**Financial Assistance to States and Tribes
to Support Emergency Preparedness and
Response and the Safe Transportation of
Hazardous Shipments**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report identifies and summarizes existing sources of financial assistance to States and Indian tribes in preparing and responding to transportation emergencies and ensuring the safe transportation of hazardous shipments through their jurisdictions. The report has been prepared as an information resource for the U.S. Department of Energy's Office of Environmental Restoration and Waste Management, Office of Transportation, Emergency Management and Analytical Services.

The report discusses funding programs administered by the following Federal agencies: Federal Emergency Management Agency; Department of Transportation; the Environmental Protection Agency; and the Department of Energy. Also included is a summary of fees assessed by some States on carriers of hazardous materials and hazardous waste.

The discussion of programs is supplemented by an Appendix that provides a series of tables summarizing funding sources and amounts. The report includes several conclusions concerning the level of funding provided to Indian tribes, the relative ranking of funding sources and the variation among States in overall revenues for emergency response and safe transportation.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AIP	Agreement-in-Principle
CCA	Comprehensive Cooperative Agreement
CSEPP	Chemical Stockpile Emergency Planning Program
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation
EM	Office of Environmental Restoration and Waste Management
EMA	Emergency Management Assistance
EMI	Emergency Management Institute
EMT	Emergency Management Training
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
HMTUSA	Hazardous Materials Transportation Uniform Safety Act of 1990
MCSAP	Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program
NCSL	National Conference of State Legislatures
OCRWM	Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management
OSP	Office of Special Programs
RSPA	Research and Special Programs Administration
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
SSEB	Southern States Energy Board
STEP	States Training and Education Program
TEC	Transportation External Coordination
UETC	Urban Energy Transportation Corporation
WGA	Western Governors' Association
WIPP	Waste Isolation Pilot Plant

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO STATES AND TRIBES FOR TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCIES AND SAFE TRANSPORTATION OF HAZARDOUS SHIPMENTS

1.0 Introduction

This paper identifies and summarizes existing sources of financial assistance to States and Tribes in preparing and responding to transportation emergencies and ensuring the safe transportation^(a) of hazardous shipments through their jurisdictions. The paper is intended for use as an information resource for the U.S. Department of Energy's Office of Environmental Restoration and Waste Management (EM), Office of Transportation, Emergency Management, and Analytical Services (EM-26).

Primary sources of Federal assistance to States and their subdivisions and to Indian tribes are programs administered by the following:

- Federal Emergency Management Agency
- Department of Transportation, Research and Special Programs Administration
- Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration
- Environmental Protection Agency
- Department of Energy, Office of Environmental Restoration and Waste Management
- Department of Energy, Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management.

In addition to these funding sources, some States also assess fees on carriers of hazardous materials and waste.

The paper is presented in eight sections and is supplemented by an Appendix that includes summary tables of funding sources and amounts. Following this introduction, each Federal agency source of assistance is discussed separately in Sections 2 through 6. Section 7 discusses revenues that States receive from fees that they assess on hazardous waste and hazardous materials. A final section includes a brief conclusion and a guide to the tables presented in the Appendix.

(a) The term *safe transportation* is used broadly to include inspection and enforcement as well as activities such as establishing safe parking and bad weather procedures.

2.0 Federal Emergency Management Agency^(a)

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is the primary agency with responsibility for coordinating emergency planning, preparedness, response, mitigation, and assistance from the Federal government to political subdivisions. As part of its mission, FEMA provides financial and technical assistance to State and local governments, distributing over \$160 million annually to States under a variety of programs designed to enhance preparedness capability for all types of emergencies. These emergencies include civil defense and radiological emergencies (both fixed facility and transportation emergencies), and natural disasters such as floods and earthquakes.

The Comprehensive Cooperative Agreement (CCA) is the primary mechanism for consolidating and channelling FEMA financial assistance through the Governor's Office to the Emergency Management Agency in each State. Currently, 13 programs are funded through the CCA and are authorized under a variety of statutes, Presidential Directives, and Executive Orders. Program requirements and the type and amount of support provided thus vary by individual program, according to the language of the authorizing statute and implementing regulations. Indian tribes currently are not included as direct recipients of CCA funding; however, FEMA has drawn up separate cooperative agreements with Indian tribes to distribute funds for the training authorized under Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986.

The basic infrastructure for FEMA emergency assistance is provided by programs funded under the Federal Civil Defense Act, which was originally passed in 1950. The "dual use" language subsequently included in Section 207 of the Act, as amended, permitted the joint use of resources for other, non-civil defense programs provided that such use did not detract from the original purpose of the resources. These other programs include preparedness for natural emergencies and non-civil defense radiological emergencies that were separately authorized. This initial broadening of the language of the Act has been further expanded to an all-hazards approach that emphasizes preparedness to respond to the consequences of emergencies, regardless of cause.^(b)

(a) Information for this section was taken from the *Civil Preparedness Guide: CCA Program Guidelines*, CPG 1-3, 1992, FEMA; from discussions with the following personnel in the FEMA Preparedness, Training, and Exercises Directorate: Ms. Sylvia Carroll, Mr. Jacques Wong, Mr. Delbert Kohl, Mr. Tom Smith, Ms. Juanita Harris, Ms. Eileen Harris, and Mr. Steve Sharro; and (for SARA Title III training) from Ms. Susan Hernandez and Ms. Kathy Gerstner, NETC.

(b) Federal Emergency Management Agency, *Civil Defense: A Report to Congress on National Disaster Preparedness*, March 1992; the all-hazards approach has also been incorporated into the appropriations language.

Key programs that provide funding for a baseline structure for building DOE transportation preparedness and response programs include the following:^(a)

- Emergency Management Assistance Program
- Emergency Management Training Program and SARA Title III funds for training
- Other Assistance Program
- Hazardous Materials Program
- Chemical Stockpile Emergency Planning Program.

Table 1 summarizes total funding for these selected FEMA programs and for overall CCA funding for fiscal years 1991 through 1993. As shown in the table, overall CCA funding has increased from over \$126 million in fiscal year 1991 to over \$166 million in fiscal year 1993; this increase primarily reflects the large increase that has occurred in the funding for the Chemical Stockpile Emergency Planning Program during this time period. Tables 2 and 3 provide a detailed breakdown for the five selected programs, by region and State, showing short-term funding trends for fiscal years 1992 and 1993. Each of the five programs is described below.

2.1 Emergency Management Assistance Program

The Emergency Management Assistance (EMA) Program, which was authorized under the Civil Defense Act, as amended, constitutes the largest single source of funding provided to States under the CCA. Under this 50/50 matching grant program, over \$60 million is distributed each year; all States participate.

The program is not focussed specifically on transportation. Rather, it provides for a baseline emergency management structure that can be used in planning and responding to transportation emergencies. EMA funds contribute 50 percent of salary and administrative costs, including equipment, for State and local emergency personnel. To be eligible for the program, States must have on file an administrative plan that describes the State's Civil Defense Program and an approved emergency operations plan. The latter plan must identify available personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies, and other resources and must describe coordination methods that would be used in the event of an emergency (natural, caused by humans, or attack-related).

(a) FEMA also provides technical assistance, without funding, in planning for response to radiological emergencies at fixed nuclear facilities under the Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program, which was authorized under a Presidential Directive on Radiological Preparedness issued on December 7, 1979.

2.2 Training Programs

Training assistance is provided to States through funds provided under the FEMA Emergency Management Training (EMT) Program and through the SARA Title III authorization of funds, which are distributed by FEMA through the CCA process.

The EMT program is authorized under the following statutes and directive: the Federal Civil Defense Act, as amended; the Robert T. Stafford Relief and Emergency Assistance Act; the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program Reauthorization Act; SARA; and the Presidential Directive of December 7, 1979, on Radiological Preparedness. No State funding match is required for participation in EMT programs; however, volunteer emergency personnel are not reimbursed for their time.

The SARA Section 305(a) funding for training, initially authorized for a limited number of years, has been extended each year in response to constituency requests. The program is available for both States and Tribes. Table 4 shows the Tribal allocations for fiscal years 1992 and 1993. The purpose of the funding is to help improve emergency planning, emergency notification, hazardous chemical reporting, preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery capabilities in support of Title III. Training-related activities covered by the funding include instructor fees, participant and instructor travel and per diem, classroom rental, and training materials. Equipment is covered only if specifically identified to support delivery of an eligible course and approved by the FEMA Regional Training Manager.

Possible training sources that can be used include Federal training activities and conferences, State programs, and private and university courses.

A total of \$5 million has been appropriated for fiscal year 1994; \$200,000 is set aside for Tribal funds, which are distributed under individual cooperative agreements. Separate guidance is provided for Tribes; however, the criteria for grant awards are similar to those for State applicants in requiring a 20 percent funding match (which can be a "soft," non-financial contribution) and specific background information. This includes a description of hazards and current response procedures, training goals, and proposed number of trainees and the type of training to be provided. Guidance for the States for 1994 specifically requires applicants to develop complementary workplans for SARA funding and for funding provided under the Hazardous Materials Transportation Uniform Safety Act (HMTUSA) of 1990, which is discussed in Section 3 of this paper.

Table 5 provides a detailed breakdown of the FEMA funding accounts for States that are grouped together under the general category of training. Total funds for fiscal year 1993 show an increase over fiscal year 1992, though a slight decrease from fiscal year 1991. Several explanatory footnotes are provided on the table:

1. The categories of "Training and Education," and "Emergency Management Institute Programs" reflect the historic separation of civil defense and non-civil defense appropriations; however, all are training programs under the Emergency Management Institute (EMI) and embrace the new, all-hazards approach.

2. Funding provided under SARA Title III has changed accounting categories following its transference from the Fire Administration to the EMT Program.
3. The category "Emergency Management Training 3" identifies funding which has been provided since fiscal year 1992 for "distance" education initiatives, such as video and computer training that can be provided to trainees in the field.

The EMI, located in Emmitsburg, Maryland, is the major provider of training through a nationwide program of resident (including "train-the-trainer" courses) and non-resident instruction. The majority of courses are non-resident courses conducted by EMI-trained State personnel for local and State field personnel. Until very recently, States were required to use 80 percent of their CCA training funds on teaching EMI courses. However, since the beginning of fiscal year 1994, States are now allowed greater flexibility and may use 40 percent of their funding on State-developed courses and only 60 percent on EMI courses.

Instruction at EMI covers four phases of emergency management for both natural and technical hazards: mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. Program offerings thus cover a range of emergencies and are not necessarily focussed on transportation and/or radiological emergencies. Courses that are related to preparedness and response to transportation emergencies include a fundamentals and a refresher course for radiological response teams; an independent course in radiological transportation accidents; hazardous materials (including transportation); radiological emergency preparedness exercise evaluation (for Federal evaluators of nuclear power plant exercises); a 5-1/2-day Radiological Emergency Response Operations course at the Nevada Test Site that is designed for members of State-organized teams who are called upon to assist first responders; radiological accident assessment (plume phase) and advanced radiological accident assessment (non-plume phase); radiological emergency preparedness planning; a fundamentals and a refresher course for radiological monitoring; and a Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan workshop.

2.3 Other Assistance

Assistance classified under "Other Assistance" includes programs that were identified separately before 1993. These programs, which require a 75/25 match, are as follows:

- Population Protection Planning, which provides for developing and maintaining the planning framework for protecting the public in the event of large-scale disasters
- Radiological Protection Planning and Development, which provides for saving lives, minimizing radiation injuries and damage to resources resulting from a radiological incident or accident, developing guidance and skills needed for minimizing the effects of radiation following a nuclear attack, and providing support for recovery efforts in a radiological environment
- Radiological Instrument Maintenance and Calibration, which provides for managing the existing inventory of over four million radiological instruments to ensure operational readiness.

As of 1993, funding for these programs has been combined into the one "Other Assistance" category, allowing States more flexibility in allocating funds among the programs. Table 6 summarizes funding amounts for fiscal years 1991 through 1993; the total funding provided for all programs shows a slight increase over this time period.

2.4 Hazardous Materials Program

The Hazardous Materials Program (HAZMAT) provides technical and financial assistance through the States to support State, Tribal, and local governments in oil and hazardous materials emergency planning, training, and exercises. The program is authorized under several statutes, including, most recently, the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act of 1974, as amended in 1990, and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990. A 90/10 match is required. In fiscal year 1992, total funding was \$182,967; funding increased to over \$300,000 in fiscal year 1993 and is expected to remain at that level for fiscal years 1994 and 1995.

2.5 Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program

The Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP) provides assistance to State and local governments to support planning for chemical weapons emergencies. No State match is required. The program was initially authorized under the Defense Authorization Act of 1986, as amended; funds are distributed through the CCA under a Memorandum of Understanding between the U.S. Army and FEMA. The majority of the funding is provided to the eight States in which the stockpile is currently stored (Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Indiana, Maryland, Kentucky, Oregon, and Utah) and also to Washington and Illinois, which are adjacent to the storage sites in Oregon and Indiana, respectively.

CSEPP funding has increased dramatically from approximately \$12 million in fiscal year 1991 to over \$53 million in fiscal year 1993. This funding source represents a major percentage of total FEMA funding for the ten States identified above; for Maryland, Alabama, Utah, Oregon, and Washington, CSEPP funding for fiscal year 1993 represented over 80 percent of total FEMA funding for the five selected programs discussed in this paper. Recipient jurisdictions have used CSEPP funds to improve their general preparedness and response capabilities, including construction of new Emergency Operations Centers; training for emergency, medical, and hospital personnel; and purchase of updated communications equipment.

3.0 Department of Transportation, Research and Special Programs Administration^(a)

Beginning in fiscal year 1993, the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), Research and Special Programs Administration (RSPA), has provided financial assistance to States and Indian tribes under an interagency hazardous materials public sector training and planning grants program. The program, which was authorized under the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act, as amended by the Hazardous Materials Transportation Uniform Safety Act (HMTUSA) of 1990, is supported by fees collected under a registration program for carriers and shippers established under Section 106 of the Act.

HMTUSA authorizes \$7.8 million in funds to States and Indian tribes for training public sector employees to respond to accidents and incidents involving hazardous materials, and \$5 million in planning grants to States for developing, improving, and implementing emergency plans required under SARA Title III. Indian tribes are thus eligible only for training grants. Criteria for eligibility for the training grants, which are specified in the implementing regulations, include provision of a 20 percent funding match; a statement explaining whether fees are assessed and collected on the transportation of hazardous materials and whether such fees are used solely for purposes related to hazardous materials transportation; and a statement of work, including goals, activities, costs, deliverables, and an implementation schedule. States are additionally required to comply with SARA Title III, Sections 301 and 303 and must agree and specify how they plan to award at least 75 percent of the training grant for training public sector employees of political subdivisions. States applying for a planning grant must agree to make available 75 percent of the award to Local Emergency Planning Committees.

Various activities are covered by the assistance. Training activities include a needs assessment; the delivery of comprehensive preparedness and response training to public sector employees; and emergency response drills and exercises. Planning activities include the development, improvement, and implementation of emergency response plans required under SARA Title III; an assessment of the flow patterns of hazardous materials within a State and between a State and another State or Indian country; assessment of local response capabilities; and assessment of the need for regional hazardous response teams.

Table 7 shows the allocation of HMTUSA grants by State and region and by Tribe; State divisions identified as points of contact are also listed. As the table shows, States received over \$8.8 million in fiscal year 1993 in combined planning and training grants; the amount available for distribution from the registration program was less than the \$12.8 million authorized under the Act. Indian tribes received approximately \$88,000 in training grants. Initially, DOT had allocated approximately \$173,000 for Indian tribes; however, DOT officials reported that some of the funding was unclaimed because of lack of eligible applications. Data are not yet available for 1994.

(a) Information for this section was provided by Ms. Marilyn Burke and Mr. Charles Rogoff, DOT, Research and Special Programs Administration and from the implementing regulations in 49 CFR Part 10.

4.0 Department of Transportation, Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program^(a)

The DOT's Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program (MCSAP) is a matching grant-in-aid program, administered by the Federal Highway Administration, Office of Motor Carriers, that is designed to promote commercial vehicle motor safety by increasing the level of nationally uniform inspection and enforcement activity. The program was first authorized under the Surface Transportation Act of 1982 and has most recently been reauthorized and expanded by Title IV of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991.

