

Broadcast News Navigation using Story Segmentation

Andrew Merlino, Daryl Morey, Mark Maybury

Advanced Information Systems Center

The MITRE Corporation

202 Burlington Road

Bedford, MA 01730, USA

{andy, dmorey, maybury}@mitre.org

Abstract

In this paper we examine the developed techniques and lessons learned in an operational multimedia exploitation system, Broadcast News Editor (BNE) and Broadcast News Navigator (BNN). BNE captures, analyzes, annotates, segments, summarizes, and stores broadcast news audio, video and textual data within the context of multimedia database system. BNN provides web based retrieval tools from the multimedia database system. The key innovation of this system is the detection and segmentation of story segments from the multimedia broadcast stream. This paper discusses:

- *The utility of using story segments to discover broadcast news stories of interest*
- *The textual, video, and audio cues used for story segment detection*
- *Techniques developed for identifying story segments*
- *Details of the operational BNE and BNN system*

BNE and BNN are currently used every evening at MITRE's Multimedia Research Lab and to this point have automatically processed over 6011 news stories from over 349 broadcasts of CNN Prime NewsTM.

1. Introduction

As massive amounts of multimedia data (e.g., interactive web pages, television broadcasts, surveillance videos) is created, more effective multimedia data search and retrieval exploitation are necessary. Multimedia data analysts must search, annotate and segment multimedia data for a subject of interest or discovery of trends. Costly manual approaches are currently in use at many facilities (e.g., government agencies, film studios, broadcast agencies). The BNE and BNN systems were created to assist the internationally located multimedia data analyst to view broadcast news stories and trends¹.

This project exploits the parallel signals found in a multimedia data source to enable story segmentation and summarization of broadcast news [MANI]. Our initial investigation looked for discourse cues in domestic broadcast news such as hand-offs from "Anchor to Reporter" (e.g., "to our senior correspondent in Washington Britt Hume") and "Reporter to Anchor" (e.g., "This is Britt Hume, CNN, Washington"). Using the cues embedded within a broadcast's closed-caption transcript, story segments (distinct portions of a news broadcast where one story is discussed) were discovered. This initial technique proved inadequate. Many segments were missed or misidentified. Also, the technique was not robust. If a particular cue was given in a slightly different manner than anticipated, the cue and the story segment would not be detected.

To improve the segmentation accuracy and make the technique more robust, other cues were added. In the closed-caption transcript, detection of cues such as '>>' (speaker change) and blank lines introduced in the captioning process improved story segmentation. A Natural Language Processing (NLP) text tagging tool [ABERDEEN], Alembic, provided named entity detection (i.e., people, organization, location). This paper discusses our latest textual, video, and audio cues used and our developed techniques for correlating the cues to improve broadcast, commercial and story segmentation.

2. Efficacy of Story Segmentation

Breaking a news broadcast into reported news stories provides effective browsing that requires the data analyst to review less material than through linear browsing unsegmented content. To demonstrate the efficiency of a story segment search, we gathered metrics in a task based retrieval experiment. Before describing our experiment, we will motivate the utility of the story segment technique through some discussion.

To search for a particular news story in a given program, a linear search is performed by searching in a sequential fashion through video until the story is found. This is obviously a time consuming technique but it provides a useful baseline for comparison. A keyword search through the associated time stamped video transcript provides a time-indexed pointer into the video stream for each instance where the keyword occurred.

TM CNN and CNN Prime News are trademarks of Cable News Network

¹ This research was sponsored by MITRE Sponsored Research.

For example, if the user did a keyword search on Peru, the result would provide a pointer to the video for each location where the word Peru was spoken. Because a keyword search may provide multiple pointer references to the same story, it is intuitive that a story segment search is superior to a keyword search. To confirm our intuition, we performed the following experiment.

In our experiment, a user was requested to find a story on three topics over a one-month time period. The user was asked to find these stories by using the three techniques mentioned above: linear search, keyword search and story segment search. The linear search was performed with a shuttle-control VCR. The keyword search was performed by searching the multimedia database for dates and times when the news program referenced the given keyword. For each date and time retrieved, the user manually searched through the videotape using the VCR shuttle control. The story segment search was performed using our BNN system. The data set was the nightly half-hour CNN Prime NewsTM programs from 12/14/96 - 1/13/97.

Story Topic	Actual Stories	Linear Search		Key-word		BNN	
		Time hh:mm	# of Stories	Time hh:mm	# of Stories	Time hh:mm	# of Stories
Peru	17	3:10	16	2:40	18	0:02	22
Middle East	16	3:16	16	2:53	17	0:02	25
Gulf War	3	4:30	3	0:33	3	0:02	4
Chemicals							
Average		3:39		2:02		0:02	

Table 1. Search Comparisons

As seen in Table 1, the manual search took 80% longer than the keyword search and 10,850% longer than the BNN search. There were three anomalies discovered with the test. First, in the manual process, when a story was discovered in a news program, the searcher stopped for the remainder of that news program with the assumption that the story would not reoccur. Second, in the keyword search, keywords detected in the first minute of a broadcast were ignored because they pointed to the highlights of the news. This method had better recall and retrieved more of the relevant stories because the stories that re-occurred in the news broadcast were detected. Third, in the BNN search, the system over-generated story segments, which increased the number of stories that were found. In three cases of over segmentation, a story crossed a commercial boundary and was broken into two individual stories. In one case, a story consisted of two sub-stories, the Peruvian Army and the Peruvian Economy.

