



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FIRE CHIEFS LEGISLATIVE HOT SHEET

A Guide for Talking with Members of Congress

November 2025

The 119th Congress

Protect the FIRE/SAFER Grant Programs

- **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. Unfortunately, the FEMA GO site is inoperative due to the federal government shut down. Fire departments currently have until November 24 to accept their AFG and SAFER grants.
- **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.* In its FY 2026 Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Appropriations bill (H.R. 4213), the House proposed restoring funding for each program to FY 2023 level of \$360 million.
- **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 fund the AFG and SAFER grant programs at their authorized levels of \$750 million each. Also, please ask them to re-open the federal government, so that fire departments can access their AFG and SAFER grants.

Protect and Fund the U.S. Fire Administration

- **The Problem:** The U.S. Fire Administration (USFA) provides necessary training 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 (NFA) is closed due to the federal government shutdown.
- **The Solution:** Congress passed the Fire Grants and Safety Act (P.L. 118-67) last year. The new law will authorize \$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. In its FY 2026 DHS Appropriations bill (H.R. 4213), the House proposed approximately \$62 million for the USFA.
- **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.

- The “Ask:” Please ask your representatives and senators to fund the USFA at the authorized level of \$95 million in FY 2026 to fund the NERIS program, maintain the NFA’s buildings, and upgrade its information technology infrastructure. Also, please ask them to re-open the federal government, including the NFA.

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 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.
- 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 and senators to pass legislation to preserve FirstNet by removing the statutory sunset date.

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, 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 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).

Eligibility in the Federal PSOB Programs for the Families of Fallen Public Safety Officers Due to Cancer

- The Problem: The U.S. Department of Justice’s Public Safety Officers’ Benefits (PSOB) program is designed to help the families of fallen public safety officers that died in the line of duty. Unfortunately, the program does not recognize deaths and disabilities of public safety officers from job-related cancer-causing exposures. However, studies by the National Institute for Occupational Health and Safety found that firefighters face a 9% increase in cancer diagnoses and a 14% increase in cancer-related deaths, when compared to the general U.S. population.
- The Solution: Representative Mary Gay Scanlon (D-PA) and Senator Amy Klobuchar (D-MN) introduced bipartisan legislation, the Honoring Our Fallen Heroes Act (H.R. 1269/S. 237), to grant eligibility for the PSOB program to the families of public safety officers that die or are disabled from cancer due to job-related exposures. S. 237 passed the Senate Judiciary Committee on May 15. The bill was included in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (NDAA; S. 2296) which passed the Senate on October 9..
- The Explanation: Under the Honoring Our Fallen Heroes Act (H.R. 1269/S. 237), a public safety officer would have to have been exposed to “heat, radiation, or a carcinogen that is linked to an exposure-related cancer while in the course of the line of duty.” The public safety officer also must have served for five years as a public safety officer before the cancer diagnosis, and the diagnosis would have to occur not later than 15 years after than the last day of active service for the public safety officer.

- The “Ask:” Ask your representatives and senators to keep the Honoring Our Fallen Heroes Act in the final version of the NDAA (S. 2296), which is currently in conference.

Extending the Medicare Ambulance Add-On Payments

- The Problem: Medicare continues to under-reimburse fire departments for the pre-hospital medical care that they provide to Medicare beneficiaries. In order to better align the cost of care with reimbursements, Congress created Ambulance Add-On Payments, which provide additional payments to fire/EMS agencies depending upon a patient’s location. These payments expired after September 30.
- The Solution: Before their expiration, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) include add-on rates for the reimbursement of the transportation of Medicare patients: 2% for urban; 3% for rural; and 22.6% for super rural areas.
- The Explanation: The IAFC strongly supports the long-term reauthorization of the Ambulance Add-On Payments in the Protecting Access to Ground Ambulance Medical Services Act (H.R. 2232/S. 1643). The bill would extend the payments through 2028.
- The “Ask:” Ask your representatives and senators to restore the Ambulance Add-On Payments by cosponsoring and voting for the Protecting Access to Ground Ambulance Medical Services Act (H.R. 2232/S. 1643).

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 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 2024, there were almost 65,000 wildland fires that consumed almost 9 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 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, and it awaits consideration by the full Senate. A House companion bill (H.R. 471) passed on January 23.
- 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 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.
- 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).

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). 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). 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).

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.