – VOA has been given permission to excerpt for radio no more than 3 minutes of audio from the *Fox News Sunday* broadcast. VOA must credit *Fox News Sunday*.

NOTE: Fox TV does not allow the use of TV clips from *Fox News Sunday* broadcasts.

All other Fox TV programs must be cleared prior to use.
However, Fox does not allow ANY of its material to be rebroadcast overseas.

NBC TV & CNBC

Blanket permission to use audio actualities from *The Today Show*, *Meet The Press* and *NBC Nightly News*. All news specials, documentaries and other special programming must be cleared prior to use. There is no restriction on the use of NBC correspondents' voices, but use of NBC correspondent reports is limited to U.S datelines. VOA does **NOT** have clearance to use audio actualities from any CNBC programs.

AUDIO ACTUALITIES FROM OTHER TV & RADIO NEWS OUTLETS

C-SPAN

You must check with Pam Commerford (b) (6) 202-382-7124) or Steven Springer (b) (6) 202-203-4276), who will contact C-SPAN to obtain clearances.

CHARLIE ROSE SHOW

A \$50 fee for any broadcast use.

PBS/NEWSHOUR

The program is recorded in Dalet Radio Suite on a recurring basis; however, each report is for **audition only until cleared**.

UNIVISION

VOA has blanket permission to use audio actualities only from Univision's 6:30pm-7:00pm news programs. All other programs must be cleared prior to use.

ESPN

All actualities must be cleared prior to use.

NPR

No blanket usage permitted. NPR will consider requests for usage on a case-by-case basis only.

WAMU-FM

All programs or program excerpts will be considered, and may be granted, on a case-by-case basis only.

VIDEO USAGE RIGHTS

VOA has contracts with four different video newsfeed providers: ABC News, Agence France Press (AFP), Associated Press (AP) and Reuters. Each contract is unique and stands on its own.

Steven Springer ((b) (6) x4276) is the Contracting Officer's Representative (COR) of the newsfeeds. The Media Asset Management Branch assists in administering and facilitating use of the video and audio newsfeeds. The MAM Branch Chief, Pam Commerford, ((b) (6) x7124) also contacts the providers and clears use of specific items.

BEFORE USING ANY VIDEO, IT IS THE PRODUCER'S RESPONSIBILITY TO REVIEW THE NEWSFEED SCRIPT SOURCE INFORMATION TO CHECK FOR RIGHTS RESTRICTIONS

COMMON FEATURES - ALL NEWSFEEDS

Newsfeed scripts for the video stories are provided to go with the video and **do not** constitute a separate element; in other words, **newsfeed scripts cannot be used on the Web as a text-only story**. However, the information contained in video scripts can be used as facts within a VOA story as long as they are combined with facts from other news sources and follow VOA's sourcing guidelines.

RIGHTS RESTRICTIONS

We have negotiated the rights of use with each provider to broadcast our stories containing newsfeed material on TV, radio and Internet. Restriction statements vary a bit from provider to provider and cover different ground; the most commonly seen restrictions are described on the following pages.

Restrictions are usually listed near the top of the script, but also appear above specific items in the script when necessary. VOA must adhere to rights restrictions as listed in the associated scripts and we must pay attention to the source of the video. Our providers send stories in which the video may come from a variety of sources, from FIFA to ESPN to handout video to other broadcasters and awards programs. The restrictions listed reflect the rules of both the source organization and the newsfeed providers.

Since all VOA programming is available on the web, newsfeed items marked **NO ACCESS INTERNET** or **NO WEB** means the video/audio cannot be used at all, unless permission is granted by the newsfeed provider. Reuters, however, has a special requirement regarding our streaming shows, so please see the Reuters page for details. Please contact Pam or Steve if you need help with this.

You may see some variation of the following restrictions, regardless of the provider, on all the feeds:

- **TIME-LIMITED USAGE**
You will often see limited windows of usage on stories, especially from entertainment and sports sources. Footage must be pulled off the web by the date and time listed in the script info or in advisories MAM has posted in e-mail.
- **MANDATORY COURTESY**
When noted in the script the courtesy must appear on-screen in TV and web stories, an audible courtesy must be used on radio.
- **NO LIBRARY / NO ARCHIVE**
Items with this restriction should be deleted soon after use. This material is available in the DaletPlus production system for up to thirty days and is then purged. Using NO LIBRARY / NO ARCHIVE video after its initial broadcast or web posting puts our contracts in jeopardy.

USING VIDEO CLIPS FROM TV NEWS NETWORKS

- We **DO NOT** have blanket permission from ABC, CBS, CNN, FOX or NBC (including MSNBC and CNBC) to record and use clips from their newscasts or weekend talk shows. The only exception is ABC's *This Week* program (see next page).
- All soundbites from the other networks' weekend talk shows should be taken from our regular agency newsfeeds. However, we must follow whatever restrictions the networks place on the usage of those clips.
- If there is a video clip from another network that you are interested in that has not been fed on an agency newsfeed, we can try to obtain permission to use that clip. In those cases, please contact Pam or Steve.
- There are times when we will claim "fair use" for a network news video clip, but you must contact Pam or Steve as well as the General Counsel's office (copyrightclearances@bbg.gov) before using the video.
(Also see *Copyright and Fair Use*, p. 72)

ABC NEWS

ABC TV Entertainment and ABC News programs' on-air talent **cannot** be used, with one exception: the host of the *This Week* Sunday talk show.

THIS WEEK

- This exception applies **ONLY** to the host of *This Week*; absolutely no video that shows or contains audio or video from another ABC News personality can be used. This includes shots of the back of heads, cutaways, walking shots, standups, or anything else that may show those individuals.
- VOA is authorized to excerpt up to two (2) minutes of *This Week*.
- Material from *This Week* may be posted on VOA's websites only if it is part of a VOA television program.
- Material excerpted from *This Week* cannot be used after three (3) days and the *This Week* program cannot be archived for future use.
- **THIS PERMISSION IS ONLY FOR ABC'S THIS WEEK PROGRAM.**

ABC NEWSONE

- VOA receives material daily from the ABC News affiliate service NewsOne. As noted above, VOA cannot use on-camera talent; this applies to anchors, show hosts and reporters, whether for ABC Network or an ABC affiliate station.
- When an ABC item is listed as **PACKAGE ONLY**, it generally means that VOA must run the package as fed by NewsOne. Pam or Steve can contact NewsOne to see if that restriction can be lifted.
- **NO EXCERPTING** is similar to PACKAGE ONLY, in that we cannot lift individual sequences or shots out of a package. The wording may be "No Excerpting Package," "No Excerpting [specific video]." Please contact Pam or Steve to see whether the No Excerpting restriction can be lifted.
- **NO RETRACKING** generally means that VOA cannot translate, summarize, adapt or otherwise make the piece shorter or longer. Please contact Pam or Steve to see whether the No Retracking restriction can be lifted.
- **NNS** is a news-sharing cooperative between ABC News and other news organizations. VOA is cleared to use all video that is marked as NNS.
- Use of all ABC standard graphics must be addressed on a case-by-case basis and users must contact Pam or Steve to seek permission before using.
- 3D graphics can be used **only if the entire package is used. There are no exceptions.**

- If a story is marked **ABC AFFILIATES ONLY**, VOA is cleared to use it. However, if a story is marked **ABC AFFILIATES ONLY, NO INTERNATIONAL CLIENTS**, please contact Pam or Steve to get clearance for use.

**NO INTERNET USE OF ANY COLLEGIATE AND PROFESSIONAL
SPORTS VIDEO FED BY ABC NEWSONE!**

**NO USE ON ANY PLATFORM OF ABC NEWS OR
ABC ENTERTAINMENT PROMOS!**

AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE (AFP)

AFP shoots and sends most of its own video; VOA has clearance to use all of this material unless otherwise noted in the script.

EXAMPLES OF AFP RESTRICTIONS

- **Source: NNIS**
Restrictions: *NO RESALE FOR NON-EDITORIAL PURPOSES*
VOA broadcast purposes are EDITORIAL, therefore we are clear to use items with this statement. In addition, VOA must version content for our audiences before broadcasting or posting it online.
- **Source: PARLIAMENTARY RECORDING UNIT (British Parliament)**
Restrictions: NO RESALE FOR NON-EDITORIAL PURPOSES / NOT FOR USE IN ENTERTAINMENT OR POLITICAL SATIRE PROGRAMMES
VOA is clear to use items with this restriction, but not in a satirical, Daily Show-type production.

WEB-RELATED RESTRICTION STATEMENTS

- **NO WEB USE or NO AFP WEB** - Stories carrying either of these restrictions cannot be used on any VOA websites.
- **NO ENGLISH OR SPANISH WEB** - VOA English and Spanish **CANNOT** post the video to their websites, but all other VOA language services **CAN** post the video to their websites.

CBS NEWS VIDEO

- Some AFP items may carry the multiple restrictions listed below, which normally indicates the video comes from CBS News. AFP regularly feeds CBS News video, and we are working with AFP to clarify the restrictions regarding VOA's use of CBS material. In the case of these restrictions, VOA CAN use the video.
NO RESALE FOR NON-EDITORIAL PURPOSES
NO JAPAN
NO FREE OVER-THE-AIR BROADCASTERS IN AUSTRALIA, NO U.S. CABLE OUTLETS, FREE OVER-THE-AIR NETWORKS OR STATIONS, THEIR WEBSITES AND THEIR MOBIEL PHONE SERVICES.

If you have questions about using restricted video fed by AFP, please contact Pam or Steve to see if the restrictions can be lifted.

APTN

- **APTN Clients Only** – VOA is able to use stories with this restriction
- **Horizons clients and AP Lifestyle, Health and Technology clients Only** – VOA subscribes to these categories and can use any story that carries this restriction.
- **SNTV Clients**- VOA has unlimited use of stories with this restriction, as long as SNTV is the “Original Provider” or “Source” of the video. You will know these stories are SNTV stories, because “SNTV clients only” will be stated somewhere in the rights restrictions section of the script.

However, if the “Original Provider” is a third party, such as *FIFA, IOC, Tennis Properties Ltd., TAF Sports, Dorna*, you must follow the restrictions listed within the “Rights Restrictions” section of script.

- **Check Script For Details** – VOA can use stories with this restriction, but you must follow specific restrictions within the script if there are film clips/music videos.
- **NO ACCESS IRAN AND NO ACCESS VOA PERSIAN TV**
VOA Persian cannot use APTN stories shot in and sent from Iran. This includes ALL video of Iran, even when the restriction isn’t noted on the script and includes video previously received that we have in the Video Library and the PNN video server.
NOTE: The stories restricted to PNN can be used by other elements of VOA.
- **OTHER RESTRICTIONS**
VOA can use stories that have restrictions to other geographic regions. For example, stories with No Access Russia or No Access Indonesia can be used by those Language Services as well as all other VOA services.

However, non-regional restrictions, such as No Access Internet, must be followed. Sometimes permission will be granted; in those cases please contact Pam or Steve to gain clearance.

- **ABC Talent on APTN-fed stories:** On occasion, APTN will feed an ABC story. ABC talent cannot be used.
(Also see *ABC News*, p. 53)

REUTERS

- Most Reuters videos are listed as **NO RIGHTS RESTRICTIONS** or the restriction listed is as **NONE**; those stories can be used across all platforms at any time.
- If a Reuters video is marked **FOR EDITORIAL USE ONLY**, we can use it. VOA has editorial policies on sensitive topics; please see the sections on **pages 9-14** of this Guide.
- Reuters videos may sometimes be marked **NO MOBILE USE**. VOA has clearance to use these videos on our Internet and mobile platforms. Please contact Steve or Pam if you have questions about NO MOBILE USE restrictions.
- **NO ACCESS USA/CNN/YAHOO/AOL/WIRELESS**
Stories with this restriction originate from NBC News and cannot be used by VOA

**VOA does not have contractual rights to use NBC material.
Please be diligent about ascertaining the source and do not use NBC content.**

**If there is a strong editorial reason to use NBC News or NBC affiliate material –
and similar material cannot be found on the other newsfeeds – please contact
Steve or Pam to see whether we can get clearance to use the video.**

- **RESTRICTED POOL** - The five U.S. news networks -- ABC, CBS, CNN, FOX and NBC – shoot video daily that is designated pool material. In most cases, Restricted Pool applies to domestic and overseas coverage of the president, and in election seasons, coverage of presidential candidates. **VOA CAN USE THIS RESTRICTED POOL VIDEO.**

However, it is strongly recommended that you call Steve or Pam if there is any uncertainty about the Restricted Pool designation of a particular video.