3. Story Segmentation Techniques

The technique we created to detect story segments is a multi-source technique that correlates various video, audio and closed-caption cues to detect when a story segment occurs. Because each broadcast news program tends to follow a general format across the entire program and within a story segment, the broadcast can be broken down into a series of "states", such as "start of broadcast", "advertising", "new story" and "end of broadcast". The multi-source cues, including time, are then used to detect when a state transition occurred.

Consider our observations of CNN's PrimeNews half-hour program as an example. The CNN broadcast typically follows the following format:

1. Before Start of Broadcast – This state lasts an unknown period of time before the start of a broadcast. This state is necessary because BNE must analyze videotapes and other sources where the broadcast does not start at a set time.
2. Start of Broadcast – Transition state immediately before the start of the broadcast. The CNN logo is displayed with James Earl Jones saying, "This is CNN". There is a fade from black to the logo.
3. Highlights – This state lasts 30-90 seconds. During this state, the CNN anchors introduce the top stories that will be covered in the full broadcast with 5-15 second story teasers. An audible jingle is heard in the background.
4. End of Highlights – Transition state where the anchors typically introduce themselves and the date.
5. Start of Story – At the start of a story, one anchor is speaking, typically in the anchor booth. Stories can last anywhere from 15-360 seconds. The anchor may transition to a reporter or a topic expert, who typically continues the same story. A graphic will often accompany the anchor at the start of a story.
6. End of Story – Transition state where the reporter or topic expert will transition back to the anchor in the anchor booth. In addition, the anchor that is speaking will often transition to the other anchor.
7. Within Broadcast Highlights – Typically about 15 minutes into the broadcast, another highlight section occurs for the stories remaining in the broadcast. This preview segment lasts 15-45 seconds long and the individual story teasers are 5-15 seconds long. An advertising segment always follows this state.
8. Advertising – The advertising state lasts 90-240 seconds and consists of a series of 15-, 30- or 60-second commercials. The advertiser always records the commercials, they are never delivered by an anchor.
9. Before End of Broadcast – The transition state where the Anchors sign off from the program and inform the audience of upcoming programs on CNN.
10. End of Broadcast – This state lasts an unknown period of time after the broadcast has finished until the next broadcast begins. There is usually a fade to a black frame within this state.

3.1 Textual, Video, and Audio Segment Cues

To detect when a state transition occurs, cues from the video, audio and text (closed-caption) stream are used, as well as time. We will describe each cue that is used and how it is generated. Automated analysis programs have been written to detect each of these cues. When an analysis program detects a cue, the discovery is loaded into an integrated relational table by broadcast, cue type and time stamp. This integrated relational table allows rapid and efficient story segmentation and will be described in more detail later in the paper. Within this section, we show the latest analysis from ten months of broadcast news of which 96% is CNN Prime News.

3.1.1 Text (Closed-Caption) Cues

In the closed-caption channel, we have found highly frequent word patterns that can be used as text cues. The first pattern is in the anchor introduction. Typically, the anchors introduce themselves with {"I'm" the anchor's name}. We use MITRE's

text tagging tool, Alembic, to automatically detect a person, location and organization. With these detections, a search for the phrase pattern {"I'm" <Person>} is performed. As seen in figure 1, we also exploit the fact that the anchor introductions occur 90 seconds from the start of the news and 30 seconds from the end of the news program. Figure 1 plots only occurrences over specified minutes of the broadcast.

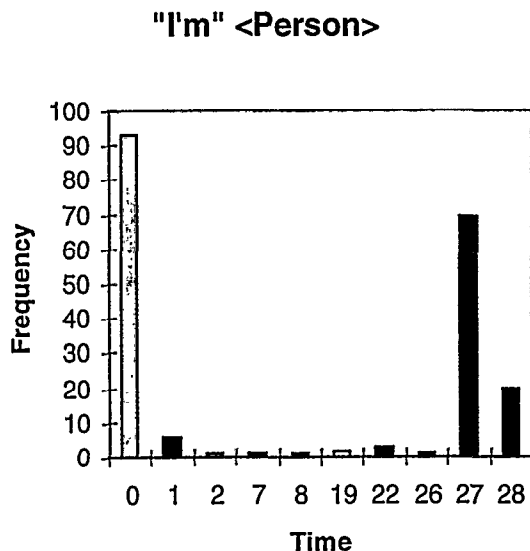


Figure 1. Occurrences of "I'm" <Person>"

From our database query, analysis of word frequencies and their temporal locations, we have identified introductory phrases that occur in many different news sources. Our current domain specific list of terms can be seen in figure 2. Again, using figure 3, we can use the knowledge that a program introduction occurs within 90 seconds from the start of the news.

