



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FIRE CHIEFS LEGISLATIVE HOT SHEET

A Guide for Talking with Members of Congress

April 2026

The 119th Congress

Protect the FIRE/SAFER Grant Programs and Start Their Application Periods

- **The Problem:** As fire departments continue to respond to a variety of increased threats, the strain on fire department equipment and personnel remains high. As equipment and overtime/backfill costs escalate, many fire departments across the country cannot afford the equipment, training, and staffing necessary to meet a baseline level of readiness. This situation puts firefighters and their communities in danger. The Assistance to Firefighters Grant (AFG; also known as “FIRE grants”) and Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) grants provide matching grants to meet these needs. As the Trump Administration looks to put greater responsibility for disaster response on local communities, the AFG and SAFER program will be more important to prepare fire and EMS departments to protect their communities. *However, Congress has yet to pass the final version of the FY 2026 Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Appropriations bill. The Federal Emergency Management Agency’s (FEMA) grants office is not funded, which will delay the application periods for the AFG and SAFER programs.*
- **The Solution:** The FIRE and SAFER grant programs augment local funding and provide much needed assistance to meet these needs. Congress authorized \$750 million each for the FIRE and SAFER grant programs through Fiscal Year (FY) 2028 as part of the Fire Grants and Safety Act (P.L. 118-67). However, we still must fund these important programs. Congress approved \$324 million each for the FIRE and SAFER grant programs in FY 2024 and FY 2025. *This was a 10% cut to both programs from the FY 2023 levels.* For FY 2026, the House and Senate agreed to fund the AFG and SAFER programs at \$342 million each, but Congress cannot reach agreement on the final DHS appropriations bill to fund FEMA and the grant programs.
- **The Explanation:** *If you have received a grant under the FIRE or SAFER grant programs, explain how you used the money and how it has improved your ability to serve your community in response to all hazards. If you have not received a grant under these programs, explain how you could use that grant money. Give a specific example of how a FIRE or SAFER grant has helped or could help you serve your community.*
- **The “Ask:”** Please ask your representatives and senators to pass the FY 2026 DHS Appropriations bill and restore funding to the AFG and SAFER grant programs.

Protect and Fund the U.S. Fire Administration and Re-Open the National Fire Academy

- **The Problem:** The U.S. Fire Administration (USFA) provides necessary training through the National Fire Academy (NFA), and policy resources to local fire departments. It also is deploying the National Emergency Response Information System (NERIS) to replace the National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS). It is important that USFA be funded to continue its critical mission. **Currently, the National Fire Academy is closed due to the lapse in DHS funding.**

- The Solution: Congress passed the Fire Grants and Safety Act (P.L. 118-67) in 2024. The law authorizes \$95 million for USFA through FY 2028. Congress appropriated more than \$71 million for USFA in FY 2024 and FY 2025 to develop the NERIS. For FY 2026, the House and Senate agreed to appropriate \$72.14 million for the USFA. *However, Congress has yet to pass the final version of the FY 2026 Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Appropriations bill, which closed the NFA.*
- The Explanation: Explain the importance of increasing the USFA’s budget and how the implementation of the new NERIS will help fire departments obtain real-time information about fires in their region and across the nation. Also, please explain why the NFA is important for the development of future leaders of the American fire service. If you were scheduled to take a class at the NFA, explain how NFA’s closure affected your plans.
- The “Ask:” Please ask your representatives and senators to re-open the NFA by passing the FY 2026 DHS Appropriations bill and funding the USFA.

Preserve the FirstNet Authority

- The Problem: Congress created the First Responder Network Authority (FirstNet) to establish a nationwide public safety broadband network. The network gives public safety users both ruthless preemption and priority on their own spectrum. FirstNet has been used in numerous major disasters by public safety agencies, including active shooter incidents, wildland fires, and hurricanes. FirstNet has more than seven million subscribers. Unfortunately, FirstNet is scheduled to be sunset and end operations on February 22, 2027.
- The Solution: Congress must pass legislation to remove the February 22, 2027, sunset date to prevent FirstNet’s termination. Representatives Neal Dunn (R-FL) and Jennifer McClellan (D-VA) introduced the First Responder Network Authority Reauthorization Act (H.R. 7386) to extend the federal FirstNet Authority until September 30, 2037. The IAFC and a coalition of national organizations representing fire, EMS, law enforcement and state and local government agencies negotiated a compromise to ensure that FirstNet remains “by public safety, for public safety.” The IAFC-supported, amended version of H.R. 7386 passed the House Energy and Commerce Committee on March 25 by a vote of 51-0. We are awaiting Senate action to preserve FirstNet.
- The Explanation: If you are a subscriber to FirstNet, explain how it helps your operations during daily incidents and major disasters. Explain why it is important to have reliable communications during incidents and why it is important to have a network dedicated to public safety.
- The “Ask:” Ask your representatives preserve the federal FirstNet Authority by passing H.R. 7386.