- **Sports items will often be heavily restricted.** Many have **NO ARCHIVE** restrictions, very often 48 hours but also 15 days or some exact date. As a rule, golf, tennis, cricket and motorcycling are heavily restricted. Also US hockey – stories about hockey can be used till the end of the current hockey season. Soccer matches are often restricted, we can use video of soccer practice / press conferences.

- Video shot in the UK often carries this restriction:
ITN COPYRIGHT: TV: NO ACCESS ALL DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL CHANNELS DISTRIBUTED IN UK & EIRE ON SKY/VIRGIN/FREEVIEW; BBC/BSKYB GROUP: NO ACCESS WORLDWIDE ANY MEDIA; INTERNET: NO ACCESS.CO.UK WEB SITES AND ALL WEBSITES PRINCIPALLY TARGETED AT THE UK AND/OR EIRE; MOBILE: NO ACCESS WORLDWIDE; NO USE AFTER 30 DAYS FROM DATE FIRST USED ON ALL PLATFORMS.

This is an extremely targeted restriction statement and it is recommended to call Steve or Pam for guidance. Typically we parse the statement to find the relevant info, and call for clearance or clarification when necessary. In this example, “MOBILE: NO ACCESS WORLDWIDE” is the relevant statement we’d need to decipher.

- **NO ACCESS IRAN AND NO ACCESS VOA PERSIAN NEWS NETWORK**
VOA Persian cannot use Reuters material sent from Iran whether shot by Reuters or the national networks. However, stories received at VOA prior to June 9, 2010 are OK to use – for now – even if a restriction is listed.
NOTE: The stories restricted to the Persian Service ***CAN be used*** by other elements of VOA.
- **OTHER RESTRICTIONS**
VOA can use stories that have restrictions to other geographic regions. For example, stories with No Access Russia or No Access Indonesia can be used by those Language Services as well as all other VOA services.

However, non-regional restrictions, such as No Access Internet, must be followed. Sometimes permission will be granted; in those cases please contact Pam or Steve to gain clearance.

THE RESTRICTIONS OF ANY OF OUR VIDEO PROVIDERS CAN CHANGE AT ANY TIME

**IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS,
PLEASE CONTACT STEVE OR PAM**

NEWSMARKET

Newsmarket (www.thenewsmarket.com) is an online provider of video. Although the site has a lot of available material, there are a number of guidelines that VOA must follow in order to use the video.

- You must be an employee or contractor working with VOA and use your work e-mail (@voanews.com) to access the site. Pam Commerford (b) (6) of the Media Asset Management Branch has done pre-registration for many employees; if you need to establish an account, please contact Pam.
- Keep your password confidential; it is for your use only.
- Registered users are responsible for searching images and **ensuring that no costs are associated with the material. If costs are required, funding must come from your Language Service or Division.** The Office of Information Services will **NOT** pay for material acquired from Newsmarket.
- The VOA producer or Language Service is responsible for obtaining the terms and conditions of use of the material. Newsmarket makes no claims about the accuracy of the content on its website, so producers must be sure to exercise VOA journalistic standards in the choice and use of material.
- Credit must be given for content used and **logos or copyrighted images cannot be changed or obscured.**
- You must use the content for editorial purposes only.
- You **cannot** store the original content for future use. The content from Newsmarket must be deleted from your workspace when you are finished with your initial use. Should you need the content again, you can go back to the website and re-capture it.
- **The material that you use in a VOA story or program can and will be archived;** there is no restriction on this material.
- The content incorporated in your stories and shows can be distributed on all VOA platforms.
- **The Office of Cuba Broadcasting (OCB) is included in this agreement, meaning that VOA and OCB ONLY can share material that is acquired from Newsmarket.**

RESTRICTIONS

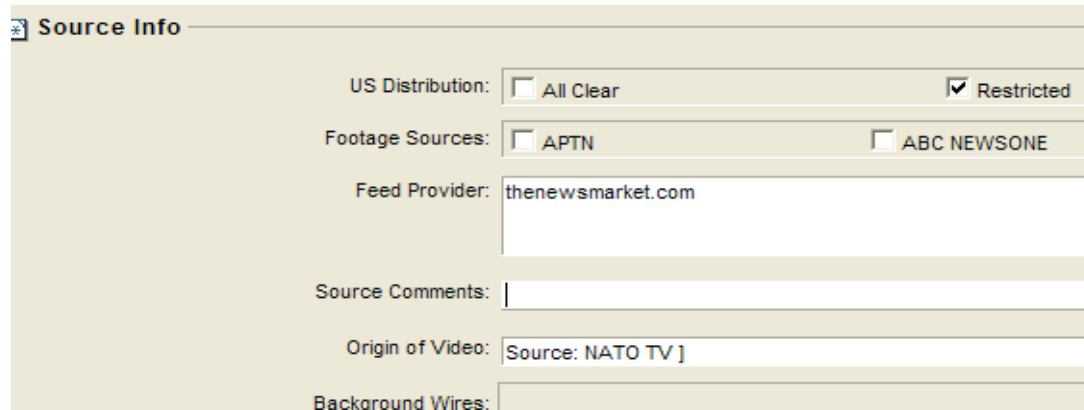
- You cannot provide unedited content to other organizations, **including the BBG grantees RFE/RL, RFA and Alhurra.**
- You cannot use the Newsmarket logo or trademark in a way other than how it is presented in your story.

- You cannot use any technology to monitor, copy or deep link with Newsmarket.

Assets should be brought into DaletPlus to the NEWSMARKET folder: INCOMING FEEDS > NEWSMARKET. Associated metadata needs to be added to the Asset Manager Form (AMF), include source information, and a **VOA DOT added to the video**.

(Also see *Domestic Dissemination of VOA Programming*, p. 62)

Example of Newsmarket info to add to AMF in DaletPlus:



Source Info

US Distribution: All Clear Restricted

Footage Sources: APTN ABC NEWSONE

Feed Provider: thenewsmarket.com

Source Comments:

Origin of Video: Source: NATO TV]

Background Wires:

US Distribution: Rights of use do not extend beyond VOA’s use, so US DISTRIBUTION should be marked RESTRICTED.

Footage Sources: OTHER should be selected.

Feed Provider: thenewsmarket.com

Origin of Video: Indicate the owner of the source video. In the example, it’s NATO TV.

All questions regarding registration on www.thenewsmarket.com and the use of its material should go to Pam Commerford (b) (6) 202-382-7124)

VIDEO NEWS RELEASES (VNRs)

A video news release (VNR) is a video segment made to look like a news report, but is instead created by a public relations firm, advertising agency, marketing firm, corporation, or even a government agency. VNRs are produced with the aim of shaping public opinion, promoting commercial products and services, publicizing individuals or supporting other interests.

VNRs may include interviews with experts (who may be paid by the company or ad agency for their appearance in the VNR); man on the street interviews that may be done with professional actors; and pictures of corporate logos to support the product or brand being promoted.

Although we occasionally receive VNRs from APTN and Reuters, that does not make them any more “legitimate” for use by VOA.

There may be times when material from a VNR is appropriate for **excerpting** in a video package.

Example #1

If the Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center in New York discovers a new treatment for prostate cancer and the Center provides a video of its research work, VOA can, and should, use some of that video to illustrate the story.

- The script must say the video was provided by the Center, and there must be a visual credit to the Center as well.

Example #2

Apple unveils the latest version of the iPhone and sends out a VNR showing the latest changes in the phone and how it operates. VOA can use some of the video to illustrate its story.

- The script must say the video was provided by Apple, and there must be a visual credit to Apple as well.

Please keep in mind, however, that as with fair use of video, all instances of whether to use material from a VNR will not be the same, so always check first with Steven Springer (b) (6) or Pam Commerford (b) (6)

VOA SHOULD NEVER AIR A VIDEO NEWS RELEASE IN ITS ENTIRETY

More detailed information about feeds and rights can be found in Rights Usage Guidelines Presentation and the Video Newsfeed Guide found on the Media Asset Management Branch (MAM) page on Sharepoint:

<https://bbg.sharepoint.com/sites/voa/divisions/media-asset-management/Pages/default.aspx>

DOMESTIC DISSEMINATION OF VOA PROGRAMMING

From time to time, VOA staff may receive requests for one-time use of a radio or TV piece, or the request may be for ongoing use of VOA programming. These requests could come from U.S.-based media organizations, diaspora media outlets or from educational institutions.

VOA journalists should direct the requestors to the Usage Requests webpage for more information: <http://www.voanews.com/info/usage-request/4178.html>

There are separate links on the page for one-time requests and for continuing program requests.


INDIVIDUAL VOA STAFF MEMBERS SHOULD NOT ATTEMPT TO FIELD THE REQUESTS THEMSELVES

(Also see Requests for Unaired/Unpublished Material, p. 28)

DOCUMENTING SOURCE VIDEO IN THE ASSET MANAGER FORM (AMF) IN DALETPLUS

In order to be able to share our broadcast programs with U.S. requestors, we must be able to identify non-VOA content, including that provided by our newsfeed suppliers, APTN, ABC NewsOne and Reuters, in the stories and programs we air.

Everyone who creates a story or program using DaletPlus must take time to enter source info in the Asset Manager Form (AMF). The **Source Info module** is the third section on the AMF form. The example below is an example of source info in an AMF of a story, showing the kind of information expected when available. (Plus signs at the end of each field allow additional space for more info.)



U.S. Distribution: A quick reference field to indicate whether the story is cleared for fulfilling a request from a U.S. requestor. If your story or program master is entirely VOA original, **All Clear** should be check-marked. If it has non-VOA content (APTN, ABC NewsOne or Reuters) check **Restricted**. **This tells the user that some clips will have to be cleared for US distribution.** The default is **DO NOT Distribute**.

Footage Sources: A quick way to note the feeds that are included in the story or program master. For **program masters**, the archive liaison may use “select all” for news programs, if in

assembling the program the service uses all of our content providers. For **VOA stories**, the producer will need to be specific, so the searcher knows how involved tracking down the sources may be.

Feed Provider: A free text field to note specifically the story slug /date and source of vendor-provided clips used in a story. When a U.S. request is being filled, this information will allow the requestor to contact the appropriate newsfeed source to obtain clearance to use the video in the United States.

Source Comments: Can be used to further clarify use if necessary / possible.

Origin of video: To be used when video when is different from the newsfeed source itself; for example, video from YouTube. This field should be used for story AMFs, rather than for use for program master AMFs.

Please e-mail questions or concerns to senior-archivists@voanews.com. You may also call the Video Library's point person on this project, Bojan Klima at 382-5510.

THE VOA DOT



Video received from ABC NewsOne, APTN and Reuters is stamped with a VOA Dot as those feeds come into the Cohen Building. This indicates that the stamped material cannot be used by domestic VOA clients. The dot appears in the **UPPER LEFT** of the frame **AND MUST NOT BE OBSCURED**.

- **IF A SERVICE INCLUDES VIDEO NEWSFEED MATERIAL IN ITS PACKAGES OR PROGRAMS, PLEASE MAKE SURE THE DOT IS ALWAYS VISIBLE.**
- **THIS IS THE ONLY WAY WE CAN GUARANTEE THAT NON-VOA VIDEO WILL BE PROPERLY NOTED AND AVAILABLE FOR EASY REFERENCE DURING A VIDEO ASSESSMENT.**

Here are two examples of how the dot looks on incoming feeds:



**VIDEO LIBRARY FOOTAGE PRIOR TO JULY 3, 2013
DOES NOT HAVE THE VOA DOT EMBEDDED IN THE VIDEO**

**THEREFORE, IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE REPORTER, PRODUCER AND/OR
EDITOR TO ENSURE THAT THE VOA DOT IS ADDED TO THE EDITED MATERIAL**

THE VOA DOT MUST APPEAR ON CLIPS USED FROM THE FOLLOWING SOURCES

- ABC NewsOne
- AFP
- APTN
- IRINN
- Journal of American Medicine (JAMA)
- NewsMarket
- Reuters
- UNIFEEDS (United Nations video)
- Other Acquired Material:
 - From VOA Acquisitions Branch
 - Obtained by VOA Reporters
 - Obtained from a Third Party

THE FOLLOWING FEEDS DO NOT REQUIRE THE VOA DOT

- VOA Original Footage
- House Recording Studio (Including hearings and news conferences)
- NASA
- Pentagon
- Senate Recording Studio (Including hearings and news conferences)
- State Department
- White House

VOA DOT EDITING INSTRUCTIONS FOR FINAL CUT PRO

As noted in the previous section, VOA is **required** to differentiate our originally-shot video from what we receive from our news video sources, such as APTN, Reuters TV and ABC NewsOne. This material is sometime called proprietary video, which means the original supplier is the copyright holder and has licensed the video to VOA only under certain terms and conditions.