HELLO AND WELCOME
HELLO FROM
WELCOME TO
THANKS FOR WATCHING
THANKS FOR JOINING US
HERE ON PRIMENEWS
TONIGHT ON PRIMENEWS
PRIMENEWS

Figure 2. Introductory CNN Prime News™ Anchor Terms

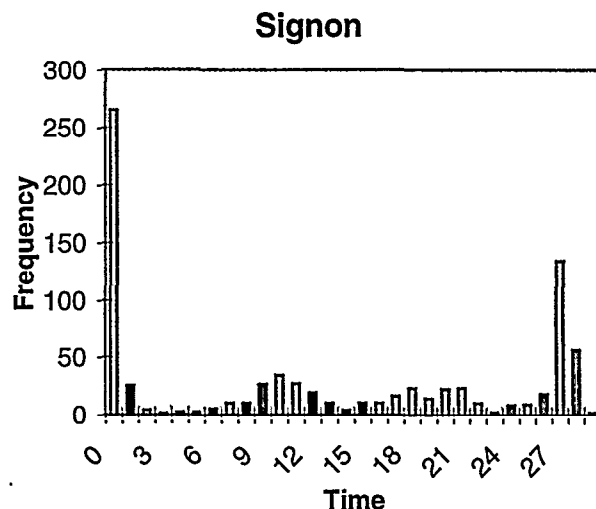


Figure 3. Occurrences of introductions

Also from our analysis, we have identified terms that occur during story segments pertaining to the weather. Our current list of expanding weather terms can be seen in Figure 4. Again, using the figure 5, it can be seen that a weather report occurs on average at 22 minutes and 30 seconds and ends on average at 25 minutes and 15 seconds. Using this information, we can modify our detection program to tag a story as weather if it falls within these time periods and uses the listed terms.

WEATHER
FORECAST
FRONTAL SYSTEM
LOW PRESSURE
HIGH PRESSURE
RAIN
SNOW
ICE
HAIL
STORM
CLOUD
PRECIPITATION
TORNADO
HURRICANE
LIGHTNING
THUNDER

Figure 4. Weather Story Segment Terms

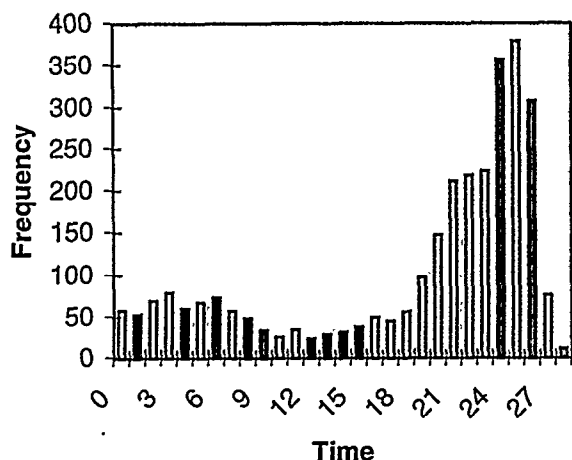


Figure 5. Occurrences of Weather Terms

As reported in previous work, story segments can be detected by looking at anchor to reporter and reporter to anchor hand-offs. For anchor to reporter detections, we use the phrases illustrated in figure 6 where the person and locations are tagged by Alembic. For reporter to anchor hand-off detections, we use the phrases illustrated in figure 7 where again the person and locations are tagged using Alembic.

<varying phrase> "CNN'S" <Person> (e.g., "HERE'S CNN'S GARY TUCHMAN")

<Person> "JOINS US" (e.g., SENIOR WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENT WOLF BLITZER JOINS US")

<Person> "REPORTS" (e.g., "CNN'S JOHN HOLLIMAN REPORTS")

Figure 6. Anchor to Reporter Phrases

<Person> "CNN," <Location> (e.g., "BRENT SADLER, CNN, GAZA")

"BACK TO YOU" (e.g., "BACK TO YOU IN ATLANTA")

"THANK YOU" <Person> (e.g., "THANK YOU, MARTIN")

Figure 7. Reporter to Anchor Phrases

On the closed-caption channel, there are instances in the program when the anchor or reporter gives highlights of upcoming news stories. These teasers can be found by looking for the phrases found in figure 8.

COMING UP ON PRIMENEWS
NEXT ON PRIMENEWS
AHEAD ON PRIMENEWS
WHEN PRIMENEWS RETURNS
ALSO AHEAD

Figure 8. Story Previews

Certain anchor booth phrases are used to provide a detection cue for the end of a broadcast. As seen in figure 9, these phrases are mostly sign off phrases heard throughout various broadcast

news programs. These phrases occur in 97% of the news programs we have analyzed.

