



NASEMSO Monograph
November 2009

**Status of State Emergency Medical Services Office Funding and
Utilization of Section 402 and 408 Highway Safety Funding**

National Association of State Emergency Medical Services Officials

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September 21, 2009

Greetings,

On behalf of the National Association of State Emergency Medical Services Officials, I am pleased to present our latest monograph, “Status of State Emergency Medical Services Office Funding and Utilization of Section 402 and Section 408 Highway Safety Funding.”

Each of the states and all U.S. territories and the District of Columbia has emergency medical services systems. Each has a governmental unit responsible for various elements of system development and maintenance. This monograph represents the third comprehensive examination of state EMS funding. To the extent that funding equals resources, the level and trends associated with state EMS funding represent an important area of interest relating to a component of the healthcare system charged with a critical safety-net function.

In this study, we examine the levels and sources of all funding to support state EMS offices for fiscal year 2009 and compare those data with comparable information from previous studies. We also specifically examine the access and use of Section 402 and Section 408 Highway Safety Funding currently experienced by state EMS offices.

This monograph represents extensive work over the past year in instrument design, information gathering and data analysis.

We wish to thank the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration for the resources necessary to support this endeavor. Thanks also to the members of our own Highway Incident & Transportation Systems Committee for their expertise. We hope you will find the monograph useful in furthering the ongoing development of emergency medical services systems locally and nationally.

Sincerely,

Steven Blessing
President, NASEMSO

Acknowledgements and Disclaimer:

This monograph was produced with support from the United States Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, through cooperative agreement DTNH22-06-H-00046.

Special Thanks to the National Association of State Emergency Medical Services Officials Highway Incident and Transportation Systems Committee and Chair Dia Gainor for oversight and expertise in support of this endeavor.

The contents of this report are solely the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official views of the U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

This report was prepared for the National Association of State Emergency Medical Services Officials by Stephen Hise of Hises, Inc.

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Background and Introduction

The National Association of State EMS Officials (NASEMSO) is the professional organization of the administrative officials of emergency medical services (EMS) systems in each of the states, territories and the District of Columbia. As part of its core mission to improve emergency medical services nationwide, NASEMSO conducts periodic assessments of state EMS systems to assist policy-makers in understanding the nature and scope of existing and emerging challenges.

Each of the states and all U.S. territories have established emergency medical services systems. EMS systems in the U.S. are under the jurisdictions of the states and territories. Each has a governmental unit (herein referred to as an EMS office) responsible for various elements of system development and maintenance. Each state EMS office has developed a system of policy and regulation specific to the identified needs, priorities, and political realities of their jurisdictions.

Program funding is one of several measures of strength and stability; but to the extent that funding equals capacity it is an important one. After all, *programs can only do what they are authorized and funded to do.*

State EMS office budgets can come from one or a combination of up to three sources:

- State general revenues;
- State special funds (fees, fines, special taxes, etc. designated specifically for use by EMS); and
- Federal grants.

“Status of State Emergency Medical Services Office Funding and Utilization of Section 402 and Section 408 Highway Safety Funding.” revisits the issue of how each of these offices is currently funded, it compares findings to studies in 2003 and 2006 of the same subject to ascertain whether funding is increasing or decreasing generally, and specifically to the sources of revenue.

The survey instrument (attachment 1) was designed to elicit information as to the amount and source of revenues that support state EMS office operations, services and products. On the occasion of this survey, we also sought select information about which states specifically pursued and obtained funding from Section 402 and Section 408 Highway Safety funding (hereinafter referred to as §402 and §408), and in what ways those funds were utilized by state EMS offices.

The survey population consisted of EMS Directors of the states, territories¹ and the District of Columbia. From the potential pool of 56 directors, 43 surveys were returned, for a 77 percent rate of return².

¹ Territories include Guam, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands and the U.S. Virgin Islands

² A list of survey participants is provided in the appendix.