In fiscal year 1994, over \$60 million has been allocated for assistance to States in enhancing their inspection and enforcement activities. A 20 percent State match is required. The funds may be used to cover the costs of roadside inspections and safety and compliance reviews with follow-up enforcement actions or compliance measures. Covered costs include personnel compensation and expenses; directly-related equipment and travel costs such as vehicles, uniforms and communication and inspection equipment; and indirect, recurring expenses related to facilities used to conduct inspections or house enforcement personnel and support staff and equipment. Beginning in fiscal year 1993, following the 1991 reauthorization, approximately \$1 million was specifically allocated for training hazardous materials inspectors. Tribes do not receive MCSAP funding.

Funds are distributed according to a preestablished formula and specific funding criteria. As a key requirement for program participation, States must certify that they will adopt and assume responsibility for enforcing motor carrier safety requirements that are compatible with Federal requirements. Three types of grants are available. Basic grants are allocated on the basis of specified factors: road mileage, vehicle miles travelled, the number of commercial vehicles over 10,000 pounds, population, and special fuel consumption. Supplemental grants, awarded to States that have already qualified for a basic grant, are used to conduct additional activities or innovative programs demonstrated to be cost effective and efficient. Special grants are also available for activities such as developing prerequisites for expanded activities or for conducting research or collecting data.

Table 8 shows MCSAP funding provided to States for fiscal years 1992 through 1994, by region and State. A total of over \$60 million has been provided each year during this time period.

(a) Information for this section of the report was taken from *Options for Providing Technical Assistance and Funding Under Section 180(c) of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act, as Amended*, Preliminary Draft prepared for the Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management by Oak Ridge National Laboratory and Science Applications International Corporation, 1992. Financial data were provided by Mr. Taft Kelly, State Programs Division, Office of Motor Carriers, DOT.

5.0 Environmental Protection Agency Innovative SARA Title III Technical Assistance Projects^(a)

During fiscal years 1992 and 1993, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) provided financial assistance under a competitive grant process designed to enhance State, Tribal, and local emergency planning and right-to-know programs established under SARA Title III. The grants are focussed on geographic areas that have a high risk for a chemical accident, including transportation intersections and corridors. The program was authorized under the Toxic Substances Control Act.

The EPA views the preferred program activity to be the production of a "product" that could be used by other States and Local Emergency Planning Committees. Examples include development of a report on a model project, production of a guidance document, or development of public information materials.

Table 9 shows the funding provided to both States and Tribes by this program. Over \$1 million was distributed in fiscal year 1993; this represented an increase of over 100 percent over fiscal year 1992. States received a total of \$538,731 in fiscal year 1992 and \$1,315,077 in fiscal year 1993. Indian tribes received a total of \$47,842 in fiscal year 1992 and \$80,000 in fiscal year 1993. The program will continue in fiscal year 1994.

(a) Information for this section was taken from "Innovative Title III Technical Assistance Projects; Notice of Grant Availability," *Federal Register*, Vol. 57, No. 89, p. 19744-19746, Thursday May 7, 1992. Funding data were provided by Ms. Lavonne Johnson, OSWER/CEPPO, EPA.

6.0 Department of Energy

The Department of Energy (DOE) provides transportation-related funding to States and Tribes from the Office of Environmental Restoration and Waste Management (EM) and the Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management (OCRWM). Primary funding sources for each Office are described below.

6.1 Office of Environmental Restoration and Waste Management

Primary funding sources for the Office of Environmental Restoration and Waste Management (EM) are as follows:

- The Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP)
- Agreements-in-Principle providing for State oversight of DOE facilities
- Funding to the State of Washington for Emergency Management
- Funding provided for cesium shipments
- Funding provided for spent fuel shipments
- Funding provided for participation in DOE-sponsored meetings

6.1.1 Waste Isolation Pilot Plant ^(a)

DOE has provided assistance to States and Indian tribes affected by transportation activities associated with WIPP through several cooperative agreements, as outlined below. This assistance was provided prior to passage of the WIPP Land Withdrawal Act of 1992, which includes requirements for DOE to provide assistance to States and Tribes for training public safety officials and to enter into agreements with States to provide money or in-kind contributions to assist States in acquiring equipment for response to an incident (the latter requirement does not extend to Indian tribes).

Table 10 shows actual and projected funding related to WIPP transportation activities for fiscal years 1992 through 1995. Funding amounts are shown for the following:

- The cooperative agreement with the Western Governors' Association (WGA)

(a) Information for this section of the report was taken from the *Report on the Emergency Response Training and Equipment Activities through Fiscal Year 1993 for the Transportation of Transuranic Waste to the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant*, DOE/WIPP 93-061, (revision to DOE/WIPP 92-055, November 1992), U.S. DOE, Waste Isolation Pilot Plant, Carlsbad, New Mexico, April 1994; from the individual cooperative agreements discussed in the text; and from personal communication with Mr. Lynn Eaton, Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Carlsbad, New Mexico. Detailed descriptions of all WIPP activities and funds are included in the WIPP report.

- Cooperative agreements up with the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation and the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Indian Reservation.
- The WIPP Cooperative Agreement with the State of New Mexico
- The cooperative agreement with the Southern States Energy Board (SSEB).

The WGA and Tribal agreements, which were drawn up with the States and two Indian tribes affected during the initial, planned, 5-year test phase at the facility, were signed in 1990 and 1991, respectively. The agreements are designed to assist with emergency preparedness, public information, and accident and prevention activities. The assistance to the States has provided for purchase of radiation detection instruments, anticontamination clothing, respiratory protection equipment, and Transportation Tracking and Communication System.

Under the WGA agreement, which provided \$1.2 million in fiscal year 1994, WGA serves as the central point and lead agency for administering and coordinating activities, plans, and funds. The data shown in Table 10 include overall funding and funding for each of the States included in the WGA agreement. The WGA agreement is funded through the DOE Carlsbad Office. The Tribal agreements are funded through the Richland and Idaho Field Offices, respectively. Approximately \$81,000 was provided to the Shoshone-Bannock and the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation in fiscal year 1994.

The WIPP Cooperative Agreement with the State of New Mexico covers emergency response planning; training, drills, exercises, equipment and supplies; and public awareness and public participation. Funding shown in the column for fiscal year 1993 includes allocations for that year and for fiscal year 1994. Currently, funding to the New Mexico is being consolidated under this one agreement; thus, only a minimal amount is shown under the WGA agreement after fiscal year 1996. In addition to the amounts shown in Table 10, New Mexico is scheduled to receive \$20 million per year in impact assistance funds, beginning in 1998. These funds are not restricted to transportation-related activities, although WIPP staff report that it is expected that the majority of the funding will provide for road improvements that will enhance transportation safety.

The SSEB agreement covers activities designed to communicate State concerns to DOE and to keep States updated on WIPP transportation issues. The SSEB will administer the work, in cooperation with the 13 funded States: Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas, and Tennessee.

In addition to direct financial assistance, DOE has provided emergency response training to State and local personnel and has developed and implemented cooperative emergency response exercises along the WIPP transportation routes. Seven types of training have been offered under the States Training and Education Program (STEP): first responder, first responder refresher, a course in the use of kits provided to the State of New Mexico, command and control (for potential incident commanders), a mitigation course related to radiological monitoring, a train-the-trainer course, and medical management training provided by the Radiation Emergency Assistance Center Training Site. As of September 30, 1993, a total of 9,272 students in 12 States had participated in STEP. Training has been provided

primarily to State and local emergency response personnel in the five western States along the route of the planned, initial test phase of shipments--Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, and New Mexico. Some training was also provided during 1989 to the southern corridor States of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina. All States along the WIPP transportation routes will be offered training prior to shipment of WIPP waste through their jurisdictions.

TRANSAX emergency preparedness exercises and WIPPTREX exercises, which are smaller-scale, table-top exercises, have also been conducted along WIPP transportation routes. TRANSAX exercises related to WIPP shipments were conducted in Colorado (1990), in Idaho with the State of Idaho and the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes (1992), and in New Mexico (1993). An additional TRANSAX, conducted on the Idaho/Oregon border in 1994, was related to cesium shipments. WIPPTREX exercises were conducted in New Mexico in 1992 and in Wyoming and Utah in 1993. Funding for States and Tribes travel and planning costs for WIPPTREX are covered under WIPP WGA and Tribal agreements. States that participate in the TRANSAX exercises are funded through their nearest Field Offices.

6.1.2 Agreements-in-Principle^(a)

DOE/EM is currently providing over \$20 million per year to selected States under Agreements-in-Principle (AIP), which are designed to assure citizens near to DOE sites that their health, safety, and the environment are protected. These funds provide the States with technical and financial support for independent oversight of DOE's environmental monitoring programs and for cooperative emergency response planning for incidents that occur at DOE facilities.

DOE guidance to the States emphasizes that funding for State emergency preparedness must be directly related to off-site consequences of on-site emergencies. AIP funds are specifically not to be used to support off-site transportation emergency exercises that DOE funds through WIPP or OCRWM cooperative agreements. Although assistance for transportation emergency preparedness is excluded, it seems likely that those States and their subdivisions that receive funding will improve their baseline capabilities and communications procedures and equipment. This improved capability will, in turn, improve their preparedness to respond to transportation emergencies that occur in their jurisdictions.

The thirteen States currently receiving AIP funding are California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Kentucky, Mississippi, New Mexico, Nevada, Ohio, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Georgia. Agreements are under negotiation with Alaska and Missouri.

Table 11 provides estimates of actual and projected AIP funding for each of these States for fiscal years 1992 through 1997/8. These data are for all activities covered under the AIP. To date, it is not possible to separately identify expenditures for emergency management activities; however, informal estimates are that approximately 15 percent of the funds are

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(a) Information for Sections 6.1.2 through 6.1.4 was provided in personal communication with Ms. Cameo Smoot, BDM Corporation; Mr. Hugh Harris, DOE Richland Field Office; Ms. Judith Holm, EM-26; and Mr. Jim Cruickshank, EM-26.

used for this purpose. The one exception is South Carolina, where all of the funding is currently being used for emergency management activities.

6.1.3 Funding for the State of Washington

The Office of Facility Transition is separately funding the State of Washington for emergency management, environmental monitoring, and for work related to the health information network. Current and projected funding amounts for emergency management through fiscal year 1998 are shown in Table 12.

DOE is providing additional funds, not directly related to transportation activities (and not shown in the Appendix), to the State and Tribes. These include financial assistance for participation in the State and Tribal Working Group and Stakeholders' Forum and assistance for emergency response planning. For example, Indian tribes receive the following assistance from the Office of Environmental Restoration and from the Office of Waste Management: (1) the Umatilla, Yakima, and Nez Perce Tribes receive over \$600,000, \$900,000, and \$400,000, per year, respectively, over a six-year period for Hanford planning and (2) the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes receive \$300,000 per year over a six-year period for Idaho National Engineering Laboratory planning.

6.1.4 Funding Provided for Cesium and Spent Fuel Shipments

States and Tribes have received funding during fiscal year 1994 for activities related to cesium and spent fuel shipments. Funding to support cesium shipments has been provided to the WGA for distribution to member States, the State of Idaho, and the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation. Funding to the Umatillas for cesium shipments is part of a larger grant for transportation activities. Funding for spent fuel shipments has been provided to the SSEB. Total amounts provided for these programs are shown in Table 13. These amounts represent combined funding from three EM sources: the Office of Special Programs (OSP), which is now named the Transportation, Emergency Management, and Analytical Services (EM-26), the Office of Waste Operations (EM-32), and the Office of Spent Fuel and Projects (EM-37).

For cesium shipments, in fiscal 1994, EM-26 covered planning costs for the 1994 TRANSAX exercise that was conducted along the Idaho/Oregon border and, in addition, provided \$130,000 to the State of Idaho, channelled through the WIPP/WGA agreement, to manage the exercise (these funds were additional to the amount received for WIPP-related activities). EM-26 also provided \$25,000 to the State of Idaho to develop a video of the exercise for training purposes and an additional \$75,000 to WGA for distribution to member States. The funds were used to provide travel and per diem expenses for States and Tribes to attend a train-the trainer course. The Office, in combination with EM-30 and EM-40, also provided funding in fiscal year 1994 to the Umatilla Tribes for transportation activities, including those related to cesium. The money was provided through a cooperative agreement between the Tribes and the DOE Richland Field Office. EM-33 and EM-40 provided \$40,000 each; EM-26 provided \$20,000.

For spent fuel shipments, a total of \$125,000 was provided to the SSEB through the WIPP/SSEB cooperative agreement; EM-37 provided \$105,000 and EM-26 provided \$20,000.

Most of the allocated funding was used for travel expenses for State personnel to attend meetings concerning urgent relief fuel acceptance; the remainder covered attendance at first responder training, primarily for North and South Carolina, provision of some training, and participation in TRANSAX and training sponsored jointly by DOE and the American Association of Railroads.

6.1.5 Funding Provided for Participation in DOE-Sponsored Meetings

In addition to direct funding to the States and Tribes, EM-26 provides indirect assistance to States and Tribes on a continuing basis through activities of the Urban Energy Transportation Corporation (UETC) and the Transportation External Coordination (TEC) Working Group. UETC is a nonprofit organization whose Board of Directors is made up of State and local officials. The group undertakes a variety of tasks designed to increase local governments' awareness and understanding of DOE transportation activities and to provide a forum for interaction and discussion on related issues. Tasks include conducting workshops; participating in meetings; producing papers and a quarterly transportation newsletter; and offering recommendations, insights and lessons learned for developing an effective working relationship with local governments on transportation issues.

The TEC Working Group is composed of State, Tribal, and local officials and representatives of industry and professional groups interested in safety and emergency preparedness related to the transportation of radioactive materials. The objective is to solicit stakeholder input in resolving common transportation issues and to incorporate TEC input into transportation program planning. The group was originally formed by EM and OCRWM under a Memorandum of Agreement that became effective in January 1992. Other DOE offices with transportation-related responsibilities are now participating.

For these activities, DOE assists with the cost of members' participation in working group meetings that are convened twice each year. Funding for non-DOE participation in two TEC meetings in fiscal year 1994 amounted to about \$35,000. Funding for non-DOE participation in UETC activities amounted to \$150,137 in fiscal year 1994.^(a)

6.2 Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management^(b)

OCRWM has provided assistance to States and Tribes under several cooperative agreements designed to increase awareness of OCRWM transportation activities and issues, to enhance capabilities for emergency management and safe routine transportation, and to provide a forum for discussion between and OCRWM and jurisdictions affected by OCRWM's planned transportation activities. A primary issue for OCRWM is implementation of Section

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(a) The amount spent in fiscal year 1994 reflects the cost to DOE of furnishing travel, food, and lodging for non-DOE participants at two TEC meetings and three UETC meetings. Participation in the TEC meetings is not restricted to States and Tribes; separating costs for the various participants is not possible.

(b) Information for this section of the report was obtained from the cooperative agreements and from Ms. Elissa Turner and Mr. Allen Benson of OCRWM; and Mr. Wolfgang Repke and Ms. Katie Grassmeier of the Yucca Mountain Site Characterization Office.

180(c) of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act, which requires DOE provide to provide funding and technical assistance to States and Tribes for training.

OCRWM cooperative agreements related to transportation activities have been drawn up with intergovernmental groups as opposed to individual States and Tribes. These groups are the Western Interstate Energy Board, the Southern States Energy Board, the Midwestern Office of the Council of State Governments, the National Conference of State Legislatures, the National Congress of American Indians, the Conference of Radiation Control Program Directors, and the Commercial Vehicle Safety Alliance. These funds provided for transportation activities are independent of the \$13.5 million appropriated by Congress to the State of Nevada and affected units of local government under Section 116(c) of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act, as amended. The various jurisdictions have discretion in how these funds are spent, consistent with the terms of the Act. Thus, although no funds are specifically provided for transportation, recipients may spend whatever they deem necessary on reviewing transportation studies such as routing and in attending meetings and increasing their general awareness of transportation issues and activities.

The cooperative agreements cover a range of activities, such as participation in DOE/OCRWM meetings and in the activities and meetings of various groups concerned with the transportation of high-level radioactive waste; review and comment on DOE documents; identification, evaluation, and prioritization of regional public policy issues and the development, evaluation, and presentation of regional perspectives related to high-level radioactive waste; development and distribution of related white papers, reports, and public information material such as primers; development of databases of information relevant to high-level radioactive waste; preparation of newsletters; and (for the Commercial Vehicle Safety Alliance) development and pilot testing of inspection procedures for highway shipment of spent fuel.

Table 14 summarizes funding amounts provided to the various groups for fiscal years 1992 through 1994. As the table shows, the total amount provided has increased from \$910,000 to \$1,332,000 during this time period.

