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## PROGRAM SUMMARY: FIRE PROTECTION GRANTS

Department of Consumer & Industry Services

**SUMMARY:** Public Act 289 of 1977 provides for payments to municipalities for fire protection services received by state facilities. The act defines state facilities as "state-owned real property associated with buildings primarily used for office purposes, state prisons or hospitals, institutions of higher education, and state-owned real and inventory personal property associated with a state proprietary function". The Department of Management and Budget is responsible for preparing a report by July 1 of each year for each municipality in which a state facility is located listing each state facility along with the value of the facility. A copy of the report is to be furnished to the local assessor, who may submit recommendations for adjustments within 30 days. Final determination of facilities and values must be made by September 1 of each year.

Municipalities are then responsible for providing to the Department of Consumer and Industry Services the following: a) the dollar amount of actual expenditures for fire protection for the municipality's preceding fiscal year; b) the current state equalized valuation of all property within the municipality; and c) certification that fire protection is provided to a state facility in the same manner as those services are provided to the municipality.

Grants are then made to each municipality in relation to an amount determined by formula, using the fire protection costs and SEV of the municipality as reported by the municipality and using 50% of the determined value of the state facility as the SEV of the facility:

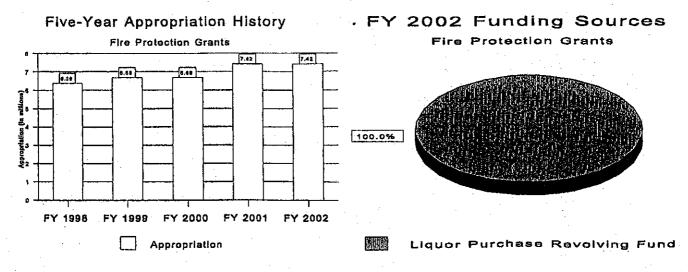
Formula Grant = (SEV of state facility/SEV of all property (including state-owned)) x Fire protection costs

As an example, a city with a total SEV of \$1,000,000, fire protection costs of \$10,000, and with one state-owned facility valued at \$200,000 (thus SEV = \$100,000) would have a formula grant of \$1,000:

Formula Grant = {\$100,000/\$1,000,000} x \$10,000 = .10 x \$10,000 = \$1.000

The act does place restrictions on the dissemination of grants, however. First, it provides that the actual grant levels are subject to legislative appropriations. If appropriations are not sufficient to cover the formula grants of all eligible municipalities, the appropriated funding is pro-rated to municipalities based on the formula grants. Going back to the example above, if the Legislature appropriates enough funding to cover 60% of the grants, then this hypothetical city would receive 60% of its formula grant, or \$600. For FY 2002, the appropriation for Fire Protection Grants provided eligible municipalities with just over 47% of their formula grant levels.

Second, the act states that grants shall not be made to municipalities if the amount of the payment is less than \$500, if the estimated SEV of the state facility is less than 1% of the SEV of the municipality as a whole, or if the state facility provides its own fire protection.



## **ANALYSIS OF FIRE PROTECTION GRANT PAYMENTS**

## Recent History - Formula and Appropriation

	Amount	Annual	Actual	
	Needed for Full			
	Formula Grant	Growth	Appropriation	Proration
FY 1996	\$16,180,707.59		\$6,375,000	39.40%
FY 1997	\$16,179,773.33	-0.01%	\$6,535,000	40.39%
FY 1998	\$15,707,546.00	-2.92%	\$6,375,000	40.59%
FY 1999	\$17,071,836.16	8.69%	\$6,675,000	39.10%
FY 2000	\$15,348,059.42	-10.10%	\$6,675,000	43.49%
FY 2001	\$15,924,191.14	3.75%	\$7,421,000	46.60%
FY 2002	\$15,779,610.35	-0,91%	\$7,421,000	47.03%
FY 2003	\$15,554,944.62	-1,42%	\$3,710,500	23.85%