Develop Federal Standards for Lithium-Ion Batteries and Micromobility Devices

- The Problem: The nation has witnessed an increase in deadly fires caused by lithium-ion batteries in micromobility devices. The lithium-ion batteries can become overcharged or damaged and create explosive, deadly fires that put both firefighters and the public at risk.
- The Solution: Representative Ritchie Torres (D-NY) and Senator Kirsten Gillibrand (D-NY) introduced the Setting Consumer Standards for Lithium-Ion Batteries Act (H.R. 973/S. 389). This bill would require the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) to issue safety standards on lithium-ion batteries in micromobility devices. On April 28, 2025, H.R. 973 passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 365-42. S. 389 was marked up by the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation on March 12, 2025, and awaits consideration by the full Senate.
- The Explanation: By directing the CPSC to develop safety standards for lithium-ion batteries and micromobility devices, Congress can ensure that these devices are fire-safe. In addition, local jurisdictions can remove older devices that do not meet the standards.
- The “Ask:” Please ask your senators to cosponsor and pass the Setting Consumer Standards for Lithium-Ion Batteries Act (H.R. 973/S. 389).

Encourage the Installation of Automatic Fire Sprinklers in High-Rise Buildings

- **The Problem:** Residential high-rise buildings present special fire prevention and response issues. The vertical nature of the building and combustible cladding can lead to faster fire and smoke spread. There also can be challenges in evacuating a high-rise building and problems with water pressure within the building.
- **The Solution:** Automatic fire sprinkler systems are a key fire prevention tool. They can reduce the civilian death rate in a fire by 89% and the risk of death to firefighters by 60%.
- **The Explanation:** Representative Nicole Malliotakis (R-NY) and Senator Michael Bennet (D-Co) introduced the High-Rise Fire Sprinkler Incentive Act (H.R. 173/S. 504). The bill would amend the U.S. Internal Revenue Code to classify automatic fire sprinkler system retrofits in residential high rises as a 15-year property. This legislation will provide a tax incentive for building owners to retrofit their high rises with automatic fire sprinklers. A high rise is defined as a residential building with an occupiable floor more than 75 feet above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.
- **The “Ask:”** Please ask your representatives and senators to cosponsor and pass the High-Rise Fire Sprinkler Incentive Act (H.R. 173/S. 504).

Preserving AM Radio in New Vehicles as a Free, Standard Service

- **The Problem:** AM radio has long served as a dependable means of communication, especially in situations where other forms of communication may be compromised. Recently, auto manufacturers have threatened to remove AM radios from new cars.
- **The Solution:** Representative Gus Bilirakis (R-FL) and Senator Ed Markey (D-MA) introduced the AM Radio for Every Vehicle Act of 2025 (H.R. 979/S. 315). This legislation would require every newly manufactured car to include AM Radio as a free service. S. 315 was passed by the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation on February 5 and awaits consideration by the full Senate. H.R. 979 was passed by House Committee on Energy and Commerce on September 17, 2025, and awaits consideration by the full House.
- **The Explanation:** The IAFC supports legislation that would require every newly manufactured vehicle to include an AM radio. Some electric vehicle manufacturers have claimed that AM radios cause unnecessary interference. However, this is unproven. First responders rely upon AM radio to disseminate important critical alert information. AM radio’s ability to alert the public is essential in rural areas or at times when other means of communication have failed.
- **The “Ask:”** Ask your representatives and senators to cosponsor and support the AM Radio for Every Vehicle Act of 2025 (H.R. 979/S. 315).

Improving the Nation’s Response to Wildland Fires

- **The Problem:** The nation continues to face the risk of severe wildland fires that risk American lives and property. In 2025, there were 77,850 wildland fires that consumed more than 5 million acres.
- **The Solution:** In 2023, the Congressionally created Wildland Fire Mitigation and Management Commission made 148 recommendations about how to improve the national response to wildland fires. Senator John Curtis (R-UT) introduced the Fix Our Forests Act (S. 1462) to implement almost 50 of the commission’s recommendations. It also would improve coordination of federal wildland fire preparedness efforts; promote the use of prescribed fires and other measures to prevent WUI fires; and promote the development of new technologies to help local fire departments. S. 1462 passed the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry on October 21, 2025, and it awaits consideration by the full Senate. A companion bill (H.R. 471) passed the House on January 23, 2025.
- **The Explanation:** S. 1462 would allow the U.S. Fire Administration to be more engaged in federal wildland fire policy by including it in the governance of a new Wildfire Intelligence Center and a Community

Wildfire Risk Reduction program. The bill also would promote land management activities to reduce the hazardous fuels load.

- The “Ask:” Ask your Senators to cosponsor and pass the Fix Our Forests Act (S. 1462).

