Assistance to Firefighters Program:
Distribution of Fire Grant Funding

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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. A related program is the Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response Firefighters (SAFER) program, which provides grants for hiring, recruiting, and retaining firefighters.

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 (Title XXXVI of P.L. 108-375) 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).

The Administration proposed $300 million for fire grants in FY2009, a 46% cut from the FY2008 level of $560 million. No funding was proposed for SAFER grants. The Senate Appropriations Committee approved $750 million for firefighter assistance in FY2009 ($560 million for fire grants and $190 million for SAFER grants), while the House Appropriations Committee approved $800 million for firefighter assistance ($570 million for fire grants and $230 million for SAFER grants).

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 was 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), 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).² 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.

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.
fire grant program through FY2009. Table 1 provides a summary of key provisions of the current reauthorization.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Places program under the authority of the USFA Administrator</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant recipient limits:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2.75 million — populations over 1 million</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1.75 million — 500K to 1 million</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1 million — under 500K</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHS can waive these limits in instances of extraordinary need</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonfederal match requirements:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20% for populations over 50K</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10% for populations 20K to 50K</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5% for populations less than 20K</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No match requirement for prevention and firefighter safety grants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authorized for five years:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY2005 — $900 million</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY2006 — $950 million</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY2007 — $1 billion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY2008 — $1 billion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY2009 — $1 billion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provides grants for firefighter health and safety R&amp;D</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Requires the USFA Administrator to convene an annual meeting of non-federal fire service experts to recommend criteria for awarding grants and administrative changes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Requires fire service peer review of grant applications</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program Reauthorization Act of 2004, Section XXXVI of P.L. 108-375, FY2005 National Defense Authorization Act

### Appropriations

From FY2001 through FY2003, the Assistance to Firefighters Grant (AFG) Program (as part of USFA/FEMA) received its primary appropriation through the VA-HUD-Independent Agencies Appropriation Act. In FY2004, the Assistance to Firefighters Program began to receive its annual appropriation through the House and Senate Appropriations Subcommittees on Homeland Security. The fire grant program is in its eighth year. Table 2 shows the fire grant program’s appropriations...
Over $4.25 billion has been appropriated to the fire grant program since FY2001, its initial year. Table 3 shows current and proposed appropriated funding for firefighter assistance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal year</th>
<th>Appropriation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY2001</td>
<td>$100 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY2002</td>
<td>$360 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY2003</td>
<td>$745 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY2004</td>
<td>$746 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY2005</td>
<td>$650 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY2006</td>
<td>$539 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY2007</td>
<td>$547 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY2008</td>
<td>$560 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$4.25 billion</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3. Current and Proposed Appropriations for Firefighter Assistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FIRE Grants</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAFER Grants</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>750</strong></td>
<td><strong>300</strong></td>
<td><strong>800</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FY2008. The Administration proposed $300 million for fire grants in FY2008, a 45% cut from the FY2007 level. No funding was proposed for SAFER grants. The total request for firefighter assistance was 55% below the FY2007 level for fire and SAFER grants combined. The FY2008 budget proposal would have eliminated grants for wellness/fitness activities and modifications to facilities for firefighter safety. The budget justification requested funding for “applications that enhance the most critical capabilities of local response to fire-related hazards in the event of a terrorist attack or major disaster.” The budget justification also stated that the requested level of funding is “an appropriate level of funding given the availability
of significant amounts of funding for first responder preparedness missions from other Department of Homeland Security (DHS) grant programs which are better coordinated with state and local homeland security strategies and, unlike AFG, are allocated on the basis of risk.”

The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-161) provided $560 million for fire grants and $190 million for SAFER grants, a total of $750 million for firefighter assistance in FY2008. As stated in the Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying P.L. 110-161, $3 million was made available for foam firefighter equipment used in remote areas, to be competitively awarded. GAO was directed to review the application and award process for fire and SAFER grants, and FEMA was directed to peer review all grant applications that meet criteria established by FEMA and the fire service.

**FY2009.** The Administration proposed $300 million for fire grants in FY2009, a 46% cut from the FY2008 level of $560 million. No funding was proposed for SAFER grants. The total request for firefighter assistance was 60% below the FY2008 level for fire and SAFER grants combined. According to the budget justification, “the Administration believes that $287 million is an appropriate level of funding given the availability of significant amounts of funding for first responder preparedness missions from other DHS grant programs which are coordinated with state and local homeland security strategies and, unlike AFG, are allocated on the basis of risk.” Priority will be given to applications that enhance capabilities needed for terrorism response and other major incidents. Funding will only be available for critical response equipment, training, and personal protective gear, and will not be available for wellness/fitness activities or modifications to facilities for firefighter safety.