6.3 Total DOE Funding

Table 15 summarizes transportation funding provided by DOE to Indian tribes for fiscal years 1992 through 1994 and Table 16 summarizes total DOE allocations for transportation programs in fiscal year 1994. These data cannot be directly compared with those of other Federal agencies, because it is not always possible to break out amounts provided by DOE to individual jurisdictions. As discussed in the previous sections, some of DOE funding is provided through cooperative agreements with State organizations and associations rather than directly to individual States. The total also includes small amounts that are provided to industrial and professional associations; examples are funds provided for attendance at DOE TEC meetings, discussed in Section 6.1.5.

It should be noted, also, that these data do not totally reflect the sum of DOE's assistance to the States and Tribes. Much of DOE's assistance is provided in the form of technical assistance, for which the agency bears the cost. Assistance may be provided, formally, through DOE's Radiological Assistance Program and under DOE's responsibilities under the

Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan and under the National Contingency Plan as well as through training, DOE-sponsored meetings, informal discussions, and informational materials.

Under the Radiological Assistance Program, DOE resources are available to all States, Tribes, and local governments who request assistance in mitigating radiological incidents/accidents and emergencies. Under the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan, DOE is designated as the lead Federal agency to assist the local Commander in the event of a transportation emergency involving DOE-controlled nuclear materials. The agency has similar responsibilities under the National Contingency Plan for transportation emergencies involving mixed radiological and chemical shipments.

In addition to the STEP training program funded by WIPP, DOE provides support for emergency exercises to States and Tribes through the Field Offices, under the Field Assistance Program of the Transportation Emergency Preparedness Program. State, Tribal, and local personnel are also offered places in various training programs developed by the Department for its staff and contractors. State, Tribal, and local personnel pay their own travel and per diem expenses; however, DOE bears the cost of developing and implementing the training. Available training includes the following:^(a)

- Hazardous Waste Transportation and Packaging Workshop covers regulations governing transportation of radioactive materials.
- Radiological Emergency Response and Operations, offered in conjunction with FEMA, teaches response to and management of radiological incidents.
- Radiological Emergency Training for Local Responders, piloted during Fiscal Year 1994 in Wyoming, brings training directly to States, allowing them to train in their own environment.
- Radioactive Materials Response Orientation provides a one-day introduction for response personnel.
- Advanced Radioactive Materials Transportation Accident Response is a sequel to the previous course for local, regional and Tribal emergency responders.
- Transportation Emergency Training for Response Assistance includes several modules. The Public Affairs module, which is specifically designed to include States and Tribes, is scheduled for piloting during fiscal year 1995.

DOE also provides assistance on an on-going basis through meetings and informal interactions with the wide diversity of groups with whom cooperative agreements have been drawn up, with TEC and UETC members, and through OCRWM's annual Transportation Coordination Group meetings. The Department bears the cost of informational materials and training videos and facilitates the exchange of information, including information on available training, through the bulletin board and meetings sponsored by the Training Resource and Data Exchange, which is funded by EM-26.

(a) Information about training was obtained from Mr. Ronald Falkey, BDM Engineering Services Company.

7.0 State Fees

State revenues for activities related to safe transportation and emergency management may also be supplemented by fees charged to carriers of hazardous waste, and hazardous materials. According to a biennial survey conducted in 1992 by the Chemical Waste Transportation Institute, an annual total of approximately \$20 million is raised by these fees. This total is estimated by adding together data available for the most recent fiscal year; charges and administrative and accounting procedures vary by State. The data are summarized in Table 17.

The survey indicated that 30 States assess some type of fee on the transport of hazardous waste and 14 States assess fees on the transport of hazardous materials. In five of the States imposing hazardous materials fees, carriers of hazardous waste pay the hazardous materials fee only; in seven of the States imposing hazardous materials fees, carriers pay both hazardous materials and hazardous waste fees. In one of the latter States, carriers pay a hazardous waste fee only; and in a final State, carriers of hazardous waste pay no fees. All 30 States imposing fees on hazardous waste impose fees on motor carriers. Eight States impose fees on rail and water carriers, and seven States impose fees on air carriers.

Revenues are used by the States in different ways. Only 2 States reported that the money was used for transportation emergency response. Twenty States reported that some or all of the revenue was used for administration and enforcement of hazardous waste programs. In 8 States, some or all of the revenue went into the general fund, and 12 States used some or all of the money for State Superfund match accounts or other environmental cleanup activities.

At least two Tribes have enacted ordinances that would impose a fee on radiological materials transportation across their jurisdictions. Both are in the midst of legal challenges, however. Until a definitive ruling is made regarding a Tribe's authority to impose such fees, this funding source for Tribes remains uncertain. Table 17 summarizes key features of the State fee programs.

8.0 Summary and Conclusions

Details of funding by individual Federal agency programs were included in the text and shown in Tables 1 through 14. Table 15 summarized primary sources of DOE transportation funding for Indian tribes and DOE total allocations for transportation programs for fiscal year 1994 were summarized in Table 16. Revenues from State fees were shown in Table 17. Tables 18 through 21 summarize overall funding levels for Indian tribes and for States, respectively, from non-DOE Federal programs related to emergency preparedness and safe transportation.

A review of overall funding points to several conclusions regarding (1) the relative funding provided to Indian tribes in comparison with the States, (2) the relative importance of the various programs in providing assistance to States for emergency preparedness and safe transportation, and (3) the relative revenues by State.

A first, dramatically clear conclusion is that funding for Indian tribes is extremely low. Indian tribes do not participate in the DOT's Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program or in the FEMA CCA process. As shown in Tables 18 and 19, Tribes received a total of approximately \$350,000 in non-DOE funding in fiscal year 1993; this total represents combined grants from DOT's Research and Special Programs Administration, the EPA, and SARA Title III training funds. DOE funding to Indian tribes (Table 15) amounted to \$195,000 in fiscal year 1992 and \$184,000 in fiscal year 1993. It increased to \$421,000 in fiscal year 1994, exceeding the combined 1993 total from all other Federal agencies. Although certain Tribes receive funding for Hanford and Idaho National Engineering Laboratory EM planning and also for siting studies for monitored retrieval storage, these funds are not specifically identified as contributing to transportation activities. Overall, therefore, Tribes receive very little transportation assistance, although this situation has improved over the past year.

A second finding is the relative importance of different funding sources to the States. An examination of non-DOE funding (Tables 20 and 21), DOE funding for WIPP, OCRWM, AIP, the State of Washington, and EM-26 activities (Tables 10 through 14, and Table 16), and State fee revenues (Table 17) indicates the following ranking of revenues:

- FEMA clearly is the most significant source of funding: in fiscal year 1993, States received approximately \$149.6 million for five selected programs. (As noted in the text, however, FEMA programs provide a baseline emergency management structure, rather than targeting specific transportation activities.)
- The Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program is the second most important source of funding; approximately \$64.7 million dollars was provided to the States for this program during fiscal year 1993.
- State fees represent the next most important revenue source; these fees raise approximately \$20 million per year.

- Interagency planning and training grants through the Hazardous Materials Transportation Uniform Safety Act of 1990 provided approximately \$8.8 million to participating States during 1993.
- DOE funding provided \$4,020,476 in fiscal year 1994 for transportation-related assistance (as discussed in Section 6.3, DOE and other Federal agency data are not directly comparable). Additional assistance for emergency preparedness was also provided through the Agreements-in-Principle. This assistance is estimated to be \$4,236,635 (assuming that all of the allocation for South Carolina and 15 percent of other States' allocations were used for emergency preparedness activities). However, as noted in Section 6.1.2, these funds are specifically required to be used for off-site planning for on-site rather than transportation emergencies. Funding provided to Nevada under Section 116(c) of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act, as amended, is not included in these totals.
- Finally, EPA provided approximately \$1.3 million to the States in 1993.

A final conclusion is the variation that exists among States in overall funding levels for emergency response and safe transportation. For the most part, State fee revenues are low. Only five States received more than \$1 million in fiscal year 1993 from the fees: Massachusetts (\$6.6 million), New Jersey (3.19 million), New York (\$2.88 million), Pennsylvania (\$2.2 million), and Michigan (\$1.38 million). DOE funds are concentrated in States where large DOE sites are located or along transportation corridors to WIPP. Non-DOE funding showed that 13 States received over \$5 million from combined Federal agency sources: New York, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Alabama, Kentucky, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Texas, Utah, California, Oregon, and Washington. Six of these States (Maryland, Alabama, Kentucky, Utah, Oregon, and Washington) received significant amounts of funding from FEMA under the Chemical Stockpile Emergency Planning Program.

Appendix

Summary Tables of Funding Sources and Amounts

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**TABLE 1. U.S. FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA)
Comprehensive Cooperative Agreement (CCA) Allocations for Selected
Programs**

FEMA Allocations for Selected Programs			
Program Name	FY 1991	FY 1992	FY 1993
Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP)	\$12,045,565	\$17,550,050	\$53,366,041
Emergency Management Assistance (EMA)	\$63,128,000	\$62,129,957	\$68,627,999
Other Assistance	\$15,940,931	\$16,576,698	\$17,912,864
Training Programs	\$10,260,937	\$ 8,663,994	\$ 9,707,867
Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT)	-	\$ 182,967	\$ 314,000
Total State Allocation for Selected Programs	\$101,375,433	\$105,103,666	\$149,928,771
Total FEMA CCA Funding to States	\$126,474,118	\$129,810,315	\$166,720,971
SARA Title III, Section 305a - Tribal Allocations^(a)	\$ 250,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 184,265

(a) These funds are provided to Indian Tribes outside of the CCA.

U.S. FEMA - Total CCA Allocations for Selected Programs

TABLE 2. U.S. FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA)

Total Comprehensive Cooperative Agreement (CCA) Allocations for Selected Programs by State: Fiscal Year 1992

Grant Recipient	Allocations By Program					Total
	Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP)	Emergency Management Assistance (EMA)	Other Assistance	Training Programs	Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT)	
Grand Total	\$17,550,050	\$62,129,957	\$16,576,698	\$8,663,994	\$182,967	\$105,103,666 ^(a)
FEMA REGION I						
Connecticut	-	\$ 933,096	\$ 442,801	\$ 131,350	-	\$1,507,247
Maine	-	\$ 612,804	\$ 196,747	\$ 114,610	\$ 4,400	\$ 928,561
Massachusetts	-	\$1,352,765	\$ 471,036	\$ 108,850	\$ 4,000	\$1,936,651
New Hampshire	-	\$ 420,114	\$ 276,041	\$ 90,900	\$ 3,800	\$ 790,855
Rhode Island	-	\$ 443,956	\$ 226,097	\$ 71,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 745,053
Vermont	-	\$ 433,623	\$ 123,114	\$ 129,600	\$ 3,800	\$ 690,137
<i>Region I Total</i>	-	\$4,196,358	\$1,735,836	\$ 646,310	\$ 20,000	\$6,598,504
FEMA REGION II						
New Jersey	-	\$1,685,216	\$ 429,502	\$ 298,608	\$ 10,084	\$2,423,410
New York	-	\$3,654,829	\$ 830,086	\$ 266,242	\$ 8,000	\$4,759,157
Puerto Rico	-	\$ 993,378	\$ 108,550	\$ 72,737	-	\$1,174,665
Virgin Islands	-	\$ 110,000	-	\$ 73,674	\$ 1,916	\$ 185,590
<i>Region II Total</i>	-	\$6,443,423	\$ 1,368,138	\$ 711,261	\$ 20,000	\$8,542,822

U.S. FEMA - Total CCA Allocations for Selected Programs by State: FY 1992

TABLE 2. (contd.)

Grant Recipient	Allocations By Program					Total
	Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP)	Emergency Management Assistance (EMA)	Other Assistance	Training Programs	Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT)	
FEMA REGION III						
Delaware	-	\$ 512,355	\$ 82,500	\$ 40,277	\$ 4,101	\$ 639,233
District of Columbia	-	\$ 516,784	57,000	\$ 83,968	\$ 2,000	\$ 659,752
Maryland	\$ 386,971	\$1,184,367	\$ 238,228	\$ 106,818	-	\$1,916,384
Pennsylvania	-	\$2,456,394	\$ 485,299	\$ 228,527	-	\$3,170,220
Virginia	-	\$1,380,198	\$ 351,107	\$ 219,160	-	\$1,950,465
West Virginia	-	\$ 663,571	\$ 138,518	\$ 21,285	-	\$ 823,374
<i>Region III Total</i>	<i>\$ 386,971</i>	<i>\$6,713,669</i>	<i>\$ 1,352,652</i>	<i>\$ 700,035</i>	<i>\$ 6,101</i>	<i>\$9,159,428</i>
FEMA REGION IV						
Alabama	\$5,534,960	\$1,100,310	\$ 336,834	\$ 154,500	\$ 2,785	\$7,129,389
Florida	-	\$2,438,176	\$ 270,572	\$ 166,395	-	\$2,875,143
Georgia	-	\$1,420,487	\$ 407,798	\$ 164,447	\$ 3,680	\$1,996,412
Kentucky	\$1,974,426	\$ 987,776	\$ 218,868	\$ 160,410	\$ 2,630	\$3,344,110
Mississippi	-	\$ 773,500	\$ 184,179	\$ 127,560	-	\$1,085,239
North Carolina	-	\$1,494,755	\$ 407,511	\$ 221,788	\$ 5,320	\$2,129,374
South Carolina	-	\$ 996,466	\$ 297,086	\$ 145,200	\$ 2,341	\$1,441,093
Tennessee	-	\$1,164,112	\$ 183,613	\$ 136,500	\$ 3,110	\$1,487,335
<i>Region IV Total</i>	<i>\$7,509,386</i>	<i>\$10,375,582</i>	<i>\$ 2,306,461</i>	<i>\$1,276,800</i>	<i>\$ 19,866</i>	<i>\$21,488,095</i>

U.S. FEMA - Total CCA Allocations for Selected Programs by State: FY 1992

TABLE 2. (contd.)

Grant Recipient	Allocations By Program					Total
	Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP)	Emergency Management Assistance (EMA)	Other Assistance	Training Programs	Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT)	
FEMA REGION V						
Illinois	\$ 430,894	\$2,329,779	\$ 358,981	\$ 172,058	-	\$3,291,712
Indiana	\$ 688,922	\$1,278,880	\$ 263,309	\$ 166,600	-	\$2,397,711
Michigan	-	\$1,918,307	\$ 520,096	\$ 267,600	\$ 5,000	\$2,711,003
Minnesota	-	\$1,407,655	\$ 232,034	\$ 225,200	\$ 5,000	\$1,869,889
Ohio	-	\$2,160,204	\$ 782,279	\$ 187,200	\$ 10,000	\$3,139,683
Wisconsin	-	\$1,200,957	\$ 305,319	\$ 141,550	\$ 5,000	\$1,652,826
<i>Region V Total</i>	<i>\$1,119,816</i>	<i>\$10,295,782</i>	<i>\$2,462,018</i>	<i>\$1,160,208</i>	<i>\$ 25,000</i>	<i>\$15,062,824</i>
FEMA REGION VI						
Arkansas	\$3,473,513	\$ 797,467	\$ 284,210	\$ 198,000	\$ 5,500	\$4,758,690
Louisiana	-	\$1,102,116	\$ 290,169	\$ 173,000	\$ 6,500	\$1,571,785
New Mexico	-	\$ 508,046	\$ 216,667	\$ 133,084	-	\$ 857,797
Oklahoma	-	\$ 882,098	\$ 279,204	\$ 142,000	-	\$1,303,302
Texas	-	\$3,268,260	\$ 621,951	\$ 379,000	\$ 8,000	\$4,277,211
<i>Region VI Total</i>	<i>\$3,473,513</i>	<i>\$6,557,987</i>	<i>\$1,692,201</i>	<i>\$1,025,084</i>	<i>\$ 20,000</i>	<i>\$12,768,785</i>

U.S. FEMA - Total CCA Allocations for Selected Programs by State: FY 1992

TABLE 2. (contd.)

