

CRS Report for Congress

Assistance to Firefighters Program: Distribution of Fire Grant Funding

Updated January 18, 2008

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Prepared for Members and
Committees of Congress

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Summary

The Assistance to Firefighters Grant (AFG) Program, also known as fire grants or the FIRE Act grant program, was established by Title XVII of the FY2001 National Defense Authorization Act (P.L. 106-398). Currently administered by the Grant Programs Directorate of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the program provides federal grants directly to local fire departments and unaffiliated Emergency Medical Services (EMS) organizations to help address a variety of equipment, training, and other firefighter-related and EMS needs.

The fire grant program is now in its eighth year. Over \$4.25 billion has been appropriated to the fire grant program since FY2001. The Fire Act statute was reauthorized in 2004 and provides overall guidelines on how fire grant money should be distributed. There is no set geographical formula for the distribution of fire grants — fire departments throughout the nation apply, and award decisions are made by a peer panel based on the merits of the application and the needs of the community. However, the law does require that fire grants be distributed to a diverse mix of fire departments, with respect to type of department (paid, volunteer, or combination), geographic location, and type of community served (e.g. urban, suburban, or rural).

Activities in preceding Congresses included reauthorization of the Fire Act through FY2009 (Title XXXVI of P.L. 108-375) and enactment of the Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) Act (Section 1057 of P.L. 108-136). Ongoing issues in the 110th Congress include how appropriations for fire grants should compare with authorized levels, and to what extent the focus of the program should be shifted towards terrorism preparedness and away from the traditional mission of enhancing basic firefighting needs.

This report will be updated as events warrant.

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Assistance to Firefighters Program: Distribution of Fire Grant Funding

Background

Firefighting activities are traditionally the responsibility of states and local communities. As such, funding for firefighters is provided mostly by state and local governments. During the 1990s, shortfalls in state and local budgets, coupled with increased responsibilities of local fire departments, led many in the fire community to call for additional financial support from the federal government. While federally funded training programs existed (and continue to exist) through the National Fire Academy, and while federal money has been available to first responders for counterterrorism training and equipment through the Department of Justice,¹ there did not exist a dedicated program, exclusively for firefighters, which provided federal money directly to local fire departments to help address a wide variety of equipment, training, and other firefighter-related needs.

Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program. During the 106th Congress, many in the fire community asserted that local fire departments require and deserve greater support from the federal government. The Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (AFG),² also known as fire grants or the FIRE Act grant program, was established by Title XVII of the FY2001 National Defense Authorization Act (P.L. 106-398).³ Currently administered by the Grant Programs Directorate of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the program provides federal grants directly to local fire departments and unaffiliated Emergency Medical Services (EMS) organizations to help address a variety of equipment, training, and other firefighter-related and EMS needs. On October 28, 2004, the President signed the FY2005 National Defense Authorization Act (P.L. 108-375). Title XXXVI of P.L. 108-375 is the Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program Reauthorization Act of 2004, which reauthorizes the fire grant program through FY2009. **Table 1** provides a summary of key provisions of the reauthorization.

¹ For a list of federal programs providing assistance to state and local first responders, see CRS Report RL32348, *Selected Federal Homeland Security Assistance Programs: A Summary*, by Shawn Reese.

² See CRS Report RS21302, *Assistance to Firefighters Program*, by Lennard G. Kruger.

³ “Firefighter assistance” is codified as section 33 of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2229).

Table 1. Major Provisions of the Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program Reauthorization Act

Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program Reauthorization Act of 2004, Section XXXVI of P.L. 108-375, FY2005 National Defense Authorization Act
Places program under the authority of the USFA Administrator
Grant recipient limits: \$2.75 million — populations over 1 million \$1.75 million — 500K to 1 million \$1 million — under 500K DHS can waive these limits in instances of extraordinary need
Nonfederal match requirements: 20% for populations over 50K 10% for populations 20K to 50K 5% for populations less than 20K No match requirement for prevention and firefighter safety grants
Authorized for five years: FY2005 — \$900 million FY2006 — \$950 million FY2007 — \$1 billion FY2008 — \$1 billion FY2009 — \$1 billion
Expands grant eligibility to emergency medical service squads, not less than 3.5% of fire grant money for EMS, but no more than 2% for nonaffiliated EMS
Provides grants for firefighter health and safety R&D
Requires the USFA Administrator to convene an annual meeting of non-federal fire service experts to recommend criteria for awarding grants and administrative changes
Requires fire service peer review of grant applications
Requires the USFA, in conjunction with the National Fire Protection Association, to conduct a \$300,000, 18-month study on the fire grant program and the need for federal assistance to state and local communities to fund firefighting and emergency response activities