Executive Summary

State EMS offices represent the administrative component of the system in each state for the provision of care and transportation of sick and injured patients. EMS is an important health system safety net that exists at the intersection of health care, public safety and public health.

Each EMS office serves an important function in the promotion, establishment, regulation, and oversight of systems of emergency care under its jurisdiction. State EMS offices assure quality of care for patients with the highest medical acuity through the development of treatment protocols, incorporation of standards, testing, evaluation and inspection.

The capabilities of each of these systems of administration to incorporate new patient care technologies, to identify and implement best practices, to plan and prepare for emerging issues and to maintain appropriate system oversight are wholly dependent upon the resources available.

Financial resources for state EMS offices can come from up to three different sources: state general revenues, state special funds, or federal dollars. Funding from all three of these sources appears to be in a disturbing and persistent decline.

The combined amount of total §402 and §408 funding made available to states for grants in FY 2009 was \$269,370,000. The portion of this funding received by EMS offices comprised a total of \$5,216,363 (1.94 percent of the total available).

For 2009, 79 percent of state EMS offices have a lower than average total budget, compared to 70 percent in 2006 and 69 percent in 2003.

Federal dollars made up 27 percent of the total budget figure for EMS offices in 2006 but fell to 14 percent of the total in 2009.

For the states that reported in both 2006 and 2009:

- 59 percent reported a decline in the total budget amount;
- 76 percent reported a decline in federal dollars;
- 57 percent reported a decline in general revenue dollars; and
- 55 percent reported a decline in special fund dollars.

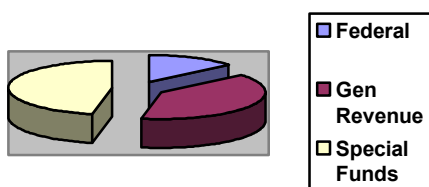
That these declines persist unabated in a period of unprecedented federal expenditure in other areas is of great concern. Such losses cannot be sustained without a sacrifice in the amount or quality of services.

2009 Survey Findings

Of the 56 eligible entities 43 provided calculable data³ for this study. State EMS office budgets can come from one or a combination of up to three sources: state general revenues, state special funds (fees, fines, special taxes, etc. designated specifically for use by EMS) and federal grants. For purposes of this report, the calculation of the total budget is derived by totaling the amounts reported from the three revenue sources.

The combined total of the budgets of these forty-three offices is **\$299,486,647**. This figure combines all sources of revenue, state and federal. The total *federal* contribution to this figure is **\$41,953,665** (approximately 14 percent). The total *state general revenue* contribution to this figure is **\$118, 234,342** (approximately 39 percent). The total *state special fund* contribution to this figure is **\$139, 298,640** (approximately 47 percent).

State EMS Funding By Source



The chart at left illustrates the proportion of funding from each of the revenue sources contributing to the budgets of state EMS offices.

The average budget for a state EMS office is **\$6,964,806**. Nine states (21 percent) report a budget larger than the average and 34 (79 percent) states report a budget smaller than the average. The median budget is **\$2,041,214**.

Federal Funding

Forty states (approximately 93 percent) reported receiving some federal funding. Among these, the highest amount of total federal funding reported is **\$22,688,221** and the lowest amount is **\$50,000**. Seven states (16 percent) report a budget larger than the average and 33 states (84 percent) report a federal contribution smaller than the average. The median amount of federal dollars received is **\$348,778**.

The combined amount of total §402 and §408 funding⁴ made available to states for grants in FY 2009 was \$269,370,000. The portion of this funding received by EMS offices comprised a total of \$5,216,363 (1.94 percent of the total available).

§402 Funding

§402 Highway Safety funds support state highway safety programs designed to reduce traffic crashes, deaths, injuries and property damage. One of the nine approved areas for §402 funding usage is emergency medical services.

³ Rhode Island responded to the survey, but since the EMS office there is no longer separately budgeted, was able to provide only proxy data indicating no change in funding from the previous reporting period when these data were known.