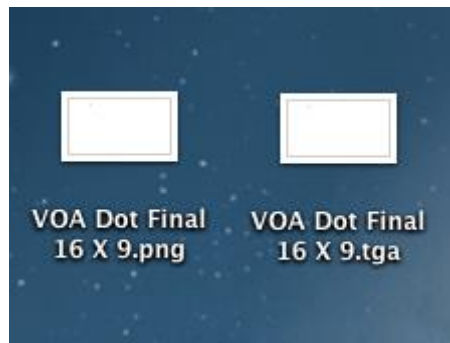
Because of those terms and conditions, these instructions **must** be followed when you are editing material that doesn't already have the VOA Dot burned in. Usually, this video will have come from the video library or newsfeed video you have kept on video tape or transferred digitally onto hard drives or other storage devices.

Also, any video you have received from other sources or have purchased must have the VOA Dot edited on to it.

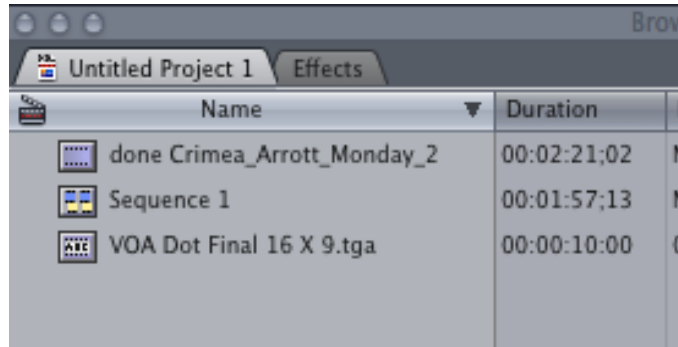
Related to this is the need to enter the appropriate information about this video into the DaletPlus Asset Management Form (*see p. 62*)

Follow these steps to add the VOA Dot to all video newsfeed content which doesn't already have it embedded.

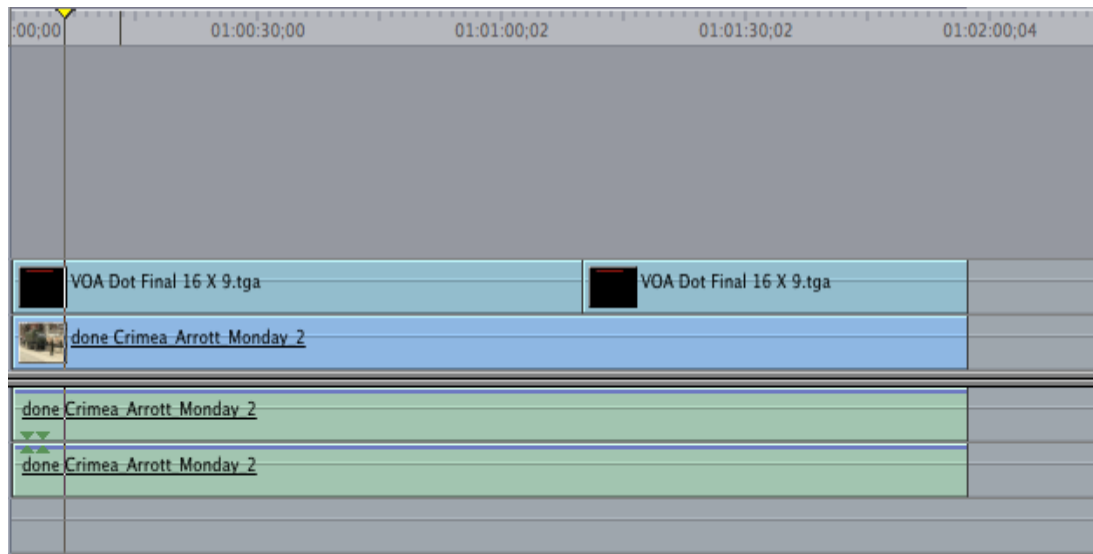
1. Copy the .tga file from: \\es_video\video\VOA_Dot Template to a local drive on your computer (or to the desktop).



- Then drag and drop the .tga file from your local drive/desktop into the tab of the FCP project you are working in.



- Create a video track above your existing video tracks (in this case "V2" – if you already have 4 tracks of video you would create a new track "V5")
- Overwrite the .tga onto your newly created video track (in this case "V2") on top of the video that is to be identified.

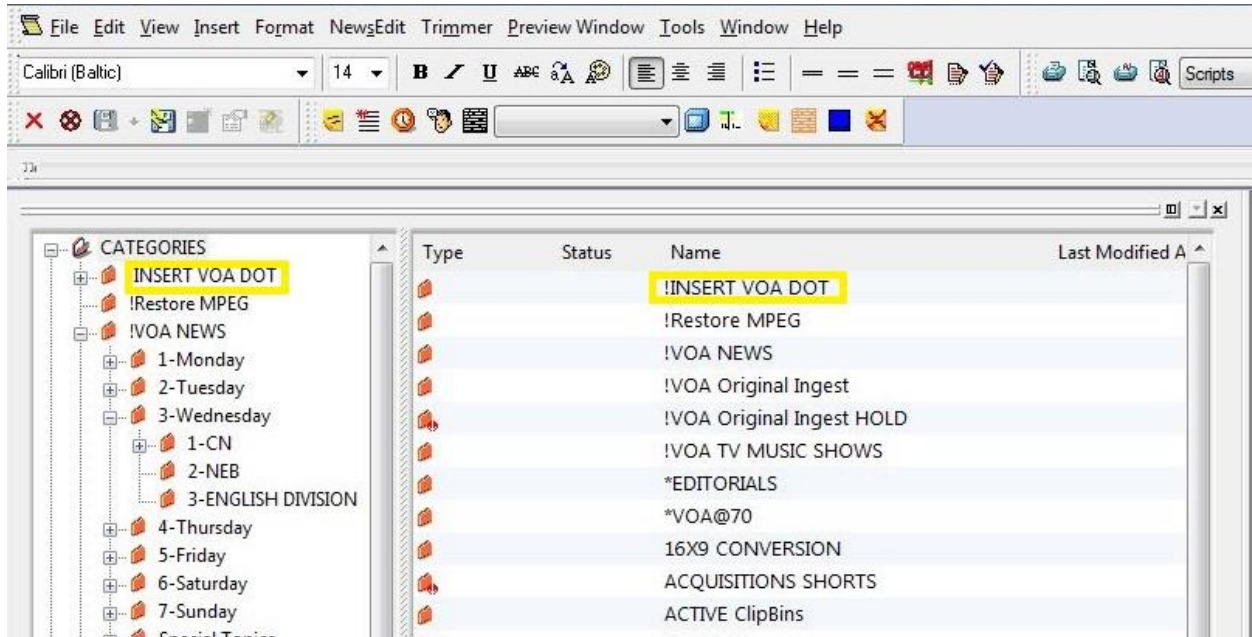


6. Repeat this process until all the proprietary video without the VOA Dot has had it added.

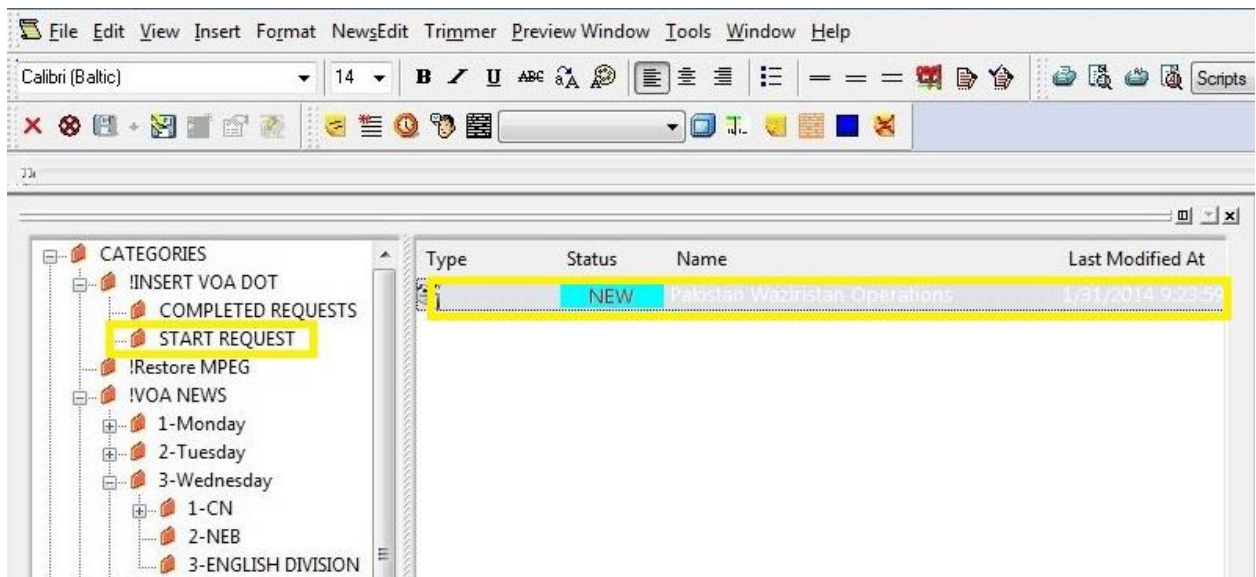


ADDING THE DOT TO VIDEO IN DALETPLUS

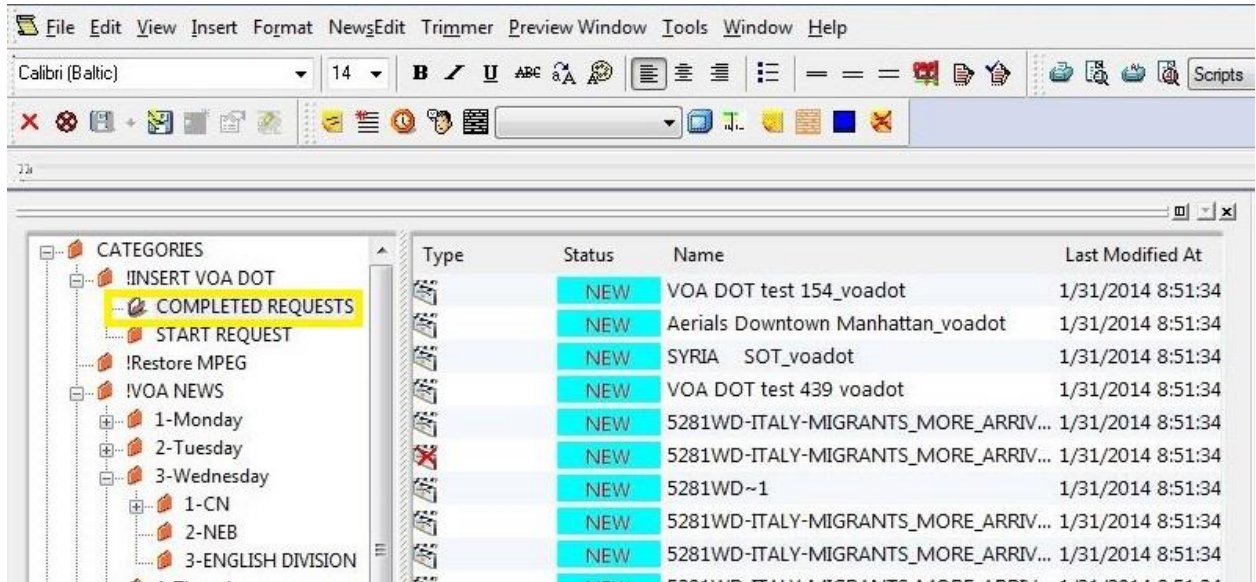
DaletPlus users can embed the VOA Dot automatically onto older video in DaletPlus or video restored from the DaletPlus Archive. Use the watch folder: **!INSERT VOA DOT** (located at the top of the main category tree) to drag and drop video without the dot.



- **Right click and drag** a video title to the **!INSERT VOA DOT > START REQUEST** category, located at the top of the main category tree in DaletPlus. Select **LINK HERE** on the drop down menu to begin the process.



- After a few minutes (depending on the length of the file), a video with the VOA Dot embedded will appear in the **!INSERT VOA DOT > COMPLETED REQUESTS** category. The video title will have a *voadot appended to the file's name.



- Users can then move the completed title(s) to their appropriate folders.

THE VOA DOT MUST BE ADDED TO ALL PROPRIETARY VIDEO!
SEE LIST ON PAGE 65

IF THERE ANY QUESTIONS ABOUT WHETHER TO ADD THE DOT TO OLDER LIBRARY VIDEO, PLEASE CONTACT PAM COMMERFORD:

(b) (6)

CORRECTIONS

VOA's reputation and credibility are the hallmarks of the organization. Central News and the Language Services produce news content, programming and services across many platforms and under daily deadline pressures. While our goal is always to be accurate and fair, occasionally we will present incorrect or inaccurate information. A meaningful policy for correcting significant errors will strengthen our trust with viewers, listeners and readers. As such, these errors will be corrected in a clear and timely manner, with appropriate prominence.

