

General Grant Application Information

Date

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Overview

This information is for Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Officials who are interested in learning more about possible opportunities for support through the new [Bipartisan Infrastructure Law](#) (BIL), Section 402 Highway Safety Programs, Section 405 National Priority Safety Programs, the Safe Streets and Road for All (SS4A) Grant Program, or other public funding opportunities.

Most notably, the BIL is expected to provide an increase of approximately 50% in original funding availability for vehicle and highway safety. This includes “improving the compatibility and interoperability of the core highway safety databases of the State with national data systems and data systems of other States, including the National EMS Information System.” (BIL, US Public Law 117-58-NOV. 15, 2021, 135 STAT. 797, Section 4C)

Also of note, the U.S. Department of Transportation’s (DOT) 2022 [National Roadway Safety Strategy](#) (NRSS) emphasizes a safe systems approach that identifies post-crash care as one of five key objectives in creating a transportation system safe for all people. The NRSS identifies several key DOT actions to enable safer post-crash care including “Expand the use of and support for the National EMS Information System- the national database that is used to store EMS data from the U.S. States and Territories- by funding applied research and data quality improvements.” (NRSS, p. 30)

The following provides information to inform EMS officials in considering applying for funding specifically to implement the new NEMESIS v3.5 data standard. This information may help justify and quantify the time and expense of this transition. Also provided are additional ideas for projects and proposals that may be appropriate for support under the funding opportunities.

Motor-vehicle crashes and transportation-related events are emphasized in this document to help align with transportation-related available funding opportunities.

Examples of Available Grants

Section 405 National Priority Safety Program

Purpose: The Section 405 program provides grant funding to address selected national priorities for reducing highway deaths and injuries.

- You will need to work with the Traffic Records Coordinating Committee (TRCC) and the State Highway Safety Office (SHSO) in your state to apply for funding.
- Grants must be applied for through your SHSO. Information about your State Highway Safety Office can be found here: <https://www.ghsa.org/about/shsos>. Reach out to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's Office of EMS (NHTSA-OEMS) if you need assistance.
- This grant is defined further in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 23, Chapter III, Part 1300- [Uniform Procedures for State Highway Safety Grant Programs](#)
- 405c specifically mentions improving the compatibility and interoperability of the core highway safety databases of the state with national data systems and data systems of other states, including the National EMS Information System (NEMESIS).
- There is a focus on improving the timeliness and accuracy of traffic safety related data as well as using data to identify traffic safety problems.
- Amount Available to States: \$1.764 Billion funding over 5 yrs. (2022-2027), \$336,500,000 available in 2022.
- Check with the SHSO in your state about deadlines and funding procedures in your state.

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Section 402 State and Community Highway Safety Grant Program

Purpose: The Section 402 program provides grants to states to improve driver behavior and reduce deaths and injuries from motor vehicle-related crashes.

- A Highway Safety Plan must be submitted and approved for your state that identifies strategies and projects before you can apply for 402 funding. A copy of your state's Highway Safety Plan can be found here: [State Highway Safety Plans](#).
- Each state's Governors' Representative (GR) submits an application to NHTSA for 402 grant funding.
- State/local partners apply to the SHSO who then applies to NHTSA/DOT through the GR. EMS Officials are encouraged to develop long-term relationships with highway safety officials. Information about your State Highway Safety Office can be found here: [SHSO Offices](#) Reach out to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's Office of EMS (NHTSA-OEMS) if you need assistance.
- The 402 grant falls under the Federal Authority defined here: [402 Grant](#).
- Amount Available to States: approximately \$1.2 Billion funding over 5 yrs. (2023-2027).
- Check with the SHSO in your state about deadlines and funding procedures in your state.

Safe Streets and Roads for All (SS4A)

Purpose: The purpose of SS4A grant program is to improve roadway safety by significantly reducing or eliminating roadway fatality and serious injury through safety action plan development and implementation focused on all users, including pedestrians, bicyclists, public transportation users, motorists, personal conveyance and micro-mobility users, and commercial vehicle operators. The program provides funding to develop the tools to strengthen a community's approach to safety and save lives.

- Grant funding available for Planning and Demonstration or Implementation.
- \$1.7 billion provided as of 2023 to 1,000 communities throughout the United States; over \$3 billion still available through 2026.
- Available to counties, cities, towns, transit agencies, MPO's, Federally recognized Tribal governments, and special districts. States are not eligible.
- Objectives include Safer People, Safer Roads, Safer Vehicles, Safer Speeds, Post-Crash Care
- Website: [Safe Streets 4 All](#).
- Apply here: [Apply](#).
- 2024 Application Deadlines
 - Planning and Demonstration Grants
 - Thursday, April 4, 2024, 5:00 PM (EDT)

- Thursday, May 16, 2024, 5:00 PM (EDT)
- Thursday, August 29, 2024, 5:00 PM (EDT)
- Implementation Grants
 - Thursday, May 16, 2024, 5:00 PM (EDT)
- Webinar and Instructional Recordings: [Webinar](#).

State Electronic Crash Data Collection

Purpose: The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration’s National Center for Statistics and Analysis intends to award discretionary grants for the modernization of States’ crash data collection systems. These grants are for States to establish or upgrade and standardize their crash data systems to enable electronic data collection, intra-State sharing, and electronic transfer of their crash data to NHTSA in a standardized format using the National Information Exchange Model (NIEM) data transfer protocol.

- Total Program Funding \$250 Million.
- Link to Grant: [Grants.gov](#) (Opportunity Number: 693JJ92023).
- This notification of funding opportunity (NOFO) is currently under development.
- Prospective applicants are encouraged to use the grants.gov subscription option to register for future updates provided for this opportunity.