Grant Recipient	Allocations By Program					Total
	Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP)	Emergency Management Assistance (EMA)	Other Assistance	Training Programs	Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT)	
FEMA REGION VII						
Iowa	-	\$ 825,859	\$ 273,263	\$ 164,678	\$ 7,500	\$1,271,300
Kansas	-	\$ 784,059	\$ 192,839	\$ 133,213	\$ 5,000	\$1,115,111
Missouri	-	\$1,184,498	\$ 420,086	\$ 194,530	\$ 7,500	\$1,806,614
Nebraska	-	\$ 593,536	\$ 287,928	\$ 174,694	-	\$1,056,158
<i>Region VII Total</i>	-	<i>\$3,387,952</i>	<i>\$1,174,116</i>	<i>\$ 667,115</i>	<i>\$ 20,000</i>	<i>\$5,249,183</i>
FEMA REGION VIII						
Colorado	\$2,928,667	\$ 911,117	\$ 352,564	\$ 117,250	\$ 3,333	\$4,312,931
Montana	-	\$ 551,315	\$ 196,769	\$ 165,500	\$ 5,000	\$ 918,584
North Dakota	-	\$ 521,310	\$ 245,439	\$ 140,200	\$ 3,333	\$ 910,282
South Dakota	-	\$ 482,141	\$ 183,045	\$ 115,000	-	\$ 780,186
Utah	\$1,035,936	\$ 699,842	\$ 259,117	\$ 260,000	-	\$2,254,895
Wyoming	-	\$ 482,362	\$ 226,724	\$ 159,662	\$ 3,334	\$ 872,082
<i>Region VIII Total</i>	<i>\$3,964,603</i>	<i>\$3,648,087</i>	<i>\$1,463,658</i>	<i>\$ 957,612</i>	<i>\$ 15,000</i>	<i>\$10,048,960</i>
FEMA REGION IX						
Arizona	-	\$ 978,536	\$ 400,635	\$ 197,112	\$ 3,000	\$1,579,283
California	-	\$5,092,833	\$1,073,866	\$ 449,640	\$ 11,000	\$6,627,339
Hawaii	-	\$ 609,931	\$ 239,939	\$ 107,742	-	\$ 957,612

U.S. FEMA - Total CCA Allocations for Selected Programs by State: FY 1992

TABLE 2. (contd.)

Grant Recipient	Allocations By Program					Total
	Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP)	Emergency Management Assistance (EMA)	Other Assistance	Training Programs	Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT)	
Nevada	-	\$ 565,281	\$ 247,291	\$ 155,576	\$ 3,000	\$ 971,148
American Samoa	-	\$ 84,978	-	-	-	\$ 84,978
Guam	-	\$ 153,394	\$ 49,000	\$ 42,060	-	\$ 244,454
Northern Mariana Islands	-	\$ 85,000	-	\$ 15,382	-	\$ 100,382
<i>Region IX Total</i>	-	<i>\$7,569,953</i>	<i>\$2,010,731</i>	<i>\$ 967,512</i>	<i>\$ 17,000</i>	<i>\$10,565,196</i>
FEMA REGION X						
Alaska	-	\$ 409,378	\$ 259,936	\$ 194,040	-	\$ 863,354
Idaho	-	\$ 558,261	\$ 259,000	\$ 121,200	-	\$ 938,461
Oregon	\$ 642,092	\$ 828,811	\$ 266,000	\$ 109,800	\$ 7,700	\$1,854,403
Washington	453,669.00	\$1,144,714	\$ 225,951	\$ 127,017	\$ 12,300	\$1,963,651
<i>Region X Total</i>	<i>\$1,095,761</i>	<i>\$2,941,164</i>	<i>\$1,010,887</i>	<i>\$ 552,057</i>	<i>\$ 20,000</i>	<i>\$5,619,869</i>
Grand Total	\$17,550,050	\$62,129,957	\$16,576,698	\$8,663,994	\$ 182,967	\$105,103,666^(a)

^(a) An additional \$150,000 is provided in Tribal allocations (see Table 4).

U.S. FEMA - Total CCA Allocations for Selected Programs by State: FY 1992

TABLE 3. U.S. FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA)

Total Comprehensive Cooperative Agreement (CCA) Allocations for Selected Programs by State: Fiscal Year 1993

Grant Recipient	Allocations By Program					Total
	Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP)	Emergency Management Assistance (EMA)	Other Emergency Management Assistance	Training Programs	Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) ^(a)	
National Total	\$53,366,041	\$68,627,999	\$17,912,864	\$9,707,867	\$ 314,000	\$149,928,771
FEMA REGION I						
Connecticut	-	\$1,008,378	\$ 431,356	\$ 102,000		\$1,541,734
Maine	-	\$ 646,417	\$ 259,820	\$ 108,000		\$1,014,237
Massachusetts	\$ 48,000	\$1,534,587	\$ 481,059	\$ 175,400		\$2,239,046
New Hampshire	\$ 48,000	\$ 529,482	\$ 241,771	\$ 111,800		\$ 931,053
Rhode Island	\$ 66,000	\$ 532,052	\$ 298,437	\$ 109,000		\$1,005,489
Vermont	-	\$ 494,597	\$ 155,139	\$ 118,000		\$ 767,736
Region I Total	\$ 162,000	\$4,745,513	\$1,867,582	\$ 724,200	\$ 26,000	\$7,525,295
FEMA REGION II						
New Jersey	\$ 95,000	\$1,822,452	\$ 423,614	\$ 322,758		\$2,663,824
New York	-	\$3,829,869	\$ 895,700	\$ 365,942		\$5,091,511
Puerto Rico	\$ 86,000	\$1,065,905	\$ 91,822	\$ 63,000		\$1,306,727
Virgin Islands	-	\$ 228,260	-	\$ 76,200		\$ 304,460
Region II Total	\$ 181,000	\$6,946,486	\$1,411,136	\$ 827,900	\$ 36,000	\$9,402,522

U.S. FEMA - Total CCA Allocations for Selected Programs by State: FY 1993

TABLE 3. (contd.)

Grant Recipient	Allocations By Program					Total
	Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP)	Emergency Management Assistance (EMA)	Other Emergency Management Assistance	Training Programs	Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) ^(a)	
FEMA REGION III						
Delaware	-	\$ 588,150	\$ 144,918	\$ 50,025		\$ 783,093
District of Columbia	-	\$ 538,352	\$ 109,917	\$ 82,500		\$ 730,769
Maryland	\$7,853,252	\$1,362,075	\$ 275,123	\$ 122,000		\$9,612,450
Pennsylvania	-	\$2,623,392	\$ 542,000	\$ 232,575		\$3,397,967
Virginia	\$ 238,000	\$1,522,274	\$ 388,897	\$ 214,800		\$2,363,971
West Virginia	-	\$ 726,525	\$ 177,331	\$ 34,000		\$ 937,856
<i>Region III Total</i>	<i>\$8,091,252</i>	<i>\$7,360,768</i>	<i>\$1,638,186</i>	<i>\$ 735,900</i>	<i>\$ 37,000</i>	<i>\$17,863,106</i>
FEMA REGION IV						
Alabama	\$10,022,980	\$1,172,048	\$ 402,857	\$ 194,731		\$11,792,616
Florida	\$ 124,000	\$2,816,173	\$ 372,013	\$ 194,142		\$3,506,328
Georgia	\$ 152,000	\$1,574,525	\$ 494,944	\$ 197,911		\$2,419,380
Kentucky	\$5,391,407	\$1,076,161	\$ 277,476	\$ 195,648		\$6,940,692
Mississippi	\$ 114,000	\$ 857,713	\$ 207,172	\$ 167,202		\$1,346,087
North Carolina	\$ 143,000	\$1,625,928	\$ 422,053	\$ 231,494		\$2,422,475
South Carolina	\$ 124,000	\$1,099,141	\$ 356,887	\$ 177,590		\$1,757,618
Tennessee	-	\$1,284,045	\$ 181,299	\$ 193,854		\$1,659,198
<i>Region IV Total</i>	<i>\$16,071,387</i>	<i>\$11,505,734</i>	<i>\$2,714,701</i>	<i>\$1,552,572</i>	<i>\$ 39,000</i>	<i>\$31,883,394</i>

U.S. FEMA - Total CCA Allocations for Selected Programs by State: FY 1993

TABLE 3. (contd.)

Grant Recipient	Allocations By Program					Total
	Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP)	Emergency Management Assistance (EMA)	Other Emergency Management Assistance	Training Programs	Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) ^(a)	
FEMA REGION V						
Illinois	\$ 536,838	\$2,515,954	\$ 391,929	\$ 192,200		\$3,636,921
Indiana	\$ 856,988	\$1,475,044	\$ 287,274	\$ 190,050		\$2,809,356
Michigan	-	\$2,094,490	\$ 605,312	\$ 332,603		\$3,032,405
Minnesota	-	\$1,494,031	\$ 280,124	\$ 231,000		\$2,005,155
Ohio	-	\$2,368,150	\$ 491,878	\$ 269,900		\$3,129,928
Wisconsin	-	\$1,304,715	\$ 261,210	\$ 182,447		\$1,748,372
<i>Region V Total</i>	<i>\$1,393,826</i>	<i>\$11,252,384</i>	<i>\$2,317,727</i>	<i>\$1,398,200</i>	<i>\$ 24,000</i>	<i>\$16,386,137</i>
FEMA REGION VI						
Arkansas	\$1,753,280	\$ 851,561	\$ 348,722	\$ 201,430		\$3,154,993
Louisiana	\$ 105,000	\$1,212,487	\$ 358,214	\$ 215,102		\$1,890,803
New Mexico	-	\$ 627,214	\$ 224,040	\$ 142,373		\$ 993,627
Oklahoma	-	\$ 969,742	\$ 334,281	\$ 125,475		\$1,429,498
Texas	\$ 124,000	\$3,626,983	\$ 634,026	\$ 405,770		\$4,790,779
<i>Region VI Total</i>	<i>\$1,982,280</i>	<i>\$7,287,987</i>	<i>\$1,899,283</i>	<i>\$1,090,150</i>	<i>\$ 20,000</i>	<i>\$12,279,700</i>

U.S. FEMA - Total CCA Allocations for Selected Programs by State: FY 1993

TABLE 3. (contd.)

Grant Recipient	Allocations By Program					Total
	Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP)	Emergency Management Assistance (EMA)	Other Emergency Management Assistance	Training Programs	Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) ^(a)	
FEMA REGION VII						
Iowa	-	\$ 991,186	\$ 325,161	\$ 175,268		\$1,491,615
Kansas	-	\$ 853,907	\$ 263,545	\$ 136,632		\$1,254,084
Missouri	\$ 76,000	\$1,313,538	\$ 430,994	\$ 219,820		\$2,040,352
Nebraska	-	\$ 669,152	\$ 286,531	\$ 204,790		\$1,160,473
<i>Region VII Total</i>	<i>\$ 76,000</i>	<i>\$3,827,783</i>	<i>\$1,306,231</i>	<i>\$ 736,510</i>	<i>\$ 18,000</i>	<i>\$5,964,524</i>
FEMA REGION VIII						
Colorado	\$1,453,639	\$1,003,770	\$ 331,859	\$ 149,633		\$2,938,901
Montana	-	\$ 576,154	\$ 260,791	\$ 170,817		\$1,007,762
North Dakota	-	\$ 544,146	\$ 314,663	\$ 136,333		\$ 995,142
South Dakota	-	\$ 528,382	\$ 152,046	\$ 126,023		\$ 806,451
Utah	\$6,955,551	\$ 743,953	\$ 324,262	\$ 351,833		\$8,375,599
Wyoming	-	\$ 506,986	\$ 285,284	\$ 146,835		\$ 939,105
<i>Region VIII Total</i>	<i>\$8,409,190</i>	<i>\$3,903,391</i>	<i>\$1,668,905</i>	<i>\$1,081,474</i>	<i>\$ 40,000</i>	<i>\$15,102,960</i>

U.S. FEMA - Total CCA Allocations for Selected Programs by State: FY 1993

TABLE 3. (contd.)

Grant Recipient	Allocations By Program					Total
	Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP)	Emergency Management Assistance (EMA)	Other Emergency Management Assistance	Training Programs	Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) ^(a)	
FEMA REGION IX						
Arizona	-	\$1,074,298	\$ 429,476	\$ 165,853		\$1,669,627
California	\$ 143,000	\$5,720,845	\$ 928,867	\$ 454,684		\$7,247,396
Hawaii	\$ 143,000	\$ 637,713	\$ 236,756	\$ 118,919		\$1,136,388
Nevada	-	\$ 626,074	\$ 247,583	\$ 173,283		\$1,046,940
American Samoa	-	\$ 120,000	-	\$ 6,800		\$ 126,800
Guam	\$ 86,000	\$ 195,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 27,000		\$ 358,000
Northern Mariana Islands	-	\$ 150,705	-	\$ 14,700		\$ 165,405
<i>Region IX Total</i>	<i>\$ 372,000</i>	<i>\$8,524,635</i>	<i>\$1,892,682</i>	<i>\$ 961,239</i>	<i>\$ 28,000</i>	<i>\$11,778,556</i>
FEMA REGION X						
Alaska	\$ 57,000	\$ 476,134	\$ 301,636	\$ 203,490		\$1,038,260
Idaho	-	\$ 600,473	\$ 305,076	\$ 114,200		\$1,019,749
Oregon	\$8,140,843	\$ 917,699	\$ 297,750	\$ 104,500		\$9,460,792
Washington	\$8,429,263	\$1,279,012	\$ 291,969	\$ 177,532		\$10,177,776
<i>Region X Total</i>	<i>\$16,627,106</i>	<i>\$3,273,318</i>	<i>\$1,196,431</i>	<i>\$ 599,722</i>	<i>\$ 46,000</i>	<i>\$21,742,577</i>
Grand Total	\$53,366,041	\$68,627,999	\$17,912,864	\$9,707,867	\$ 314,000^(a)	\$149,928,771^(b)

^(a) FY 1993 HAZMAT Funding allocations by State were not available at time of publication.

^(b) An additional \$184,265 was provided in Tribal allocations (see Table 4).

U.S. FEMA - Total CCA Allocations for Selected Programs by State: FY 1993

TABLE 4. U.S. FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA)
Tribal Allocations from the Hazardous Materials Training Program For
Implementation of the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act
(SARA) of 1986 (SARA Title III, Section 305a Training Program)

Regional Allocations by Tribe	FY 1992	FY 1993
Grand Total	\$150,000	\$184,265
REGION I Tribal Allocations		
Narragansett Tribe, RI		\$ 2,833
Passamoquoddy, ME	\$ 8,000	
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$ 8,000</i>	<i>\$ 2,833</i>
REGION II Tribal Allocations		
St. Regis Mohawk, NY	\$ 8,000	\$ 5,000
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$ 8,000</i>	<i>\$ 5,000</i>
REGION IV Tribal Allocations		
Mississippi Choctaw, MS		\$ 9,640
<i>Total</i>		<i>\$ 9,640</i>
REGION V Tribal Allocations		
Bad River Tribe, WI	\$ 5,000	
Oneida Tribe, WI		\$ 3,000
Mille Lacs Chippewa, MN		\$ 2,000
Prairie Island Tribal Council, MN		\$ 5,000
Regional Tribal Allocation, General	\$ 15,000	
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$ 20,000</i>	<i>\$ 10,000</i>
REGION VI Tribal Allocations		
Cherokee Nation, OK		\$ 8,000
Absentee Shawnee, OK		\$ 4,000

U.S. FEMA - SARA Title III, Sec. 305a Tribal Grant Allocations.

TABLE 4. (contd.)

Regional Allocations by Tribe	FY 1992	FY 1993
Pueblo of San Ildefonso, NM		\$ 4,000
Jicarilla Apache, NM		\$ 4,000
Regional Tribal Allocation, General	\$ 9,000 (2 HAZMAT Workshops)	\$ 12,000
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$ 9,000</i>	<i>\$ 32,000</i>
REGION VIII Tribal Allocations		
Salish and Kootenai, MT	\$ 8,000	
Fort Belknap, CA	\$ 8,000	
Standing Rock Sioux, ND		\$ 4,000
Mandan, Hidatsa, Arikara Nation, ND		\$ 4,000
Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa, ND		\$ 4,000
Crow Tribe of Indians, MT		\$ 9,823
Southern Ute, CO	\$ 5,000	\$ 7,125
Flathead Nation, MT		\$ 12,653
Fort Peck Assiniboine & Sioux, MT	\$ 8,000	\$ 4,508
Cheyenne River Sioux, SD		\$ 4,000
Regional Tribal Allocation, General	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$ 44,000</i>	<i>\$ 65,109</i>
REGION IX Tribal Allocations		
Pala, CA	\$ 7,500	
Walker River, NV	\$ 8,000	
Navajo, NM		\$ 4,000
Gila River, AZ	\$ 4,000	\$ 3,396
Shoshone-Paiute/Duck Valley Reservation, NV		\$ 4,500
Rincon Indian, CA		\$ 7,987
Pyramid Lake, NV	\$ 4,000	\$ 2,000
Morongo Band, CA		\$ 2,100
Ak-Chin, AZ		\$ 4,500

U.S. FEMA - SARA Title III, Sec. 305a Tribal Grant Allocations.

TABLE 4. (contd.)

