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Assistance to Firefighters Program: Distribution of Fire Grant Funding

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Lennard G. Kruger
Specialist in Science and Technology
Resources, Science, and Industry Division

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Summary

The Assistance to Firefighters Program, also known as 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 Office for Domestic Preparedness (ODP) within the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the program provides federal grants directly to local fire departments to help address a variety of equipment, training, and other firefighter-related needs.

The fire grant program is now in its fourth year (FY2004). Nearly \$2 billion has been appropriated to the fire grant program since FY2001. The Fire Act statute provides overall guidelines on how fire grant money should be distributed – that at least 5% of the funds go to prevention programs, that recipients agree to contribute a 30% nonfederal cash match (10% for fire departments serving jurisdictions of 50,000 or less), that a grant recipient may not receive more than \$750,000 for any fiscal year, and 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%). 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).

Activities in the 108th Congress include consideration of the reauthorization of the Fire Act and enactment of the Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) Act. Currently, the authorization for the Fire Act extends through FY2004. On April 1, 2004, Representative Boehlert introduced H.R. 4107 – the Assistance to Firefighters Grant Reauthorization Act of 2004. On May 11, 2004, Senator Dodd introduced S. 2411, the Assistance to Firefighters Act of 2004. On June 17, 2004, the text of S. 2411 was adopted as an amendment (offered by Senator Dodd) to the FY2005 National Defense Authorization Act (S. 2400). On June 23, S. 2400 was passed by the Senate and incorporated into the House Defense Authorization bill (H.R. 4200).

The SAFER Act (P.L. 108-136) authorizes federal grants of over \$1 billion per year through 2010 directly to fire departments for the hiring of personnel. The program can not be implemented until Congress appropriates money specifically for that purpose. No money was appropriated for SAFER grants in FY2004, and the Bush Administration requested no funding for SAFER grants in FY2005. A floor amendment adopted during House consideration of the FY2005 Homeland Security Appropriations bill (H.R. 4567) would provide \$50 million for SAFER grants in FY2005.

This report will be updated as events warrant.

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Assistance to Firefighters Program: Distribution of Fire Grant Funding

Background

The Assistance to Firefighters Program,¹ also known as the FIRE Act grant program, was established by Title XVII of the FY2001 National Defense Authorization Act (P.L. 106-398).² Currently administered by the Office for Domestic Preparedness (ODP) within the Department of Homeland Security (DHS),³ the program provides federal grants directly to local fire departments to help address a variety of equipment, training, and other firefighter-related needs. The authorization for the Fire Act currently extends through FY2004. On April 1, 2004, Representative Boehlert introduced H.R. 4107 – the Assistance to Firefighters Grant Reauthorization Act of 2004. On May 11, 2004, Senator Dodd introduced S. 2411, the Assistance to Firefighters Act of 2004. One of the key reauthorization issues will likely be how statutory requirements for the distribution of fire grant funding may be modified.

Current law stipulates that at least 5% of the funds go to prevention programs, that recipients agree to contribute a 30% nonfederal cash match (10% for fire departments serving jurisdictions of 50,000 or less), that a grant recipient may not receive more than \$750,000 for any fiscal year, and 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 FIRE Act statute prescribes 14 different purposes for which fire grant money *may* be used (see 15 USC 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 provided by fire departments; 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

¹ See CRS Report RS21302, *Assistance to Firefighters Program*, by Lennard G. Kruger.

² “Firefighter assistance” is codified as section 33 of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act (15 USC 2229).

³ Previous to FY2004, the fire grant program was administered by the U.S. Fire Administration (USFA), a component of the Emergency Preparedness and Response Directorate of DHS. Although the fire grant program is currently located in ODP, USFA continues to participate in the grant administration process. On January 26, 2004, 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 (SLGCP).

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 or for hiring of personnel.

Eligible applicants are limited 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, but only those which fall organizationally under the auspices of a fire department. Additionally, a separate competition is held for “fire prevention and safety grants” which are available to national, state, local, or community fire prevention or safety organizations (including, but not limited to, fire departments).⁴ 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.usfa.fema.gov/fire-service/grants/afgp/grants.shtm>].