Uniform Procedures for State Highway Safety Grant Programs

NHTSA is pleased to announce that The [Uniform Procedures for State Highway Safety Grant Programs final rule](#) is available now on NHTSA’s website. This final rule affords stakeholders a critical opportunity to leverage funding and requirements provided under BIL. The rule implements the law’s provisions, including revisions to existing grant programs, and details requirements for all grants under 23 U.S.C. Chapter 4 and Section 1906.

Bipartisan Infrastructure Law: Uniform Procedures for State Highway Safety Grant Programs

Under the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL), State highway safety offices have a historic opportunity to make impactful investments on transportation and public safety. Join NHTSA to learn about the transformational changes in the Uniform Procedures for State Highway Safety Grant Programs (<https://www.nhtsa.gov/highway-safety-grants-program>). The behavioral safety formula grant program final rule implements provisions under BIL, including revisions to existing grant programs, and details requirements for grants under 23 U.S.C. Chapter 4 and Section 1906. This webinar will cover key components of the Triennial

Highway Safety Plan, Annual Grant Application, and Annual Report. Tuesday, February 21, 2023, 3:00 – 4:30 EST, [Register \(NHTSA may have past webinars archived.\)](#)

Public Participation and Engagement Part 1: Bipartisan Infrastructure Law

Join NHTSA to learn about the program Public Participation and Engagement requirements for the behavioral safety formula grant program. This webinar will discuss the purpose of Public Participation and Engagement in the implementation of traffic safety grant programs, why it is so critical to achieving success in driving down serious injuries and fatalities, and how to meet Public Participation and Engagement requirements in the Triennial Highway Safety Plan. Wednesday, February 22, 2023, 12:30 – 1:30 EST, [Register](#)

Public Participation and Engagement Part 2: Data Analyses and Engagement Strategies

Under the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, States can expand existing and implement new ways to connect with communities across their state, with a particular emphasis on engaging those who have been historically underserved by our programs and/or are overrepresented in crashes. Join NHTSA to explore sources for demographic data analysis, discuss important considerations when choosing engagement strategies, and learn about specific engagement techniques States may employ to meaningfully engage with communities they serve. Tuesday, February 28, 2023, 3:00 - 4:30 EST, [Register](#)

2024 Road to Zero Community Traffic Safety Grants Overview

Application deadline is January 14, 2024 at 11:55 pm Eastern

Road to Zero Grant Program: The focus of the Road to Zero Community Traffic Safety Grant Program is focused on supporting innovative and promising approaches for implementing evidence-based countermeasures, supporting a Safe System approach, and performing necessary research to address traffic fatalities, disparities in mobility safety and access, and overall improve traffic safety. [Learn more about the Road to Zero Grant Program](#) and the work of previous grantees.

- Proposals should demonstrate the promising nature of the countermeasure by describing the innovative implementation approach, citing the evidence of effectiveness or identifying how effectiveness will be evaluated, and/or discussing how the project fills a gap or addresses existing disparities in traffic safety.

- Proposed projects should have measurable objectives and generalizable results. That is, projects should demonstrate innovative approaches that could be replicated in other locations or scaled up to a broader level.
- Proposals from past Road to Zero grantees are acceptable. They may be for new projects or for additional innovations on the previous project (i.e. phase #2) but not a continuation of any current or previous project.

Eligibility

- Applicants must be a [Road to Zero Coalition Member](#)
- Applicant must be a non-profit organization or other entity. Individuals cannot apply.
- Government Entities (cities, states, counties, governors' safety offices, etc.) also qualify.
- Proposed programs must operate within the United States.
- Federally-recognized Indian Tribes, Tribal Organizations, and Urban Indian Organizations are also eligible.

Funding

- Organizations may apply for a one-year grant.
- Supplanting is prohibited. "Supplanting" is defined as the "Use of Federal funds to support personnel or an activity that is already supported (paid for) by any other funds".
- Proposals selected will be reimbursed for mutually agreed grant expenses.
- Awarded grants are contingent upon the availability of funds.

Reporting

- Proposals selected will be required to submit monthly reports and documentation showing objectives that have been met.
- Documentation will show objectives that have been met, time spent, and expenses incurred for grant activity.
- Grantees will submit monthly invoices for reimbursement using guidelines set out by Road to Zero and the National Safety Council.
- Grantees will be expected to have quarterly meetings with Road to Zero staff.
- Grantees will be expected to submit a final report detailing the project and lessons learned.
- Grantees will be expected to participate in promotional activities for the grant program and the funded projects including presenting on webinars and other meetings.
- These grants are subject to the Federal funding requirements under CFDA #20.614.

Award Information

- \$750,000 dollars will be disbursed per year (subject to NHTSA funding disbursement), and the requested amounts must be between \$50,000 and \$200,000.

Grant applications are due by 11:55 pm (Eastern time) January 14, 2024 If you have questions email us at roadtozero@nsc.org. National Safety Council and Road to Zero Coalition staff cannot comment or provide guidance on the strength or compatibility of a proposed project.

Links for more information:

[Watch this webinar recording](#) on the Community Traffic Safety Grants

Apply at: <https://nsc.submittable.com/submit/276116/2024-road-to-zero-community-traffic-safety-grants>

- [Grantee Showcase One](#)
- [Grantee Showcase Two](#) – Use passcode: b*xsFm6X

Small Business Innovation Research Program: Phase I Program Solicitation

Application deadline is **March 7, 2024 at 3:00 pm Eastern Standard Time.**

The United States Department of Transportation (U.S. DOT) Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) program: The purpose of this solicitation is to invite small businesses to submit innovative research ideas and solutions in response to the topics identified by the U.S. DOT as described in this summary. General goals and objectives of this program:

- Stimulate technological innovation.
- Meet Federal Research or Research and Development (R/R&D) needs.
- Foster and encourage participation in innovation and entrepreneurship by socially and economically disadvantaged persons.
- Increase private sector commercialization of innovations derived from Federal R/R&D funding.