TV & RADIO BROADCASTS

If we make a mistake that needs correcting, we should do so as quickly as possible while the same show is on the air. If the error is not detected immediately, then preferably the correction should be aired on the same program in which the original error occurred, whether the following day or week. Make a point to say "On _____ day (state the day and date and time), we erred in our reporting..." then go on to explain what we said that was wrong, make the correction and close by saying, "Voice of America regrets the error."

WEBSITES

If the error is a simple typo that does not change facts or understanding of the story, we consider it a minor change and simply correct it without further mention. If the error is substantive or one of fact, we change it, add an asterisk (*), then a note at the bottom saying when it was corrected and what was wrong originally.

LEGAL ISSUES

This section provides brief introductions to various areas of the law that may apply to VOA journalists. These guidelines are meant to provide an overview to certain areas of the law and are not a substitute for a legal opinion from the Office of General Counsel (OGC). Please contact OGC when you have a specific legal question.

BBG FIREWALL

The U.S. International Broadcasting Act created the Board of Governors to act as a “firewall” between VOA journalists and the rest of the U.S. government in order to maintain the credibility reporting by U.S. international broadcasters. The firewall is violated whenever a U.S. government official tries to influence the reporting of the news by putting undue pressure on a VOA journalist. The firewall is not meant to discourage VOA journalists from interviewing government officials or USG officials from appearing on VOA programs. It is critical to ensuring that VOA journalists and editors can make final decisions on what stories to cover, and how they are covered.

For example, if you are approached by an FBI agent who asks for your reporting notes or asks that you be an informant for the FBI while you are reporting for VOA, this may be a firewall violation. Another firewall violation might be a U.S. ambassador asking that you not air a particular interview or that you give a particular slant to a VOA news story.

VOA journalists who experience possible firewall interference should NOT attempt to mediate the situation themselves.

Please notify your supervisor and the BBG Board by sending a message to BBGfirewall@bbg.gov or calling 202-203-4545.

COPYRIGHT AND FAIR USE

Copyright is a form of protection provided by U.S. law to the authors of original artistic works. Artistic works include photographs, video, audio, music, motion pictures, commercials, written products, as well as footage from other news broadcasters. You should not use a copyrighted work unless (1) you have permission to use, whether via VOA’s contracts (such as VOA’s video feed or photo contracts) or another negotiated license agreement, or (2) your use of the work falls under the “fair use” doctrine.

FAIR USE

Whether a use of copyrighted material is a “fair use” requires a balancing of four factors: (1) the purpose and character of your use; (2) the nature of the copyrighted work; (3) the amount and substantiality of the portion used in relation to the copyrighted work as a whole; and (4) the effect of the use upon the potential market for the copyrighted work. Application of these factors and the fair use doctrine is highly fact-specific and requires a case-by-case analysis.

A use of a copyrighted work is more likely to be a “fair” use if the material is directly relevant to a news story and the excerpt used is no longer than necessary to achieve the intended purpose. On the other hand, the use of copyrighted material such as a music clip simply to enhance the production value of a television package, for example, is not likely to be a fair use. Keep in mind that just because a video or audio clip is newsworthy does not automatically make VOA’s use of it fair. A “Fair Use Self-Help Guide” with Frequently Asked Questions is available on the agency’s Sharepoint site:

<https://bbg.sharepoint.com/sites/journalist-portal/editorial/Pages/Copyright-Fair-Use.aspx>

AMBIENT MUSIC

Generally, where music is naturally appearing in the background during an interview or taped event, there is no copyright issue. There may, however, be a copyright issue if the music is incorporated into a news or feature report in other than its incidental form.

(Also see YouTube Guidelines, p. 40 and Music, p. 47)

PUBLIC DOMAIN

Copyright restrictions do not apply to works in the public domain, which include most U.S. federal government works, such as photos, maps, or video found on whitehouse.gov, state.gov, nasa.gov, cia.gov, and other government websites. Be sure to check the “copyright” or “terms of use” pages of these and other websites before using any content.

A work is also in the public domain if it is no longer under copyright protection. This depends on when and where the work was first published, but generally speaking, works published in the U.S. before 1923 are in the public domain. Contact OGC for specific questions about older works or copyright terms in foreign jurisdictions.

LICENSED MATERIAL

VOA has several license agreements with third parties to use their copyrighted material. The terms of these agreements govern use of the material provided by the licenses, notwithstanding the applicability of the fair use doctrine. When using material from one of VOA’s feed providers, such as AFP, APTN, Reuters, and ABC NewsOne, for example, you must check all restrictions that may limit the story’s use. Questions about the video feeds should be directed to the VOA Media Asset Management Branch.

REQUESTING PERMISSION

Because fair use can sometimes be difficult to determine with certainty, VOA producers are strongly encouraged to seek permission to use copyrighted material from the rightful copyright owner. You should start the process of identifying and contacting the owner of copyrighted content as early in your production process as possible, since it may take several days or weeks to identify the copyright owner and negotiate a license. Please note that obtaining permission in writing, using the standard BBG/VOA release form, is highly preferable to getting permission orally or via email. A template release form (meant to be edited and modified, as needed) is available on the Best Practices Sharepoint page:

<https://bbg.sharepoint.com/sites/journalist-portal/editorial/Pages/Release.aspx>

On occasion, a third party may either request to amend the VOA form or insist on using its own licensing agreement. Such outside agreements may contain terms to which BBG/VOA cannot agree. Please consult OGC when presented with a third party release form or licensing agreement.

TRADEMARK

A trademark is an intellectual property right in a particular "mark" used to identify a good or service, such as a name, slogan, symbol or logo. For example, "Voice of America" is a registered trademark. It is unlawful to use a trademark in a manner that confuses consumers about the source or sponsorship of goods or services. This is rarely an issue in news broadcasting, since the law allows you to use a mark without permission in a news story if the mark is used in an informational sense. For example, if you are reporting on the BP oil spill, it is appropriate to show the BP logo to identify the company. However, if you are launching a new VOA program, avoid using slogans or titles that are trademarked.

TRADEMARK & SPORTING EVENTS

When covering major sporting events such as the Olympics, VOA journalists must be careful with using official trademarks, such as the Olympic mark. For example, it could be argued that a VOA graphic incorporating the VOA background/colors/image with the official Olympic logo creates an unauthorized association between VOA, a non-Olympics marketing partner, and the Olympic brand.

It should be noted that the phrase "Voice of America" is trademarked by the agency.

At this time, "VOA" and the VOA logo are **NOT** trademarked.

More information on the above topics can be found on Sharepoint at:

<https://bbg.sharepoint.com/sites/journalist-portal/editorial/Pages/Copyright-Fair-Use.aspx>

FILMING IN PUBLIC VS. PRIVATE PLACES

Generally, news media have the right to be in public places and on public property to gather information, photographically or otherwise. VOA journalists should be mindful, however, about rules, permits, or prohibitions on filming or taking of photographs at certain meetings, sporting events, or in private spaces. Similarly, journalists should seek permission from an owner or occupant (even if the occupant is not the owner) before entering private property or a residence.

(Also see Covering Criminal Activity, p. 11)

REQUEST FOR PROOF OF INSURANCE

From time to time, VOA staff may be asked to provide a certificate of liability insurance when filming in locations where event organizers or property owners want to protect themselves against third party bodily injury and property damage. While most private sector media organizations have liability insurance, the US Government self-insures against liabilities. Therefore, BBG does not purchase liability insurance, and there is no such certificate VOA/BBG can provide.

Instead, the Office of General Counsel provides a letter explaining this that staff can send to the appropriate parties. Two copies of the letter – one on VOA letterhead and one on BBG letterhead -- are now available in Word document form on the VOA Best Practices Sharepoint page:

<https://bbg.sharepoint.com/sites/journalist-portal/editorial/Pages/Insurance-Letter-VOA.aspx>

<https://bbg.sharepoint.com/sites/journalist-portal/editorial/Pages/insurance-letter-bbg.aspx>

Each letter has blanks so that you can fill in the names of VOA staff that will be on location and the name of the property/location you will be working at. One version has VOA letterhead, if you choose to have your service chief or division director sign it. The other version has BBG letterhead, if you prefer to have an attorney in the General Counsel's Office sign it.

Please contact the General Counsel's Office or Senior EP Steven Springer (b) (6) if you have any questions about this.

DEFAMATION/PRIVACY/FALSE LIGHT

Under U.S. law, the central question in an action for defamation or invasion of privacy is whether the statements in question are true or false. Truthful publication or broadcast of matters pertaining to legitimate public interest should generally not expose VOA to liability in the United States, especially if VOA's reporting concerns a public figure. However, VOA may be liable for invasion of privacy in certain situations for the publicizing of private facts or falsehoods. Not only that, other countries' defamation and "insult" laws are not as protective of the press, so broadcasts that are legal in the U.S. may still expose VOA to liability abroad.

VOA journalists should not intercept or record any private conversations without the permission of the participants, as this may be a crime in certain jurisdictions. OGC should be consulted when a VOA journalist receives intercepted conversations from a third party or in any other special circumstances.

The following guidance is provided by the Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press (rcfp.org):

- Check sources thoroughly. Get independent corroboration whenever possible. A source could have a vendetta against the subject and willfully or unintentionally misrepresent the facts for his or her own purposes. Confidential sources may disappear or recant in the face of a lawsuit. Don't rely on someone else to be accurate.
- Do not let your opinion about whether someone is a public figure or official color your decision to verify the accuracy of a story. Juries do not respond favorably to reporters who fail to confront their subjects with defamatory information and provide them with an opportunity to comment.

- If you cover the police or courthouse beat, make certain you understand criminal and civil procedure and terminology. Be especially careful to restate accurately any information obtained about arrests, investigations and judicial proceedings.
- Be cautious when editing. Make sure the story does not convey the wrong information because of a hasty rewrite.
- Watch for headlines and cutlines that might be defamatory even though the text explains the story.
- **Make sure news promos or teasers used to stir audience interest are not misleading or defamatory.**
- **Do not use generic video footage or file photos when reporting on an activity that might be considered questionable.**
- **Just because someone else said it does not mean that a news organization cannot be sued for republishing it.** This includes letters to the editor. Check out any factual allegations contained in them as carefully as you would statements in a news story.
- Be sensitive about using words that connote dishonest behavior, immorality or other undesirable traits, whether in your published story or in comments in your notes. Remember that a judge may order a news organization to produce reporters' notes, drafts and internal memoranda at a libel trial.
- If contacted by someone threatening a libel suit, be polite, but do not admit error or fault. Talk the case over with your editor, supervisor or attorney immediately, and follow procedures established by your news organization.

DO NOT BE RECKLESS WITH THE TRUTH

REPORTER'S PRIVILEGE AND CONFIDENTIAL SOURCES

The reporter's privilege originates in the First Amendment's guarantee of a free press, under the rationale that forcing journalists to disclose confidential sources will discourage sources from communicating with reporters, thereby disrupting the free flow of information protected by the First Amendment. In some circumstances, journalists are compelled to disclose confidential sources. Because of BBG's special status as a federal government agency, some internal VOA documents may also be subject to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA).

VOA JOURNALISTS SHOULD CONTACT OGC IF APPROACHED BY ANY LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS.

IN SOME CASES, SUCH A SITUATION COULD BE A BBG FIREWALL VIOLATION.

SUBPOENAS OR REQUESTS FOR TESTIMONY OR DOCUMENTS

- **IF YOU RECEIVE A REQUEST OR DEMAND TO TESTIFY IN A LEGAL PROCEEDING ON MATTERS RELATING TO OFFICIAL AGENCY INFORMATION OR YOUR OFFICIAL DUTIES, OR IF YOU RECEIVE A REQUEST TO PRODUCE AGENCY RECORDS OR INFORMATION, CONTACT THE OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL IMMEDIATELY.**

There is a special regulatory procedure for handling requests for testimony by current and former employees and handling the production of documents in legal proceedings in which the BBG is not a named party.

REPORTING ON CLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS

A number of laws and regulations, including several criminal statutes, regulate access to, and transmission of, classified information. VOA has a specific protocol in place regarding its reporting on classified documents in the public domain, such as the documents released by WikiLeaks in 2010.

Only certain VOA journalists are assigned to report on these topics.

VOA senior management should be consulted before you begin any assignment relating in any way to classified material, even if the classified documents are publicly available on a website like WikiLeaks.

VOA senior management will consult with OGC regarding all applicable laws.

INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL BY VOA REPORTERS

While U.S. government employees must usually obtain a country clearance from the State Department before official government travel abroad, VOA reporters traveling to cover and report on the news may travel to countries in which U.S. Missions are located with minimal formality, which will typically only include a notification of intent to travel to the State Department. Please be mindful that travel to some sanctioned countries such as Cuba may require additional licensing or documentation. Reporters should contact their supervisors and the travel office before planning travel to these countries.

OUTSIDE ACTIVITIES

ALL FULL-TIME VOA STAFF ARE REQUIRED TO FOLLOW THESE PROCEDURES BEFORE RESPONDING TO A REQUEST OR MAKING ANY COMMITMENTS

Anyone looking to engage in activities outside of VOA is asked to first check with their supervisor to ensure doing so won't conflict with official duty schedules or requirements.

Then, you should forward your proposed activity to OutsideRequests@voanews.com. This will reach Andrew Krog in the General Counsel's Office (b) (6) Acting Director of VOA Public Relations Scot Riddlesberger (b) (6) and Senior Executive Producer Steven Springer (b) (6). We will review your proposal to ensure that it will not violate government ethics regulations or journalistic ethics and best practices.

Federal regulations prohibit employees from receiving compensation for outside teaching, speaking, or writing activities that directly relate to their official duties.

Some activities may not be appropriate if they:

- Constitute a conflict of interest or the appearance of a conflict of interest.
- Involve use of agency materials, time, or facilities.
- Involve a particular matter you've worked on in your official capacity.
- Are likely to adversely affect the agency's ability to fulfill its mission
- Would involve working for outlets that broadcast to or publish in the same target area as the employee's VOA language service.

Additionally, if you will be identified as an agency employee in connection with your outside activities, in order to avoid appearances of impropriety, you must include a disclaimer that the views expressed are your own and not that of VOA (or the U.S. Government, as appropriate).

Because the highest standards of journalism require a reputation for impartiality, VOA journalists should not perform public relations or similar representational work, either paid or unpaid. Journalists should also not counsel individuals or organizations, either in the United States or abroad, on how to deal successfully with the news media. Lastly, you should not provide advice to government officials other than to those in VOA, the BBG or any other government broadcasting entity, or to candidates for public office, again regardless of whether in the United States or abroad.

Outside speaking and writing opportunities can be highly beneficial, both personally and professionally, but if not done properly they can have serious consequences. Please don't hesitate to contact Andrew, Scot or Steve if you have any questions or need advice.

Aside from the types of activities outlined here, there is also the issue of whether VOA staff can, or should, express themselves outside of the office.

Needless to say, this is a very delicate issue, given our unique status as government employees as well as journalists.

With that in mind, this is the recommended guidance for VOA staff:

- VOA's mission is to provide accurate and objective news and information. To facilitate that mission, as journalists, you are expected to remain neutral and objective. That means that you should be careful and try to avoid conduct or activity that would question your neutrality and objectivity as well as the neutrality and objectivity of VOA.
- For example: If as a VOA journalist you are reporting on or otherwise working on a story regarding "X" situation, it is recommended that you avoid publicly voicing your personal opinion about that situation because such activity may call into question your credibility as a journalist and could compromise VOA's reputation as a reliable and credible news organization.

Please exercise good judgment when considering your options and making your decisions.

CONTRACTORS

VOA contractors are generally afforded wider latitude to engage in activities outside the scope of their contracts with the Agency, but they should keep in mind that certain activities and actions could jeopardize continued performance on their current contract, or their ability to obtain a follow-on contract.

When doing work outside of VOA, it is important for VOA contractors to refrain from stating or creating the impression that they are employees, agents or representatives of the agency. They should not say that they "work for" VOA or are "correspondents at" VOA. Rather, they should indicate that they are "freelance journalists," "regular contributors to VOA," or use a similar description.

Also, VOA contractors must exercise caution to ensure that their journalistic integrity or impartiality is not compromised by their activities outside the scope of their contract.

VOA contractors employed by Netcom or Technologist should advise the respective on-site managers from each company when they receive offers of work outside VOA. Contractors must also send their requests to VOA Program Manager Brandon Garner ((b) (6)) and Steven Springer ((b) (6))

VOA contractors with any questions as to whether or not an outside activity poses a potential journalistic conflict are encouraged to contact Steve for advice.

COMPETITIONS AND CASH AWARDS

Any employee who wants to enter a particular journalism competition using his/her VOA-produced work **must** first advise his/her supervisor. If the supervisor determines the entry to be of merit, please advise Pat Bodnar (b) (6) and Steven Springer (b) (6). All entries should be sent to Percy Rogers, the Agency's Incentive Coordinator (b) (6). Percy will compile all entries.

ENTRIES FOR JOURNALISM COMPETITIONS ARE TO BE SUBMITTED BY THE AGENCY'S SENIOR MANAGEMENT ONLY

INDIVIDUAL STAFF MEMBERS SHOULD NOT ENTER COMPETITIONS ON THEIR OWN USING WORK PRODUCED FOR VOA

While the majority of journalism competitions that VOA enters award trophies, plaques or certificates to the winners, a few of them may include cash awards. Should a winning entry result in a cash award, that award will be designated to the agency, **not to the individual**. It will be the responsibility of VOA senior management to determine whether it will accept the cash award under its gift acceptance authority, and how that cash award will be administered.

APPENDIX A - HOW-TO GUIDES

RADIO PRODUCTION BASICS

COMMON CUES

Stand By:	Alerts tech to be more than 10 seconds before next event
Open Mic:	Directs tech to turn on mic; "Open Mic" #1-"Open ALL Mics"
Go:	Directs tech to GO to the next source; "Go Navigator" – "Go Mini Disc," etc.
Sneak:	Bring audio in at a low level (-10 dB or less)
Dead Pot:	Start audio with the fader completely closed or off
Sweep:	Bring audio level up to "0 dB"
Fade Out:	Bring audio level to silence

CALL-IN SHOW CUES

Seize Hybrid #:	Tells tech to take control of phone line
Hybrid On Audition:	Puts the phone on audition NOT On Air
Hybrid On Air:	Puts phone call "On Air"
Drop Hybrid:	Removes phone call from On Air OR Audition

MUSIC SHOW CUES

Cross Fade:	Mixes 2 audio sources, sneaking one source in and fading the other
Segue [seg-way]:	Go from one audio source to another
Hot Mic:	Open mic while another audio element is playing
Hold Music:	Keeps audio

OTHER COMMONLY USED CUES

Reload I/O:	Reloads the language I/O
Link:	Connects one audio file to another. ALWAYS link file BELOW to file ABOVE
Auto Pilot:	Connects ALL files in Navigator and plays them "back-to-back"
Drag File:	Moves a file from one place to another; from Base Browser to Navigator; from within Navigator, etc.
Delete:	Removes audio file from Dalet. Can be used in Base Browser, Navigator, Studio I/O or Cart Application

WORKING WITH MINICAM

SIMPLE PRESS CONFERENCES/NEWS INTERVIEWS

The mini cam crews shoot many stories every day and they can be a great resource for ideas. Communication is key; if you are inexperienced as a producer/reporter, say so and they'll help you. It's your story and they need guidance on how and what you want shot. Get to know them and discuss your story ahead of time, as they may have ideas that hadn't occurred to you.

- Try to plan ahead of time what shots you will need and communicate these to the cameraperson. If you don't know what you'll need, ask the cameraperson what they think.
- At news conferences/seminars stay close to the cameraperson so that you can advise when you have the sound bites you need from a speaker, so that they can then move to shoot b-roll, especially if the event is not in English. If you don't do this, the cameraperson won't know what to shoot and may shoot too much or too little. You can also take time code notes from the camera, or ask to have the time code be time of day and you can take notes using your watch. Either way, you won't have to search for the sound bite later when you screen video or edit.
- At news conferences/seminars advise the cameraperson on what type of cutaways you'll need. Ask for them to all be shot on tripod, unless tripods are not allowed. For example: at a conference on women in Islam you might look for women with headscarves in the audience or women not wearing headscarves. Decide ahead of time what you'll need depending on the angle of your story. Ask to have at least 10 cutaway shots of various people. These should not be shot from one spot, but from the side, the front, etc.
- During interviews make sure to give your cameraperson adequate time to set up and properly light the location. This usually takes 30 to 45 minutes for an office interview. At a conference, see if there is a relatively quiet corner where the cameraperson can set up a standing light. If not, they may be able to use their camera light. If you need reversals (at a minimum get a reaction shot of the reporter, as this will allow you to edit between two sound bites) make sure they are shot from tripods and lit to match your interviewee.
- All interviews should have a set up shot. This is a shot that includes both the reporter and the subject -- communicate to the cameraperson you want a "2-shot" from a different angle. This allows you to introduce the subject visually and puts the reporter on the scene. When you write and edit your script, you don't always have to do question/answer/question/answer editing. Put in the two shot and write a piece of track to explain or set up an answer. It helps to make the interview visually interesting and varies the pace.
- Don't forget the option of interviewing one or more of the press conference participants after the event. This will vary the look of your piece and can allow you an opportunity to ask follow-up questions not addressed during the press conference. You can also interview other stakeholders in the story who attended the event but did not participate in it.

All shoots should have these basic shots:

- **Establishing Shots:** These could be wide shots of an event, exteriors of buildings, etc.; these shots are needed to give your story a location.
- **Medium Shots:** These are needed to give your story some visual variety when editing.
- **Close Ups:** Often the most important shots; the visual details of a story. For example, in a story about bad traffic, you'll want to see angry faces in cars, white knuckles on steering wheel and tires coming to a stop.

All camera movements should have a purpose and reveal something. Pans, zooms and tilts should be used sparingly. For example, if shooting a piano player you may want to zoom in to reveal the fingers on the keys or pan from the audience to the piano or tilt from a chandelier on the ceiling to the piano on a stage. See Terminology below for more detail.

TERMINOLOGY

- **Set up or 2-shot:** A shot of an interview that shows both the reporter and interviewee.
- **Reversal:** Shows the reporter from the reverse angle of the interviewee. These can be both single and/or two shots (over the shoulder of the interviewee is also called "over the shoulder").
- **Establishing shot:** Shows where the event is taking place.
- **Wide shot:** Takes in the whole "scene" of an event. At a press conference this would be the speaker and the audience.
- **Medium shot:** This is a little closer than a wide shot. At the same press conference this may be the speaker and a podium from head to toe or a reverse shot of a group of people in the audience. In an interview, it may be a shot of the interviewee from the waist to the head.
- **Close Up:** A shot that shows detail. A reporter taking notes in a notebook, someone listening intently.
- **Cutaway:** Exactly as it reads; it is shot "away" from the action. At the news conference these would be shots of the audience from the reverse angles. These could also be wide, medium or close up shots. At a rally, it would be shots of the crowd reacting to the speakers.
- **Rack focus:** A shot that changes focus between two subjects, one in the foreground and the other in the background.
- **Pan:** Camera move from left to right or right to left.
- **Tilt:** Camera moves up to down or down to up.
- **Zoom in/out:** Shot moves closer to a subject or moves away.

VIDEO EDIT SESSION BASICS

The production of a video piece is a team effort. Though it may be preferable for the producer and editor to work on a piece together, there will be times when that's not possible. In those instances, producers should ensure that the editor has all the necessary script and video elements to construct the piece.

BASIC EDITING PRINCIPLES

CONTINUITY

Continuity is vital to a well-edited video piece. This means the edited video should establish and maintain a logical and constant flow of subject, location, movement, color and sound.

COMPLEXITY

Complexity editing is using different shots (close-up, medium or long shots) or transitions (dissolve) to convey and/or intensify a story. While the B-roll illustrates the story, the voiceover should **support** the visuals, not repeat what it is shown. For example: If the shot is a man looking out the window the voiceover shouldn't say: "As John Doe was looking out his window." Tell the audience **WHY** John was looking out the window and make the edit to the relevant image.

CONTEXT

When editing news stories, the true context of the event must be shown. For example, if a demonstration is taking place, and not many people participated, it would be misleading to show a close up of a handful of people in a tightly framed or edited shot and say in the script that the demonstration was attended by many.

ETHICS

Distorting an event or the meaning of an event through video editing is journalistically unethical. Juxtaposition of two images to convey an idea that might distort the facts is unacceptable no matter how powerful the edited images might be. For example, showing bombs dropping from an airplane and cutting to a child crying from a different sequence (earlier or later) in the raw footage would give the viewer the idea the child is crying because of the dropping bombs. It is the responsibility of the producer and the editor to tell the truth to the viewers and respect the trust that the viewer has placed in them. The most effective news editing is when a story is told as accurately and ethically as possible.