The fire grant program is in its fourth year (FY2004). Table 1 shows the fire grant’s appropriations history. Nearly \$2 billion have been appropriated to the fire grant program since FY2001, its first year. For FY2005, the Administration requested \$500 million for the fire grant program. The House passed the FY2005 Homeland Security Appropriations Act (H.R. 4567) on June 18, 2004. H.R. 4567 provides \$600 million for firefighter grants in FY2005, and funds the program within the Office for State and Local Government Coordination and Preparedness (OSLGCP). In its bill report (H.Rept. 108-541), the House Appropriations Committee expressed concern over language in the Administration proposal that would shift the grant to terrorism, and the proposed deletion of several eligible activities for fire grants, specifically, wellness and fitness programs, emergency medical services, fire prevention programs, public education programs, and modifications of facilities for health and safety of personnel. The Committee also emphasized that fire grants must continue to be administered in a manner identical to FY2003, 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 June 17, 2004, the Senate Appropriations Committee reported S. 2537 (S.Rept. 108-280), its version of the FY2005 Homeland Security Appropriations bill. The Senate Appropriations Committee recommends \$700 million for fire grants in FY2005, and, like the House, funds the program under the OSLGCP. Also similar to the House version, the Senate bill does not include bill language, requested in the Administration proposal, which would refocus the program on enhancing terrorism preparedness. The Committee directs DHS “to continue the present practice of

⁴ “Fire prevention and safety grants” are distinct from fire grants for prevention activities given exclusively to fire departments under the primary fire grant program.

funding applications according to local priorities and those established by the USFA.”

Table 1. Appropriations for Assistance to Firefighters Program, FY2001 - FY2004

FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	Total, FY2001-FY2004
\$100 million	\$360 million	\$745 million	\$746 million	\$1.95 billion

FY2001 Grants

For the initial year of the program, the Federal Emergency Management Agency/U.S. Fire Administration (FEMA/USFA) received 31,295 grant applications from 18,915 fire departments, totaling \$2.99 billion in requests. Between July 23 and September 30, 2001, FEMA/USFA awarded 1,855 grants to local fire departments throughout the nation, and 31 grants to fire prevention or safety organizations, for a total of 1,886 grants worth \$96,586,668. Table 2 provides a breakdown of FY2001 award recipients by category.

Table 2. FY2001 Fire Grant Award Recipients, By Category

Category	Number of Awards	Amount of Awards
Training	160	\$5,199,356
Wellness & Fitness	168	\$8,256,720
Vehicles	208	\$20,412,605
Fire Prevention	209	\$9,071,484
Fire Fighting Equipment	404	\$14,919,463
Personal Protective Equipment	706	\$34,136,809
Total, Fire grants	1,855	\$91,996,439
Fire Prevention and Safety Grants	31	\$4,590,156
TOTAL	1,886	\$96,586,668

Source: U.S. Fire Administration

FY2002 Grants

In FY2002, USFA received over 19,900 applications requesting a total of \$2.98 billion. Volunteer and combination⁵ fire departments accounted for approximately 91% of applications, with career departments filing the remaining 9%.⁶ In all, \$334 million in grant money was awarded in FY2002 in four broad program areas: fire operations and firefighter safety; firefighting vehicles; emergency medical services; and fire prevention programs. USFA began announcing FY2002 awards on July 11, 2002.⁷ Table 3 provides a breakdown of FY2002 award recipients by category.