This Phase I solicitation is focused on advanced, innovative concepts from SBCs having strong capabilities in applied science and engineering. An offer CANNOT address more than one topic, however, more than one offer can be submitted per topic. Offers shall:

- Demonstrate a sound approach to the investigation of an important transportation related scientific or engineering problem categorized in this solicitation,
- Have relevance to the improvement of some aspect of the national transportation system or to the enhancement of the ability of an Operating Administration of the U.S. DOT to perform its mission,
- Be confined principally to scientific or engineering research, which may be carried out through construction and evaluation,

- Must be for R/R&D, particularly on advanced or innovative concepts.

Eligibility

- Organized for profit, with a place of business located in the United States
- More than 50% owned and controlled by one or more individuals who are citizens or permanent resident aliens of the United States, or by other small business concerns that are each more than 50% owned and controlled by one or more individuals who are citizens or permanent resident aliens of the United States; and
- No more than 500 employees, including [affiliates](#)
- Under 15 U.S.C. 638(dd)(1), an awardee may be owned and controlled by more than one VC, hedge fund, or private equity firm so long as no one such firm owns a majority of the stock.

Funding

- Anticipated total of twenty (20) Phase 1 awards among all topics, though more, fewer or none may be awarded.
- Cost Sharing is not applicable to Phase 1 offers or awards, but is allowed in Phase 2, though not required.
- A profit is allowed on awards consistent with the Federal Acquisition Regulations.
- Activities must be Research or Research and Development related to the topics listed in the grant, with determination of award based on: the scientific and technical merit of the offer, its commercial potential, and its relevance to U.S. DOT requirements and current research priorities.
- Upon award of a U.S. DOT SBIR contract, the SBC will be required to make certain legal commitments through acceptance of FAR and Transportation Acquisition Regulation (TAR) clauses, and other Government requirements.

Highlighted Topics

- **Federal Transit Administration (FTA)**
 - 24-FT2: Cybersecurity – Mitigation of Cybersecurity Failures
 - 24-FT4: Reducing Visibility Impairments in Small Transit Vehicles
- **National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)**
 - 24-NH1: Algorithms for Computer Vision Inside and Outside the Vehicle
 - 24-NH2: Device for Automatic Seat Belt Use Detection, Data Collection, and Driver Feedback
 - 24-NH3: Evaluating the Performance of Driver Monitoring Systems: Human Surrogate Design

- 24-NH4: Lightweight Universal Docking Interface Geometry (UDIG) Manual Wheelchair Attachment
- 24-NH5: *Prehospital Blood Transfusion Systems Improvement: Expanding Access through Innovative Technologies and Tools*
- 24-NH6: Anchor Design for Universal Docking Interface Geometry (UDIG)

Reporting

- Under Phase 1, three (3) reports will be required, consisting of two (2) interim narrative reports and a comprehensive final report; and are due at two-month intervals
- Phase 2 reporting will be based on the contract agreement between the SBC and Government.

Award Information

- Phase 1 offers can be funded up to \$200,000 dollars for a period of 6 months
 - Exception to Federal Transit Administration topics, Phase 1: offers can be funded up to \$150,000: 24-FT1, 24-FT2, 24-FT3, 24-FT4.
- Phase 2 offers can be funded up to \$1,500,000 over a period of up to 24 months.
- All awards recipients are subject to the eligibility, reporting and benchmark requirements of the SBIR Program.
- Offers accepted for Pitch Day are not a guarantee of award.

All offers must be submitted via the link below, no later than Thursday, March 7, 2024 3:00 pm Eastern Standard Time.

- https://gcc02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fusg.valideval.com%2Fteams%2Fusdot_2024_1%2Fsignup&data=05%7C02%7CCarolina.Mendez%40dot.gov%7Cf628695276804ef1149508dc21025d2b%7Cc4cd245b44f04395a1aa3848d258f78b%7C0%7C0%7C638421541245594589%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWlloiMC4wLjA%7CwMDAiLCJQljoiv2luMzliLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C0%7C%7C%7C&sdata=vj3PWb69XLLuNfPVDmluVZv16gvzmfy2F81338%2FY2rQ%3D&reserved=0
- All offers submitted after this will be automatically rejected.
- Pitch Day for the most favorably rated offers will be scheduled between May 13 thru 17, 2024.

For more information follow the links provided:

- FAR: <https://www.acquisition.gov/browse/index/far>
- TAR: <https://www.acquisition.gov/tar>

- <https://www.volpe.dot.gov/work-with-us/small-business-innovation-research/submit-proposal>
- <http://www.volpe.dot.gov/sbir>
- <https://www.sam.gov/content/home>

Background Information to Assist with Applications

What is NEMESIS?

Website: nemsis.org

National Emergency Medical Services Information System (NEMESIS)

Recent NEMESIS updates support improved Motor Vehicle Crash data capture and potential analysis. Better EMS data capture can inform state highway safety partners in better understanding response delays and can allow states to track many quality improvement measures. The National Emergency Medical Services Information System (NEMESIS) is a framework that provides a national standard for patient care reporting by emergency personnel in the out-of-hospital setting. The NEMESIS EMS data standard defines data elements, values, and a standard for data exchange. Patient care reports completed by Emergency Medical Services (EMS) clinicians in the out-of-hospital setting are sent to state-level data repositories then submitted to the National EMS database. This patient care reporting and data exchange system is maintained by requiring all EMS patient care reporting software to be compliant with the NEMESIS standard.

Details: As described in the U.S. Department of Transportation's (DOT) 2022 [National Roadway Safety Strategy](#) (NRSS), the National EMS Information System is the national database that is used to store EMS data from U.S. States and Territories. The number of states reporting their EMS data to the National EMS Database has steadily increased over the years with all 50 states, the District of Columbia and three territories reporting data in 2022.