PRE-EDITING

To get the most out of edit time, source materials should be marked with an edit decision list (EDL). If the source is tape, make sure it is ready for digitizing with specific time codes. It's important to have specific file names and the correct file location of the required source material. If the material to be edited is located on the DaletPlus or another shared file server, the editor will need to know what it is named and where to find it on the server. To achieve the best results and conserve a considerable amount of time during the session, pick out the good shots, sound bites, and music in advance.

PREP TIME

Video editors will prepare the editing system and associated equipment prior to the start of an editing session to ensure everything is working. Although editors are usually scheduled to work the same shows on a daily basis you never know when someone is going to call in sick or be out for other reasons.

Do not assume that the editor assigned to that editing suite is familiar with editing a particular program. To ensure a good quality product and get the best of an editor's skill the producer should brief the editor on the details of the package (what the package is about, length, sound bites, need for special natural sound, and anything else pertinent to the production of the story).

THE EDIT SESSION

SCRIPTS

Producers should bring two copies of the script to the session – one for the producer and one for the editor. For language versioning from an English package, the original English script should be included. The editor needs to be able to follow the script, especially when a producer cannot stay with the editor for the full session.

AUDIO TRACKING

When voice tracking, it is extremely important to follow house-standard cues. They are "RETAKE" or "PICKUP" whenever you need to correct a mistake. It is also recommended to use the "3-2-1" countdown before re-starting the track.

IN THE EDIT SUITE

Video editing is collaborative. On many stories, editors are joined by a producer or reporter who functions as producer, working cooperatively throughout the editing session. On other stories, the editor may work alone, using scripts or written instructions as a guide from which to make editing decisions, or uses the visual flow of the material to determine what is shown. In both cases, video material is edited to fit within a pre-determined time.

The producer (or the editor, if no producer is present) is responsible for the final product and he/she will make the final decision on the content and aesthetic aspects of the project. Producers and editors should collaborate on those aspects whenever possible, however. Aesthetic aspects include choice of shots, camera angles, special effects, which video to use, if and where natural sound is needed, the duration of shots, and so on.

The editor is responsible for the final decision on the technical aspects of the project, including correct application of bars and tone, capturing and outputting of video, video level, audio level, chroma level, correct application of effects, and the input and export of video files into different formats.

Producers are responsible for naming their video projects and assigning metadata according to the established naming conventions and procedures. Editors will assist in this process. It is the producer's responsibility (or the editor's, in the absence of a producer) to write the final information on the video, including time code, time or duration and slug.

POST-EDITING

WRAPPING UP

Producers should leave the editing suite with all of their production material including source tapes, master tape, etc. Editors are not responsible for transporting production materials from their editing suites to producers' offices, library or VTM. In many cases they have other assignments after their current one.

EXTRA EDITING TIME

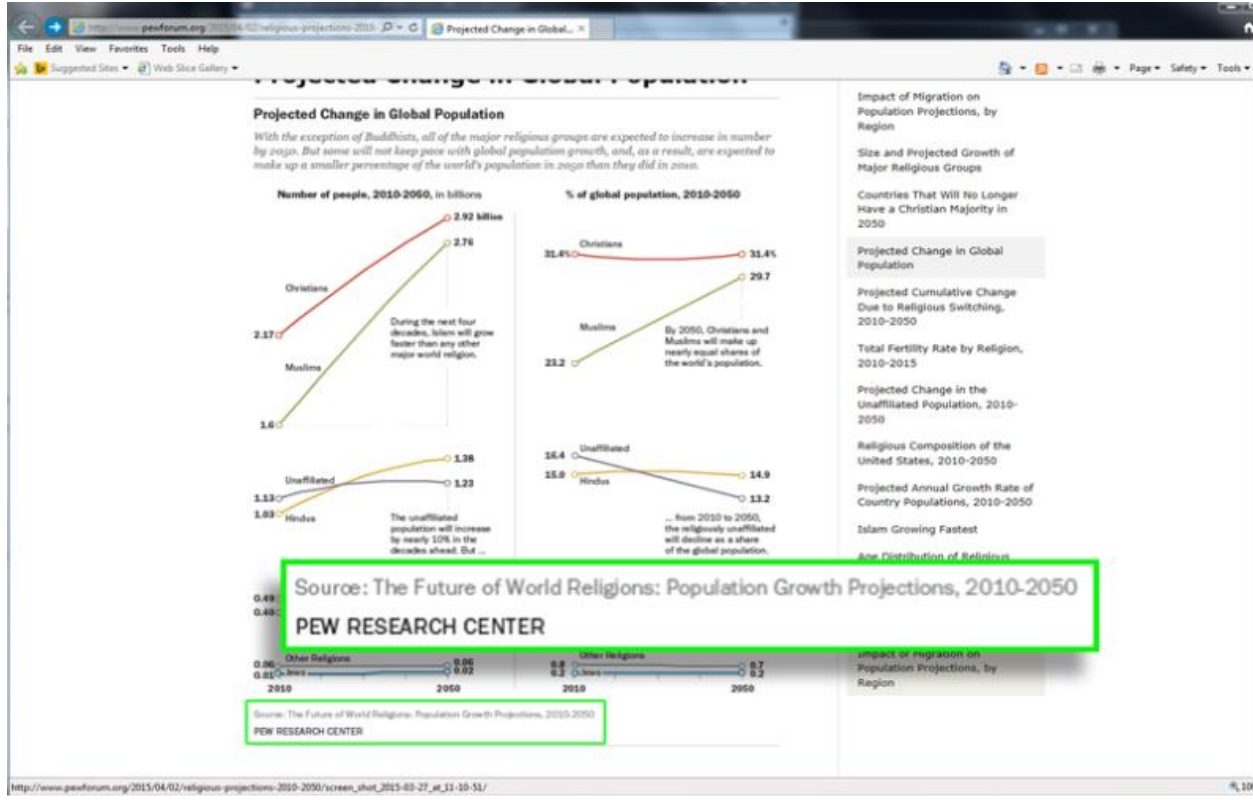
If the time scheduled for an edit session is over but the work is not finished, producers must contact the video editing management or the edit scheduling coordinator to arrange for more editing time. Editors do not have the authority to extend editing time – and they may be scheduled for another session.

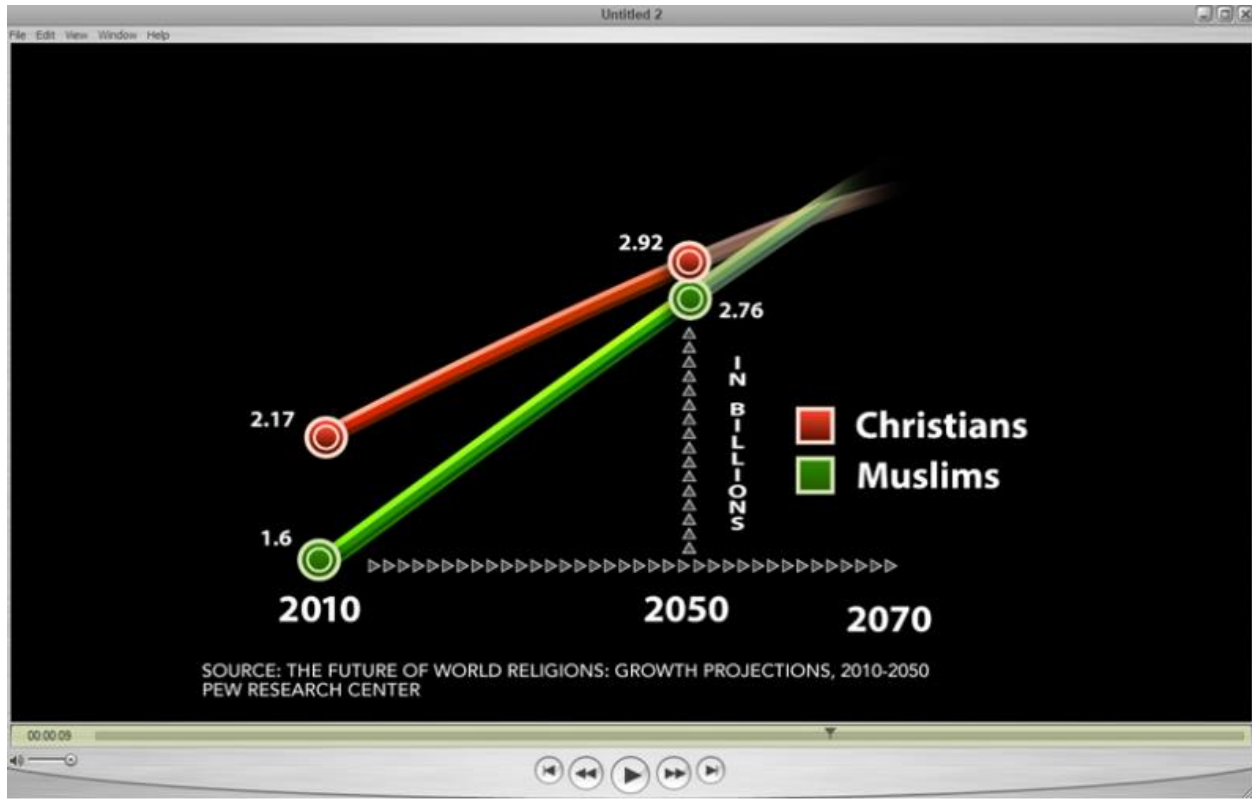
GRAPHICS FOR VIDEO

While styles and looks may differ for various Language Services, the basic procedure should be the same.

STYLE GUIDELINES – FULL SCREEN GRAPHICS

- Any time a graphic is based on information or statistics that are not originally generated by VOA, a small info source attribution needs to be included on the graphic. See the photos below and on the next page, identifying the correct attribution.





STYLE GUIDELINES – CHYRONS/SUPERS

- Chyron/super all soundbites *on first reference only*. If the speaker appears again in the story, a chyron/super is not necessary.

Language services have the option of supering heads of state and heads of government as follows; The same style should be used for all supers within a video piece:

President Barack Obama	Barack Obama
United States	U.S. President

Chancellor Angela Merkel	Angela Merkel
Germany	German Chancellor

- For video pieces posted to the Web, mandatory courtesies must be added by the original editor (in Final Cut Pro or Avid). The Web Desk **will not** add courtesies, due to technological constraints, and stories **will not** go online without mandatory courtesies.
- Full-second fade in and full-second fade out on all chyrons/super and all mandatory courtesies
- Soundbites should last at least three seconds for a chyron/super to be placed on them. There is no maximum length for the chyron/super graphic to stay up.

TV CONTROL ROOM BASICS

(Also see the VOA TV Production Manual for more detailed guidance:

<https://bbq.sharepoint.com/sites/journalist-portal/editorial/Pages/TV-Production-Manual.aspx>)

The following is intended to clarify and solidify the responsibilities of all those involved in putting a VOA TV broadcast on the air. These responsibilities and procedures are standard operating procedure at all major TV news organizations, and must be the same for all TV programs produced by VOA Language Services.

RESPONSIBILITIES

EXECUTIVE PRODUCER

For any given set of shows in a language service the Executive Producer must take responsibility for the actions of staff and help Directors in enforcing the "must haves" for smoothly produced shows. In addition, the EP is responsible for helping to enforce the Procedures listed on the following page.

Although an EP may not necessarily have the foreign language skills, he/she does need to be well-qualified and experienced in the TV field so as to mentor, guide and oversee the work of their line producers and other contributing production personnel.

LINE PRODUCER

The Line Producer is responsible for developing the show rundown and executing the broadcast in the control room. If the Line Producer is not available to do this at the start of set-up time, the Executive Producer should come to the control room to confirm that the Director and crew have any necessary show information. Works with the Executive Producer to make editorial decisions about story lineup, length and editorial treatment and ensures each story is supported with the appropriate video and graphics elements. The Line Producer works with Central News and other support groups to set up live shots, beepers, segments and all other elements of the program.

The Line Producer must develop a strong working relationship with the Director. At least one hour before the broadcast, the Line Producer MUST go over the show rundown with the Director. They must discuss all video elements, all graphics, all reporter and guest remotes in advance so that the Director has time to review all of these elements before air. Failure to do so will result in a poorly produced program.

WRITER

The Writer must be able to write on deadline and write for breaking news as a story is developing. The Writer should view CNVOs, CNPKs, SOTs and packages before air time to make sure their scripts match the material.

DIRECTOR

The Director must establish a strong working relationship with the Line Producer and learn the different needs of the various programs he/she may direct. The Director should also create a working rapport with the editorial and control room staffs in order to produce a professional broadcast.

At least one hour before the broadcast, the Director MUST go over the show rundown with the Line Producer. They must discuss all video elements, all graphics, all reporter and guest remotes in advance so that the Director has time to review all of these elements before air. The Director will also review these elements with the Technical Director, Audio Operator and Camera Operators to ensure that the program is produced cleanly.