The FIRE Act statute prescribes 14 different purposes for which fire grant money *may* be used (see 15 U.S.C. 2229(b)(3)). These are: hiring firefighters; training firefighters; creating rapid intervention teams; certifying fire inspectors; establishing wellness and fitness programs; funding emergency medical services; acquiring firefighting vehicles; acquiring firefighting equipment; acquiring personal protective equipment; modifying fire stations; enforcing fire codes; funding fire prevention programs; educating the public about arson prevention and detection; and providing incentives for the recruitment and retention of volunteer firefighters. The DHS has the discretion to decide which of those purposes will be funded for a given grant year. Since the program commenced in FY2001, the majority of fire grant funding has been used by fire departments to purchase firefighting equipment,

personal protective equipment, and firefighting vehicles. At present, the program does not award funding for major building construction.

Eligible applicants are limited primarily to fire departments (defined as an agency or organization that has a formally recognized arrangement with a state, local, or tribal authority to provide fire suppression, fire prevention and rescue services to a population within a fixed geographical area). Emergency Medical Services (EMS) activities are eligible for fire grants, including a limited number (no more than 2% of funds allocated) to EMS organizations not affiliated with fire departments. Additionally, a separate competition is held for fire prevention and firefighter safety research and development grants, which are available to national, state, local, or community fire prevention or safety organizations (including, but not limited to, fire departments). For official program guidelines, frequently-asked-questions, the latest awards announcements, and other information, see the Assistance to Firefighters Grant program web page at [<http://www.firegrantsupport.com/>].

The fire grant program is in its eighth year. **Table 2** shows the fire grant program's appropriations history. Over \$4.25 billion has been appropriated to the fire grant program since FY2001, its initial year.

Table 2. Appropriations for Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program, FY2001-FY2008

Fiscal year	Appropriation
FY2001	\$100 million
FY2002	\$360 million
FY2003	\$745 million
FY2004	\$746 million
FY2005	\$650 million
FY2006	\$539 million
FY2007	\$547 million
FY2008	\$560 million
Total	\$4.25 billion

SAFER Grants. In response to concerns over the adequacy of firefighter staffing, the 108th Congress enacted the Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) Act as Section 1057 of the FY2004 National Defense Authorization Act (P.L. 108-136; signed into law November 24, 2003).⁴ The SAFER grant program is codified as Section 34 of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control

⁴ See CRS Report RL33375, *Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response: The SAFER Grant Program*, by Lennard G. Kruger.

Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2229a). The SAFER Act authorizes grants to career, volunteer, and combination fire departments for the purpose of increasing the number of firefighters to help communities meet industry minimum standards and attain 24-hour staffing to provide adequate protection from fire and fire-related hazards. Also authorized are grants to volunteer fire departments for activities related to the recruitment and retention of volunteers. P.L. 108-136 authorizes over one billion dollars per year through FY2010 for SAFER.

Two types of grants are authorized by the SAFER Act: hiring grants and recruitment and retention grants. *Hiring grants* cover a four year term and are cost-shared with the local jurisdiction. According to the statute, the federal share shall not exceed 90% in the first year of the grant, 80% in the second year, 50% in the third year, and 30% in the fourth year. The grantee must commit to retaining the firefighter or firefighters hired with the SAFER grant for at least one additional year after the federal money expires. Total federal funding for hiring a firefighter over the four year grant period may not exceed \$100,000, although that total may be adjusted for inflation. While the majority of hiring grants will be awarded to career and combination fire departments, the SAFER Act specifies that 10% of the total SAFER appropriation be awarded to volunteer or majority-volunteer departments for the hiring of personnel.

Additionally, at least 10% of the total SAFER appropriation is set aside for *recruitment and retention grants*, which are available to volunteer and combination fire departments for activities related to the recruitment and retention of volunteer firefighters. Also eligible for recruitment and retention grants are local and statewide organizations that represent the interests of volunteer firefighters. No local cost sharing is required for recruitment and retention grants.