In 2022 more than 52 million EMS activations were submitted by approximately 14,000 EMS agencies to the National EMS Database. In 2021, the total number of reported MVC-related EMS activations in the National Database is 1.4 million. EMS agency submissions to state and national databases often occur shortly after the EMS encounter. At the National level, 80% of EMS activations occurring on any given day, are submitted to the National EMS database in approximately eight days.

The NEMESIS system facilitates quality data submissions by EMS agencies through a standardized EMS dataset. A subset of the patient encounter data (in each record) is submitted to the National EMS Database. The National EMS Database includes 170 data elements collected by EMS clinicians during the patient encounter. Elements include patient demographics (including race/ethnicity),



reason for the encounter, injury/illness characteristics, injury/illness severity, medications/procedures given, patient acuity and final patient disposition. No PHI or PII is collected at the National level.

The injury-related elements in the NEMESIS data standard have been “harmonized” with related elements contained in the National Trauma Data Bank (NTDB), maintained by the American College of Surgeons and the Cardiac Arrest Registry to Enhance Survival (CARES).

A NEMESIS dictionary describing elements contained in the National EMS Database may be found at: [NEMESIS Data Dictionary](#)

The number of states reporting their data has increased annually.

Statistical Year	Reporting States/Territories ¹	Reporting Agencies	Number of Events	Treated and Transported 9-1-1 Response ²
2009	26	1,673	5,767,090	3,367,668
2010	31	3,529	9,874,748	4,874,061
2011	35	5,395	14,371,941	7,701,605
2012	43	6,415	19,831,189	10,733,925
2013	45	8,183	23,897,212	12,595,958
2014	48	8,785	25,835,729	13,769,286
2015	49	10,137	30,206,450	15,729,516
2016	49	9,993	29,919,652	15,361,777
2017	35	4,016	7,907,829	3,835,110
2018	43	9,599	22,532,890	10,675,178
2019	47	10,062	34,203,087	15,873,573
2020	50	12,319	43,488,767	19,533,036
2021	53	13,949	48,982,990	21,886,915
TOTALS			316,819,574	134,050,693
¹ Number of reporting states and territories of the United States as of January 2022.				
² Only including the events that are 9-1-1 calls, treated and transported by EMS.				

Once a state/territory has begun submissions to the National EMS Database, no state has failed to report in subsequent years. A detailed description of the 2020 National EMS Database may be found at: [National EMS Database](#).

This “health information exchange” works because software packages used by EMS clinicians to collect patient encounter information are tested for compliance to the NEMESIS data standard every two years. As a result, all collected data elements share the same definitions and values across the U.S. These software packages are also tested for adherence to a data transmission standard so that data exchange is not disrupted.

Much care is taken to ensure that the data are as clean as possible. All data submitted by states/territories must comply with an XML standard and are exposed to several hundred validation rules.

Why is implementing the v3.5 standard necessary?

NEMESIS EMS data standard is routinely updated to align with current out-of-hospital emergency medical practice and to incorporate new technologies that reduce the data collection burden placed on emergency medical clinicians. The transition from the NEMESIS v3.4 standard to the v3.5 standard includes many updates that will require wide-sweeping changes to data collection systems within states/territories. These changes enhance state and national Motor Vehicle Crash (MVC) surveillance by facilitating rapid export of patient care reports to state (and national) repositories and enhance the assessment of injury severity among patients involved in an MVC-related event.

The new version (v3.5) will require updates to local and state-level software, additional training for emergency medical clinicians, revised state data use agreements, new logic checks for real-time data cleaning and technical updates to state repositories. One important addition to the new v3.5 standard is the introduction of a Universally Unique Identifier (UUID) to group elements such as electronic patient care reports (ePCRs) and other agency resources such as vehicles and personnel in order to track them over time.

How can EMS and hospital data be linked to improve MVC injury severity assessment?

National Trauma Data Bank (NTDB)

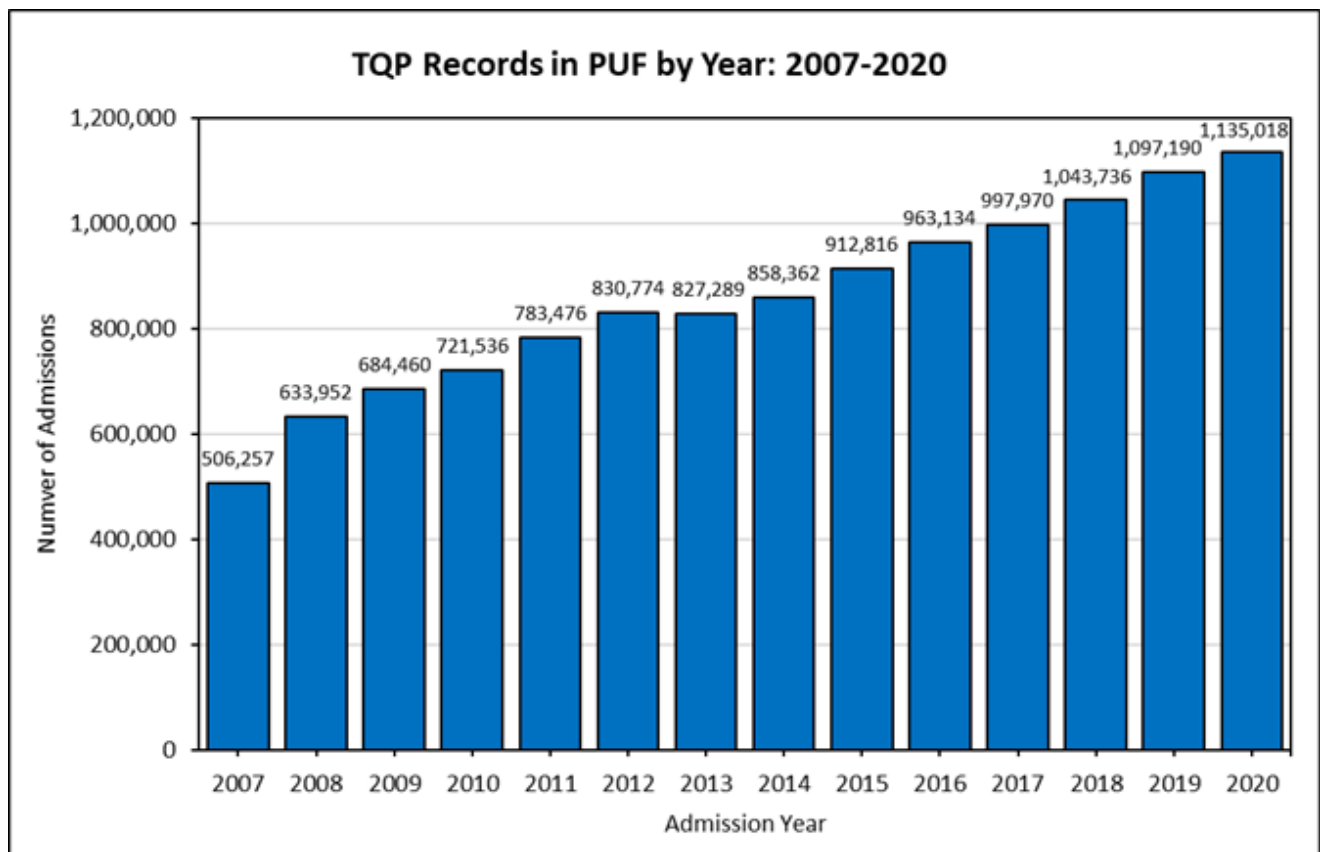
The NTDB provides counts and rates of patients presenting with “serious” injuries to acute care hospitals designated as trauma centers. The American College of Surgeons Committee on Trauma (ACS-COT) maintains the National Trauma Data Bank (NTDB) which includes patient care data collected by hospital trauma registries present in the vast majority of acute care hospitals that are designated as “trauma centers” in the U.S. Approximately 800 acute care hospitals submit over one million records annually to the NTDB (approximately 550 Level-1 and Level-2 adult and pediatric trauma centers and 250 Level-3 centers). Records are “batched” by hospitals and submitted to the NTDB every three months.