⁴ Included in the appendix is a detailed table of 402 and 408 Highway Safety grant funding to the 34 states with EMS offices that received funding from either source. The amounts listed show the total amount to each state, and includes the portion of said amount (if any) to EMS specifically.

According to information from the Governors Highway Safety Association website (http://www.ghsa.org/html/stateinfo/funding/funding_09.html) the total amount of funding available in fiscal year 2009 for §402 grants was \$234,870,000. Of the 43 respondents 34 applied for either §402 or §408 funding. The total §402 funding available in these 34 states was \$140,288,971. Only 11 of the 43 state EMS offices responding to the survey (26 percent) indicated they had actually applied for §402 funding. The total §402 funding awarded to these 11 state EMS offices was \$1,057,956. This amount is 0.75 percent of all available §402 funding in these thirty-four states.

Of those that did apply for §402 funding, 100 percent received some funding. The total amount applied for (\$1,151,534) was only slightly higher than the actual award amount (\$1,057,956). The average dollar request for §402 funding was \$104,685 and the average award amount was \$96,178. The highest amount requested and received was \$287,000.

Survey respondents who received funding from this source were asked to identify the category in which the §402 funds were expended.

The most commonly identified area of expenditure for these funds was for human resources and training (identified by 8 of the eleven respondents). The next most common area of expenditure was for public information and education (identified by 4 of the eleven respondents). Two respondents identified expenditure of §402 funding for disaster readiness and response. Transportation systems, communications, and resource management were identified only once each.

§408 Funding

§408 of Chapter 4 of Title 23 provides funding to encourage states to establish and implement or improve data and data system linkages needed to evaluate the effectiveness of highway safety programs.

According to information from the Governors Highway Safety Association website (http://www.ghsa.org/html/stateinfo/funding/funding_09.html) the total amount of funding available in fiscal year 2009 for §408 grants was \$34,500,000. The total §408 funding available in these 34 states was \$21,265,811. Of the 43 state EMS offices responding to the survey 29 (67 percent) indicated they had actually applied for §408 funding. The total §408 funding awarded to these state EMS offices was \$1,057,956. This amount is 19.57 percent of all available §408 funding in these thirty-four states.

Of those that did apply for §408 funding, 100 percent received some funding. The total amount requested (\$5,232,747) was somewhat higher than the actual award amount (\$4,161,407). The average dollar request for §408 funding was \$174,425 and the average award amount was \$138,714. The highest amount requested was \$1,000,000 and the highest amount awarded was \$672,180.

Survey respondents who received funding from this source were asked to identify the category in which the §408 funds were expended.

The most commonly identified area of expenditure for §408 funds was for prehospital data systems (27 of 29 respondents identified this as a use for these funds). Data linkage was identified by 10 respondents; six identified trauma registry; and two cited “other” uses.

State General Revenue Funding

Of 43 states, 31 (approximately 72 percent) reported receiving some portion of their budget from state general revenues. Among these, the highest amount of state general revenue funding reported is \$62,000,000 and the lowest amount is \$47,000.

The average level of state general revenue funding among those reporting receiving any portion of their total budget from this source was \$3,814,011. Four of these states (13 percent) reported a general revenue contribution higher than the average and 27 (87 percent) reported general revenue contribution below the average. The median general revenue funding received was significantly lower at \$800,000.

State Special Funds

Of 43 states, 32 (approximately 74 percent) reported receiving some portion of their budget from state special funds. Among these, the highest amount of state special funding reported is \$31,000,000 and the lowest amount is \$20,000.

The average level of state special funds among those reporting receiving any portion of their total budget from this source was \$4,353,083. Ten states (31 percent) reported an above-average contribution from special funds and 22 states (69 percent) reported a below-average contribution from this source. The median amount of state special fund dollars received is \$1,339,377.

EMS Office Participation with State Highway Safety Committees

We asked participants to identify the extent to which the state EMS office participated with two highway safety committees: the state traffic records coordinating committee (STRCC); and the state strategic highway safety planning committee (SHSP).