The SAFER program is in its fourth year. **Table 3** shows the SAFER program's appropriations history. \$479 million has been appropriated to the SAFER program since FY2005, its initial year.

Table 3. Appropriations for SAFER Program, FY2005-FY2008

Fiscal year	Appropriation
FY2005	\$65 million
FY2006	\$109 million
FY2007	\$115 million
FY2008	\$190 million
Total	\$479 million

Program Evaluation

On May 13, 2003, the U.S. Fire Administration (USFA) released the first independent evaluation of the Assistance to Firefighters Program. Conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Leadership Development Academy Executive Potential Program, the survey study presented a number of recommendations and concluded overall that the program was "highly effective in improving the readiness and capabilities of firefighters across the nation."⁵ Another evaluation of the fire grant program was released by the DHS Office of Inspector General in September 2003. The report concluded that the program "succeeded in achieving a balanced distribution of funding through a competitive grant process,"⁶ and made a number of specific recommendations for improving the program.

At the request of DHS, the National Academy of Public Administration conducted a study to help identify potential new strategic directions for the Assistance to Firefighters Grant program and to provide advice on how to effectively plan, manage, and measure program accomplishments. Released in April 2007, the report recommended consideration of new strategic directions related to national preparedness, prevention vs. response, social equity, regional cooperation, and emergency medical response. According to the report, the "challenge for the AFG program will be to support a gradual shift in direction without losing major strengths of its current management approach — including industry driven priority setting and its well-respected peer review process."⁷

The Administration's FY2008 budget proposal was accompanied by program evaluations called the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART). For assessment year 2007, PART gave the fire grant program a rating of "Effective," (an improvement from the previous rating of "Results Not Demonstrated"). The PART directed DHS to embark on an improvement plan encompassing three elements: establishing a continuing strategic planning process, improving program transparency, and increasing outreach.⁸

The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-161), in the accompanying Joint Explanatory Statement, directs the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to review the application and award process for fire and SAFER

⁵ For full report see [<http://www.usfa.fema.gov/downloads/pdf/affgp-fy01-usda-report.pdf>].

⁶ Department of Homeland Security, Office of Inspections, Evaluations, and Special Reviews, "A Review of the Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program," OIG-ISP-01-03, September 2003, p. 3. Available at [http://www.dhs.gov/interweb/assetlibrary/OIG_Review_Fire_Assist.pdf].

⁷ National Academy of Public Administration, *Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program: Assessing Performance*, April 2007, p. xvii. Available at [http://www.napawash.org/pc_management_studies/Fire_Grants_Report_April2007.pdf]

⁸ Office of Management and Budget, [ExpectMore.gov](http://www.expectmore.gov), Detailed Information on the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Grants and Training Office Assistance to Firefighters Grants Assessment, Assessment Year 2007, available at [<http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/expectmore/detail/10001071.2007.html>].

grants. Additionally, FEMA is directed to peer review all grant applications that meet criteria established by FEMA and the fire service. Those criteria necessary for peer-review must be included in the grant application package. Applicants whose grant applications are not reviewed must receive an official notification detailing why the application did not meet the criteria for review. Applications must be rank-ordered, and funded following the rank order.

Distribution of Fire Grants

The Fire Act statute provides overall guidelines on how fire grant money will be distributed and administered. The law directs that volunteer departments receive a proportion of the total grant funding that is not less than the proportion of the U.S. population that those departments protect (currently 55%). The Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program Reauthorization Act of 2004 (Title XXXVI of P.L.108-375) raised award caps and lowered nonfederal matching requirements (based on recipient community population), extended eligibility to nonaffiliated emergency medical services (i.e. ambulance services not affiliated with fire departments), and expanded the scope of grants to include firefighter safety R&D.