Hospital trauma registries participating in NTDB, adhere to the National Trauma Data Standard (NTDS) for data collection. The NTDS includes hospital record abstracted data related to patient demographics, pre-existing conditions, mechanism of injury, vital signs, drug/alcohol screening, diagnostics, treatments, payment, length of stay and discharge disposition. No PHI or PII is collected in the NTDB. NTDS dictates that trauma registry records should be completed and submitted for patients presenting to the hospital with moderate to severe injuries. The NTDS

inclusion criteria requires hospital records for all injured patients presenting to the hospital, and admitted. Thus, patients presenting to hospitals and discharged from emergency departments, would not be included in the NTDB. A copy of the NTDS dictionary may be found at:

[National Trauma Data Dictionary](#)

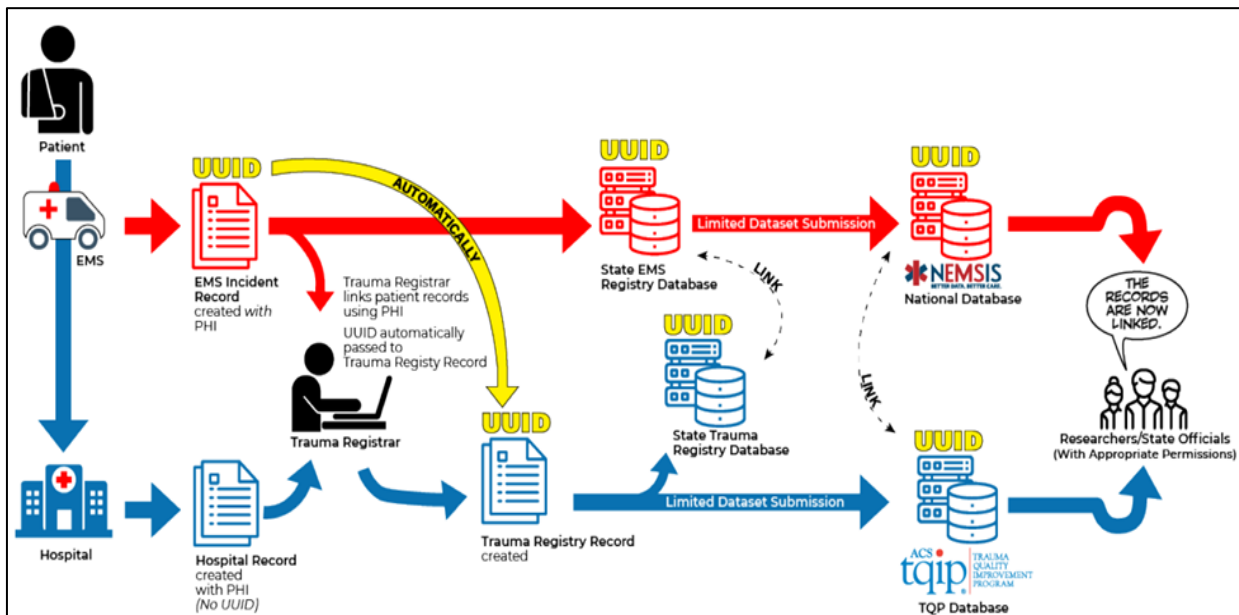
Participation in the NTDB is voluntary, with an increasing number of hospitals participating each year, resulting in more than 1M records per year as seen in the graphic below.



(TQP: Trauma Quality Programs and PUF: Participant Use File: <https://www.facs.org/quality-programs/trauma/quality/tqp-participant-hub/>.)