Table 3. FY2002 Awards Recipient, By Category

Category	Number of Awards	Amount of Awards
Fire Operations & Firefighter Safety	4,731	\$281,091,066
Fire Prevention	215	\$10,926,998
Firefighting Vehicles	315	\$39,277,630
Emergency Medical Services	53	\$3,069,736
Total, Fire Grants	5,314	\$334,365,430
Fire Prevention and Safety Grants	51	\$4,806,165
TOTAL	5,365	\$339,171,595

Source: U.S. Fire Administration

FY2003 Grants

The FY2003 grant application period began on March 10, 2003, and ended on April 11, 2003. About 19,950 applications were received, requesting approximately \$2.5 billion in funding (including both the federal and nonfederal share). Approximately \$2 billion in federal funding was requested. The first round of awards was announced on June 12, 2003; the final round (35th Round) was announced on March 5, 2004 (see Table 4). Separate fire prevention and safety awards (totaling \$27.5 million) will also be awarded. The first round of fire prevention and safety awards was announced on April 9, 2004.

⁵ A “combination fire department” is a fire department with a mixture of paid and volunteer personnel.

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. 39.

⁷ For award totals and recipients, see [<http://www.usfa.fema.gov/fire-service/grants/afgp/awards/2002awards/02awards.shtml>].

Table 4. FY2003 Award Recipients, By Category

Category	Number of Awards	Amount of Awards
Fire Operations & Firefighter Safety	6,901	\$492,671,198
Fire Prevention	295	\$14,070,509
Firefighting Vehicles	1,367	\$184,233,676
Emergency Medical Services	67	\$4,145,676
Total, Fire grants	8,630	\$695,121,059
Fire Prevention and Safety Grants (First, Second, and Third Rounds)	270	\$14,871,553
TOTAL	8,900	\$709,992,612

Source: U.S. Fire Administration

FY2004 Grants

The application period for the FY2004 grants opened on March 1, 2004 and closed on April 2. Over 20,000 applications were received, requesting approximately \$2.664 billion in funding (including both the federal and nonfederal share). Approximately \$2.345 billion in federal funding was requested. The first round of awards was announced on June 4, 2004. Subsequent rounds are announced weekly.

Program Evaluation

On May 13, 2003, the 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."⁸ 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,"⁹ and made a number of specific recommendations for improving the program.

The Administration's FY2005 budget proposal is accompanied by program evaluations called the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART). PART gave the fire grant program a rating of "Results Not Demonstrated," and found that "the

⁸ For full report see [<http://www.usfa.fema.gov/downloads/pdf/affgp-fy01-usda-report.pdf>].

⁹ 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].

program is unfocused and has not been able to demonstrate its impact on public safety, though the grant administration process is generally well-managed.” The PART recommendation is as follows: “In 2004, ODP will strengthen performance measures and place greater emphasis on the unique role of Federal funds, particularly for terrorism preparedness. In addition, \$250 million is shifted to grants for ‘high-threat’ urban areas.”¹⁰

Distribution of Fire Grants

As discussed above, the Fire Act statute provides overall guidelines on how fire grant money will be distributed and administered. The law provides that at least 5% of the funds go to prevention programs, that recipients agree to contribute a 30% nonfederal match (10% for fire departments serving jurisdictions of 50,000 or less), that a grant recipient may not receive more than \$750,000 for any fiscal year, and 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%).

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).¹¹ 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.¹²

According to the FY2004 Program Guidance for the Assistance to Firefighters Program, career (paid) departments will be competing 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. However, given that less than 10 percent of fire grant applications are historically received from career departments, funding levels are likely not to reach the 45% ceiling for career departments.¹³ Additionally, each fire department that applies is classified as either

¹⁰ *Budget of the United States Government, FY2005*, p. 177.

¹¹ 15 U.S.C. 2229(b)(9)

¹² 44 CFR Part 152.6(c)

¹³ Department of Homeland Security, *Program Guidance for the 2004 Assistance to* (continued...)

urban, suburban, or rural. The Bush Administration's Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) that accompanied the FY2005 budget proposal notes that in FY2002, 9% of fire grant funds went to urban areas, 20% to suburban areas, and the rest (71%) went to rural areas.

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.¹⁴ Table 6 shows a state-by-state breakdown of fire grant funding for fiscal years 2001 through 2003. Table 7 provides an in-depth look at the FY2003 grants, showing, for each state, the number of fire departments in each state,¹⁵ 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 7 shows, fire departments in a given state cumulatively averaged about 33% of the funds they requested in FY2003.