There is no set geographical formula for the distribution of fire grants — fire departments throughout the nation apply, and award decisions are made by a peer panel based on the merits of the application and the needs of the community. However, the law does require that fire grants should be distributed to a diverse mix of fire departments, with respect to type of department (paid, volunteer, or combination), geographic location, and type of community served (e.g. urban, suburban, or rural).⁹ The Fire Act's implementing regulation provides that:

In a few cases, to fulfill our obligations under the law to make grants to a variety of departments, we may also make funding decisions using rank order as the preliminary basis, and then analyze the type of fire department (paid, volunteer, or combination fire departments), the size and character of the community it serves (urban, suburban, or rural), and/or the geographic location of the fire department. In these instances where we are making decisions based on geographic location, we will use States as the basic geographic unit.¹⁰

According to the FY2007 Program Guidance for the Assistance to Firefighters Program, career (paid) departments will compete against other career departments for up to 45% of the available funding, while volunteer and combination departments will compete for at least 55% of the available funding.¹¹ However, given that less than 10% of fire grant applications are historically received from career departments,

⁹ 15 U.S.C. 2229(b)(9).

¹⁰ 44 CFR Part 152.6(c).

¹¹ For the FY2007 round of awards, no less than 33% of AFG funds must be awarded to combination departments, and no less than 22% of AFG funds must be awarded to all-volunteer departments. See Department of Homeland Security, *Fiscal Year 2007 Assistance to Firefighters Grants Program and Application*, March 2007, p. 6.

funding levels are likely not to reach the 45% ceiling for career departments.¹² Additionally, each fire department that applies is classified as either urban, suburban, or rural. In FY2005, 6% of the total number of fire grant awards went to urban areas, 17% to suburban areas, and 77% to rural areas. Of the total amount of federal funding awarded, 11% went to urban areas, 20% to suburban areas, and 69% to rural areas.¹³

Finally, in an effort to maximize the diversity of awardees, the geographic location of an applicant (using states as the basic geographic unit) is used as a deciding factor in cases where applicants have similar qualifications. **Table 4** shows a state-by-state breakdown of fire grant funding for FY2001 through FY2006, while **Table 5** shows a state-by-state breakdown of SAFER grant funding for FY2005 and FY2006. **Table 6** provides an in-depth look at the FY2006 fire grants, showing, for each state, the number of fire departments in each state,¹⁴ the number of fire grant applications, the total amount requested, the total amount awarded, and the amount of funds awarded as a percentage of funds requested. As **Table 6** shows, fire departments on average received about 21% of the funds they requested in FY2006. This is down from 22% in FY2005, 28% in FY2004, and 34% in FY2003.

Issues in the 110th Congress

A primary issue in the 110th Congress is how appropriations for fire grants should compare with the authorized annual levels of \$1 billion.¹⁵ The Administration's budget proposals have typically recommended significant cuts for fire grants, as well as zero funding for SAFER grants. Opponents of the cuts have argued that the reduced levels are inadequate to meet the needs of fire departments, while the Administration has argued that reduced levels are sufficient to enhance critical capabilities in the event of a terrorist attack or major disaster. Aside from budget issues, an ongoing issue has been the focus of the fire grant program. Administration budget proposals have sought to shift the priority of the fire grant program to terrorism preparedness. Firefighting groups have questioned this proposed shift, arguing that the original purpose of the Fire Act (enhancing basic firefighting needs) should not be compromised or diluted. S. 608, the Risk-Based Homeland Security Grants Act of 2007, would direct DHS to conduct a study

¹² *Ibid.*, p. 52.

¹³ Department of Homeland Security, National Preparedness Directorate, Capabilities Division, *Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program, FY2005 Report*, p. 14.

¹⁴ The fire grant program sets a limit of one application per fire department. Thus, the number of fire departments in a state plays a major factor in the number of fire grant applications submitted and the amount of total funding awarded within a given state. For example, because Pennsylvania has — by far — the largest number of fire departments, it is not surprising that it leads the nation in the number of fire grants applications and the amount of funding awarded.

¹⁵ For information on the latest House and Senate actions regarding appropriations for the fire grant and SAFER programs, see CRS Report RS21302, *Assistance to Firefighters Program*, by Lennard G. Kruger.

analyzing the distribution of fire grant awards and the level of unmet firefighting equipment needs in each state.