Linkage between NEMESIS and NTDB

NEMESIS and ACS have worked together to outline a process that allows de-identified NEMESIS and NTDB records to be matched (i.e., linked). Hospital trauma registry abstractors have access to both the original EMS and hospital patient records. By examining PII present in both original records, the trauma registry abstractor identifies records that belong to the same patient and same injury event. Once the abstractor has reasonably “matched” the two records, a universally unique identification number (UUID), generated in the EMS record, is electronically passed to the trauma registry record. Thus, the UUID now resides in both records. When de-identified records are sent to state or national databases i.e., National EMS Database and National Trauma Data Base, the UUID may be “matched” in both independent databases to identify the related records (see below).



The UUID generated by the EMS record is guaranteed to be “unique” throughout time and contains no identifiable information associated with a patient, provider, or institution. The EMS UUID is only found in version 3.5 of the NEMESIS standard. For more information:

[Joint Linkage Policy](#)

[UUID Guide](#)

Potential Tasks and Expenses Related to the v3.5 Transition

Potential tasks and projects related to the v3.5 transition

Estimated hours/costs were determined through surveys and interviews of state data managers.

Business Rules and Schematron Updates-rules need to be modified to support version 3.5 of NEMESIS	Average 300 hrs., Range 60-700 hrs.
State Data Set- updates will need to be made in collaboration with software vendors	Average 450 hrs., Range of 60-2000 hrs.
Update or Create State Data Dictionary-published compilation of dataset, business rules, and other information such as state specific definitions and use case guides	Average 200 hrs., Range 10-600 hrs.
DUA Updates- update NEMESIS DUA and state contracts with vendor as needed	Average 20 hrs., Range 2 week to 3 mo. turnaround time
Legislative Updates- identify if a specific version needs to be identified in legislation and related rules regarding data sharing	Average 120 hrs., Range 4 mo-1 year turnaround time
Review of Defined lists- review and update	Average 150 hrs., Range 20-375 hrs.
Reporting Metrics- identify current structures and changes needed	Average 185 hrs., Range 60-375 hrs.
Software Updates- collaborate with vendors to update system configurations	Average 185 hrs., Range 60-375 hrs.
Create System Transition Plan- establish and communicate the plan and timeline based on all the determinations for the transition	Average 45 hrs., Range 8-100 hrs.
Provider Training- new processes or procedures related to software updates	Average 115 hrs., Range 8-300 hrs.
Data Exchanges- existing linked data exchanges will need to be updated, highlighting the UUID in v3.5 to assist in data linkage and exchange	Average 50 hrs., Range 10-150 hrs.
Anticipated hours to update State Data Set to v3.5	Average 450 hrs. Total, Range of 60-2000 hrs.)
Anticipated hours to maintain state data set and other resources	Average 25 hours/ month, Range of 2-50 hrs./ month
Anticipated hours to maintain current DEM files	Average 210 hrs./ year, Range of 10-730 hrs./year)

Extra hours or staffing for the projects and tasks listed above to aide in the v3.5 transition	Additional Staff, \$80,000/ year
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Potential Expenses Associated with the Transition to v3.5

Estimated costs were determined through surveys and interviews of state data managers.

Attendance at NEMESIS Annual Meeting- participation supports development and implementation of new versions	\$2,000/ year
Hosting/ Storage/ Computer Resources/ CAD integration	Average \$1,000/ year, Range of 0-\$4,000/ year
Ongoing maintenance of data exchange and integrations	Specific to each state
Increased costs for travel and training agencies in v3.5	Specific to each state
Trauma Integration changes- including software development and integration as well as training	\$60,000

Recommended Transportation-Related Areas of Focus

USDOT National Roadway Safety Strategy (NRSS) released Jan. 2022

- Document found here: [National Roadway Safety Strategy](#).
- 5 Key Objectives: Safer People, Safer Roads, Safer Vehicles, Safer Speeds, Post-Crash Care.
- Eliminate struck by injuries and fatalities.
- Funding applied research and data quality improvements (NEMESIS).
- Improvement of post-crash care data focus (NEMESIS).
- Identify barriers to submitting patient care reports for MVCs quickly after scene care.
- Improve provider education surrounding the documentation of race/ethnicity.
- Provider training regarding the calculation of a Revised Trauma Score for MVC patients.
- Committed to zero roadway fatalities and serious injuries.
- Look for opportunities to simultaneously address safety, equity, and climate.
- Linkage of data and data exchange that will be enhanced by v3.5 and the UUID.
- Shorten EMS response times to the scene of an MVC.
- Preventing deaths of children left in hot cars.
- FARS data shows 40% of motor vehicle fatalities happen post-crash.
- First 6 mo. of 2022 saw an increase in MVC fatalities of 18%.

A Safe System Approach incorporates the following principles: (taken from the NRSS document, p. 6)

- Death and Serious Injuries are Unacceptable. While no crashes are desirable, the Safe System Approach prioritizes the elimination of crashes that result in death and serious injuries since no one should experience either when using the transportation system.
- Humans Make Mistakes. People will inevitably make mistakes and decisions that can lead or contribute to crashes, but the transportation system can be designed and operated to accommodate certain types and levels of human mistakes, and avoid death and serious injuries when a crash occurs.
- Humans Are Vulnerable. People have physical limits for tolerating crash forces before death or serious injury occurs; therefore, it is critical to design and operate a transportation system that is human-centric and accommodates physical human vulnerabilities.
- Responsibility is Shared. All stakeholders – including government at all levels, industry, nonprofit/advocacy, researchers, and the public – are vital to preventing fatalities and serious injuries on our roadways.
- Safety is Proactive. Proactive tools should be used to identify and address safety issues in the transportation system, rather than waiting for crashes to occur and reacting afterwards.
- Redundancy is Crucial. Reducing risks requires that all parts of the transportation system be strengthened, so that if one part fails, the other parts still protect people.