Activities in the 108th Congress

Fire Act Reauthorization. Currently, the authorization for the Fire Act (Section 33 of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act, 15 USC 2229) extends through FY2004. On April 1, 2004, Representative Boehlert introduced H.R. 4107 – the Assistance to Firefighters Grant Reauthorization Act of 2004. H.R. 4107 would extend the authorization (at a yearly level of \$900 million) through FY2007. The USFA Administrator is specifically designated as the entity who shall administer the program. Additionally, H.R. 4107 seeks to increase the current award caps for grant recipients, while reducing required cost-sharing nonfederal matches. Of perhaps greatest controversy is a provision which would prohibit grant recipients from discriminating against or prohibiting firefighters from engaging in volunteer firefighting activities in other jurisdictions during off-duty hours. The House Committee on Science held a hearing on H.R. 4107 on May 12, 2004.

On May 11, 2004, the Senate version of the fire grant reauthorization was introduced by Senator Dodd. S. 2411, the Assistance to Firefighters Act of 2004, would authorize the fire grant program through FY2010 and designate the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security as the program's administering authority. Unlike the House bill, S. 2411 does not contain a provision on volunteer firefighter discrimination. On June 17, 2004, the text of S. 2411 was adopted as an amendment (offered by Senator Dodd) to the FY2005 National Defense Authorization Act (S. 2400, Division D, Sections 4001-4013). On June 23, 2004, S. 2400 was passed by

¹³ (...continued)

Firefighters Program, February 2004, p. 24.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁵ 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.

the Senate and incorporated into the House-passed Defense Authorization bill (H.R. 4200). The Senate Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation held a hearing on S. 2411 on July 8, 2004. Table 5 provides a detailed comparison of the House and Senate reauthorization bills.

Table 5. Comparison of House and Senate Fire Grant Reauthorization Bills

H.R. 4107 – Assistance to Firefighters Grant Reauthorization Act of 2004 (as introduced)	S. 2400/S. 2411 – Assistance to Firefighters Act of 2004 (as passed)
Places program under the authority of the USFA Administrator	Places program under the authority of the Secretary of Homeland Security
Grant recipient limits: \$3 million – populations over 1 million \$2 million --500K to 1 million \$1 million – under 500K	Grant recipient limits: \$2.25 million – populations over 1 million \$1.5 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 under 50K No match requirement for prevention and firefighter safety grants	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
Prohibit grant recipients from discriminating against or prohibiting firefighters from engaging in volunteer firefighting activities in other jurisdictions during off-duty hours	No comparable provision
Authorized for three years: FY2005 – \$900 million FY2006 – \$900 million FY2007 – \$900 million	Authorized for six years: FY2005 – \$900 million FY2006 – \$950 million FY2007 – \$1 billion FY2008 – \$1 billion FY2009 – \$1 billion FY2010 – \$1 billion
Expands grant eligibility to volunteer emergency medical service squads, capped at 4%	Expands grant eligibility to volunteer emergency medical service squads, capped at 3.5%
No comparable provision	Provides grants for fire departments to acquire automated external defibrillator devices (AEDs)
Provides grants for firefighter health and safety	Provides grants for firefighter health and safety

H.R. 4107 – Assistance to Firefighters Grant Reauthorization Act of 2004 (as introduced)	S. 2400/S. 2411 – Assistance to Firefighters Act of 2004 (as passed)
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 the Secretary of Homeland Security 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 fire service peer review of grant applications
Requires the USFA to conduct a \$300,000, 18-month study on the need for federal assistance to state and local communities to fund firefighting and emergency response activities	Requires the Secretary of Homeland Security, in conjunction with the National Fire Protection Association, to conduct a \$300,000, 18-month study to assess the effect and need for federal funding by fire services Requires GAO report on the administration of fire grant assistance and the success of the Secretary in administering FEMA

SAFER Act. In the first session of the 108th Congress, 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). The SAFER Act authorizes federal grants of over \$1 billion per year through 2010 directly to fire departments for the hiring of personnel. The SAFER Act gives the U.S. Fire Administrator authority to issue four-year grants for new hires, with the condition that the recipient fire department must assume an increasing percentage of the cost in each year. The SAFER provision is an authorization; the program can not be implemented until Congress appropriates money specifically for that purpose. No money was appropriated for SAFER grants in FY2004.