TECHNICAL DIRECTOR

The TD must be familiar with the needs of specific programs. The TD is responsible for ensuring that the control room is ready for air and that all production elements – video, graphics, set pieces -- are in place before and during production. The TD should log equipment failures, technical errors and/or deviations from prescribed program log.

The Technical Director should review and preview all show elements with the Director and Audio Operator before air.

AUDIO OPERATOR

The Audio Operator must consult with Director and Technical Director prior to production to ensure that all audio sources are accounted for. Provide accurate countdowns and cues to Director and Technical Director during production, whether live or taped. Should ensure quality check of transmission audio and return of on-air product.

PROCEDURES

- Line Producers should be in the control room at the start of the set-up time. They should have show rundowns and cutsheets with them at that time. Directors and Line Producers must review rundowns and cutsheets as early as possible.
- Show rundowns must properly convey the Line Producer's intentions. For example: DaletPlus IDs should match the story slugs, fullscreens properly noted, graphics numbers filled in.
- Cutsheets (times of CGs, TRTs, story slugs and item numbers) match the rundowns.
- All cues for control room staff are to be noted on scripts and in the prompter. For example: when a v/o is to be inserted/rolled, when to change to a full screen, when a 2-shot is needed, when a live shot is happening, etc.
- The Line Producer is responsible for making sure graphics for his or her program are accurate. If the Director has any questions about the graphics, the Director and Line Producer should review them before air.
- A broadcast is only as smooth as the direction provided in the control room. With that in mind, the Line Producer must give the technical staff ample warning on changes to format and especially to kills, floats and changes during a show. If anything out of the ordinary will be used in a program – a musical instrument, a performer of some kind – the control room staff should be advised in advance of the broadcast. Remember, when in doubt, communicate.

- It is recommended that on-air talent be in the studio 15-20 minutes before air, dressed in clothes that adhere to television standards (avoiding whites, busy patterns, metal accessories around the wrist, etc). After settling in on the set, on-air talent should check IFB, and try to speak with studio and remote guests as soon as possible to ensure that you're hearing them and they're hearing you.

TV STUDIOS, SETUP TIME & PRODUCTION DESIGN

With the establishment of the Office of Creative Services, VOA is putting greater effort and resources into production design, branding and continuity to obtain higher quality and more structured products. Too often, shows are being changed on a day of air basis by individual ideas from talent, line producers and/or production staff, which conflicts with VOA Best Practices. Here is a reminder of VOA Best Practices regarding TV studios and production design:

- Set up time is only to be used for the immediate preparation of that particular show. Set up time is not to be used to make changes to camera blocking, graphics, switcher effects, lighting or existing aspects of the show. Talent, line producers or other members of the production staff should not ask daily crew members, lighting or directors for modifications to the established lighting or production design.
- Talent, line producers or production staff must direct their concerns to the Executive Producer, who will then work with the Lead Director, Lighting and/or Creative Services at an alternate time (not during setup) to try new ideas or make agreed upon changes. The results must then be previewed on camera and receive executive level sign off before going on air.
- The overall production design of a show (graphics, lighting, camera shots, set design, switcher effects, editing effects, audio design and established format) is as much a part of the VOA brand as a show title or the VOA logo. Just as the title or logo isn't changed day to day, other aspects of the production design shouldn't change in this way.
- The VOA Office of Creative Services is dedicated to facilitating a structured process by which Executive Producers can put the best possible products on the air under the VOA brand. To achieve that, we look forward to your collaboration and creative input as well as the cooperation of the show production staff with these VOA Best Practices.

**DO NOT MODIFY PRE-DESIGNED GRAPHICS OR BRANDING ELEMENTS IN ANY WAY
OR USE THEM BEYOND THE ORIGINAL INTENDED PURPOSE AND PLACEMENT.**

**GRAPHICS MADE FOR ONE SHOW MAY NOT BE USED FOR ANOTHER SHOW WITHOUT
REVIEW AND APPROVAL, FIRST BY THE VOA ART DIRECTOR, AND THEN THE SUBSEQUENT
CONSENT OF THE EXECUTIVE PRODUCERS OF BOTH SHOWS.**

Please contact Diane Butts, Monte Hatcher, Lisa Stancik or Jerry Butler if you have any questions.

CONTROL ROOM TERMINOLOGY

Chyron	Manufacturer of Character Generators (see below); also used as general description of the characters generated on screen
CG	Character Generator: The machine used to produce the on-screen text
BKG	Background
EFX	Effects
FS	Full Screen
GFX	Graphics
Lower Third	Graphic taking up lower third portion of screen with text
OTS	Over the Shoulder
TRT	Total Running Time of a video or audio/clip file
Key	Superimpose chyrons or effects over video
Lose	Remove superimposed key
Split Screen	Graphic covering half of the screen
Double Box	2 boxes of equal size on screen
Big/Little Box	2 boxes of unequal size on screen

CONTROL ROOM CUES FROM PRODUCER

Cues to get material on the air:

“Go to _____” (Camera X, Clip X, Chyron X)

“Clip X is good”

“Chyron (X channel) is good”

Cues to give when looking ahead in show rundown:

“Talent is throwing to ...”

“Talent/Guest is leading to...”

“Next is _____ in (Chyron, Plasma, Clip X, etc.)”

CONTROL ROOM CUES FROM DIRECTOR **

“ROLL” “TAKE” “TRACK” “KEY”

“PREVIEW _____”

****The Director is the only person in the control room who should be giving these cues because they are standard cues for crew members to immediately take that action.**

SKYPE

Any use of Skype Software broadcast on radio, television or Internet must be identified, whether live or recorded.

RADIO AND AUDIO STREAMING PROGRAMS

Less than 15 minutes in length:

For any radio and streamed audio program where Skype Software is used for 15 minutes or less an identification announcement is required at the beginning and end of use.

More than 15 minutes in length:

For any radio and streamed audio program where Skype Software is used for more than 15 minutes an identification announcement is required at the beginning and end of use and over the course of the program in no less than fifteen minute intervals.

Example: “Mr. Jones joins us live from Dubai via Skype.”

TELEVISION & WEB PROGRAMS

For any television or web program the Skype logo must be displayed during use of Skype Software.

The Director or Technical Director will insert the required Chyron containing the Skype logo. The Producer must inform the Director of any pre-recorded use of Skype Software to be aired during the program.

In accordance with VOA’s license agreement, the Director will insert the Skype logo in the Chyron identifying the guest. The logo should be displayed multiple times during the course of the interview.

Due to the occasional sketchy nature of Skype transmissions, most video use of Skype, whether on TV or the web, live or packaged, should be pushed back into a “box” format.

EXCEPTION FOR LIVE TV PROGRAMS: If both the Director and TD agree the signal is broadcast quality, it may be used full-screen.

RADIO & TV SIMULCASTS

For any radio and TV simulcast where Skype Software is used, the identification requirements for **both** radio and television programming as described above must be followed.

**NOTE: SOUNDBITES USED FROM A RECORDED SKYPE
PHONE CALL DO NOT REQUIRE A COURTESY**

APPENDIX B – NATIONAL PARK SERVICE GUIDELINES

The National Park Service maintains many of the historic monuments and sites in Washington, and they have provided the following guidance for shooting video or still photos on those properties.

ALL VOA STAFF MUST FOLLOW THESE GUIDELINES AT ALL TIMES

WASHINGTON MONUMENT

- The Washington Monument is best photographed from a good distance ***away!*** The National Park Service suggests going to the MIDDLE of the National Mall between 3rd Street and 4th Street and placing your tripod and camera there. In one direction a news organization may shoot the Washington Monument; by turning your camera 180-degrees in the opposite direction, photographers may shoot the U.S. Capitol building, including stand-ups, b-roll or “beauty shots” or interviews.
- The NPS does **not** allow interviews, stand-ups, or b-roll or “beauty shots” **inside** the “circle of flags” that form the base of the Washington Monument. There is no news media parking at or on the Washington Monument grounds.
- **ALL** news media requests to go to the 500-foot level of the Washington Monument **MUST** be arranged in advance through the NPS’ Communications Office at 202-619-7222.

JEFFERSON MEMORIAL

- The **ONLY** location where b-roll or “beauty shots” of the Jefferson Memorial are allowed is from the “plaza area” next to or closest to the water of the Tidal Basin.
- News photographers are **NOT** allowed to shoot at **any time inside** the rotunda or statue level of the Jefferson Memorial. **No** tripods, lights, reflectors, jib arms, or any other production equipment is allowed **inside** the Jefferson Memorial rotunda or statue level **or** on the steps of the Jefferson Memorial.
- News photographers are **NOT** allowed to shoot **with a tripod** any b-roll or “beauty shots” **from or on the steps** leading up to the Jefferson Memorial. Any b-roll or “beauty shots” **from or on the steps** leading up to the Jefferson Memorial **MUST** be shot off-the-shoulder – **NO EXCEPTIONS!**
- Any interviews, referred to as “man on the street” interviews are to be conducted **on the plaza area ONLY** and **NOT** on any of the steps leading up to the Jefferson Memorial and **NOT inside of the Jefferson Memorial rotunda area.**

News crew parking at or near the Jefferson Memorial: Parking is allowed on either side of East Basin Drive (which is immediately north of I-395 and is one-way, westbound) on an as-available basis. The Jefferson Memorial Parking lot is closed and is **not** available for any parking. Free parking is also available approximately 300 yards from the Jefferson Memorial off of Ohio Drive, S.W. in three, smaller parking lots that are labeled Lots “A,” “B” and “C,” which are located between the spans of Interstate 395 or also known as the 14th Street Bridge spans.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL

- **ALL stand-ups, ALL b-roll and ALL interviews** (i.e. “man on the street” interviews) to be shot at or in the close vicinity of the Lincoln Memorial using a tripod are to be shot from the dark gray field stone plaza area (referred to as “Lincoln Circle”) between the bottom steps of the Lincoln Memorial and the top steps of the Reflecting Pool.
Stated simply: Stay on the dark gray field stone plaza area, located equidistant between the front of the Lincoln Memorial and the western end of the Reflecting Pool.
This location provides photographers wide latitude for a large number of different angles of the Lincoln Memorial, and in the opposite direction, the Reflecting Pool, the World War II Memorial, the Washington Monument and the U.S. Capitol.
- B-roll or “beauty shots” without a tripod, or shot “off the shoulder” are allowed on the steps leading up to the Lincoln Memorial under the following restrictions:
 - a) Photographers do not shoot on the top section of steps closest to the Lincoln Memorial statue level. Said slightly differently, photographers are to shoot, without a tripod, on any of the steps on or below the same step that contains the Martin Luther King, Jr. August 28, 1963, “I have a dream” writing inscribed into the stone step.
 - b) Photographers do not interfere with visitors’ ability to walk up or down the Lincoln Memorial steps.
- Restrictions on news photography inside the Lincoln Memorial statue level and on the top step section of the Lincoln Memorial:

News organizations are NOT allowed to bring any lights, reflectors, jib arms, platforms, dollies, ladders or other production gear inside the statue level of the Lincoln Memorial without first obtaining a written permit.
- **ANY and ALL b-roll “beauty shot” photography** inside the statue level must be done off-the-shoulder only (NO tripod) and with available light only. It is each news photographer’s responsibility to perform his or her work with available light. News photographers are admonished to **not** bring lights or extension cords up the Memorial’s steps as there are **no** electrical outlets inside the Lincoln Memorial statue level.
- **No interviews or stand-ups are allowed on any of the steps or on any steps or platforms between the steps leading up to the statue level of the Lincoln Memorial -- either with or without a tripod.** As stated above, **ALL** interviews and **ALL** stand-ups are to be performed on the **dark gray field stone plaza** area, located equidistant between the front of the Lincoln Memorial and the western end of the Reflecting Pool.

WORLD WAR II MEMORIAL

- Do **NOT** set up your tripod on **ANY** of the granite stones of the WWII Memorial.
- **ALL** b-roll shot inside the WWII Memorial **MUST** be shot **off-the-shoulder, or without** a tripod.
- Shoot b-roll or stills **ONLY** on the “**eastern half**” of the Memorial, or on the side closest to 17th Street.
- **NO** video or stills are to be shot on the “**western half**” of the WWII Memorial where the “Field of Gold Stars” is located. The western half of the Memorial is the side of the WWII Memorial closest to the Lincoln Memorial.
- For everyone's ease and understanding, all **interviews** are to be shot on one of the three "grass panels" situated immediately **WEST** of 17th Street, and just **EAST** of the granite stone work of the main part of the World War II Memorial. In short, all interviews are to be shot with the news crew, the reporter and the interviewee **ALL** standing on one of the three **grass** panels.
- Although you likely have them, the NPS and USPP require **ALL** tripods to have rubber tips.
- There is **NO** crew car or news vehicle parking at or near the WWII Memorial! **ONLY** your microwave truck is allowed to park at the WWII Memorial. We strongly suggest taking a cab to drop you & your gear off. Make arrangements with a cab company BEFORE getting out of the cab for any return transportation you will need.
- Parking on the WWII Memorial grounds—i.e. on “Home Front Drive”—is limited to **passenger bus or taxi cab** drop-off and pick up of passengers **only**. There are five (5) handicapped-designated parking spaces at the WWII, which are reserved for cars specifically marked as having a **handicapped driver** or passenger **ONLY**. If news organizations park news vehicles there, those vehicles will be ticketed and towed at your expense.