Objectives and Implementation (taken from the NRSS document, p. 11)

Implementation of the NRSS will be arranged around five complementary objectives corresponding to the Safe System Approach elements:

- Safer People: Encourage safe, responsible behavior by people who use our roads and create conditions that prioritize their ability to reach their destination unharmed.
- Safer Roads: Design roadway environments to mitigate human mistakes and account for injury tolerances, to encourage safer behaviors, and to facilitate safe travel by the most vulnerable users.
- Safer Vehicles: Expand the availability of vehicle systems and features that help to prevent crashes and minimize the impact of crashes on both occupants and non-occupants.
- Safer Speeds: Promote safer speeds in all roadway environments through a combination of thoughtful, context-appropriate roadway design, targeted education and outreach campaigns, and enforcement.
- Post-Crash Care: Enhance the survivability of crashes through expedient access to emergency medical care, while creating a safe working environment for vital first responders and preventing secondary crashes through robust traffic incident management practices.

Key Departmental Actions to Enable Safer Post-Crash Care (taken from the NRSS document, p. 30)

- Develop and implement an outreach plan for EMS personnel for on-scene safety and traffic incident training.
- Advance Traffic Incident Management training and technologies targeted at improved responder and motorist safety.
- Expand the use of and support for the National Emergency Medical Services Information System — the national database that is used to store EMS data from the U.S. states and territories — by funding applied research and data quality improvements.
- Improve the delivery of EMS throughout the nation in collaboration with the Federal Interagency Committee on Emergency Medical Services and the National Emergency Medical Services Advisory Council by focusing on shortening ambulance on-scene response times.

Resources for Post-Crash Care/Transportation-Related Response

Post-Crash Care: EMS Response to MVC-Related Injuries PPT

Presentation, updated monthly, with trends over time directly related to MVC-related EMS response

Location: [Post-Crash Care](#)

Tableau Dashboard Reports: Interactive, current data

- Motor Vehicle Crash Dashboard.
- MVC Severity Dashboard.
- 911 Call Complaint Dashboard.
- EMS Performance Measures Dashboard.

Location:

Public: [Public Dashboards](#)

State-Specific: [State Dashboards](#)

EMS Case Definitions: Standardization of what elements constitute inclusion for research

- MVC with car/truck.
- MVC with motorcycle.
- MVC with pedestrian.

Location: [Case Definitions](#)

Research: Current and historical EMS data

- [Annual Research Dataset](#)
- [OLAP Data Cube](#)
- Custom Queries with statistician support: Contact nemesis@hsc.utah.edu

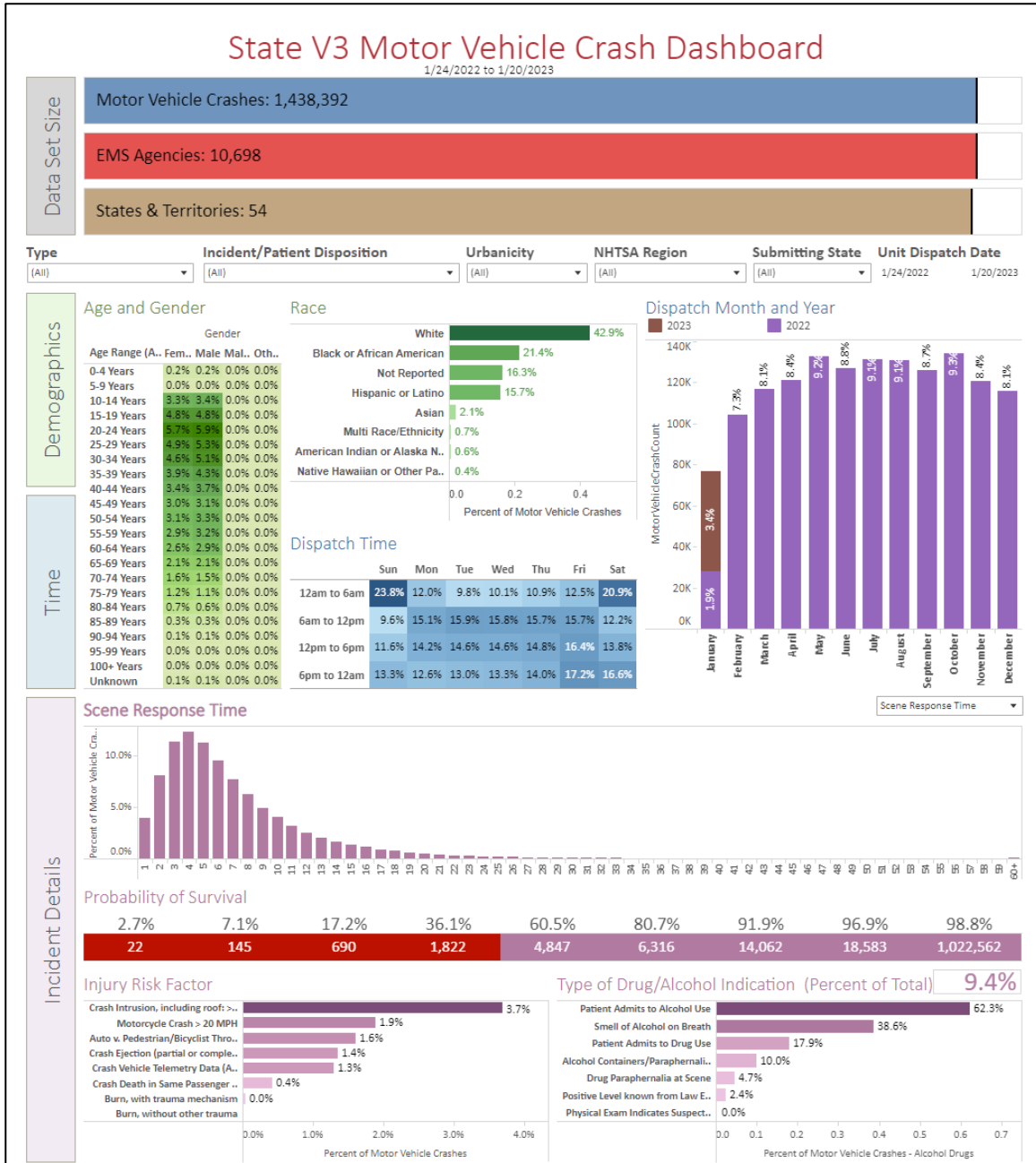
Examples of State Projects

Several State Safety Plans can be found online, and a few are highlighted below. Consider contacting state EMS managers directly to ask if grant applications can be shared for learning opportunities and best practice development.