The operating assumption is that if the state EMS office has a formal relationship with these committees (either serves as a voting or non-voting member) then at least the channels of communication are open between the EMS office and the state highway department. Each is then positioned to be in a better position to understand the needs and priorities of the other and to better realize opportunities for cooperation and collaboration.

This appears to be borne out by the data. The state EMS office holds voting membership on both the SHSP and STRCC committees in 73 percent of the states that requested and received §402 funding and in 62 percent of the states that requested and received §408 funding.

Strategic Highway Safety Planning Committee (SHSP) Membership

The SHSP is a requirement of the §402 funding mechanism. Of the 43 respondents, 29 (67 percent) indicated the EMS office had formal representation on the state SHSP committee. Within this group, 26 indicated the status of full voting membership and three indicated non-voting membership. Five respondents indicated there was no relationship between this committee and EMS. Four states indicated the EMS office is not a member, but attends the meetings. Two states indicated that EMS does not attend the meetings, but stays informed in other ways; and two states indicated “other” best describes their relationship with this committee.

State Traffic Records Coordinating Committee (STRCC) Membership

An STRCC must be formed and maintained as a condition of receiving §408 funding. Of the 43 respondents, 35 (81 percent) indicated the EMS office had formal representation on the state STRCC committee. Within this group, 34 indicated the status of full voting membership and one indicated non-voting membership. Three respondents indicated there was no relationship between this committee and EMS. Two states indicated the EMS office is not a member, but attends the meetings; and two states indicated “other” best describes their relationship with this committee. One state indicated EMS does not participate in the meetings, but stays informed of committee activities in other ways.

State EMS Office Funding Level Trends

Funding elements of this survey were first conducted in 2003, again in 2006 and were repeated this year. To fully appreciate the status of EMS office funding, it is necessary to be able to compare states that participated in the surveys in these years. Thirty-eight of the same states that responded to the survey in 2006 also responded to the 2009 survey. For purposes of this section, this group will be referred to as Comparison Cohort A.

Thirty-seven of the same states responded to the survey all three years (2003, 2006, and 2009). For purposes of this section, this group will be referred to as Comparison Cohort B. By comparing data from these cohorts, we can better identify and understand the trend of EMS funding over a period of six years.

For the period 2003-2006, the cohort of combined EMS budgets showed a net 18 percent increase. This was attributable entirely to a dramatic increase in federal funding (largely one-time funding for emergency preparedness). The increase in federal funding for this period was so large that it actually offset net reductions in both state general revenue and special fund revenue during the same period. Had federal contribution merely remained level with the 2003 figures, the total combined budget figures would have shown a net decrease of \$6,452,242 (or three percent).

Our 2006 report found:

“This significant dwindling of resources, combined with the mercurial nature of federal dollars may foreshadow problems for a number of state EMS systems.”

Comparison Cohort A Analysis (2006-2009)

For this analysis, there are principally two variables in direct comparison: the total budget and categorical budget figures for each state in the cohort for 2006 and the corresponding figures for 2009. The calculations are derived by determining the numeric difference between the 2006 and 2009 figures, then expressing that difference from the 2006 baseline as both a percent change and dollar change.

Cohort A: Total Budget Changes

The combined total budget for this cohort in 2006 was \$230,595,340. In 2009, this figure declined to \$191,637,681. This is a net loss in total budget of \$38,957,658, or seventeen percent.

In 2009, 61 percent of the states in the cohort reported total budget declines from 2006 figures. For this subgroup, total budget reductions ranged from a low of one percent to a high of ninety-seven percent. The actual dollar amount of the reduction was \$66,355,410. The average reduction in total budget for those reporting reductions from 2006 to 2009 was 35 percent, or an average total budget reduction of \$2,885,017 per state.

Increases in total budget figures were reported by 39 percent of the cohort. For this subgroup, total budget increases ranged from a low of two percent to a high of ninety-four percent. The actual dollar amount of the increase was \$27,397,752. The average increase in total budget for those reporting increases from 2006 to 2009 was 31 percent, or an average total budget increase of \$1,826,516 per state.