Regional Allocations by Tribe	FY 1992	FY 1993
Soboba Band, CA		\$ 4,700
Campo Band, CA	\$ 8,000	
Regional Tribal Allocation, General	\$ 9,000 (AZ, CA, NV)	\$ 21,000
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$ 40,500</i>	<i>\$ 54,183</i>
REGION X Tribal Allocations		
Suquamish, WA	\$ 5,000	
Tulalip, WA	\$ 5,500	
Shoshone Bannock, ID		\$ 5,500
Regional Tribal Allocation, General	\$ 10,000	
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$ 20,500</i>	<i>\$ 5,500</i>
Grand Total	\$150,000	\$184,265

U.S. FEMA - SARA Title III, Sec. 305a Tribal Grant Allocations.

TABLE 5. U.S. FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA)
Allocations for Selected Training Programs: FY 1991 - FY 1993

FEMA Allocations for Selected Training Programs				
Program Name	Account Number	FY 1991	FY 1992	FY 1993
Training and Education ^(a)	3-1720	\$5,204,508	\$5,232,312	-
Training	3-1400	-	-	\$5,145,156
Emergency Management Institute (EMI) Programs ^(a)	3-5120	\$ 610,420	\$ 716,470	\$ 556,590
SARA Title III ^(b)	0-XXX	\$4,446,009	\$2,492,212	-
Training 3 (SARA Title III)	3-5320	-	-	\$3,676,330
Training 1 ^(c)	3-1401	-	-	\$ 100,291
Emergency Management Training 3 ^(d)	3-5110	-	\$ 223,000	\$ 214,500
Emergency Management Training 2 ^(e)	3-5310	-	-	\$ 15,000
Total		\$10,260,937	\$8,663,994	\$9,707,867

^(a) These categories reflect the historic separation of civil defense and non-civil defense appropriations.

^(b) SARA Title III funding has changed accounting categories following its transference from the Fire Administration.

^(c) This funding was provided to Nebraska.

^(d) This funding was provided to selected States for "distance" education initiatives.

^(e) Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee each received \$5,000.

TABLE 6. U.S. FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA)
Allocations for "Other Assistance" Programs: FY 1991 - FY 1993

FEMA Allocations for "Other Assistance" Programs				
Program Name	Account Number	FY 1991	FY 1992	FY 1993
Other Emergency Management Assistance	3-1120	\$ 47,500	\$ 35,000	\$17,912,864
Radiological Protection Planning and Development	3-1210	\$ 2,636,564	\$ 2,723,292	-
Radiological Instrument Maintenance and Calibration	3-1220	\$ 4,980,673	\$ 5,460,092	-
Population Protection Planning	3-1310	\$ 8,226,194	\$ 8,358,314	-
Total		\$15,890,931	\$16,576,698	\$17,912,864

TABLE 7. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (DOT)
Research and Special Programs Administration
Interagency Hazardous Materials Public Sector Training and Planning Grants
(HMTUSA Training and Planning Grants)

Grant Recipient	Allocations	Agency
	FY 1993	
Grand Total	\$8,814,187	
DOT REGION I		
Connecticut	\$ 105,035	Emergency Response Commission
Maine	\$ 75,372	<i>No designated program agency available</i>
Massachusetts	\$ 152,265	Emergency Management Agency, Executive Office of Public Safety
New Hampshire	\$ 73,103	Office of Emergency Management
Rhode Island	\$ 65,082	Emergency Management Agency
Vermont	\$ 58,878	Vermont Emergency Management
<i>Region I Total</i>	<i>\$ 529,735</i>	
DOT REGION II		
New Jersey	\$ 218,169	State Police, Emergency Management Section, Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Planning Unit
New York	\$ 353,716	State Emergency Response Commission
Puerto Rico	\$ 96,184	<i>No designated program agency available</i>
Virgin Islands	\$ 46,696	Emergency Management Agency
<i>Region II Total</i>	<i>\$ 714,765</i>	
DOT REGION III		
Delaware	\$ 63,489	Division of Emergency Planning and Operations
District of Columbia	\$ 52,412	Office of Emergency Preparedness
Maryland	\$ 132,198	Emergency Management Agency
Pennsylvania	\$ 294,557	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency
Virginia	\$ 169,967	Office of Emergency Services
West Virginia	\$ 100,581	<i>No designated program agency available</i>
<i>Region III Total</i>	<i>\$ 813,204</i>	

U.S. DOT-RSPA, HMTUSA Grant Allocations

TABLE 7. (contd.)

Grant Recipient	Allocations	Agency
	FY 1993	
DOT REGION IV		
Alabama	\$ 165,178	Emergency Management Agency
Florida	\$ 303,364	Division of Emergency Management, Department of Community Affairs
Georgia	\$ 200,362	Emergency Management Agency
Kentucky	\$ 126,612	Disaster and Emergency Services
Mississippi	\$ 124,356	Emergency Management Agency
North Carolina	\$ 212,427	Emergency Response Commission
South Carolina	\$ 128,781	Office of Emergency Management
Tennessee	\$ 172,522	Emergency Management Agency
<i>Region IV Total</i>	<i>\$1,433,602</i>	
DOT REGION V		
Illinois	\$ 443,629	Emergency Management Agency
Indiana	\$ 213,365	Emergency Management Agency
Michigan	\$ 236,977	State Police, Emergency Management Division
Minnesota	\$ 182,067	Division of Emergency Management
Ohio	\$ 370,313	Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
Wisconsin	\$ 182,343	Division of Emergency Government
<i>Region V Total</i>	<i>\$1,628,694</i>	
DOT REGION VI		
Arkansas	\$ 102,705	State Office of Emergency Services
Louisiana	\$ 145,494	Department of Public Safety and Corrections
New Mexico	\$ 103,545	<i>No designated program agency available</i>
Oklahoma	\$ 132,667	Department of Civil Defense
Texas	\$ 451,402	Division of Emergency Management
<i>Region VI Total</i>	<i>\$ 935,813</i>	

TABLE 7. (contd.)

Grant Recipient	Allocations	Agency
	FY 1993	
DOT REGION VII		
Iowa	\$ 146,993	Emergency Management Division
Kansas	\$ 163,978	Division of Emergency Preparedness
Missouri	\$ 189,255	Department of Public Safety
Nebraska	\$ 129,437	State Civil Defense Agency
<i>Region VII Total</i>	<i>\$ 629,663</i>	
DOT REGION VIII		
Colorado	\$ 116,717	Department of Local Affairs
Montana	\$ 82,722	Disaster and Emergency Services Division
North Dakota	\$ 97,958	Division of Emergency Management
South Dakota	\$ 86,606	Division of Emergency Management
Utah	\$ 98,429	Department of Public Safety
Wyoming	\$ 70,207	Emergency Management Agency
<i>Region VIII Total</i>	<i>\$ 552,639</i>	
DOT REGION IX		
Arizona	\$ 114,762	Emergency Response Commission, Division of Emergency Services
California	\$ 680,808	California Office of Emergency Services
Hawaii	\$ 62,885	Office of Civil Defense-DOD
Nevada	\$ 82,352	Emergency Response Commission
American Samoa	\$ 46,082	Territorial Emergency Management Coordinating Office, Department of Public Safety
Guam	\$ 46,988	<i>No designated program agency available</i>
Northern Marianas Islands	\$ 45,896	Office of Civil Defense
<i>Region IX Total</i>	<i>\$1,079,773</i>	

TABLE 7. (contd.)

Grant Recipient	Allocations	Agency
	FY 1993	
DOT REGION X		
Alaska	\$ 57,817	Department of Military, Division of Emergency Services
Idaho	\$ 82,499	State Emergency Response Commission
Oregon	\$ 129,034	Office of the State Fire Marshal
Washington	\$ 138,937	Department of Community Development
<i>Region X Total</i>	<i>\$ 408,287</i>	
State Total	\$8,726,175	
TRIBAL ALLOCATIONS		
Shoshone-Paiute Tribes, NV	\$ 3,468	<i>No specific tribal office designated</i>
Walker River Paiute Tribe, NV	\$ 15,000	<i>No specific tribal office designated</i>
Morongo Band of Mission Indians, CA	\$ 9,000	<i>No specific tribal office designated</i>
Fond du Lac Reservation, MN	\$ 11,760	<i>No specific tribal office designated</i>
Fort Peck Assiniboine & Sioux Tribes, MT	\$ 16,299	Office of Environmental Protection
Cherokee Nation, OK	\$ 8,000	Cherokee National Office of Tribal Operations
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, OR	\$ 24,485	<i>No specific tribal office designated</i>
Tribal Total	\$ 88,012	
Grand Total	\$8,814,187	

**TABLE 8. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (DOT)
Federal Highway Administration
Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program (MCSAP)**

Grant Recipient	Allocations			Point of Contact
	FY 1992	FY 1993	FY 1994	
	Total Amount Allocated	Total Amount Allocated	Total Amount Allocated	
	Amount for HM Training	Amount for HM Training	Amount for HM Training	
Grand Total	\$65,656,834	\$64,702,771	\$60,562,686	
DOT REGION I				
Connecticut	\$ 564,988	\$ 864,342	\$ 555,208	MCSAP Coordinator Department of Motor Vehicles
	-	\$ 9,043	\$ 10,717	
Maine	\$ 388,854	\$ 596,970	\$ 351,357	State Police Traffic Division
	-	\$ 5,578	\$ 7,061	
Massachusetts	\$1,350,650	\$1,383,479	\$ 998,255	Department of State Police Traffic Unit
	-	\$ 15,907	\$ 19,681	
New Hampshire	\$ 379,227	\$ 271,000	\$ 305,577	Director of Enforcement Department of Safety
	-	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,468	
Rhode Island	\$ 338,254	\$ 474,072	\$ 440,675	Motor Carrier Program Coordinator Department of Transportation
	-	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,468	
Vermont	\$ 225,000	\$ 300,600	\$ 295,987	Chief Inspector, MCSAP Coordinator Department of Motor Vehicles
	-	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,468	
Region I Totals	\$3,246,973	\$3,890,463	\$2,947,059	
DOT REGION II				
New Jersey	\$2,809,595	\$1,809,764	\$1,227,675	Supervising Planner, Transportation Bureau of Freight Services Department of Transportation
	-	\$ 21,668	\$ 24,898	
New York	\$2,603,200	\$3,258,874	\$2,627,133	Director, Traffic Engineering & Safety Division Department of Transportation
	-	\$ 45,336	\$ 55,958	
Puerto Rico	\$ 225,000	\$ 271,000	\$ 265,058	Public Service Commission
	-	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,468	
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	Police Force
	-	-	-	
Region II Totals	\$5,637,795	\$5,339,638	\$4,119,866	

TABLE 8. (contd.)

Grant Recipient	Allocations			Point of Contact
	FY 1992	FY 1993	FY 1994	
	Total Amount Allocated	Total Amount Allocated	Total Amount Allocated	
	Amount for HM Training	Amount for HM Training	Amount for HM Training	
DOT REGION III				
Delaware	\$ 225,000	\$ 342,087	\$ 290,874	State Police
	-	-	\$ 4,765	
District of Columbia	\$ 225,000	\$ 342,087	\$ 321,769	Metro Police Department Traffic Branch
	-	-	\$ 6,250	
Maryland	\$1,284,510	\$1,304,456	\$ 908,959	Department of Transportation State Highway Administration
	-	\$ 24,857	\$ 23,041	
Pennsylvania	\$2,500,000	\$2,676,365	\$2,632,766	Department of Transportation Center for Highway Safety
	-	-	\$ 69,966	
Virginia	\$1,317,970	\$1,513,001	\$1,504,065	State Police
	-	\$ 24,290	\$ 31,819	
West Virginia	\$ 661,691	\$ 635,296	\$ 519,618	Public Service Commission
	-	-	\$ 12,286	
Region III Totals	\$6,214,171	\$6,813,292	\$6,178,051	
DOT REGION IV				
Alabama	\$1,444,058	\$1,241,890	\$1,220,509	Department of Public Safety Highway Patrol Division
	-	\$ 19,180	\$ 6,000	
Florida	-	\$ 254,235	\$2,886,174	Department of Transportation Office of Motor Carrier Compliance
	-	-	\$ 60,750	
Georgia	\$1,730,247	\$1,894,938	\$1,862,698	Director of Compliance and Safety Public Service Commission
	-	\$ 31,615	\$ 40,517	
Kentucky	\$1,497,857	\$1,229,593	\$1,090,206	Division of Motor Vehicle Enforcement
	-	\$ 18,781	\$ 22,868	
Mississippi	\$ 784,316	\$ 793,976	\$ 824,612	Chief Enforcement Officer Public Service Commission
	-	\$ 12,711	\$ 16,317	
North Carolina	\$1,815,097	\$1,744,934	\$1,737,298	Division of Motor Vehicles Enforcement Section
	-	\$ 29,007	\$ 37,693	

TABLE 8. (contd.)

Grant Recipient	Allocations			Point of Contact
	FY 1992	FY 1993	FY 1994	
	Total Amount Allocated	Total Amount Allocated	Total Amount Allocated	
	Amount for HM Training	Amount for HM Training	Amount for HM Training	
South Carolina	\$ 858,239	\$ 976,854	\$ 915,972	Commercial Motor Vehicle Coordinator Transportation Division Public Service Commission
	-	-	\$ 18,960	
Tennessee	\$1,546,488	\$1,316,800	\$1,338,209	Director of Transportation Public Service Commission
	-	\$ 35,016	\$ 32,643	
<i>Region IV Totals</i>	<i>\$9,676,302</i>	<i>\$9,453,220</i>	<i>\$11,875,678</i>	
DOT REGION V				
Illinois	\$2,500,000	\$2,698,391	\$2,634,360	Chief, Bureau of Safety Programs Department of Transportation
	-	\$ 44,381	\$ 56,723	
Indiana	\$2,025,760	\$1,771,638	\$1,751,515	Commander, Motor Carrier Division State Police
	-	\$ 27,486	\$ 36,241	
Michigan	\$2,285,604	\$2,467,756	\$2,109,731	Department of State Police Motor Carrier Division
	-	\$ 35,069	\$ 44,610	
Minnesota	\$2,973,184	\$1,632,107	\$1,530,203	State Patrol Division Department of Public Safety Commercial Vehicle Section
	-	\$ 25,732	\$ 30,762	
Ohio	\$2,565,689	\$2,476,587	\$2,333,162	Chief, Enforcement Division Transportation Department Public Utilities Commission
	-	\$ 39,756	\$ 51,191	
Wisconsin	\$1,357,179	\$1,379,272	\$1,448,177	Division of State Patrol
	-	\$ 22,768	\$ 31,030	
<i>Region V Totals</i>	<i>\$13,707,416</i>	<i>\$12,425,751</i>	<i>\$11,807,148</i>	
DOT REGION VI				
Arkansas	\$ 835,624	\$ 706,291	\$ 693,189	Arkansas Highway Police Highway and Transportation Department
	-	\$ 20,556	\$ 16,203	
Louisiana	\$ 974,715	\$1,380,658	\$1,263,832	Department of Public Safety & Corrections Office of State Police
	-	\$ 16,337	\$ 20,836	
New Mexico	\$ 517,944	\$ 580,500	\$ 579,857	Motor Transportation Division Taxation & Revenue Department
	-	\$ 8,472	\$ 11,736	
Oklahoma	\$1,454,875	\$1,169,211	\$1,133,591	Department of Public Safety
	-	\$ 19,040	-	

U.S. DOT-FHA, MCSAP Grant Allocations

TABLE 8. (contd.)