Whether or not the SAFER Act should be funded has proven controversial. The Bush Administration has requested no funding for SAFER grants in FY2005. While firefighters argue that inadequate state and local budgets leave many fire departments critically understaffed and in need of federal assistance, the Administration argues that funding local firefighter hiring is not an appropriate federal role. On June 17, 2004, Representative Curt Weldon offered a floor amendment to the FY2005 Homeland Security Appropriations bill (H.R. 4567) which would provide \$50 million for SAFER grants in FY2005. The amendment was adopted and the bill was subsequently passed by the House on June 18, 2004. To date, no money for the SAFER Act has been included in the Senate version of the FY2005 Department of Homeland Security Appropriations bill (S. 2537).

**Table 6. State-by-State Distribution of Fire Grants,
FY2001-FY2003**
(millions of dollars)

	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	Total, FY01-FY03
Alabama	3.085	12.503	23.329	38.917
Alaska	1.303	2.641	5.242	9.186
Arizona	1.37	3.6	7.490	12.46
Arkansas	1.337	4.635	10.675	16.647
California	5.905	18.978	30.060	54.943
Colorado	1.003	3.968	6.168	11.139
Connecticut	1.828	4.675	10.841	17.344
Delaware	0.132	0.372	1.096	1.6
District of Columbia	0	0.22	0	0.22
Florida	2.865	10.16	16.344	29.369
Georgia	2.375	6.079	13.791	22.245
Hawaii	0	1.182	0.947	2.129
Idaho	0.916	2.744	6.001	9.661
Illinois	2.417	13.398	28.810	44.625
Indiana	2.703	8.739	20.456	31.898
Iowa	1.301	7.284	16.087	24.672
Kansas	1.153	5.118	10.850	17.121
Kentucky	2.215	7.896	19.832	29.943
Louisiana	3.344	10.084	12.248	25.676
Maine	1.296	4.319	10.323	15.938
Maryland	0.739	4.08	8.153	12.972
Massachusetts	2.301	8.386	15.715	26.402
Michigan	2.815	8.948	17.247	29.01
Minnesota	2.133	8.149	17.510	27.792
Mississippi	1.763	6.755	15.679	24.197
Missouri	3.079	10.291	19.573	32.943
Montana	1.164	3.726	8.361	13.251
Nebraska	1.034	2.392	7.820	11.246
Nevada	0.282	1.446	3.312	5.04
New Hampshire	0.594	1.887	4.584	7.065
New Jersey	2.596	6.339	19.982	28.917
New Mexico	1.455	3.463	5.048	9.966
New York	3.978	14.728	34.320	53.026
North Carolina	1.949	10.239	22.864	35.052

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	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	Total, FY01-FY03
North Dakota	0.546	2.613	5.105	8.264
Ohio	2.731	13.742	26.997	43.47
Oklahoma	1.864	4.939	10.540	17.343
Oregon	1.596	4.892	9.896	16.384
Pennsylvania	2.89	16.97	45.179	65.039
Rhode Island	0.407	1.507	2.327	4.241
South Carolina	1.554	5.257	11.832	18.643
South Dakota	0.904	3.142	5.602	9.648
Tennessee	2.46	11.509	19.306	33.275
Texas	3.697	15.644	29.264	48.605
Utah	0.9	2.754	4.628	8.282
Vermont	0.451	1.971	5.163	7.585
Virginia	2.066	8.79	15.816	26.672
Washington	1.535	7.544	18.808	27.887
West Virginia	1.067	3.966	9.942	14.975
Wisconsin	2.077	7.518	18.234	27.829
Wyoming	1.09	1.612	3.507	6.209
Puerto Rico	0.657	0.382	1.643	2.682
Saipan	0	0.225	0	0.225
Rota	0.145	0	0	0.145
Guam	0	0.016	0	0.016
American Samoa	0.164	0	0	0.164
Virgin Islands	0.741	0	0.544	1.285
TOTAL	91.972	334.417	695.121	1,121.51