Sub-Cohort: Federal Changes

Not every state receives a portion of its total budget from federal contributions and of those that do, not every state receives federal funding every year. In this instance, there were three states of Cohort A that did not receive federal funding in 2006 and three different states that did not receive federal funding in 2009. Since this analysis requires reporting for both years, these six states are excluded from the calculations. This leaves a sub-cohort population of 32 members. The combined federal contribution for this sub-cohort in 2006 was \$49,514,284. In 2009, this figure declined to \$37,632,414. This is a net decline of \$11,881,870, or 24 percent in federal dollars.

In 2009, 75 percent of the states in the sub-cohort reported federal contribution declines from 2006 figures. Reductions ranged from a low of four percent to a high of 96 percent. The actual dollar amount of the reduction was \$21,952,799. The average reduction in federal monies for those reporting reductions from 2006 to 2009 was 45 percent, or an average federal funding reduction of \$914,700 per state.

Increases in federal funding figures were reported by 25 percent of the sub-cohort. Federal funding increases ranged from a low of six percent to a high of 300 percent. The actual dollar amount of the increase was \$10,070,929. The average increase in federal dollars for those reporting increases from 2006 to 2009 was 102 percent, or an average increase of \$1,258,866 per state.

Sub-Cohort: General Revenue Changes

This sub-cohort population consists of 25 members who reported receiving general revenue funding as a portion of their total budget figure in both 2006 and 2009. The combined general revenue contribution for this sub-cohort in 2006 was **\$46,496,226**. In 2009, this figure declined to \$37,331,761. This is a net decline of **\$9,164,465**, or 20 percent in general revenue dollars.

In 2009, 48 percent of the states in the sub-cohort reported general revenue contribution declines from 2006 figures. Reductions ranged from a low of one percent to a high of 96 percent. The actual dollar amount of the reduction was \$16,253,927. The average reduction in general revenue dollars for those reporting reductions from 2006 to 2009 was 48 percent, or an average reduction of \$1,354,494 per state.

Increases in general revenue figures were reported by 60 percent of the cohort. General revenue increases ranged from a low of six percent to a high of 300 percent. The actual dollar amount of the increase was \$7,089,462. The average increase in general revenue for those reporting increases from 2006 to 2009 was 52 percent, or an average increase of \$545,343 per state.

Sub-Cohort: Special Funds Changes

This sub-cohort population consists of 26 members who reported receiving special funds as a portion of their total budget figure in both 2006 and 2009. The combined special funds contribution for this sub-cohort in 2006 was \$117,617,864. In 2009, this figure declined to \$115,010,682. This is a net decline of \$2,607,182.00, or two percent in special fund dollars.

In 2009, 42 percent of the states in the sub-cohort reported special fund contribution declines from 2006 figures. Reductions ranged from a low of three percent to a high of ninety-six percent. The actual dollar amount of the reduction was \$19,512,898.00. The average reduction in special fund dollars for those reporting reductions from 2006 to 2009 was 30 percent, or an average reduction of \$1,773,899 per state.

Increases in special fund amounts were reported by 58 percent of the cohort. Special fund increases ranged from a low of one percent to a high of 1650 percent. The actual dollar amount of the increase was \$16,905,716. The average increase in special fund monies for those reporting increases from 2006 to 2009 was 317 percent, or an average increase of \$1,127,048 per state.

Comparison Cohort B Analysis (2003-2006-2009)

For this analysis, there are three variables in comparison: the total budget figures for each state in the cohort for 2003, 2006 and 2009. There were 37 states that reported data for all three years. The calculations are derived by determining the numeric difference between the three-year average and the 2009 figures, then expressing that difference from the baseline average as both a percent and dollar change.

Cohort B: Total Budget Trend

The three year average total budget for this cohort is \$207,280,976.42. The actual 2009 total budget figure for this cohort is \$191,412,681.25. This is a decline from average in total budget of \$15,868,295.17, or eight percent.