Grant Recipient	Allocations			Point of Contact
	FY 1992	FY 1993	FY 1994	
	Total Amount Allocated	Total Amount Allocated	Total Amount Allocated	
	Amount for HM Training	Amount for HM Training	Amount for HM Training	
Texas	\$2,792,505	\$2,911,264	\$2,617,269	Traffic Law Enforcement Department of Public Safety
	-	\$ 111,353	\$ 60,000	
<i>Region VI Totals</i>	<i>\$6,575,663</i>	<i>\$6,747,924</i>	<i>\$6,287,738</i>	
DOT REGION VII				
Iowa	\$3,162,374	\$2,724,284	\$1,169,489	Motor Vehicle Enforcement Department of Transportation
	-	\$ 32,331	\$ 24,444	
Kansas	\$1,185,389	\$1,310,328	\$1,122,483	Motor Vehicle Enforcement Troop Highway Patrol
	-	\$ 22,500	\$ 25,104	
Missouri	\$1,663,726	\$2,236,359	\$1,596,770	State Program Manager Department of Public Safety
	-	\$ 43,685	\$ 25,475	
Nebraska	\$2,149,760	\$ 933,439	\$ 915,244	MCSAP Coordinator Nebraska State Patrol
	-	\$ 22,225	\$ 20,926	
<i>Region VII Totals</i>	<i>\$8,161,249</i>	<i>\$7,204,410</i>	<i>\$4,803,986</i>	
DOT REGION VIII				
Colorado	\$ 953,852	\$1,191,953	\$1,152,749	State Patrol
	-	\$ 15,000	\$ 18,420	
Montana	\$ 465,751	\$ 514,855	\$ 508,499	Highway Patrol Motor Vehicle Inspection Bureau
	-	\$ 8,000	\$ 10,058	
North Dakota	\$ 450,608	\$ 632,614	\$ 485,420	Highway Patrol
	-	\$ 8,000	\$ 11,200	
South Dakota	-	\$ 31,087	\$ 56,519	Highway Patrol
	-	-	-	
Utah	\$1,847,263	\$ 818,744	\$ 802,283	Department of Transportation Office of Motor Carriers
	-	\$ 8,000	\$ 10,230	
Wyoming	\$ 410,617	\$ 416,281	\$ 359,800	Highway Patrol
	-	\$ 10,765	\$ 7,003	
<i>Region VIII Totals</i>	<i>\$4,128,091</i>	<i>\$3,605,534</i>	<i>\$3,365,270</i>	

U.S. DOT-FHA, MCSAP Grant Allocations

TABLE 8. (contd.)

Grant Recipient	Allocations			Point of Contact
	FY 1992	FY 1993	FY 1994	
	Total Amount Allocated	Total Amount Allocated	Total Amount Allocated	
	Amount for HM Training	Amount for HM Training	Amount for HM Training	
DOT REGION IX				
Arizona	\$ 802,603	\$ 914,156	\$ 841,714	MCSAP Program Coordinator Department of Public Safety
	-	\$ 13,838	\$ 21,031	
California	\$2,687,495	\$3,046,681	\$3,152,145	MCSAP Program Coordinator California Highway Patrol Enforcement Services Division
	-	\$ 53,200	\$ 100,000	
Hawaii	\$ 275,000	\$ 255,000	\$ 238,468	Motor Carrier Safety Manager Motor Vehicle Safety Office Department of Transportation
	-	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,468	
Nevada	\$ 331,936	\$ 542,245	\$ 476,734	MCSAP Coordinator Nevada Highway Patrol Department of Motor Vehicles & Public Safety
	-	\$ 6,880	\$ 10,777	
American Samoa	\$ 225,000	\$ 255,000	\$ 259,840	MCSAP Program Coordinator Department of Public Safety
	-	\$ 5,000	\$ 6,250	
Guam	\$ 225,000	\$ 260,000	\$ 261,250	MCSAP Coordinator Department of Revenue and Taxation
	-	\$ 5,000	\$ 6,250	
Northern Marianas	-	-	\$ 230,000	Director of Public Safety Department of Public Safety
	-	-	-	
<i>Region IX Totals</i>	<i>\$4,547,034</i>	<i>\$5,273,082</i>	<i>\$5,460,151</i>	
DOT REGION X				
Alaska	\$ 297,000	\$ 252,500	\$ 249,058	MCSAP Program Coordinator Department of Public Safety Division of AK State Troopers
	-	-	\$ 5,468	
Idaho	\$ 992,035	\$1,039,689	\$1,163,503	Idaho State Police Department of Law Enforcement
	-	\$ 9,232	\$ 10,269	
Oregon	\$1,075,953	\$1,180,584	\$1,027,759	Transportation Safety Public Utilities Commission
	-	\$ 24,330	\$ 21,409	
Washington	\$1,397,152	\$1,476,684	\$1,277,419	State Patrol
	-	\$ 20,576	\$ 26,824	
<i>Region X Totals</i>	<i>\$3,762,140</i>	<i>\$3,949,457</i>	<i>\$3,717,739</i>	
Grand Total	\$65,656,834	\$64,702,771	\$60,562,686	

**TABLE 9. U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)
Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response
Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office
*Innovative Title III Technical Assistance Project***

Grant Recipient	Allocations		Agency
	FY 1992	FY 1993	
Grand Totals	\$586,573	\$1,395,077	
EPA REGION I			
Massachusetts	\$ 46,367	-	Department of Public Health
Rhode Island	\$ 10,000	-	Department of Labor, Division of Occupational Safety
Vermont	\$ 27,400	\$ 44,500	Department of Public Safety, Division Emergency Management
<i>Region I Totals</i>	<i>\$ 83,767</i>	<i>\$ 44,500</i>	
EPA REGION II			
New York	\$ 50,000	\$ 75,000	Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Air Resources, Bureau of Technical Services
<i>Region II Totals</i>	<i>\$ 50,000</i>	<i>\$ 75,000</i>	
EPA REGION III			
Maryland	-	\$ 55,000	Department of Military Services, Emergency Management Agency
Pennsylvania	\$ 46,350	\$ 50,277	Emergency Management Agency
Virginia	\$ 30,000	\$ 20,000	Department of Waste Management
West Virginia	\$ 25,000	-	National Institute of Chemical Studies
<i>Region III Totals</i>	<i>\$101,350</i>	<i>\$125,277</i>	
EPA REGION IV			
Florida	-	\$ 50,000	Department of Community Affairs, Office of Emergency Management, Hazardous Materials Planning
Kentucky	\$ 41,872	-	Department of Emergency Services
North Carolina	\$ 39,750	-	Crime Control & Public Safety, Emergency Response Commission
Tennessee	-	\$ 43,000	Emergency Management Agency/METRO Emergency Operations Center (LEPC)
<i>Region IV Totals</i>	<i>\$ 81,622</i>	<i>\$ 93,000</i>	

U.S. EPA - Innovative Title III Technical Assistance Project

TABLE 9. (contd.)

Grant Recipient	Allocations		Agency	
	FY 1992	FY 1993		
EPA REGION V				
Indiana	-	\$ 50,000	Department of Environmental Management, Office of Emergency Response	
Michigan		\$ 50,000	High Risk/High Priority Area Analysis	Department of State Police, Division of Emergency Management
		\$ 65,000	CAMEO Training Materials Development	
		\$ 51,000	U.S./Canadian Border Planning and Response	
Ohio	\$ 12,000	\$ 50,000	Environmental Protection Agency, Division of Pollution Control	
Region V Totals	\$ 12,000	\$266,000		
EPA REGION VI				
Louisiana	\$ 51,475	\$ 57,950	Department of Public Safety and Corrections	
New Mexico	-	\$ 95,000	Department of Public Safety, Bureau of Emergency Management, Office of Chemical Safety	
Texas	-	\$100,000	Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management	
Region VI Totals	\$ 51,475	\$252,950		
EPA REGION VII				
Kansas	\$ 50,000	-	Division of Emergency Preparedness	
Nebraska	\$ 49,500	\$ 40,000	Department of Environmental Control	
Region VII Totals	\$ 99,500	\$ 40,000		
EPA REGION VIII				
Colorado	-	\$ 40,000	Division of Fire Safety	
Montana	\$ 44,017	\$ 30,000	Department of Military Affairs	
Region VIII Totals	\$ 44,017	\$ 70,000		

TABLE 9. (contd.)

Grant Recipient	Allocations		Agency	
	FY 1992	FY 1993		
EPA REGION IX				
Arizona		\$ 50,000	High Risk/High Priority Area Analysis	Department of Environmental Quality
		\$ 49,350	U.S./Mexican Border Hazmat Management	Department of Emergency and Military Affairs, Division of Emergency Management, Emergency Response Commission
California		\$ 45,000	Comprehensive Plan Development for CAA Section 112(r)	Office of Emergency Services, Hazmat Unit
		\$ 50,000	High Risk/High Priority Areas Program	
		\$ 94,000	U.S./Mexican Border Planning and Coordination	
Nevada	\$ 15,000	-	Emergency Response Commission	
Region IX Totals	\$ 15,000	\$288,350		
EPA REGION X				
Washington	-	\$ 60,000	Department of Community Trade & Economic Development, Emergency Management Division	
Region X Totals	-	\$ 60,000		
STATE TOTALS	\$538,731	\$1,315,077		
TRIBAL ALLOCATIONS				
Gila River, AZ	-	\$ 50,000	Office of Environmental Health	
Salt River Tribe, AZ	-	\$ 30,000	Department of Fire Safety	
Umatilla, OR	\$ 47,842	-	Tribal Grants Officer	
TRIBAL TOTALS	\$ 47,842	\$ 80,000		
Grand Totals	\$586,573	\$1,395,077		

TABLE 10. US DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, Office of Environmental Management (EM)
Summary of Transportation Funding to States and Tribes for the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant

DOE Allocations							
Recipient	FY 1992	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998
Western Governors Association (WGA) (5 yr. total)	\$1,740,000	\$2,000,000	\$1,200,000	\$1,700,000	\$1,347,000	\$1,431,000	\$1,516,000
Arizona	\$ 50,000	\$ 75,000	\$ 32,000	\$ 88,500	\$ 28,200	\$ 81,400	\$125,100
California	\$150,000	\$175,000	\$17,200	\$188,500	\$178,200	\$181,400	\$225,100
Colorado	\$200,000	\$215,000	\$166,000	\$288,500	\$228,200	\$231,400	\$225,100
Idaho	\$270,000	\$290,000	\$154,000	\$268,500	\$208,200	\$211,400	\$205,100
Nevada	\$ 80,000	\$105,000	\$135,000	\$138,500	\$ 78,200	\$ 82,400	\$125,100
New Mexico ^(a)	\$200,000	\$305,000	\$300,000	\$ 53,500	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000
Oregon	\$150,000	\$175,000	\$ 34,000	\$ 88,500	\$128,200	\$132,400	\$125,100
Utah	\$150,000	\$175,000	\$100,000	\$188,500	\$128,200	\$131,400	\$125,100
Washington	\$150,000	\$175,000	\$ 72,000	\$ 88,500	\$128,200	\$131,400	\$125,100
Wyoming	\$150,000	\$175,000	\$ 96,000	\$188,500	\$128,200	\$131,400	\$125,100
Administration	\$190,000	\$135,000	\$ 93,800	\$120,000	\$ 98,200	\$101,400	\$ 95,100
Subtotal (WGA)	\$1,740,000	\$2,000,000	1,200,000	\$1,700,000	\$1,347,000	\$1,431,000	\$1,516,000
Southern States Energy Board (SSEB)	\$ 60,000	\$ 50,000	\$130,000	\$105,000	\$111,000	\$118,000	\$125,000
WIPP Cooperative Agreement	\$ 150,000	\$ 250,000	\$ 0	\$671,000	\$700,000	\$700,000	\$700,000
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR)	\$ 60,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 60,000	\$ 65,000
Shoshone-Bannock Tribes	\$ 60,000	\$ 75,000	\$ 55,848	\$ 60,000	\$ 60,000	\$ 60,000	\$ 66,000
Total Allocations for Waste Isolation Plant & Related Activities	\$2,070,000	\$2,400,000	\$1,410,848	\$2,561,000	\$2,243,000	\$2,369,000	\$2,472,000

(a) Transportation-related funding to the State of New Mexico is currently provided through the WGA agreement, and also under a separate WIPP Cooperative Agreement. These funds are in the process of being consolidated under the single mechanism of the WIPP Cooperative Agreement. In addition to the amounts shown in this table, the states will also receive \$20 million per year in impact assistance funds beginning in 1998

U.S. DOE - Summary of Transportation Funding to States and Tribes for the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant

TABLE 11. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE)
Estimated Funding Through Agreements-In-Principle

DOE Allocations for Selected Programs ^(a)							
Grant Recipient	FY 1992	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998
Alaska ^(b)	-	-	\$ 110,000	\$ 110,000	\$ 110,000	\$ 110,000	\$ 110,000
California	\$1,500,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	-	-
Colorado	\$2,205,000	\$2,340,000	\$4,750,000	\$4,750,000	\$4,750,000	\$4,750,000	-
Florida	\$ 83,000	\$ 87,000	\$ 92,000	\$ 92,000	\$ 92,000	\$ 92,000	-
Idaho	\$2,262,000	\$2,428,000	\$2,550,000	\$2,700,000	\$2,805,000	\$2,910,000	-
Kentucky	\$1,001,000	\$1,300,000	\$1,300,000	\$1,419,000	\$1,369,000	\$1,437,000	-
Mississippi	\$ 162,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 297,000	\$ 308,000	\$ 319,000	\$ 330,000	-
Missouri ^(b)	-	-	\$ 334,000	\$ 334,000	\$ 334,000	\$ 334,000	\$ 334,000
New Mexico	\$3,125,000	\$3,385,000	\$3,396,000	\$2,535,000	\$2,618,000	\$2,703,000	-
Nevada	\$ 551,000	\$ 750,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,038,000	\$1,074,000	1,109,000	-
Ohio	-	\$2,113,885	\$2,178,989	\$2,237,939	\$2,211,788	\$2,257,400	-
South Carolina	\$ 534,420	\$ 449,062	\$ 449,062	\$ 449,062	\$ 449,062	\$ 449,062	-
Tennessee	\$3,003,000	\$4,685,000	\$4,930,000	\$4,902,000	\$4,887,000	\$5,132,000	-
Texas	\$1,539,000	\$1,587,000	\$1,782,000	\$1,292,000	\$1,192,000	\$1,192,000	-
Georgia	-	\$ 956,650	\$ 530,500	\$ 552,716	\$ 574,980	\$ 594,484	-
Total Allocation for DOE Agreements-In-Principle	\$15,965,420	\$22,281,597	\$25,699,551	\$24,719,717	\$24,785,830	\$23,399,946	\$ 444,000

^(a) To date, it is not possible to separately identify expenditures for emergency management activities; however, informal estimates are that approximately 15% of the funds are used for this purpose. The one exception is South Carolina, where all of the funding is currently being used for emergency management activities.

^(b) Agreement under negotiation; costs represent State's estimated multi-year projections.

TABLE 12. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE)
State of Washington Emergency Management Funding

DOE Emergency Management Funding Estimates for Washington State ^(a)							
	FY 1992	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998
Washington Emergency Management	-	\$ 761,000	\$ 637,570	\$ 643,000	\$ 655,000	\$ 668,000	\$ 680,000

^(a) Activities are in addition to CERCLA monitoring activities.

TABLE 13. US DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, Office of Environmental Management
Summary of Funding to States and Indian Tribes to Support Cesium and
Spent Fuel Shipments, Fiscal Year 1994

Program / Recipient	Amount
Cesium Shipments	
State of Idaho	\$130,000 25,000
Western Governors Association	75,000
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation	100,000 ^(a)
TOTAL	330,000
Spent Fuel Shipments	
Southern States Energy Board	125,000
TOTAL	\$455,000

(a) Total amount of a grant for transportation activities, including cesium shipments. The portion related specifically related to cesium shipments cannot be separated.

**TABLE 14. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE)
Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management (OCRWM)
*Transportation Cooperative Agreement Budgets***

OCRWM Cooperative Agreements^(a)			
Grant Recipient	FY 1992	FY 1993	FY 1994
Western Interstate Energy Board (WIEB)	\$130,000	\$140,000	\$147,000
Southern States Energy Board (SSEB)	\$130,000	\$140,000	\$147,000
Midwestern Office of the Council of State Governments (MOC SG)	\$130,000	\$140,000	\$158,000
National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL)	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$210,000
National Congress of American Indians (NCAI)	\$ 75,000	\$ 84,000	\$241,000
Conference of Radiation Control Program Directors (CRCPD)	\$ 95,000	\$ 95,000	\$116,000
Commercial Vehicle Safety Alliance (CVSA)	\$200,000	\$212,000	\$263,000
ERC/Council of State Governments (CSG)	-	-	\$ 50,000
Total Allocation for Selected Programs	\$910,000	\$961,000	\$1,332,000

^(a) Rounded to the nearest \$1,000.

TABLE 15. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE)
Summary of Financial Assistance to Indian Tribes

Program/Recipient	Allocations		
	FY 1992	FY 1993	FY 1994
Waste Isolation Pilot Plant			
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation	\$ 60,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000
Shoshone-Bannock	\$ 60,000	\$ 75,000	\$ 55,848
Cesium Shipments^(a)			
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation			\$100,000
Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management			
National Congress of American Indians	\$ 75,000	\$ 84,000	\$241,000
Total Allocations	\$195,000	\$184,000	\$421,848

(a) Includes funding for other activities.