Parking recommendations: The NPS suggests parking along Constitution Avenue **AFTER** 9:30 a.m. and walking with your gear to the WWII Memorial. PLEASE note **ALL** lanes of Constitution Ave. re-open for evening rush hour traffic promptly at 3:30 p.m. Any vehicles parked on either side of Constitution Avenue after 3:30 p.m. will be towed at the owner’s expense. IF the need to park earlier than 9:30 a.m. arises, the NPS suggests parking **NORTH** of Constitution Avenue on one of the numbered streets and walking over. Parking is always at your risk and the National Park Service and the U.S. Park Police have **no** responsibility whatsoever for any parking violations news organizations incur. Parking properly is YOUR responsibility.

NATIONAL MALL

- Please note the National Mall between 3rd Street and 7th Street is under construction. This area is currently not available and is closed to the public. You may shoot on the National Mall west of 7th Street.

KOREAN WAR MEMORIAL

- **ALL** stand-ups and **ALL** interviews (i.e. “man on the street” interviews) at the Korean War Memorial **MUST** be shot from and **ON** the grass immediately **NORTH** of the walkway/sidewalk that leads up to the Korean War Memorial (and from the Lincoln Memorial). That means news organizations have to shoot on the opposite side the fence from where all visitors walk to and from the Korean War Memorial. The walkway/sidewalk must be kept open and unobstructed at all times -- **NO EXCEPTIONS!**
- **ANY** and **ALL** b-roll or beauty shots of the Korean War Memorial’s fountain, flag pole, black granite wall or any of the larger-than-life-size soldier statues **MUST** be shot off-the-shoulder/without any tripod. **ALL** b-roll or “beauty shots” with a tripod **MUST** be done from the grass immediately **NORTH** of the walkway/sidewalk that leads up to the Korean War Memorial (and from the Lincoln Memorial)—or, again, on the opposite side of the chain fence from the Korean War Memorial.
- News photographers are **NOT** allowed to place or situate any lights, reflectors, jib arms, platforms or other production gear inside the circular, fountain/flag pole plaza of the Korean War Memorial. **ANY** and **ALL** b-roll or “beauty shot” photography inside the circular, fountain/flag pole plaza is to be performed off-the-shoulder only (NO tripod) and with available light only. News photographers are advised to not bring lights or extension cords to the Korean War Memorial plaza area as there are no electrical outlets inside this plaza area of the Korean War Memorial.
- News photographers are **NEVER** allowed to walk within or to set up a tripod in the rows of low-level cedar bushes in between the rows of larger-than-life-size soldier statues.

VIETNAM VETERANS MEMORIAL

- The only location where reporter stand-ups, b-roll/beauty shots or interviews with anyone in the vicinity of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial is from “Area 5,” an area EAST of an imaginary line IF 20th Street, (and NOT 21st Street) were to have been extended south across the Mall. “Area 5” is entirely contained on green grass to the EAST of a black-painted chain-linked fence and pedestrian walkway that runs perpendicular to the EAST “Wall” of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial.
- **You are NOT allowed to shoot ANY b-roll, interviews or stand-ups ANYWHERE, AT ANY TIME on the walkways of this Memorial EXCEPT on Memorial Day (typically the last Monday in May) and Veterans Day (November 11th).** The National Park Service arranges special events, including new media platforms, for events on these two federal holidays. Special arrangements for news media vehicle parking are also made available on these two federal holidays.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., MEMORIAL

- **ALL** B-roll or “beauty shots,” **ALL** reporter stand-ups, **ALL** interviews, including all “person on the street” or impromptu and any prearranged interviews and **ANY AND ALL** live shots at the Martin Luther King, Jr., Memorial **MUST** be performed or conducted from the “Fore Court” area, the area that leads to the main portion of the Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial and is the open area **BEFORE** anyone would walk through the “Mountain of Despair.” Said slightly differently, this is the area that is closest to West Basin Drive before West Basin Drive empties onto either eastbound or westbound Independence Avenue, SW.
- Tripods or cables are **NOT** allowed to be placed anywhere inside of the Memorial, or in the area where the “bust” of Martin Luther King, Jr. is located.
- There are **NO** standups -- live or tape -- or interviews allowed to be performed inside of the Memorial in the area where the “bust” of Martin Luther King, Jr. is located. The only b-roll allowed in this area is that which can be shot “hand-held,” or “off-the-shoulder.” This interior area of the Memorial must be kept free of any tripods or cables, as both present tripping hazards to any other visitor. Any injuries to any visitors caused by carelessly or recklessly placed cables or tripods are **YOUR** responsibility.

Parking: All news organization vehicle parking **MUST** be arranged in advance through the Office of Communications at (202) 619-7222. There is very limited parking at the Martin Luther King, Jr., Memorial for news vehicles. Please know and be aware that West Basin Drive is also used at any time by buses, taxis, tour buses, bicyclists, and cars. There is no officially designated location for news media parking at the Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial.

U.S. CAPITOL BUILDING

- Please note the U.S. Capitol Building is **NOT** the National Park Service's property, and therefore, the National Park Service does **NOT** have the authority to allow news crews to shoot on the U.S. Capital grounds. You may call the Senate Radio/T.V. Gallery at (202) 224-6421 or the House Radio/T.V. Gallery at (202) 225-5214. Both Galleries have staff that you need to work with IF you are seeking to perform your work on the U.S. Capitol Building's property.

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CNN

Freedom Forum

Los Angeles Times

New York Times

Project for Excellence in Journalism

Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty

Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press

Society of Professional Journalists

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March 08, 2016 Washington DC 11:14 AM

VOA CHARTER

To protect the integrity of VOA programming and define the organization's mission, the VOA Charter was drafted in 1960 and later signed into law on July 12, 1976, by President Gerald Ford. It reads:

The long-range interests of the United States are served by communicating directly with the peoples of the world by radio. To be effective, the Voice of America must win the attention and respect of listeners. These principles will therefore govern Voice of America (VOA) broadcasts:

1. VOA will serve as a consistently reliable and authoritative source of news. VOA news will be accurate, objective, and comprehensive.
2. VOA will represent America, not any single segment of American society, and will therefore present a balanced and comprehensive projection of significant American thought and institutions.
3. VOA will present the policies of the United States clearly and effectively, and will also present responsible discussions and opinion on these policies. (Public Law 94-350)

For more information on the Charter, visit our VOA history page about the [1960s and 1970s](#).

CONTACT PUBLIC RELATIONS

Voice of America

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JOURNALISTIC CODE

Preamble

Since 1942, the Voice of America has built a global reputation as a consistently reliable source of news and information. Accuracy, balance, comprehensiveness, and objectivity are attributes audiences around the world have come to expect of VOA broadcasters and their product. These standards are legally mandated in the VOA Charter (Public Laws 94-350 and 103-415). Because of them, VOA has become an inspiration and information lifeline to nations and peoples around the world.

Summary

Adhering to the principles outlined in the Charter, VOA reporters and broadcasters must strive for accuracy and objectivity in all their work. They do not speak for the U.S. government. They accept no treatment or assistance from U.S. government officials or agencies that is more favorable or less favorable than that granted to staff of private-sector news agencies. Furthermore, VOA professionals, careful to preserve the integrity of their organization, strive for excellence and avoid imbalance or bias in their broadcasts.

The Voice of America pursues its mission today in a world conflict-ridden and unstable in the post Cold War era. Broadcasting accurate, balanced and complete information to the people of the world, and particularly to those who are denied access to accurate news, serves the national interest and is a powerful source of inspiration and hope for all those who believe in freedom and democracy.

The Code

All staff who report, manage, edit, and prepare programming at VOA in both central and language services therefore subscribe to these principles:

Sourcing

VOA news and programming must be rigorously sourced and verified. VOA normally requires a minimum of two independent (non-VOA) sources before any newswriter, background writer, political affairs writer, correspondent, or stringer may broadcast information as fact in any language.

The only exceptions to the double-source requirement are facts directly confirmed by a VOA journalist, or significant news drawn from an official announcement of a nation or an organization. In those rare instances when a secondary source offers exclusive significant news (e.g., a verified news agency exclusive interview with a chief of state or prominent newsmaker), this story is attributed to the originating agency by name.

Accuracy and Balance

Accuracy and balance are paramount, and together, they are VOA's highest priority. Accuracy always comes before speed in VOA central service and language programming. VOA has a legal obligation to present a comprehensive description of events, reporting an issue in a reliable and unbiased way. Though funded by the U.S. government, VOA airs all relevant facts and opinions on important news events and issues. VOA corrects errors or omissions in its own broadcasts at the earliest opportunity.

VOA is alert to, and rejects, efforts by special interest groups, foreign or domestic, to use its broadcasts as a platform for their own views. This applies to all programs and program segments, including opinion or press roundups, programs discussing letters, listener comments, or call-in shows. In the case of call-ins, views of a single party must be challenged by the interviewer if alternative opinions are unrepresented. In interviews, points of possible discussion are submitted in advance if requested by an interviewee of stature (e.g., a chief of state). However, VOA journalists always retain the right and responsibility to pursue newsworthy angles, including entirely fresh lines of questioning, during such interviews.

Whenever VOA reports a charge or accusation made by an individual or a group against another, or presents one side of a controversial issue, a response and/or balancing information will be included in the first use of a news item or feature containing that material. If the balancing information cannot be obtained by the program deadline, or the subject of the charge declines to comment, that will be made clear in VOA's account, and the balancing material will be broadcast as soon as it is available.

Fairness

VOA has, in the words of the Founding Fathers, "a decent respect for the opinions of mankind." VOA is required to present a full and fair account of events. VOA broadcasters evaluate information solely on its merits, rejecting incitements to violence, sensationalism, personal value judgments, or misleading emphases. Attributions are specific and complete.

VOA journalists (including correspondents, news and language stringers, political affairs writers, and program hosts) avoid at all times the use of unattributed pejorative terms or labels to describe persons or organizations, except when the individuals and groups use those labels to describe themselves or their activities.

In news, features, and current affairs programming, VOA broadcasters will meticulously avoid fabricating, distorting, or dramatizing an event. If sound at an event illustrates the reporter's account of that event and is edited for time, the remaining sound effect reflects what occurred in an accurate and balanced way. If there is a risk of misleading the audience, no use will be made of sound effects not actually recorded at the event being described.

Context and Comprehensiveness

VOA presents a comprehensive account of America and the world, and puts events in context. That means constant vigilance to reflect America's, and the world's, political, geographical, cultural, ethnic, religious, and social diversity. VOA programming represents the broadcast team's best effort to seek out and present a comprehensive account of the event or trend being reported.

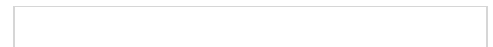
VOA broadcasters will avoid using announcing or interviewing techniques that add political coloration or bias to their reportage or current affairs programming. Music will not be used to make editorial statements. VOA journalists and all those preparing news and feature programming avoid any action or statement that might convey the appearance of partisanship.

Procedures

When performing official duties, VOA broadcasters leave their personal political views behind. The accuracy, quality, and credibility of the Voice of America are its most important assets, and they rest on listeners' perception of VOA as an objective source of world, regional, and U.S. news and information. To that end, all VOA journalists will:

1. Always travel on regular, non-diplomatic passports, and rely no more and no less than private-sector correspondents on U.S. missions abroad for support, as set out in the guidelines for VOA correspondents.
2. Assist managers whose duty is to ensure that no VOA employee, contract employee, or stringer works for any other U.S. government agency, any official media of another state, or any international organization, without specific VOA authorization.
3. Adhere strictly to copyright laws and agency regulations and always credit the source when quoting, paraphrasing, or excerpting from other broadcasting organizations, books, periodicals or any print media.
4. In addition to these journalistic standards and principles, VOA employees recognize that their conduct both on and off the job can reflect on the work of the Voice of America community. They adhere to the highest standards of journalistic professionalism and integrity. They work to foster teamwork, goodwill, and civil discourse in the workplace and with their colleagues everywhere in the world, all to enhance the credibility and effectiveness of the Voice of America.

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