THAT WRAPS UP'
'THAT IS ALL'
'THAT'S ALL'
'THAT'S PRIMENEWS'
'THANKS FOR WATCHING'
'THANKS FOR JOINING US'

Figure 9. Story Previews

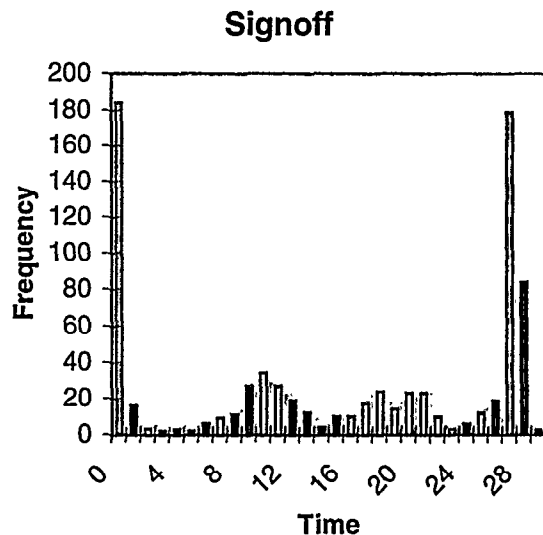


Figure 10. Occurrences of Sign off Terms

Finally, in the closed-caption stream, the operator frequently inserts three very useful closed-caption cues. These cues are:

- ">>" - This cue indicated that the primary speaker has changed
- ">>>" - This cue indicates that a topic shift has occurred
- <Person>: (e.g., "Linden:") - This cue indicates who is currently speaking

3.1.2 Audio

While analyzing the audio channel, we have discovered that there are detectable periods of silence at least .7 seconds long at the beginning and end of commercial boundaries. Although there may be other periods of silence at the maximal noise energy level, the knowledge of these data points will be shown to be useful.

3.1.3 Video

Currently, we have a program that discovers the location of black frames, logos and single (i.e., one anchor is visible) and double anchor (i.e., two anchors are visible) booth scenes from an MPEG file. Black frames can be used to detect commercials and logos can be used to detect the beginning and the end of a broadcast. With the single and double anchor booth recognitions, story segmentation boundaries can start to be established from the video.

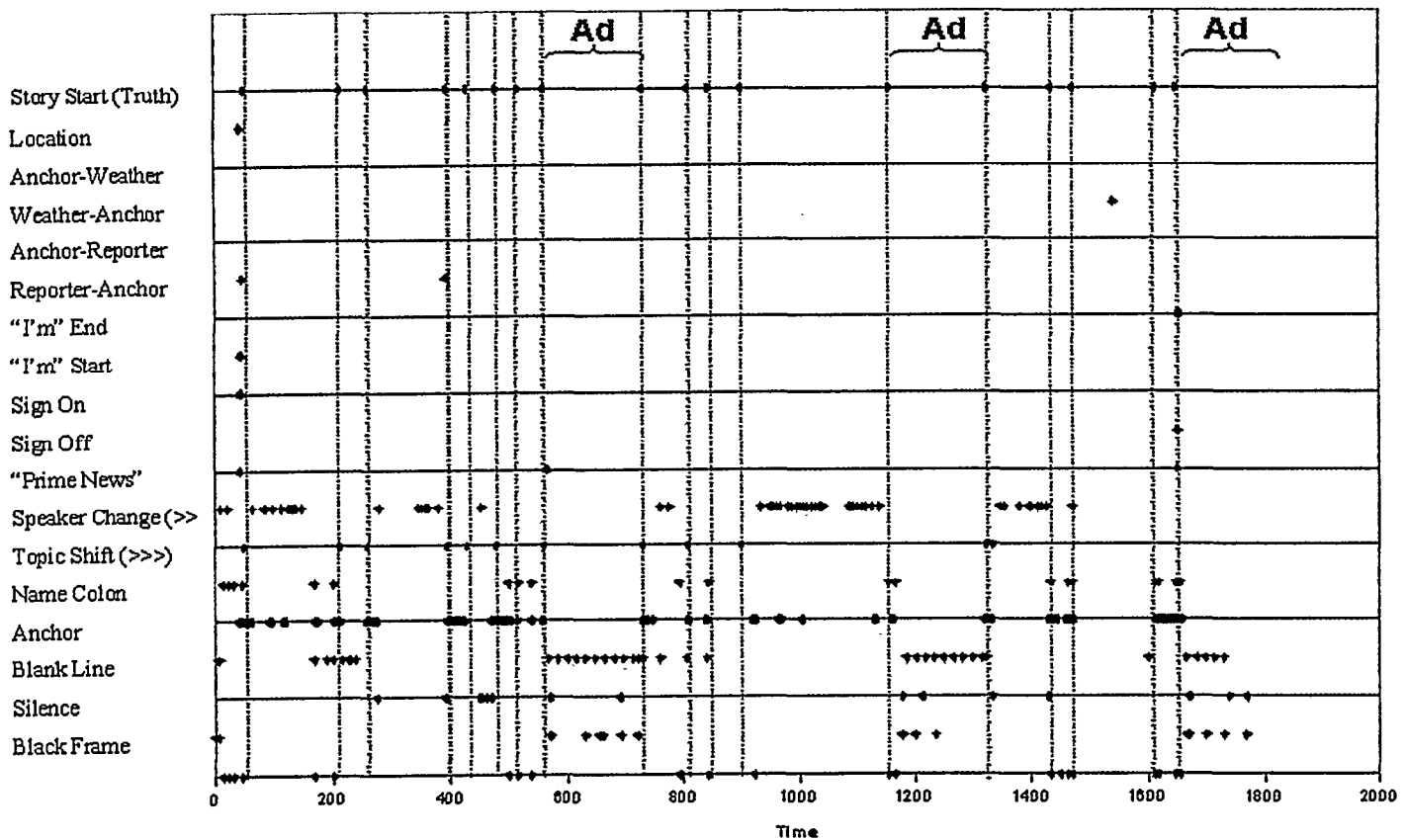


Figure 3.1.4-1. Cue Correlation Chart 1

3.1.4 Cue Correlation

Commercial and story boundaries are detected through the correlation of the cues discussed in the previous sections. Looking at figure 3.1.4-1, broadcast boundaries are primarily found by correlating audio silence, video logo, and black frame