TABLE 16. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
Summary of Financial Assistance to States and Indian Tribes:
Total Allocations for Transportation Programs: Fiscal Year 1994^(a)

Activity	Amount
Waste Isolation Pilot Plant	\$1,410,848
Cesium Shipment Support	330,000
Spent Fuel Shipment Support	125,000
Transportation External Coordination (TEC) Working Group ^(b)	34,921
Urban Energy Transportation Corporation (UETC) ^(c)	150,137
Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management	1,332,000
State of Washington Emergency Management Funds	637,570
Total Allocations	\$4,020,476

^(a) These data do not include funding provided under the Agreements-in-Principle, shown in Table 11.

^(b) The amount shown reflects the cost to DOE of furnishing travel, food, and lodging for non-DOE participants at two TEC meetings. Participation in TEC meetings is not restricted to States and Tribes; however, it is not possible to break out State and Tribal costs separately.

^(c) The amount shown reflects the cost to DOE of furnishing travel, food and lodging for non-DOE participants at three UETC meetings. UETC is a non-profit corporation organized primarily to address local government concerns.

TABLE 17. BIENNIAL STATE HAZARDOUS WASTE TRANSPORTATION FEE SURVEY ANALYSIS: December 1992^(a)

State	Program Elements				Total Revenues
	Fee	Mode	Fiscal Year	Use	
Grand Total ^(a)					\$20,033,000
REGION I					
Connecticut	Y	Motor Carrier	FY 1992	General Revenues; State Cleanup/ Environmental Priorities	\$ 178,000
Maine	Y	Air, Motor, Rail, & Water Carrier	FY 1991	State Cleanup/ Environmental Priorities; Administration/ Enforcement	\$ 420,000
Massachusetts	Y	Motor Carrier	FY 1992	Superfund Match; State Cleanup/ Environmental Priorities; Administration/ Enforcement	\$6,662,000
New Hampshire	Y	Motor, Rail, & Water Carrier	FY 1992	Administration/ Enforcement	\$ 269,000
Rhode Island	Y	Motor Carrier	FY 1992	General Revenues	\$ 80,000
Vermont	Y	Motor Carrier	FY 1990	Transportation	\$ 29,000
REGION II					
New Jersey	Y	Air, Motor, Rail, & Water Carrier	FY 1990	Administration/ Enforcement	\$3,190,000
New York	Y	Motor Carrier	FY 1991	Administration/ Enforcement; General Revenues	\$2,888,000

Biennial Survey of State Hazardous Waste Transportation Fees

TABLE 17. (contd.)

State	Program Elements				Total Revenues
	Fee	Mode	Fiscal Year	Use	
REGION III					
Delaware	Y	Motor Carrier	FY 1992	Administration/ Enforcement	\$ 42,000
Maryland	Y	Motor Carrier	FY 1992	Administration/ Enforcement; State Cleanup/ Environmental Priorities	\$ 247,000
Pennsylvania	Y	Motor Carrier	FY 1992	State Cleanup/ Environmental Priorities; Superfund Match	\$2,200,000
Virginia	Y	Motor Carrier	FY 1992	Administration/ Enforcement	\$ 2,000
West Virginia	N				
REGION IV					
Alabama	Y	Air, Motor, & Water Carrier	FY 1992	Administration/ Enforcement	\$ 56,000
Florida	N				
Georgia	N				
Kentucky	Y	Motor Carrier	FY 1991	Administration/ Enforcement	\$ 17,000
Mississippi	N				
North Carolina	Y	Motor Carrier	FY 1992	Administration/ Enforcement	\$ 60,000
South Carolina	N				
Tennessee	Y	Rail & Motor Carrier	FY 1992	Administration/ Enforcement	\$ 81,000

TABLE 17. (contd.)

State	Program Elements				Total Revenues
	Fee	Mode	Fiscal Year	Use	
REGION V					
Illinois	Y	Water & Motor Carrier	FY 1992	Administration/ Enforcement; Research	\$ 664,000
Indiana	N				
Michigan	Y	Motor Carrier	FY 1992	General Revenues	\$1,382,000
Minnesota	Y	Motor Carrier		Administration/ Enforcement	
Ohio	Y	Motor Carrier	FY 1991	General Revenues	\$ 45,000
Wisconsin	Y	Motor Carrier	FY 1992	Administration/ Enforcement; General Revenues	\$ 100,000
REGION VI					
Arkansas	Y	Air, Motor, Rail, & Water Carrier	FY 1992	Administration/ Enforcement	\$ 30,000
Louisiana	Y	Motor, Rail, & Water Carrier	FY 1992	State Cleanup/ Environmental Priorities	\$ 63,000
New Mexico	N				
Oklahoma	Y	Motor Carrier	FY 1991	Administration/ Enforcement	\$ 47,000
Texas	N				

TABLE 17. (contd.)

State	Program Elements				Total Revenues
	Fee	Mode	Fiscal Year	Use	
REGION VII					
Iowa	Y	Motor Carrier	FY 1992	Administration/ Enforcement; Emergency Response; State Cleanup/ Environmental Priorities; Superfund Match	\$ 86,000
Kansas	Y	Motor & Rail Carrier	FY 1992	General Revenues	\$ 100,000
Missouri	Y	Air, Rail, Water, & Motor Carrier	FY 1992	General Revenues	\$ 400,000
Nebraska	N				
REGION VIII					
Colorado	N				
Montana	N				
North Dakota	N				
South Dakota	N				
Utah	N				
Wyoming	N				

TABLE 17. (contd.)

State	Program Elements				Total Revenues
	Fee	Mode	Fiscal Year	Use	
REGION IX					
Arizona	Y	Air, Motor, Rail, & Water Carriers	FY 1991	Superfund Match, State Cleanup/ Environmental Priorities; Administration/ Enforcement	\$ 6,000
California	Y	Air, Motor, Rail, & Water Carriers	FY 1992	Administration/ Enforcement	\$ 680,000
Hawaii	N				
Nevada	N				
REGION X					
Alaska	N				
Idaho	Y	Motor Carrier	FY 1992	Administration/ Enforcement; Training	\$ 109,000
Oregon	N				
Washington	N				
Grand Total (Fiscal Years 1990 - 1992)					\$20,133,000

^(a) Chemical Waste Transportation Institute, National Solid Wastes Management Association. Grand totals include all fiscal years covered by the Biennial Survey.

Biennial Survey of State Hazardous Waste Transportation Fees

TABLE 18. FEDERAL ASSISTANCE TO AMERICAN INDIAN TRIBES
Selected Programs: FY 1992

Tribe by Region (DOT/EPA/FEMA Regions Used)	Allocations for Selected Federal Programs		Total
	U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) SARA Title III Section 305a Training Program	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Innovative Title III Technical Assistance Project	
Grand Total	\$ 150,000	\$ 47,842	\$ 197,842
REGION I Tribal Allocations			
Passamoquoddy, ME	\$ 8,000	-	\$ 8,000
<i>Total</i>	\$ 8,000	-	\$ 8,000
REGION II Tribal Allocations			
St. Regis Mohawk, NY	\$ 8,000	-	\$ 8,000
<i>Total</i>	\$ 8,000	-	\$ 8,000
REGION V Tribal Allocations			
Bad River Tribe, WI	\$ 5,000	-	\$ 5,000
Regional Tribal Allocation, General	\$ 15,000	-	\$ 15,000
<i>Total</i>	\$ 20,000	-	\$ 20,000
REGION VI Tribal Allocations			
Regional Tribal Allocation, General	\$ 9,000 (2 HAZMAT Workshops)	-	\$ 9,000
<i>Total</i>	\$ 9,000	-	\$ 9,000
REGION VIII Tribal Allocations			
Salish and Kootenai, MT	\$ 8,000	-	\$ 8,000
Fort Belknap, CA	\$ 8,000	-	\$ 8,000
Southern Ute, CO	\$ 5,000	-	\$ 5,000
Fort Peck Assiniboine & Sioux, MT	\$ 8,000	-	\$ 8,000
Regional Tribal Allocation, General	\$ 15,000	-	\$ 15,000
<i>Total</i>	\$ 44,000	-	\$ 44,000

Federal Assistance to Tribes - Selected Programs: FY 1992

TABLE 18. (contd.)

Tribe by Region (DOT/EPA/FEMA Regions Used)	Allocations for Selected Federal Programs		Total
	U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) SARA Title III Section 305a Training Program	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Innovative Title III Technical Assistance Project	
REGION IX Tribal Allocations			
Pala, CA	\$ 7,500	-	\$ 7,500
Walker River, NV	\$ 8,000	-	\$ 8,000
Gila River, AZ	\$ 4,000	-	\$ 4,000
Pyramid Lake, NV	\$ 4,000	-	\$ 4,000
Campo Band, CA	\$ 8,000	-	\$ 8,000
Regional Tribal Allocation, General	\$ 9,000 (AZ, CA, NV)	-	\$ 9,000 (AZ, CA, NV)
<i>Total</i>	\$ 40,500	-	\$ 40,500
REGION X Tribal Allocations			
Suquamish, WA	\$ 5,000	-	\$ 5,000
Tulalip, WA	\$ 5,500	-	\$ 5,500
Regional Tribal Allocation, General	\$ 10,000	-	\$ 10,000
Umatilla, OR	-	\$ 47,842	\$ 47,842
<i>Total</i>	\$ 20,500	\$ 47,842	\$ 68,342
Grand Total	\$ 150,000	\$ 47,842	\$ 197,842

TABLE 19. FEDERAL ASSISTANCE TO AMERICAN INDIAN TRIBES
Selected Programs: FY 1993

Tribe by Region (DOT/EPA/FEMA Regions Used)	Allocations for Selected Federal Programs			Total
	U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) SARA Title III Section 305a Training Program	U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) Interagency Hazardous Materials Public Sector Training and Planning Grants	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Innovative Title III Technical Assistance Project	
Grand Total	\$184,265	\$ 88,012	\$ 80,000	\$352,277
REGION I Tribal Allocations				
Narragansett Tribe, RI	\$ 2,833	-	-	\$ 2,833
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$ 2,833</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>\$ 2,833</i>
REGION II Tribal Allocations				
St. Regis Mohawk, NY	\$ 5,000	-	-	\$ 5,000
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$ 5,000</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>\$ 5,000</i>
REGION IV Tribal Allocations				
Mississippi Choctaw, MS	\$ 9,640	-	-	\$ 9,640
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$ 9,640</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>\$ 9,640</i>
REGION V Tribal Allocations				
Oneida Tribe, WI	\$ 3,000	-	-	\$ 3,000
Mille Lacs Chippewa, MN	\$ 2,000	-	-	\$ 2,000
Prairie Island Tribal Council, MN	\$ 5,000	-	-	\$ 5,000
Fond du Lac Reservation, MN	-	\$ 11,760	-	\$ 11,760
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$ 10,000</i>	<i>\$ 11,760</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>\$ 21,760</i>

Federal Assistance to Tribes - Selected Programs: FY 1993

TABLE 19. (contd.)

Tribe by Region (DOT/EPA/FEMA Regions Used)	Allocations for Selected Federal Programs			Total
	U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) SARA Title III Section 305a Training Program	U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) Interagency Hazardous Materials Public Sector Training and Planning Grants	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Innovative Title III Technical Assistance Project	
REGION VI Tribal Allocations				
Cherokee Nation, OK	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000	-	\$ 16,000
Absentee Shawnee, OK	\$ 4,000	-	-	\$ 4,000
Pueblo of San Ildefonso, NM	\$ 4,000	-	-	\$ 4,000
Jicarilla Apache, NM	\$ 4,000	-	-	\$ 4,000
Regional Tribal Allocation, General	\$ 12,000	-	-	\$ 12,000
<i>Total</i>	\$ 32,000	\$ 8,000	-	\$ 40,000
REGION VIII Tribal Allocations				
Standing Rock Sioux, ND	\$ 4,000	-	-	\$ 4,000
Mandan, Hidatsa, Arikara Nation, ND	\$ 4,000	-	-	\$ 4,000
Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa, ND	\$ 4,000	-	-	\$ 4,000
Crow Tribe of Indians, MT	\$ 9,823	-	-	\$ 9,823
Southern Ute, CO	\$ 7,125	-	-	\$ 7,125
Flathead Nation, MT	\$ 12,653	-	-	\$ 12,653
Fort Peck Assiniboine & Sioux Tribes, MT	\$ 4,508	\$ 16,299	-	\$ 20,807
Cheyenne River Sioux, SD	\$ 4,000	-	-	\$ 4,000
Regional Tribal Allocation, General	\$ 15,000	-	-	\$ 15,000
<i>Total</i>	\$ 65,109	\$ 16,299	-	\$ 81,408
REGION IX Tribal Allocations				
Ak-Chin, AZ	\$ 4,500	-	-	\$ 4,500
Gila River, AZ	\$ 3,396	-	\$ 50,000	\$ 53,396
Salt River Tribe, AZ	\$ 30,000	-	\$ 30,000	\$ 60,000
Morongo Band of Mission Indians, CA	\$ 2,100	\$ 9,000	-	\$ 11,100

Federal Assistance to Tribes - Selected Programs: FY 1993

TABLE 19. (contd.)

Tribe by Region (DOT/EPA/FEMA Regions Used)	Allocations for Selected Federal Programs			Total
	U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) SARA Title III Section 305a Training Program	U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) Interagency Hazardous Materials Public Sector Training and Planning Grants	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Innovative Title III Technical Assistance Project	
Rincon Indian, CA	\$ 7,987	-	-	\$ 7,987
Soboba Band, CA	\$ 4,700	-	-	\$ 4,700
Navajo, NM	\$ 4,000	-	-	\$ 4,000
Pyramid Lake, NV	\$ 2,000	-	-	\$ 2,000
Shoshone-Paiute/Duck Valley Reservation, NV	\$ 4,500	\$ 3,468	-	\$ 7,968
Walker River Paiute Tribe of Nevada	-	\$ 15,000	-	\$ 15,000
Regional Tribal Allocation, General	\$ 21,000	-	-	\$ 21,000
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$ 84,183</i>	<i>\$ 27,468</i>	<i>\$ 80,000</i>	<i>\$161,651</i>
REGION X Tribal Allocations				
Shoshone Bannock, ID	\$ 5,500	-	-	\$ 5,500
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, OR	-	\$ 24,485	-	\$ 24,485
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$ 5,500</i>	<i>\$ 24,485</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>\$ 29,985</i>
Grand Total	\$184,265	\$ 88,012	\$ 80,000	\$352,277

Federal Assistance to Tribes - Selected Programs: FY 1993

TABLE 20. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO STATES
Total Allocations for Selected Federal Programs: Fiscal Year 1992

Grant Recipient	Allocations By Program				Total
	U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Selected Programs	U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) Interagency Hazardous Materials Public Sector Training and Planning Grants	U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) Motor Carrier Assistance Program (MCSAP)	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Innovative Title III Technical Assistance Project	
Grand Total	\$105,103,666	\$8,726,175	\$65,656,834	\$ 538,731	\$180,025,406
REGION I					
Connecticut	\$1,507,247	\$ 105,035	\$ 564,988	-	\$2,177,270
Maine	\$ 928,561	\$ 75,372	\$ 388,854	-	\$1,392,787
Massachusetts	\$1,936,651	\$ 152,265	\$1,350,650	\$ 46,367	\$3,485,933
New Hampshire	\$ 790,855	\$ 73,103	\$ 379,227	-	\$1,243,185
Rhode Island	\$ 745,053	\$ 65,082	\$ 338,254	\$ 10,000	\$1,158,389
Vermont	\$ 690,137	\$ 58,878	\$ 225,000	\$ 27,400	\$1,001,415
<i>Region I Total</i>	<i>\$6,598,504</i>	<i>\$ 529,735</i>	<i>\$3,246,973</i>	<i>\$ 83,767</i>	<i>\$10,458,979</i>
REGION II					
New Jersey	\$2,423,410	\$ 218,169	\$2,809,595	-	\$5,451,174
New York	\$4,759,157	\$ 353,716	\$2,603,200	\$ 50,000	\$7,766,073
Puerto Rico	\$1,174,665	\$ 96,184	\$ 225,000	-	\$1,495,849
Virgin Islands	\$ 185,590	\$ 46,696	-	-	\$ 232,286
<i>Region II Total</i>	<i>\$8,542,822</i>	<i>\$ 714,765</i>	<i>\$5,637,795</i>	<i>\$ 50,000</i>	<i>\$14,945,382</i>
REGION III					
Delaware	\$ 639,233	\$ 63,489	\$ 225,000	-	\$ 927,722
District of Columbia	\$ 659,752	\$ 52,412	\$ 225,000	-	\$ 937,164
Maryland	\$1,916,384	\$ 132,198	\$1,284,510	-	\$3,333,092
Pennsylvania	\$3,170,220	\$ 294,557	\$2,500,000	\$ 46,350	\$6,011,127
Virginia	\$1,950,465	\$ 169,967	\$1,317,970	\$ 30,000	\$3,468,402
West Virginia	\$ 823,374	\$ 100,581	\$ 661,691	\$ 25,000	\$1,610,646
<i>Region III Total</i>	<i>\$9,159,428</i>	<i>\$ 813,204</i>	<i>\$6,214,171</i>	<i>\$101,350</i>	<i>\$16,288,153</i>

Federal Allocations for Selected Programs by State: FY 1992

TABLE 20. (contd.)