Providing Reimbursement for EMS Treatment in Place

- The Problem: Fire departments are currently unable to bill CMS or insurance providers for patient care that does not result in transporting the patient to a hospital emergency room.
- The Solution: Representative Mike Carey (R-OH) introduced the CARE Act of 2025 (H.R. 2538). This legislation would create a pilot program within the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Innovation to test a reimbursement model for EMS treatment in place. Senator Susan Collins (R-ME) introduced the Senate companion bill (S. 3145) on November 6, 2025.
- The Explanation: The IAFC strongly supports reimbursement models that help cover costs of EMS care when patients are not transported to the hospital emergency room. Taking every EMS patient to the hospital emergency room results in unnecessary costs for the patient and the system. It also ties up EMS providers that could be otherwise in-service for their communities. Reimbursing treatment on scene with no transport will make fire-based EMS systems more financially stable by being able to cover the costs associated with EMS calls that do not result in transport.
- The “Ask:” Ask your representative to cosponsor and support the CARE Act of 2025 (H.R. 2538/S. 3145).

Expanding Grant Programs for Community Paramedicine/Mobile Integrated Health

- The Problem: Community Paramedicine and Mobile Integrated Health (CP/MIH) programs do not have direct federal funding.
- The Solution: Representatives Emmanuel Cleaver (D-MO) and Diana Harshbarger (R-TN) introduced the Community Paramedicine Act of 2025 (H.R. 4011) on June 13, 2025. This legislation would allow existing rural health development grants to fund CP/MIH programs.
- The Explanation: The IAFC supports efforts to reimburse and fund CP/MIH programs, which have shown to cause better patient outcomes and reduce visits to the emergency room. CP/MIH programs are spreading across the country despite a lack of a stable federal funding source. This legislation will allow communities to develop and expand CP/MIH programs in a financially stable way.
- The “Ask:” Ask your representative to cosponsor and support the Community Paramedicine Act of 2025 (H.R. 4011).

Ensure Fire-Based EMS Providers are Counted

- The Problem: Currently, dual-role firefighter/EMTs and firefighter/paramedics are not counted in the Department of Labor’s (DOL) statistics on EMS providers.
- The Solution: Representative Glenn Thompson (R-PA) introduced the EMS Counts Act (H.R. 3791) on June 5, 2025. This legislation would have the DOL create subcategories of “firefighter” to include their EMS credential like firefighter/EMT and firefighter/paramedic.
- The Explanation: By not including dual-role firefighters, the DOL is not counting the nation’s largest provider of EMS services in their statistics on the EMS workforce. Including dual-role firefighters in the statistics will allow for more accurate emergency preparedness actions and provide the best data for future EMS research.
- The “Ask:” Ask your representative to cosponsor and support the EMS Counts Act (H.R. 3791).

Reimburse EMS for Pre Hospital Blood Administration

- **The Problem:** The use of prehospital blood by fire-based EMS providers has dramatically increased, leading to better outcomes for patients suffering from severe blood loss. However, fire departments are not fully reimbursed by Medicare and Medicaid for the cost of these lifesaving programs.
- **The Solution:** Representative Thomas Kean, Jr. (R-NJ) is set to introduce the Reimbursing Emergency Services for the Critical Use of Emergency (RESCUE) Blood Act. This legislation would create Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement for prehospital administration of blood products.
- **The Explanation:** Prehospital blood has been found to save lives and reduce morbidity. Despite this fact, Medicare and Medicaid do not reimburse fire and EMS agencies for administering blood products. Departments that choose to administer blood products must cover the cost of administering blood, which is over \$1000 per unit of blood administered.
- **The “Ask:”** Ask your representative to cosponsor the soon-to-be introduced RESCUE Blood Act.

Oppose Single Stair Building Proposals

- **The Problem:** Amid the push for affordable housing, building groups and affordable housing advocates are advocating for allowing single-stair residential buildings up to eight stories. Single stair multi-family residential buildings over four stories pose challenges to firefighting operations and present an unreasonable risk to public safety. Recently, the House of Representatives included a single-stair provision in the Housing for the 21st Century Act (H.R. 6644), but the provision was removed in the Senate-amended version.
- **The Solution:** Current NFPA and ICC codes allow for single-stairwell, multifamily residential structures for buildings no more than four stories tall. This allows the secondary point of egress to be ladders thrown by responding firefighters and apparatus.
- **The Explanation:** Recently, affordable housing advocates and homebuilders have advocated for changing the limit to six or even eight stories tall. These changes would increase the number of residents coming down the single staircase and leave residents on upper floors with only one way out. Residents will interfere with firefighting operations and will not have safe havens in stairwells in single-stair buildings. Single-stair buildings over four stories pose an untenable risk to the safety of the building’s occupants and responding firefighters.
- **The “Ask:”** Please ask your representatives and senators to oppose any single-stair legislation or provisions and keep single-stair provisions out of the 21st Century Housing Act (H.R.6644).

For further information about federal legislative issues, please visit the IAFC’s Government Relations and Policy Department at (703) 273-0911 or go to www.iafc.org/gr. The IAFC publishes a weekly [Washington Update](#) with federal government news. In addition, you can [follow @IAFC on X \(formerly known as Twitter\)](#) for real-time updates and information.