A related issue is the role of the U.S. Fire Administration in the administration of the fire grant program. At its inception, the program was administered by the USFA/FEMA and focused on enhancing the basic needs of fire departments across the nation. In the FY2004 budget request, as part of its effort to consolidate terrorism preparedness grants under a single entity, the Administration proposed to relocate the fire grant program within the Office for Domestic Preparedness (ODP), whose mission was to provide state and local governments with assistance to improve their readiness for terrorism incidents. The FY2004 DHS Appropriations Act (P.L. 108-90) acceded to the Administration's request, and relocated the fire grants to ODP. The Conferees directed that DHS shall "continue current administrative practices in a manner identical to the current fiscal year, including a peer review process of applications, granting funds directly to local fire departments, and the inclusion of the United States Fire Administration during grant administration."

On January 26, 2004, then-DHS Secretary Ridge informed Congress of his intention to consolidate ODP, including the Assistance to Firefighters Program, into the Office of State and Local Government Coordination Preparedness (OSLGCP). The FY2005 Homeland Security appropriations act (P.L. 108-334) placed the fire grant program within OSLGCP. However, the Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program Reauthorization Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-375) designated administration of the fire grant program to USFA. According to the FY2006 budget request, the fire grant program would be administered by the OSLGCP "in cooperation with the USFA."

On July 13, 2005, DHS Secretary Michael Chertoff announced a restructuring of DHS, effective October 1, 2005. Under the restructuring plan, the fire grants (as well as the SAFER grants) were to be administered by the Office of Grants and Training in the new DHS Directorate for Preparedness. However, legislation considered in the 109th Congress sought to restructure FEMA within DHS, with the result that fire and SAFER grant programs would be transferred back to FEMA. Ultimately, Title VI of the Conference Agreement on the DHS appropriations bill (P.L. 109-295; H.Rept. 109-699), the Post Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006, transferred most of the existing Preparedness Directorate (including fire and SAFER grants and the USFA) back to an enhanced FEMA.

**Table 4. State-by-State Distribution of Fire Grants,
FY2001-FY2006**
(millions of dollars)

	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	Total
AL	3.085	12.503	23.329	25.097	20.836	22.027	106.877
AK	1.303	2.641	5.242	2.522	3.111	0.754	15.573
AZ	1.37	3.6	7.490	9.808	7.905	4.041	34.214
AR	1.337	4.635	10.675	13.680	10.402	7.699	48.428
CA	5.905	18.978	30.060	29.793	25.631	17.856	128.223
CO	1.003	3.968	6.168	5.585	6.073	3.213	26.01
CT	1.828	4.675	10.841	9.991	7.287	5.479	40.101
DE	0.132	0.372	1.096	1.755	1.161	1.107	5.623
DC	0	0.22	0	0	0.453	0	0.673
FL	2.865	10.16	16.344	15.969	17.922	6.787	70.047
GA	2.375	6.079	13.791	11.857	10.168	8.887	53.157
HI	0	1.182	0.947	0.864	1.205	0.264	4.462
ID	0.916	2.744	6.001	4.828	4.684	2.712	21.885
IL	2.417	13.398	28.810	27.238	25.433	21.120	118.416
IN	2.703	8.739	20.456	18.646	15.779	14.447	80.77
IA	1.301	7.284	16.087	16.430	13.119	10.064	64.285
KS	1.153	5.118	10.850	10.211	7.165	4.984	39.481
KY	2.215	7.896	19.832	16.150	14.215	13.308	73.616
LA	3.344	10.084	12.248	11.101	11.630	6.935	55.342
ME	1.296	4.319	10.323	10.031	6.124	6.702	38.795
MD	0.739	4.08	8.153	10.227	8.771	10.368	42.338
MA	2.301	8.386	15.715	13.958	13.529	8.957	62.846
MI	2.815	8.948	17.247	20.005	15.088	15.798	79.901
MN	2.133	8.149	17.510	18.609	14.894	14.718	76.013
MS	1.763	6.755	15.679	11.329	9.856	7.885	53.267
MO	3.079	10.291	19.573	17.757	14.246	13.202	78.148
MT	1.164	3.726	8.361	7.271	6.656	5.839	33.017
NE	1.034	2.392	7.820	6.577	5.116	4.399	27.338
NV	0.282	1.446	3.312	1.405	1.946	0.857	9.248
NH	0.594	1.887	4.584	5.694	4.563	3.307	20.629
NJ	2.596	6.339	19.982	16.488	14.691	12.386	72.482
NM	1.455	3.463	5.048	3.653	2.259	1.461	17.339
NY	3.978	14.728	34.320	35.030	36.009	33.804	157.869
NC	1.949	10.239	22.864	22.360	19.315	18.309	95.036