Grant Recipient	Allocations By Program				Total
	U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Selected Programs	U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) Interagency Hazardous Materials Public Sector Training and Planning Grants	U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) Motor Carrier Assistance Program (MCSAP)	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Innovative Title III Technical Assistance Project	
REGION IV					
Alabama	\$7,129,389	\$ 165,178	\$1,444,058	-	\$8,738,625
Florida	\$2,875,143	\$ 303,364	-	-	\$3,178,507
Georgia	\$1,996,412	\$ 200,362	\$1,730,247	-	\$3,927,021
Kentucky	\$3,344,110	\$ 126,612	\$1,497,857	\$ 41,872	\$5,010,451
Mississippi	\$1,085,239	\$ 124,356	\$ 784,316	-	\$1,993,911
North Carolina	\$2,129,374	\$ 212,427	\$1,815,097	\$ 39,750	\$4,196,648
South Carolina	\$1,441,093	\$ 128,781	\$ 858,239	-	\$2,428,113
Tennessee	\$1,487,335	\$ 172,522	\$1,546,488	-	\$3,206,345
<i>Region IV Total</i>	<i>\$21,488,095</i>	<i>\$1,433,602</i>	<i>\$9,676,302</i>	<i>\$ 81,622</i>	<i>\$32,679,621</i>
REGION V					
Illinois	\$3,291,712	\$ 443,629	\$2,500,000	-	\$6,235,341
Indiana	\$2,397,711	\$ 213,365	\$2,025,760	-	\$4,636,836
Michigan	\$2,711,003	\$ 236,977	\$2,285,604	-	\$5,233,584
Minnesota	\$1,869,889	\$ 182,067	\$2,973,184	-	\$5,025,140
Ohio	\$3,139,683	\$ 370,313	\$2,565,689	\$ 12,000	\$6,087,685
Wisconsin	\$1,652,826	\$ 182,343	\$1,357,179	-	\$3,192,348
<i>Region V Total</i>	<i>\$15,062,824</i>	<i>\$1,628,694</i>	<i>\$13,707,416</i>	<i>\$ 12,000</i>	<i>\$30,410,934</i>
REGION VI					
Arkansas	\$4,758,690	\$ 102,705	\$ 835,624	-	\$5,697,019
Louisiana	\$1,571,785	\$ 145,494	\$ 974,715	\$ 51,475	\$2,743,469
New Mexico	\$ 857,797	\$ 103,545	\$ 517,944	-	\$1,479,286
Oklahoma	\$1,303,302	\$ 132,667	\$1,454,875	-	\$2,890,844
Texas	\$4,277,211	\$ 451,402	\$2,792,505	-	\$7,521,118
<i>Region VI Total</i>	<i>\$12,768,785</i>	<i>\$ 935,813</i>	<i>\$6,575,663</i>	<i>\$ 51,475</i>	<i>\$20,331,736</i>

Federal Allocations for Selected Programs by State: FY 1992

TABLE 20. (contd.)

Grant Recipient	Allocations By Program				Total
	U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Selected Programs	U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) Interagency Hazardous Materials Public Sector Training and Planning Grants	U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) Motor Carrier Assistance Program (MCSAP)	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Innovative Title III Technical Assistance Project	
REGION VII					
Iowa	\$1,271,300	\$ 146,993	\$3,162,374	-	\$4,580,667
Kansas	\$1,115,111	\$ 163,978	\$1,185,389	\$ 50,000	\$2,514,478
Missouri	\$1,806,614	\$ 189,255	\$1,663,726	-	\$3,659,595
Nebraska	\$1,056,158	\$ 129,437	\$2,149,760	\$ 49,500	\$3,384,855
<i>Region VII Total</i>	<i>\$5,249,183</i>	<i>\$ 629,663</i>	<i>\$8,161,249</i>	<i>\$ 99,500</i>	<i>\$14,139,595</i>
REGION VIII					
Colorado	\$4,312,931	\$ 116,717	\$ 953,852	-	\$5,383,500
Montana	\$ 918,584	\$ 82,722	\$ 465,751	\$ 44,017	\$1,511,074
North Dakota	\$ 910,282	\$ 97,958	\$ 450,608	-	\$1,458,848
South Dakota	\$ 780,186	\$ 86,606	-	-	\$ 866,792
Utah	\$2,254,895	\$ 98,429	\$1,847,263	-	\$4,200,587
Wyoming	\$ 872,082	\$ 70,207	\$ 410,617	-	\$1,352,906
<i>Region VIII Total</i>	<i>\$10,048,960</i>	<i>\$ 552,639</i>	<i>\$4,128,091</i>	<i>\$ 44,017</i>	<i>\$14,773,707</i>
REGION IX					
Arizona	\$1,579,283	\$ 114,762	\$ 802,603	-	\$2,496,648
California	\$6,627,339	\$ 680,808	\$2,687,495	-	\$9,995,642
Hawaii	\$ 957,612	\$ 62,885	\$ 275,000	-	\$1,295,497
Nevada	\$ 971,148	\$ 82,352	\$ 331,936	\$ 15,000	\$1,400,436
American Samoa	\$ 84,978	\$ 46,082	\$ 225,000	-	\$ 356,060
Guam	\$ 244,454	\$ 46,988	\$ 225,000	-	\$ 516,442
Northern Mariana Islands	\$ 100,382	\$ 45,896	-	-	\$ 146,278
<i>Region IX Total</i>	<i>\$10,565,196</i>	<i>\$1,079,773</i>	<i>\$4,547,034</i>	<i>\$ 15,000</i>	<i>\$16,207,003</i>

Federal Allocations for Selected Programs by State: FY 1992

TABLE 20. (contd.)

Grant Recipient	Allocations By Program				Total
	U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Selected Programs	U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) Interagency Hazardous Materials Public Sector Training and Planning Grants	U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) Motor Carrier Assistance Program (MCSAP)	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Innovative Title III Technical Assistance Project	
REGION X					
Alaska	\$ 863,354	\$ 57,817	\$ 297,000	-	\$1,218,471
Idaho	\$ 938,461	\$ 82,499	\$ 992,035	-	\$2,012,995
Oregon	\$1,854,403	\$ 129,034	\$1,075,953	-	\$3,059,390
Washington	\$1,963,651	\$ 138,937	\$1,397,152	-	\$3,499,740
<i>Region X Total</i>	<i>\$5,619,869</i>	<i>\$ 408,287</i>	<i>\$3,762,140</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>\$9,790,296</i>
Grand Total	\$105,103,666	\$8,726,175	\$65,656,834	\$ 538,731	\$180,025,406

TABLE 21. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO STATES
Total Allocations for Selected Federal Programs: Fiscal Year 1993

Grant Recipient	Allocations By Program				Total
	U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Selected Programs	U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) Interagency Hazardous Materials Public Sector Training and Planning Grants	U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) Motor Carrier Assistance Program (MCSAP)	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Innovative Title III Technical Assistance Project	
Grand Total	\$149,614,771	\$8,726,175	\$64,702,771	\$1,315,077	\$224,358,794
REGION I					
Connecticut	\$1,541,734	\$ 105,035	\$ 864,342	-	\$2,511,111
Maine	\$1,014,237	\$ 75,372	\$ 596,970	-	\$1,686,579
Massachusetts	\$2,239,046	\$ 152,265	\$1,383,479	-	\$3,774,790
New Hampshire	\$ 931,053	\$ 73,103	\$ 271,000	-	\$1,275,156
Rhode Island	\$1,005,489	\$ 65,082	\$ 474,072	-	\$1,544,643
Vermont	\$ 767,736	\$ 58,878	\$ 300,600	\$ 44,500	\$1,171,714
<i>Region I Total</i>	<i>\$7,499,295</i>	<i>\$ 529,735</i>	<i>\$3,890,463</i>	<i>\$ 44,500</i>	<i>\$11,963,993</i>
REGION II					
New Jersey	\$2,663,824	\$ 218,169	\$1,809,764	-	\$4,691,757
New York	\$5,091,511	\$ 353,716	\$3,258,874	\$ 75,000	\$8,779,101
Puerto Rico	\$1,306,727	\$ 96,184	\$ 271,000	-	\$1,673,911
Virgin Islands	\$ 304,460	\$ 46,696	-	-	\$ 351,156
<i>Region II Total</i>	<i>\$9,366,522</i>	<i>\$ 714,765</i>	<i>\$5,339,638</i>	<i>\$ 75,000</i>	<i>\$15,495,925</i>
REGION III					
Delaware	\$ 783,093	\$ 63,489	\$ 342,087	-	\$1,188,669
District of Columbia	\$ 730,769	\$ 52,412	\$ 342,087	-	\$1,125,268
Maryland	\$9,612,450	\$ 132,198	\$1,304,456	\$ 55,000	\$11,104,104
Pennsylvania	\$3,397,967	\$ 294,557	\$2,676,365	\$ 50,277	\$6,419,166
Virginia	\$2,363,971	\$ 169,967	\$1,513,001	\$ 20,000	\$4,066,939
West Virginia	\$ 937,856	\$ 100,581	\$ 635,296	-	\$1,673,733
<i>Region III Total</i>	<i>\$17,826,106</i>	<i>\$ 813,204</i>	<i>\$6,813,292</i>	<i>\$ 125,277</i>	<i>\$25,577,879</i>

Total Allocations for Selected Federal Programs: Fiscal Year 1993

TABLE 21. (contd.)

Grant Recipient	Allocations By Program				Total
	U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Selected Programs	U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) Interagency Hazardous Materials Public Sector Training and Planning Grants	U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) Motor Carrier Assistance Program (MCSAP)	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Innovative Title III Technical Assistance Project	
REGION IV					
Alabama	\$11,792,616	\$ 165,178	\$1,241,890	-	\$13,199,684
Florida	\$3,506,328	\$ 303,364	\$ 254,235	\$ 50,000	4,113,927
Georgia	\$2,419,380	\$ 200,362	\$1,894,938	-	4,514,680
Kentucky	\$6,940,692	\$ 126,612	\$1,229,593	-	8,296,897
Mississippi	\$1,346,087	\$ 124,356	\$ 793,976	-	2,264,419
North Carolina	\$2,422,475	\$ 212,427	\$1,744,934	-	4,379,836
South Carolina	\$1,757,618	\$ 128,781	\$ 976,854	-	2,863,253
Tennessee	\$1,659,198	\$ 172,522	\$1,316,800	\$ 43,000	3,191,520
<i>Region IV Total</i>	<i>\$31,844,394</i>	<i>\$1,433,602</i>	<i>\$9,453,220</i>	<i>\$ 93,000</i>	<i>\$42,824,216</i>
REGION V					
Illinois	\$3,636,921	\$ 443,629	\$2,698,391	-	6,778,941
Indiana	\$2,809,356	\$ 213,365	\$1,771,638	\$ 50,000	4,844,359
Michigan	\$3,032,405	\$ 236,977	\$2,467,756	\$ 166,000	5,903,138
Minnesota	\$2,005,155	\$ 182,067	\$1,632,107	-	3,819,329
Ohio	\$3,129,928	\$ 370,313	\$2,476,587	\$ 50,000	6,026,828
Wisconsin	\$1,748,372	\$ 182,343	\$1,379,272	-	3,309,987
<i>Region V Total</i>	<i>\$16,362,137</i>	<i>\$1,628,694</i>	<i>\$12,425,751</i>	<i>\$ 266,000</i>	<i>\$30,682,582</i>
REGION VI					
Arkansas	\$3,154,993	\$ 102,705	\$ 706,291	-	3,963,989
Louisiana	\$1,890,803	\$ 145,494	\$1,380,658	\$ 57,950	3,474,905
New Mexico	\$ 993,627	\$ 103,545	\$ 580,500	\$ 95,000	1,772,672
Oklahoma	\$1,429,498	\$ 132,667	\$1,169,211	-	2,731,376
Texas	\$4,790,779	\$ 451,402	\$2,911,264	\$ 100,000	8,253,445
<i>Region VI Total</i>	<i>\$12,259,700</i>	<i>\$ 935,813</i>	<i>\$6,747,924</i>	<i>\$ 252,950</i>	<i>\$20,196,387</i>

Total Allocations for Selected Federal Programs: Fiscal Year 1993

TABLE 21. (contd.)

Grant Recipient	Allocations By Program				Total
	U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Selected Programs	U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) Interagency Hazardous Materials Public Sector Training and Planning Grants	U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) Motor Carrier Assistance Program (MCSAP)	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Innovative Title III Technical Assistance Project	
REGION VII					
Iowa	\$1,491,615	\$ 146,993	\$2,724,284	-	4,362,892
Kansas	\$1,254,084	\$ 163,978	\$1,310,328	-	2,728,390
Missouri	\$2,040,352	\$ 189,255	\$2,236,359	-	4,465,966
Nebraska	\$1,160,473	\$ 129,437	\$ 933,439	\$ 40,000	2,263,349
<i>Region VII Total</i>	<i>\$5,946,524</i>	<i>\$ 629,663</i>	<i>\$7,204,410</i>	<i>\$ 40,000</i>	<i>13,820,597</i>
REGION VIII					
Colorado	\$2,938,901	\$ 116,717	\$1,191,953	\$ 40,000	4,287,571
Montana	\$1,007,762	\$ 82,722	\$ 514,855	\$ 30,000	1,635,339
North Dakota	\$ 995,142	\$ 97,958	\$ 632,614	-	1,725,714
South Dakota	\$ 806,451	\$ 86,606	\$ 31,087	-	924,144
Utah	\$8,375,599	\$ 98,429	\$ 818,744	-	9,292,772
Wyoming	\$ 939,105	\$ 70,207	\$ 416,281	-	1,425,593
<i>Region VIII Total</i>	<i>\$15,062,960</i>	<i>\$ 552,639</i>	<i>\$3,605,534</i>	<i>\$ 70,000</i>	<i>\$19,291,133</i>
REGION IX					
Arizona	\$1,669,627	\$ 114,762	\$ 914,156	\$ 99,350	2,797,895
California	\$7,247,396	\$ 680,808	\$3,046,681	\$ 189,000	11,163,885
Hawaii	\$1,136,388	\$ 62,885	\$ 255,000	-	1,454,273
Nevada	\$1,046,940	\$ 82,352	\$ 542,245	-	1,671,537
American Samoa	\$ 126,800	\$ 46,082	\$ 255,000	-	427,882
Guam	\$ 358,000	\$ 46,988	\$ 260,000	-	664,988
Northern Mariana Islands	\$ 165,405	\$ 45,896	-	-	211,301
<i>Region IX Total</i>	<i>\$11,750,556</i>	<i>\$1,079,773</i>	<i>\$5,273,082</i>	<i>\$ 288,350</i>	<i>\$18,391,761</i>

Total Allocations for Selected Federal Programs: Fiscal Year 1993

TABLE 21. (contd.)

Grant Recipient	Allocations By Program				Total
	U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Selected Programs	U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) Interagency Hazardous Materials Public Sector Training and Planning Grants	U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) Motor Carrier Assistance Program (MCSAP)	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Innovative Title III Technical Assistance Project	
REGION X					
Alaska	\$1,038,260	\$ 57,817	\$ 252,500	-	1,348,577
Idaho	\$1,019,749	\$ 82,499	\$1,039,689	-	2,141,937
Oregon	\$9,460,792	\$ 129,034	\$1,180,584	-	10,770,410
Washington	\$10,177,776	\$ 138,937	\$1,476,684	\$ 60,000	\$11,853,397
<i>Region X Total</i>	<i>\$21,696,577</i>	<i>\$ 408,287</i>	<i>\$3,949,457</i>	<i>\$ 60,000</i>	<i>\$26,114,321</i>
Grand Total					
	\$149,614,771	\$8,726,175	\$64,702,771	\$1,315,077	\$224,358,794

Total Allocations for Selected Federal Programs: Fiscal Year 1993

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