In 2009, 51 percent of the states in the cohort reported total budget declines from their three year average. For this subgroup, total budget reductions ranged from a low of two percent to a high of *nineteen percent*. The actual dollar amount of the reduction was \$5,473,492. The average reduction in total budget for those reporting reductions from the three year average was 36 percent, or an average total budget reduction of \$2,127,214. per state.

Increases in total budget figures from the three year average were reported by 49 percent of the cohort. For this subgroup, total budget increases ranged from a low of less than one percent to a high of 78 percent. The actual dollar amount of the increase was \$24,178,791. The average increase in total budget for those reporting increases was 20 percent, or an average total budget increase of \$1,363,821 per state.

Sub-Cohort: Federal Funding Trend

This sub-cohort population consists of 30 members who reported receiving federal funding as a portion of their total budget figure in 2003, 2006 and 2009. The three year average federal funding for this cohort is \$21,075,332. The actual 2009 total budget figure for this cohort is \$14,731,388. This is a decline from average in total budget of \$6,343,944, or 30 percent.

In 2009, 57 percent of the states in the cohort reported federal funding declines from their three year average. For this subgroup, reductions ranged from a low of less than one percent to a high of 90 percent. The actual dollar amount of the reduction was \$8,440,211. The average reduction in federal funding for those reporting reductions from the three year average was 48 percent, or an average reduction of \$496,483 per state.

Increases in federal funding figures from the three year average were reported by 43 percent of the cohort. For this subgroup increases ranged from a low of two percent to a high of 120 percent. The actual dollar amount of the increase was \$2,096,267. The average increase in federal funding for those reporting increases was 31 percent, or an average increase of \$161,251 per state.

Sub-Cohort: General Revenue Funding Trend

This sub-cohort population consists of 25 members who reported receiving general revenue funding as a portion of their total budget figure in 2003, 2006 and 2009. The three year average general revenue contribution for this cohort is \$42,970,163. The actual 2009 general revenue figure for this cohort is \$37,442,455. This is a decline from average in general revenue dollars of \$5,527,708, or 13 percent.

In 2009, 48 percent of the states in the cohort reported general revenue declines from their three year average. For this subgroup, general revenue reductions ranged from a low of one percent to a high of 94 percent. The actual dollar amount of the reduction was \$11,352,605. The average reduction in general revenue contribution for those reporting reductions from the three year average was 28 percent, or an average reduction of \$946,050 per state.

Increases in general revenue figures from the three year average were reported by 52 percent of the cohort. For this subgroup, increases ranged from a low of one percent to a high of 81 percent. The actual dollar amount of the increase was \$5,824,897. The average increase in general revenue dollars for those reporting increases was 32 percent, or an average increase of \$448,069 per state.

Sub-Cohort: Special Funds Trend

This sub-cohort population consists of 23 members who reported receiving federal funding as a portion of their total budget figure in 2003, 2006 and 2009. The three year average special funds contribution for this cohort is \$114,153,073. The actual 2009 special funds figure for this cohort is \$111,873,413. This is a decline from average of \$2,279,660, or two percent.

In 2009, 52 percent of the states in the cohort reported declines from their three year average. For this subgroup, reductions ranged from a low of less than one percent to a high of 94 percent. The actual dollar amount of the reduction was \$16,290,010. The average reduction in special funds dollars for those reporting reductions from the three year average was 35 percent, or an average reduction of \$1,357,501 per state.

Increases special funds from the three year average were reported by 48 percent of the cohort. For this subgroup, special funds increases ranged from a low of less than one percent to a high of 91 percent. The actual dollar amount of the increase was \$14,010,350. The average increase in special funds dollars for those reporting increases was 38 percent, or an average increase of \$1,273,668 per state.