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	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	Total
ND	0.546	2.613	5.105	3.391	2.673	2.459	16.787
OH	2.731	13.742	26.997	29.107	27.344	25.380	125.301
OK	1.864	4.939	10.540	10.393	8.757	10.852	47.345
OR	1.596	4.892	9.896	10.122	10.014	9.288	45.808
PA	2.89	16.97	45.179	47.898	39.233	41.259	193.429
RI	0.407	1.507	2.327	1.917	2.129	2.025	10.312
SC	1.554	5.257	11.832	14.150	10.544	8.028	51.365
SD	0.904	3.142	5.602	4.693	3.570	2.989	20.9
TN	2.46	11.509	19.306	18.686	15.047	11.209	78.217
TX	3.697	15.644	29.264	30.118	23.480	18.035	120.238
UT	0.9	2.754	4.628	3.880	2.188	2.213	16.563
VT	0.451	1.971	5.163	4.747	2.071	1.456	15.859
VA	2.066	8.79	15.816	16.668	14.357	8.317	66.014
WA	1.535	7.544	18.808	19.565	15.763	16.150	79.365
WV	1.067	3.966	9.942	9.133	10.143	5.838	40.089
WI	2.077	7.518	18.234	19.668	17.685	13.994	79.176
WY	1.09	1.612	3.507	1.811	2.032	1.197	11.249
PR	0.657	0.382	1.643	1.140	1.104	0.528	5.454
MP	0.145	0.225	0	0	0.220	0.172	0.762
GU	0	0.016	0	0	0	0.287	0.303
AS	0.164	0	0	0.284	0	0	0.448
VI	0.741	0	0.544	0	0	0	1.285
Tot.	91.972	334.417	695.121	679.305	585.619	491.375	2877.718

Source: Department of Homeland Security.

**Table 5. State-by-State Distribution of SAFER Grants, FY2005-
FY2006**
(millions of dollars)

	FY2005	FY2006	Total
Alabama	1.611	6.215	7.826
Alaska	1.051	0.205	1.256
Arizona	1.560	3.559	5.119
Arkansas	0.394	1.820	2.214
California	5.221	5.212	10.433
Colorado	1.584	3.479	5.063
Connecticut	0.130	0.191	0.321
Delaware	0	0.135	0.135
District of Columbia	0	0	0
Florida	6.576	9.329	15.905
Georgia	5.354	2.085	7.439
Hawaii	0	0	0
Idaho	0.063	0.621	0.684
Illinois	1.340	4.463	5.803
Indiana	0	0.099	0.099
Iowa	0.169	0.144	0.313
Kansas	0.667	0.045	0.712
Kentucky	0.152	2.890	3.042
Louisiana	3.430	3.078	6.508
Maine	0.081	0	0.081
Maryland	0.096	1.862	1.958
Massachusetts	1.300	2.079	3.379
Michigan	1.759	0.592	2.351
Minnesota	0.300	1.089	1.389
Mississippi	0.756	0.594	1.35
Missouri	1.467	3.547	5.014
Montana	0.034	0.255	0.289
Nebraska	0	0.873	0.873
Nevada	1.500	1.714	3.214
New Hampshire	0.400	1.035	1.435
New Jersey	6.374	3.971	10.345
New Mexico	0	3.123	3.123
New York	1.540	2.991	4.531

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	FY2005	FY2006	Total
North Carolina	2.155	5.533	7.688
North Dakota	0	0.609	0.609
Ohio	1.319	1.881	3.2
Oklahoma	0.147	0.699	0.846
Oregon	1.710	2.141	3.851
Pennsylvania	1.244	1.475	2.719
Rhode Island	0.400	0	0.4
South Carolina	0.456	0.863	1.319
South Dakota	0.063	0.311	0.374
Tennessee	2.700	2.719	5.419
Texas	0.951	10.961	11.912
Utah	0.900	3.312	4.212
Vermont	0	0.621	0.621
Virginia	2.091	3.554	5.645
Washington	2.298	2.897	5.195
West Virginia	0	0.187	0.187
Wisconsin	0	0.072	0.072
Wyoming	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	0
Marshall Islands	0	0	0
Guam	0	0	0
American Samoa	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0
Republic of Palua	0	0	0
Total	61.356	105.142	166.498

Source: Department of Homeland Security.