On June 19, 2008, the Senate Appropriations Committee approved the FY2009 appropriations bill for the Department of Homeland Security (S. 3181; S.Rept. 110-396). The bill would provide $750 million for firefighter assistance, including $560 million for fire grants and $190 million for SAFER grants. This is the same funding level approved for FY2008. The Committee directed DHS to continue the present practice of funding applications according to local priorities and those established by the U.S. Fire Administration, and further directed DHS to continue direct funding to fire departments and the peer review process. Additionally, $3 million was made available for foam firefighter equipment used in remote areas.

On June 24, 2008, the House Appropriations Committee approved its version of the FY2009 appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security, and reported its bill on September 18, 2008 (H.R. 6947; H.Rept. 110-862). The Committee would provide $800 million for firefighter assistance, consisting of $570 million for fire grants and $230 million for SAFER grants. The Committee directed FEMA to continue granting funds directly to local fire departments and to include the U.S. Fire Administration during the grant administration process, while also maintaining an all-hazards focus and not limiting the list of eligible activities. The Committee would continue the requirement that FEMA peer review grant applications that meet criteria established by FEMA and the fire service, rank order applications according to peer review, fund applications according to their rank order, and provide official
notification detailing why applications do not meet the criteria for review. The Committee also directed FEMA to encourage regional applications.

**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). The SAFER grant program is codified as Section 34 of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control 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.

**Table 4** shows the SAFER program’s appropriations history. $479 million has been appropriated to the SAFER program since FY2005, its initial year. For more information on the SAFER program, see CRS Report RL33375, *Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response: The SAFER Grant Program*. 
Table 4. Appropriations for SAFER Program, FY2005-FY2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal year</th>
<th>Appropriation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY2005</td>
<td>$65 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY2006</td>
<td>$109 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY2007</td>
<td>$115 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY2008</td>
<td>$190 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$479 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.”3 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,”4 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.”5

The Administration’s FY2008 budget proposal was accompanied by program evaluations called the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART). For assessment

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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.6

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

According to the FY2008 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. However, given that less than
10% of fire grant applications are historically received from career departments,
funding levels are likely not to reach the 45% ceiling for career departments. 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

8 44 CFR Part 152.6(c).
9 For the FY2008 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
10 Department of Homeland Security, Fiscal Year 2007 Assistance to Firefighters Grants
Program and Application, March 2007 p. 52.
funding awarded, 11% went to urban areas, 20% to suburban areas, and 69% to rural areas.\textsuperscript{11}

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 5 shows a state-by-state breakdown of fire grant funding for FY2001 through FY2007, while Table 6 shows a state-by-state breakdown of SAFER grant funding for FY2005 through FY2007. Table 7 provides an in-depth look at the FY2007 fire grants, showing, for each state, the number of fire departments in each state,\textsuperscript{12} 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, the entire pool of fire department applicants received, to date, about 16% of the funds they requested in FY2007. This is down from 21% in FY2006, 22% in FY2005, 28% in FY2004, and 34% in FY2003. This reflects the fact that the number of applications and federal funds requested have trended upward over these years, while appropriations for the fire grant program have declined over the same period.

**Issues in the 110\textsuperscript{th} Congress**

A primary issue in the 110\textsuperscript{th} Congress is how appropriations for fire grants should compare with the authorized annual levels of $1 billion. 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. Similarly, in recent years, the House and Senate Appropriations Committees have directed the AFG program to maintain a broad all-hazards focus. S. 608, the Risk-Based Homeland Security Grants Act of 2007, would direct DHS to conduct a study analyzing the distribution of fire grant awards and the level of unmet firefighting equipment needs in each state.


\textsuperscript{12} The fire grant program sets a limit of up to three applications per fire department per year (a vehicle application, an application for operations and safety, and a regional application). 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.
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 5. State-by-State Distribution of Fire Grants, FY2001-FY2007  
(millions of dollars)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>FY01</th>
<th>FY02</th>
<th>FY03</th>
<th>FY04</th>
<th>FY05</th>
<th>FY06</th>
<th>FY07</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AK</td>
<td>1.303</td>
<td>2.641</td>
<td>5.242</td>
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<td>AZ</td>
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<td>7.490</td>
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<td>4.041</td>
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<td>39.146</td>
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<td>5.905</td>
<td>18.978</td>
<td>30.060</td>
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<td>DC</td>
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<td>16.344</td>
<td>15.969</td>
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**Source:** Department of Homeland Security. FY2007 awards data not final, current as of 9/22/2008.

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**Source:** Department of Homeland Security. FY2007 awards data not final, current as of 9/22/2008.
Table 7. Requests and Awards for Fire Grant Funding, FY2007

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<td>Funds awarded as a % of funds requested</td>
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**Source:** Department of Homeland Security. FY2007 awards data not final, current as of 8/6/2008.