Appendix

2009 NASEMSO State EMS Systems Funding Survey Instrument

Cohort A States

Cohort B States

2009 total §402 and §408 funding per state and portion for EMS

List of States Participating in 2009 Survey



NASEMSO Survey: State EMS Utilization of 402 & 408 Funding

A. Demographic Information		
Name of State/Territory	Name of Person Completing Survey	Title of Person Completing Survey
Phone Number	Fax	E-mail address

B. EMS Budget Information		
1. What is the total budget figure for your EMS Office for the most recent complete fiscal year?	2. What dollar amount is derived from Federal Funds?	3. What dollar amount is derived from State General Revenue Funds?
4. What dollar amount is derived from non-federal special funds?	5. Check below the source of all non-federal special funds: <input type="checkbox"/> Fees <input type="checkbox"/> Fines <input type="checkbox"/> Special Tax Funds <input type="checkbox"/> Private Donations <input type="checkbox"/> Other	

C. 402 Funding Participation for federal fiscal year 2008 (October 1, 2008 – September 1, 2009)	
402 Highway Safety funds support state highway safety programs designed to reduce traffic crashes, deaths, injuries and property damage. One of the approved areas for 402 funding usage is emergency medical services.	
6. Did your EMS Office request 402 funding? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	7. If yes, what is the dollar amount of 402 funding requested?
8. Did your EMS Office receive 402 funding? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	9. If yes, what is the dollar amount of 402 funding awarded to your EMS Office?
10. If your EMS Office was awarded 402 funding, in what project areas were those funds expended? (Check all that apply and provide a brief description of activities funded for each checked area)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Resource Management	
<input type="checkbox"/> Regulation and Policy	
<input type="checkbox"/> Human Resources and Training	
<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	
<input type="checkbox"/> Facilities	
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	
<input type="checkbox"/> Trauma Systems	
<input type="checkbox"/> Public Information and Education	
<input type="checkbox"/> Medical Direction	
<input type="checkbox"/> Evaluation	
<input type="checkbox"/> Disaster Readiness and Response	

D. 408 Funding Participation for federal fiscal year 2008 (October 1, 2008 – September 1, 2009)	
Section 408 of Chapter 4 of Title 23 provides funding to encourage states to establish and implement or improve data and data system linkages needed to evaluate the effectiveness of highway safety programs.	
11. Did your EMS Office request 408 funding? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	12. If yes, what is the dollar amount of 408 funding requested?
13. Did your EMS Office receive 408 funding? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	14. If yes, what is the dollar amount of 408 funding awarded?

Section D continued	
15. If your EMS Office has received 408 funding, in what project areas were those funds expended? (Check all that apply and provide a brief description of activities funded for each checked area)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehospital Data Systems	
<input type="checkbox"/> Trauma Registry	
<input type="checkbox"/> Data Systems Linkages	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other	

E. Coordination with State Highway Safety
16. Is your EMS Office a voting member of the state traffic records coordinating committee ? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If not, which of the following best describes your relationship with the traffic records coordinating committee in your state? <input type="checkbox"/> Non-voting membership <input type="checkbox"/> Non-member, but attend meetings <input type="checkbox"/> Do not attend meeting, but stay informed <input type="checkbox"/> No relationship <input type="checkbox"/> Other (describe: _____)
17. Is your EMS Office a voting member of the strategic highway safety planning committee ? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If not, which of the following best describes your relationship with the highway safety planning committee in your state? <input type="checkbox"/> Non-voting membership <input type="checkbox"/> Non-member, but attend meetings <input type="checkbox"/> Do not attend meeting, but stay informed <input type="checkbox"/> No relationship <input type="checkbox"/> Other (describe: _____)

List of States Belonging to Cohort A

State/Territory

Alabama
Arizona
Arkansas
Colorado
Delaware
Florida
Idaho
Iowa
Kansas
Kentucky
Louisiana
Maine
Maryland
Massachusetts
Michigan
Minnesota
Mississippi
Missouri
Montana
Nebraska
Nevada
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New York
North Carolina
North Dakota
Northern Mariana
Islands
Ohio
Oklahoma
Oregon
Pennsylvania
South Dakota
Tennessee
Utah
Vermont
Virginia
Washington
Wisconsin