Table 6. Requests and Awards for Fire Grant Funding, FY2006

State	Number of fire/EMS departments ^a	Number of applications	Federal funds requested (\$millions)	Federal funds awarded (\$millions)	Funds awarded as a % of funds requested
Alabama	958	595	69.333	22.027	0.3176986428
Alaska	72	54	9.650	0.754	0.078134715
Arizona	281	135	22.475	4.041	0.1797997775
Arkansas	826	384	40.996	7.699	0.1877988096
California	802	441	73.192	17.856	0.2439610886
Colorado	371	142	21.269	3.213	0.1510649302
Connecticut	393	202	30.959	5.479	0.1769760005
Delaware	77	35	6.122	1.107	0.1808232604
District of Columbia	18	2	0.370	0	0
Florida	748	259	49.293	6.787	0.1376868927
Georgia	792	282	43.48	8.887	0.2043928243
Hawaii	18	3	0.579	0.264	0.4559585492
Idaho	211	125	14.398	2.712	0.1883594944
Illinois	1081	769	92.320	21.120	0.2287694974
Indiana	656	444	62.412	14.447	0.2314779209
Iowa	862	547	54.667	10.064	0.1840964384
Kansas	674	262	27.851	4.984	0.1789522818
Kentucky	797	508	62.416	13.308	0.2132145604
Louisiana	555	217	24.898	6.935	0.2785364286
Maine	426	236	34.928	6.702	0.1918804398
Maryland	408	189	34.654	10.368	0.2991862411
Massachusetts	407	291	53.729	8.957	0.1667069925
Michigan	858	623	73.773	15.798	0.2141433858
Minnesota	768	518	56.804	14.718	0.2591014717
Mississippi	756	364	45.569	7.885	0.1730342996
Missouri	862	467	51.581	13.202	0.2559469572
Montana	279	188	22.667	5.839	0.257599153
Nebraska	485	215	23.580	4.399	0.1865564037

State	Number of fire/EMS departments ^a	Number of applications	Federal funds requested (\$millions)	Federal funds awarded (\$millions)	Funds awarded as a % of funds requested
Nevada	159	34	5.868	0.857	0.1460463531
New Hampshire	255	144	17.269	3.307	0.1914992183
New Jersey	1037	555	67.147	12.386	0.1844609588
New Mexico	337	109	16.180	1.461	0.090296663
New York	1880	1190	141.676	33.804	0.238600751
North Carolina	1407	689	87.855	18.309	0.2084002049
North Dakota	322	116	11.431	2.459	0.2151167877
Ohio	1332	824	113.954	25.380	0.222721449
Oklahoma	772	452	46.402	10.852	0.2338692298
Oregon	358	193	29.471	9.288	0.3151572733
Pennsylvania	2624	1736	227.488	41.259	0.1813678084
Rhode Island	98	65	8.822	2.025	0.2295397869
South Carolina	591	335	43.067	8.028	0.186407226
South Dakota	345	163	15.038	2.989	0.1987631334
Tennessee	642	437	46.960	11.209	0.2386925043
Texas	1873	712	99.953	18.035	0.1804348044
Utah	219	120	11.674	2.213	0.1895665582
Vermont	254	124	14.170	1.456	0.1027522936
Virginia	810	301	47.719	8.317	0.1742911628
Washington	538	304	49.715	16.150	0.3248516544
West Virginia	476	295	41.198	5.838	0.1417059081
Wisconsin	898	623	64.067	13.994	0.2184275836
Wyoming	134	49	6.329	1.197	0.1891294043
Puerto Rico	7	91	8.822	0.528	0.059850374
Northern Marianas	Not available	1	0.172	0.172	1
Guam	Not available	1	0.287	0.287	1
Total	31,822	20,972	2326.457	491.375	21.12%

Source: Department of Homeland Security.

a. Data from [<http://firehouse.com>], updated January 2008.