3.1.5 Identifying Story Segments

To detect story segments, the cue correlation technique must predict each time a new "Start of Story" state has occurred. When deciding on the technique used for prediction, there were two requirements. First, the technique must be flexible enough to allow the quick addition of new cues into the system. Second, the technique must be able to handle cues that are highly correlated with each other (e.g., Black Frame and Silence). The technique we use is a finite state automaton (FSA) enhanced with time transitions. The states and transitions of the FSA are represented in a relational database. Each detected cue and token is represented by a state that is instantiated by a record in the state table. The time transition attribute of each state allows state changes based on the amount of time the FSA has been in a certain state. For example, since we know the highlights section never lasts longer than 90 seconds, a time transition is created to move the FSA from the "Highlights" state to the "Start of Story" state whenever the FSA has been in the "Highlights" state for more than 90 seconds. The time transitions are a nice buffer against the possibility that no cues used to detect the transition to another state are seen in the amount of time the system expects them to occur.

cues along with closed-caption tokens. The commercials, which occur within the Ad brackets, are primarily found by correlating audio silence, black frame, and closed-caption blank line cues. Finally, story segments are primarily found by correlating closed-caption symbols (>>>, >>, <person>:), anchor to reporter and reporter to anchor cues.

A story segment is detected each time there is a transition into the "Start of Story" state. Commercials are detected when the current segment is in the FSA "Advertising" state. Below, we list the cues that are primarily used to determine each state. A picture of the FSA can be seen in figure 3.1.5-1. A full map of all FSA states and transitions are listed in Appendix A and B.

1. Start of Broadcast The CNN logo.
2. Start of Highlights A Black_Frame or any closed-caption cue (>>>,>>,<person>:).
3. End of Highlights A Sign_On cue (e.g., "Hello and Welcome"). If still in Start_of_Highlights after 90 seconds, the FSA automatically moves into this state.
4. Start of Story A >>> (topic shift) closed-caption cue will nearly always generate a start of story state. A <person>: cue will generate a Start_of_Story if 30 seconds have elapsed or a reporter to anchor transition has occurred.
5. Advertising A Black_Frame along with Silence or several blank closed-caption lines. Also, a preview cue (e.g., "Ahead on PrimeNews") followed by a Black_Frame or Silence.
6. End of Broadcast Sign_Off cue (e.g., "That's PrimeNews") followed by a Black_Frame, Silence or several blank closed-caption line cues.

Figure 3.1.5-1. FSA for CNN Prime News (See Appendix A and B for detailed State-Transition Map)

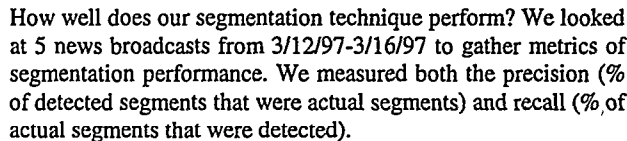


Figure 3.1.5-1. FSA for CNN Prime News (See Appendix A and B for detailed State-Transition Map)

How well does our segmentation technique perform? We looked at 5 news broadcasts from 3/12/97-3/16/97 to gather metrics of segmentation performance. We measured both the precision (% of detected segments that were actual segments) and recall (% of actual segments that were detected).

Table 3.1.5-1. Precision and Recall of Story Segments

Recall is the area of our primary concern and as you can tell from the table, our technique excels in this area. Recall is more important because an over-segmented story is still very easy to navigate using our tool. This is because in BNN stories are displayed in temporal order and the video is played back from the full video file at the story starting point until the user stops the playback.

4. BNE and BNN System

BNE and BNN are the two subsystems that comprise our system. BNE consists of the detection, correlation and segmentation algorithms described above. The BNE system operates automatically every evening according to a pre-programmed news broadcast. BNN consists of dynamically built web pages used to browse the broadcast news.

4.1 System Architecture

The system consists of a PC, used to capture a news source, and a Sun server, used to process and serve the data. As shown in diagram 4.1-1, the conceptual system is broken up into the processing subsystem (BNE) and the dissemination subsystem (BNN). The PC is used in the BNE portion and the Sun server is used in both subsystems. After the PC captures the imagery (MPEG), audio (MPA) and closed-caption information, it passes the created files to the UNIX Server for processing. With the MPG file, scene change detection and video classification (i.e., black frame, logo, anchor booth and reporter scene detection) is performed. Periods of silence are detected from the MPA file. With the closed caption file, named entity tagging and token detection is performed. With all of this information, the previously mentioned correlation process is performed to detect stories. With each detected story segment, a theme, gist and key frame is automatically generated and stored in the multimedia database (Oracle Relational Database Management System 7.3, Oracle Video Server 2.1). Once the information is available in the database, the end user queries the system through web pages served by Oracle's 2.0 Web Server.