Source: U.S. Fire Administration

Table 7. Requests and Awards for Fire Grant Funding, FY2003

	Number of Fire/EMS Departments (source: firehouse.com)	Number of Applications	Federal funds requested (\$millions)	Federal funds awarded (\$millions)	Funds awarded as a percentage of funds requested
Alabama	935	586	56.426	23.329	41.34%
Alaska	110	90	12.798	5.242	40.95%
Arizona	267	162	20.534	7.490	36.47%
Arkansas	818	441	31.120	10.675	34.30%
California	757	589	79.188	30.060	37.96%
Colorado	354	217	19.468	6.168	31.68%
Connecticut	365	227	31.609	10.841	34.29%
Delaware	72	33	3.990	1.096	27.46%
Dist. of Columbia	11	2	0.939	0	0%
Florida	696	366	47.715	16.344	34.25%
Georgia	767	358	38.870	13.791	35.47%
Hawaii	16	4	1.245	0.947	76.06%
Idaho	206	136	15.394	6.001	38.98%
Illinois	1041	862	92.147	28.810	31.26%
Indiana	621	527	64.139	20.456	31.89%
Iowa	856	587	49.335	16.087	32.60%
Kansas	664	364	29.886	10.850	36.30%
Kentucky	779	549	55.034	19.832	36.03%
Louisiana	538	337	34.856	12.248	35.13%
Maine	416	295	33.279	10.323	31.01%
Maryland	381	172	28.106	8.153	29.00%
Massachusetts	398	331	49.263	15.715	31.90%
Michigan	824	652	56.590	17.247	30.47%
Minnesota	755	526	46.814	17.510	37.40%
Mississippi	746	451	37.472	15.679	41.84%
Missouri	846	553	55.612	19.573	35.19%
Montana	271	224	16.966	8.361	49.28%
Nebraska	483	231	18.620	7.820	41.99%

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	Number of Fire/EMS Departments (source: firehouse.com)	Number of Applications	Federal funds requested (\$millions)	Federal funds awarded (\$millions)	Funds awarded as a percentage of funds requested
Nevada	151	74	10.390	3.312	31.87%
New Hampshire	247	158	14.480	4.584	31.65%
New Jersey	988	509	58.549	19.982	34.12%
New Mexico	324	135	15.375	5.048	32.83%
New York	1815	1245	120.489	34.320	28.48%
North Carolina	1372	717	81.267	22.864	28.13%
North Dakota	319	168	12.961	5.105	39.38%
Ohio	1312	832	92.668	26.997	29.13%
Oklahoma	760	416	26.797	10.540	39.33%
Oregon	346	213	25.469	9.896	38.85%
Pennsylvania	2563	1660	191.967	45.179	23.53%
Rhode Island	95	56	7.203	2.327	32.30%
South Carolina	576	336	34.267	11.832	34.52%
South Dakota	341	209	15.710	5.602	35.65%
Tennessee	625	503	44.852	19.306	43.04%
Texas	1808	837	91.884	29.264	31.84%
Utah	218	137	14.282	4.628	32.40%
Vermont	248	156	14.579	5.163	35.41%
Virginia	769	340	42.583	15.816	37.14%
Washington	524	359	46.049	18.808	40.84%
West Virginia	465	278	32.995	9.942	30.13%
Wisconsin	881	585	53.424	18.234	34.13%
Wyoming	128	76	9.446	3.507	37.12%
TOTAL	31,822	19,949	2,093.800	695.121	33.19%

Source: U.S. Fire Administration