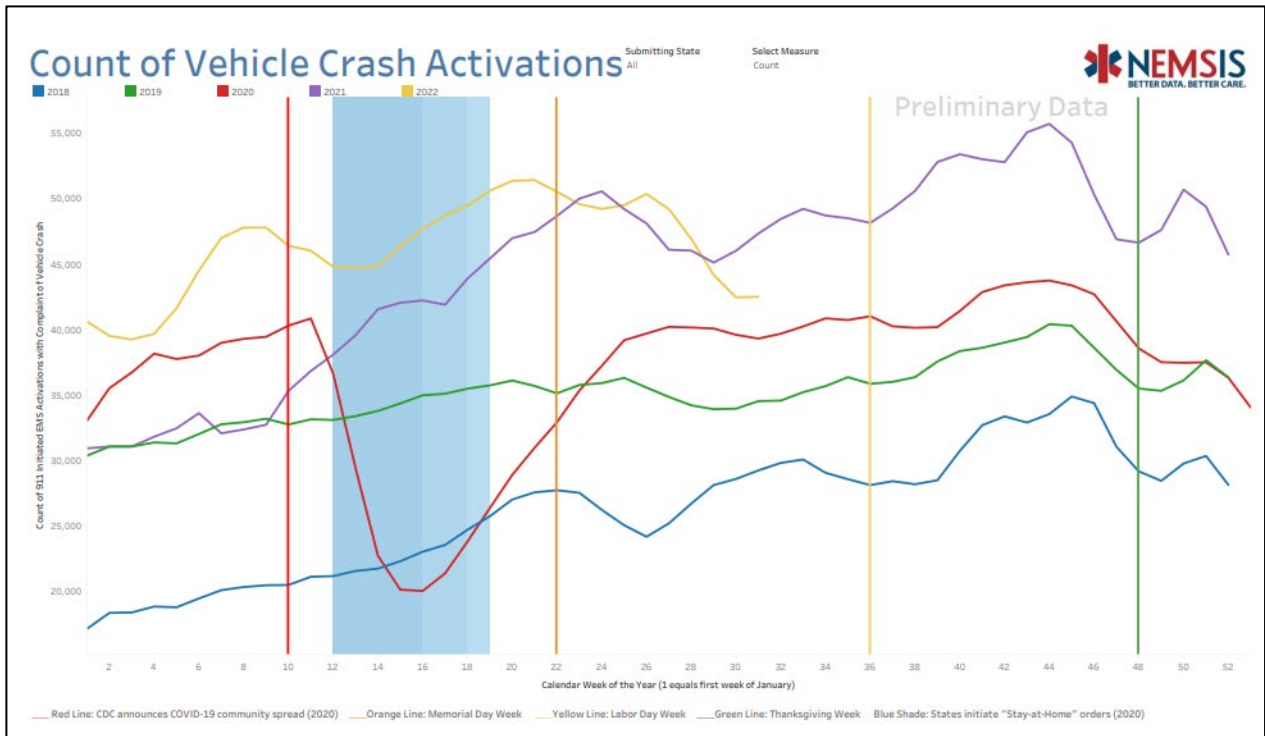
- Georgia's 2022 Highway Safety Plan can be found at the link below. Several grants related to EMS and traffic safety information system improvements can be found on p.174-175 & 223-253. For example, their project titled "OEMS GEMSIS Elite" targets using 405c funds to transition to v3.5 (p.236). [Georgia's Highway Safety Plan](#).
- Utah's 2022 Highway Safety Plan can be found at the link below. One project titled "EMS Prehospital Data Reporting" targets 405c funds and references transitioning to v3.5 and can be found on p. 81. [Utah's Highway Safety Plan](#).
- New Jersey's Highway Safety Plan can be found at the link below. One project titled "Traffic Record Information System" targets using 405c funds and can be found on p.132, and evidence-based enforcement that requires analysis of relevant data is also discussed on p.133. [New Jersey's Highway Safety Plan](#).
- Maryland's Strategic Highway Safety Plan can be found at the link below. They utilize a data-driven approach to analyze crash trends and develop specific targets and strategies in several areas. [Maryland's Highway Safety Plan](#).

□ Other Resources

- Consider including an image of the State v3 Motor Vehicle Crash Dashboard highlighting data in your state and setting target goals, found here: [State Motor Vehicle Crash Dashboard](#). (State credentials required).



- Consider referencing the State EMS by the Numbers Dashboard from your state and using the information displayed to set target goals and strategies. Dashboard found here: [State EMS by the Numbers Dashboard](#). (State credentials required).



- State Fact Sheets Highlighting Benefits of the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law in your state: [Bipartisan Infrastructure Law](#)

Grant Writing Resources (No endorsement intended)

General information about federal grants and federal grant funding opportunities: [Grant Opportunities](#).

Resources for grant seekers from the U.S. Dept. Of Transportation: [Grant Resources](#).

Custom Assistance

Please reach out to the TAC (nemesis@hsc.utah.edu) or create a [Help Desk Ticket](#) if you need a specific report or data to support a funding application. The TAC welcomes the opportunity to assist states, territories, and agencies in advocating for support needed to provide excellent EMS care.

Disclaimer

Information and resources provided in this document do not guarantee successful funding applications. Products and external links are not endorsed by the NEMESIS TAC and are provided for informational convenience. There are many resources for successful grant writing available – both free and at a cost.