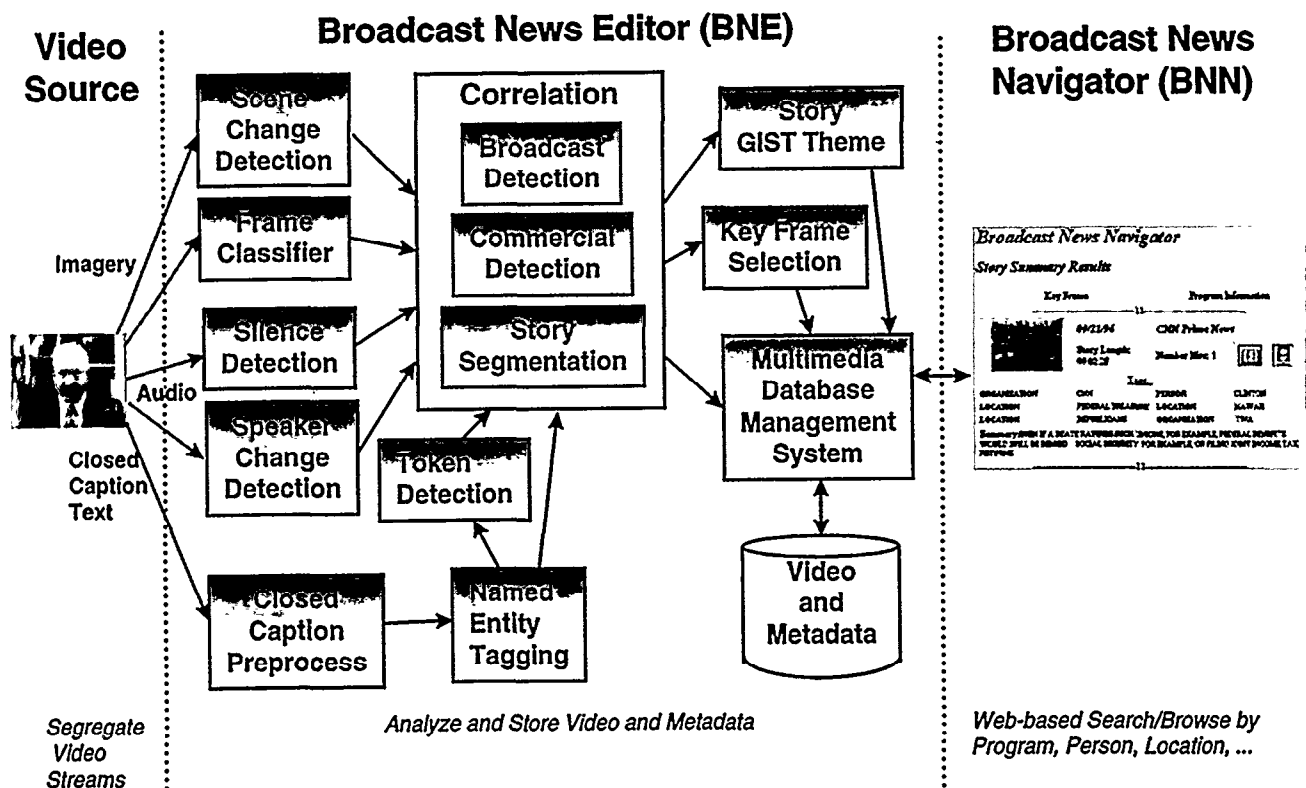


Figure 4.1-1. BNE and BNN Architecture

The underlying data in the system is stored in a relational database management system. The conceptual level of the database can be seen in figure 4.1-2. The key to relating the textual data to the video is through a video file pointer and time codes. Within the video table there is a reference to the MPEG video file. Within each Video's child table, there is a time stamp. With the pointer to the video file name and a time stamp, the BNN system gets direct access to the point of interest on the video. Note: Due to the 2-4 second delay in the closed-caption stream, the video is started five seconds before the desired time stamp start time.

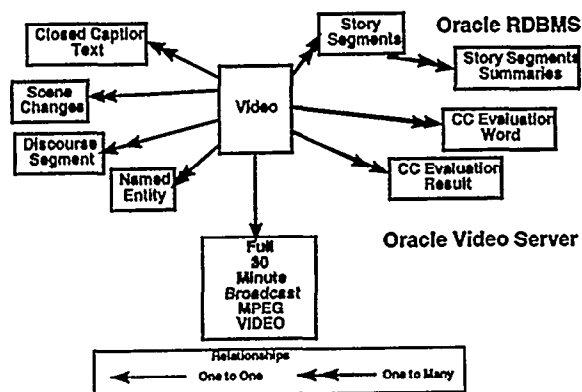


Figure 4.1-2. Conceptual Video and Metadata Model

4.2 Sample Session

BNN enables a user to search and browse the original video by program, date, person, organization, location or topic of interest. One popular query is to search for news stories that have occurred in the last week. Figure 4.2-1 illustrates such a response to a user query. Notice that there were many references to the "FAA", "GINGRICH" and "ZAIRE".