List of States Belonging to Cohort B

State/Territory

Alabama
Arizona
Arkansas
Colorado
Delaware
Florida
Idaho
Iowa
Kansas
Kentucky
Louisiana
Maine
Maryland
Massachusetts
Michigan
Minnesota
Mississippi
Missouri
Montana
Nebraska
Nevada
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New York
North Carolina
North Dakota
Ohio
Oklahoma
Oregon
Pennsylvania
South Dakota
Tennessee
Utah
Vermont
Virginia
Washington
Wisconsin

2009 total 402 and 408 funding per state and portion for EMS

State	Total 402	Total 408	402 for EMS	408 for EMS
Alabama	\$3,860,407	\$500,000	\$0	\$350,000
Alaska	\$1,761,525	\$500,000	\$100,000	\$0
Arizona	\$3,724,875	\$500,000	\$0	\$50,000
Arkansas	\$2,899,449	\$500,000	\$0	\$18,000
California	\$21,364,288	\$2,344,758	\$0	\$193,017
Colorado	\$3,649,569	\$500,000	\$0	\$100,000
Delaware	\$1,761,525	\$500,000	\$0	\$150,000
Florida	\$10,655,459	\$1,162,277	\$0	\$672,180
Hawaii	\$1,761,525	\$500,000	\$0	\$60,000
Idaho	\$1,761,525	\$500,000	\$0	\$33,750
Iowa	\$3,247,265	\$500,000	\$0	\$40,000
Maine	\$1,761,525	\$500,000	\$0	\$150,000
Maryland	\$3,404,680	\$500,000	\$287,800	\$0
Mississippi	\$2,643,663	\$500,000	\$0	\$0
Missouri	\$4,950,969	\$530,459	\$0	\$0
Montana	\$1,761,525	\$500,000	\$10,000	\$75,000
Nebraska	\$2,274,231	\$500,000	\$3,814	\$30,000
Nevada	\$1,761,525	\$500,000	\$10,000	\$0
New Hampshire	\$1,761,525	\$500,000	\$0	\$131,000
New Jersey	\$5,254,171	\$573,947	\$0	\$319,160
New York	\$12,220,901	\$1,340,962	\$0	\$240,000
North Dakota	\$1,761,525	\$500,000	\$140,000	\$111,950
N. Marianas	\$587,175	\$500,000	\$170,000	\$80,000
Ohio	\$8,116,639	\$876,000	\$0	\$150,000
Oklahoma	\$3,522,680	\$500,000	\$0	\$150,000
Oregon	\$2,756,760	\$500,000	\$15,000	\$110,000
Pennsylvania	\$8,585,361	\$937,408	\$0	\$150,000
Rhode Island	\$1,761,525	\$500,000	\$0	\$100,000
South Dakota	\$1,761,525	\$500,000	\$225,880	\$148,350
Tennessee	\$4,466,953	\$500,000	\$0	\$60,000
Utah	\$1,872,995	\$500,000	\$0	\$150,000
Vermont	\$1,761,525	\$500,000	\$50,000	\$200,000
Washington	\$4,474,030	\$500,000	\$45,462	\$72,000
Wisconsin	\$4,618,151	\$500,000	\$0	\$67,000

List of States/Territories Participating in 2009 Survey

Alabama
Alaska
Arizona
Arkansas
California
Colorado
Delaware
Florida
Hawaii
Idaho
Iowa
Kansas
Kentucky
Louisiana
Maine
Maryland
Massachusetts
Michigan
Minnesota
Mississippi
Missouri
Montana
Nebraska
Nevada
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New York
North Carolina
North Dakota
Northern Mariana Islands
Ohio
Oklahoma
Oregon
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island*
South Dakota
Tennessee
Texas
Utah
Vermont
Virginia
Washington
Wisconsin