Broadcast News Navigator		
Tag Frequencies for the Last 7 Days		
Occurrences	Type	Value
26	LOCATION	US
23	PERSON	NATALIE
23	PERSON	CLINTON
18	LOCATION	WASHINGTON
11	LOCATION	UNITED STATES
8	LOCATION	LOS ANGELES
8	LOCATION	ZAIRE
8	ORGANIZATION	WHITE HOUSE
8	PERSON	DEPUTIES
7	LOCATION	ACADEMY
7	LOCATION	CALIFORNIA

Select Story

Figure 4.2-1. Named Entity Frequencies for a One Month Time Period

With the frequency screen displayed, the user can view the stories for one of the values by selecting a value, for example "ZAIRE". Upon selection of the value, BNN searches through the multimedia database to display the related stories seen in Figure 4.2-2. The returned stories are sorted in descending order

of key word occurrence. Each returned story contains the key frame, the date, the source, the six most frequent tags, a summary and the ability to view the closed-caption, video and all of the tags found for the story. The summary is currently the first significant closed-caption line of the segment. In the future, the system will extract the sentence that is most relevant to the query.

While viewing the story segment, the user has the ability to access the digitized video from the full source, typically 30 minutes. Thus, if the story segment starts at six minutes and twelve seconds into the news broadcast, the streaming of the video to the user will start at that point. While viewing the streaming video, the user can scroll through the video with VCR like controls.

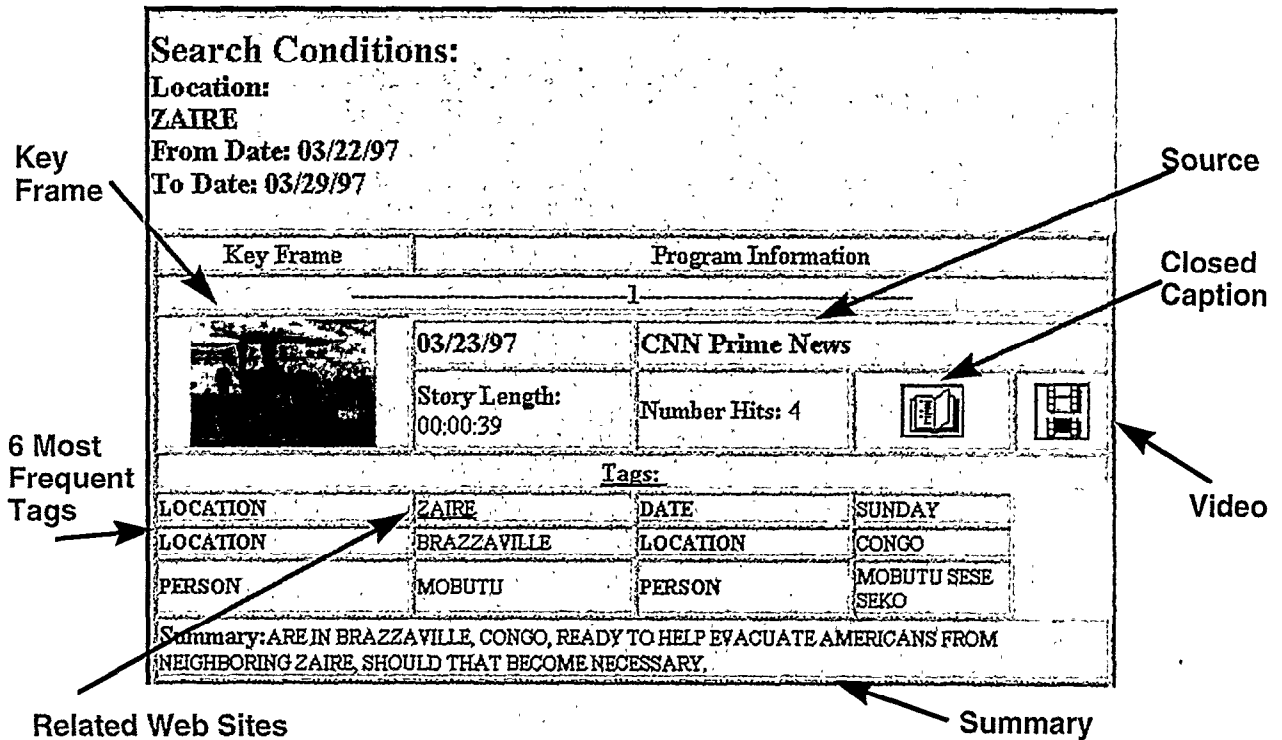


Figure 4.2-2. BNN Story Browse Window

4.3 System Direction

In the future, we will be integrating an English and foreign language speech transcription system into BNE to supplement the multimedia sources where the closed-caption is incomplete or not existent. We will also decrease the execution time of the system such that the news will be ready within an hour as compared to 1½ hours currently. Also, due to the time required to process audio files with speech transcription algorithms, we will use video and audio segmentation techniques to detect the broadcast and commercial boundaries in an initial pass of the multimedia source. With these detected boundaries, we will be able to process the smaller broadcast segments (three to eight minute segments) simultaneously as opposed to processing the complete broadcast (typically 30 minutes) serially.

The following cues will also be added to BNE:

- Speaker change detection (audio)
- Jingle detection (audio)
- Speaker id (audio)
- Anchor booth recognition (video)
- Face recognition (video)
- Text extraction (video)
- Object recognition (video)
- Speaker identification (video and audio)

We will also be adding the following to BNN:

- User profiles for specialized queries, views and streaming options
- Text, audio and video download capabilities
- News Alertter

4. Conclusion

In this paper we discuss how we correlate cues detected from the video, audio and closed-caption streams to improve broadcast, commercial and story segmentation. By using the three streams, we demonstrate how we have increased the accuracy of the segmentation from previous one-stream evaluation techniques. With these current techniques, we are planning on annotating and segmenting other domestic broadcast news sources. The challenges for different captioned news sources will be creating the new FSM and creating new video models for the video classification programs. With the addition of speech transcription, foreign language sources will be annotated and segmented using the same techniques. Although our current techniques were created for a structured multimedia source (i.e., domestic broadcast news), it is believed that these techniques can be applied to other multimedia sources. (e.g., usability study video, documentaries, films, surveillance video).

5. References

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Appendix A

State_ID	Description
1	Start
2	Wait for Broadcast Start
3	Highlights Begin
4	Highlights are ending
5	Story Segment Detected
6	Start of Story
7	Near end of Story
8	Advert Story Segment
9	Wait for Advert End
10	Broadcast End Story Segment
11	Broadcast Over
12	Story Buffer
13	Possible Advertisement
14	Very Possible Advertisement
15	Prime Possible Advertisement
16	Prime Highlight
17	Very Near Start
18	Possible end of Broadcast
19	Very Possible End
20	End Story Segment
21	End Broadcast
22	Reporter Segment

Appendix B

Start State	End State	Transition Cue
1	2	CNN Prime News
2	3	Anchor to Weather
2	3	Triple_Greater
2	3	Name Colon
2	3	PRIMENEWS
2	3	Signon
2	3	Anchor to Reporter
2	3	Reporter to Anchor
2	3	Weather to Anchor
2	3	Story Preview
2	3	Story Preview
2	3	Im Start
2	3	Double_Greater
2	17	LogoBegin
3	4	TIME
3	4	Signon
3	4	Im Start
3	4	PRIMENEWS
3	5	Reporter to Anchor
3	5	Anchor to Reporter
4	5	Triple_Greater
4	5	PRIMENEWS
4	5	Signon
4	5	Im Start
4	5	Reporter to Anchor
4	5	Anchor to Reporter
4	5	Double_Greater
5	12	DEFAULT
6	5	Triple_Greater
6	7	TIME
6	7	Reporter to Anchor
6	7	Weather to Anchor

Start State	End State	Transition Cue
6	13	SILENCE_START
6	13	BlackScreen
6	13	BLANK_LINE
6	15	PRIMENEWS
6	15	Story Preview
6	18	Im End
6	18	Signoff
6	22	Anchor to Reporter
7	5	Triple_Greater
7	5	Name Colon
7	13	SILENCE_START
7	13	BLANK_LINE
7	13	BlackScreen
7	15	PRIMENEWS
7	15	Story Preview
7	18	Im End
7	18	Signoff
7	22	Anchor to Reporter
8	9	DEFAULT
9	12	Triple_Greater
9	12	Name Colon
9	12	Story Preview
9	12	Anchor to Reporter
9	12	Anchor to Weather
9	12	Weather to Anchor
9	12	Reporter to Anchor
9	12	Double_Greater
9	12	PRIMENEWS
9	18	Im End
9	18	Signoff
9	21	TIME
10	11	DEFAULT
12	6	TIME
13	5	Triple_Greater
13	5	Name Colon
13	6	Anchor to Reporter
13	7	Double_Greater
13	7	TIME
13	8	SILENCE_START
13	8	BlackScreen
13	14	BLANK_LINE
13	15	PRIMENEWS
13	15	Story Preview
13	19	Im End
13	19	Signoff
14	5	Triple_Greater
14	5	Name Colon
14	6	Anchor to Reporter
14	7	Double_Greater
14	8	SILENCE_START
14	8	BLANK_LINE
14	13	TIME
14	15	PRIMENEWS
14	15	Story Preview
14	19	Im End
14	19	Signoff
15	5	Triple_Greater
15	6	Anchor to Reporter
15	7	TIME
15	8	SILENCE_START

Start State	End State	Transition Cue
15	8	BLANK_LINE
15	8	BlackScreen
15	19	Im End
15	19	Signoff
17	3	BlackScreen
17	3	Triple_Greater
17	3	Im Start
17	3	Story Preview
17	3	Anchor to Weather
17	3	Story Preview
17	3	Weather to Anchor

17	3	Anchor to Reporter
17	3	Signon
17	3	Double_Greater
17	3	PRIMENEWS

Start State	End State	Transition Cue
17	3	Name Colon
18	5	Triple_Greater
18	5	Name Colon
18	7	TIME
18	19	PRIMENEWS
18	19	Im End
18	19	Signoff
19	5	Triple_Greater
19	20	SILENCE_START
19	20	BLANK_LINE
19	20	BlackScreen
20	21	DEFAULT
22	6	TIME
22	7	Reporter to Anchor
22	18	Im End
22	18	Signoff