

“(1) assess and make a determination with respect to which Federal agencies and components of Federal agencies are required to post information under subsection (b);

“(2) publish a list of the Federal agencies and components of Federal agencies determined under paragraph (1) on the website established under section 2(b)(1); and

“(3) provide to the head and inspector general of each Federal agency or component of a Federal agency included on the list published under paragraph (2) written notice of the inclusion of the Federal agency or component of a Federal agency on the list.”

(2) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by paragraph (1)(A) shall take effect on the date on which the Secretary publishes the first list under section 3(e)(2) of the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (31 U.S.C. 6101 note), as added by paragraph (1).

SEC. 4. GAO REPORT.

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall make recommendations for any updates the Comptroller General of the United States determines advisable to clause 52.204–10 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation with respect to incorporating requirements under the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (31 U.S.C. 6101 note).

THE CALENDAR

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of the following bills en bloc: Calendar No. 410, S. 736; Calendar No. 411, S. 825; Calendar No. 412, S. 3041; Calendar No. 414, S. 4394; Calendar No. 419, S. 1890.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the measures en bloc.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask further unanimous consent that the committee-reported amendments, where applicable, be agreed to; and that the bills, as amended, where amended, be considered read a third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LIEUTENANT OSVALDO ALBARATI STOPPING PRISON CONTRABAND ACT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 736) to increase the penalty for prohibited provision of a phone in a correctional facility, and for other purposes, which was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

FIGHTING POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER ACT OF 2025

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 825) to require the Attorney General to propose a program for making treatment for post-traumatic stress disorder and acute stress disorder available to public safety officers, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments as follows:

(The parts of the bill intended to be stricken are in boldfaced brackets and

the parts of the bill intended to be inserted are in italic.)

S. 825

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Fighting Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Act of 2025”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Public safety officers serve their communities with bravery and distinction in order to keep their communities safe.

(2) Public safety officers, including police officers, firefighters, emergency medical technicians, and 911 dispatchers, are on the front lines of dealing with situations that are stressful, graphic, harrowing, and life-threatening.

(3) The work of public safety officers puts them at risk for developing post-traumatic stress disorder and acute stress disorder.

(4) It is estimated that 30 percent of public safety officers develop behavioral health conditions at some point in their lifetimes, including depression and post-traumatic stress disorder, in comparison to 20 percent of the general population that develops such conditions.

(5) Victims of post-traumatic stress disorder and acute stress disorder are at a higher risk of dying by suicide.

(6) Firefighters have been reported to have higher suicide attempt and ideation rates than the general population.

(7) It is estimated that between 125 and 300 police officers die by suicide every year.

(8) In 2019, pursuant to section 2(b) of the Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness Act of 2017 (Public Law 115–113; 131 Stat. 2276), the Director of the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services of the Department of Justice developed a report (referred to in this section as the “LEMHWA report”) that expressed that many law enforcement agencies do not have the capacity or local access to the mental health professionals necessary for treating their law enforcement officers.

(9) The LEMHWA report recommended methods for establishing remote access or regional mental health check programs at the State or Federal level.

(10) Individual police and fire departments generally do not have the resources to employ full-time mental health experts who are able to treat public safety officers with state-of-the-art techniques for the purpose of treating job-related post-traumatic stress disorder and acute stress disorder.

SEC. 3. PROGRAMMING FOR POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER.**—The term “public safety officer”—

(A) has the meaning given the term in section 1204 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10284); and

(B) includes Tribal public safety officers.

(2) **PUBLIC SAFETY TELECOMMUNICATOR.**—The term “public safety telecommunicator” means an individual who—

(A) operates telephone, radio, or other communication systems to receive and communicate requests for emergency assistance at 911 public safety answering points and emergency operations centers;

(B) takes information from the public and other sources relating to crimes, threats, disturbances, acts of terrorism, fires, medical emergencies, and other public safety matters; and

(C) coordinates and provides information to law enforcement and emergency response personnel.

(b) **REPORT.**—Not later than 150 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General, acting through the Director of the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services of the Department of Justice, shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives a report on—

(1) not fewer than 1 proposed program, if the Attorney General determines it appropriate and feasible to do so, to be administered by the Department of Justice for making state-of-the-art treatments or preventative care available to public safety officers and public safety telecommunicators with regard to job-related post-traumatic stress disorder or acute stress disorder by providing public safety officers and public safety telecommunicators access to evidence-based trauma-informed care, peer support, counselor services, and family supports for the purpose of treating or preventing post-traumatic stress disorder or acute stress disorder;

(2) a draft of any necessary grant conditions required to ensure that confidentiality is afforded to public safety officers on account of seeking the care or services described in paragraph (1) under the proposed program;

(3) how each proposed program described in paragraph (1) could be most efficiently administered throughout the United States at the State, Tribal, territorial, and local levels, taking into account in-person and telehealth capabilities;

(4) a draft of legislative language necessary to authorize each proposed program described in paragraph (1); and

(5) an estimate of the amount of annual appropriations necessary for administering each proposed program described in paragraph (1).

(c) **DEVELOPMENT.**—In developing the report required under subsection (b), the Attorney General shall consult relevant stakeholders, including—

(1) Federal, State, Tribal, territorial, and local agencies employing public safety officers [and] public safety telecommunicators; and

(2) non-governmental organizations, international organizations, academies, or other entities, including organizations that support the interests of public safety officers and public safety telecommunicators, and [the interests of] family members of public safety officers and public safety telecommunicators.

The committee-reported amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

TRIBAL WARRANT FAIRNESS ACT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 3041) to allow the U.S. Marshals Service to assist in certain Tribal criminal matters, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic, as follows:

S. 3041

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Tribal Warrant Fairness Act”.

SEC. 2. DEFINITION.

In this Act, the term “Indian Tribe” means any Indian or Alaska Native tribe, band, nation, pueblo, village, community, component band, or component reservation individually identified (including parenthetically) on the most recent list published by the Secretary of the Interior under section 104 of the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 5131).

SEC. 3. AMENDMENTS.

(a) U.S. MARSHALS SERVICE.—Section 566(e)(1) of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (B), by inserting “including Tribal fugitive matters (on the request of an Indian Tribe, as defined in section 2 of the Tribal Warrant Fairness Act, as applicable),” after “matters,”; and

(2) in subparagraph (D), by inserting “Tribal,” after “local.”.

(b) PRESIDENTIAL THREAT PROTECTION ACT OF 2000.—Section 6 of the Presidential Threat Protection Act of 2000 (34 U.S.C. 41503) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by inserting “and Indian Tribes, as defined in section 2 of the Tribal Warrant Fairness Act” after “components”; and

(B) by striking “and local” and inserting “local, and Tribal”; and

(2) in subsection (c), by striking “Federal or State law” and inserting “Federal, State, or Tribal law”.

The committee-reported amendment, in the nature of a substitute, was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

PROMOTING POLICE LEADERSHIP ACT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 4394) to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to improve the COPS program with respect to training command-level personnel, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic, as follows:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Promoting Police Leadership Act”.

SEC. 2. COMMANDER CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 901(a) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10251(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (32), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in paragraph (33)(B), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(34) the term ‘command-level personnel’ means law enforcement officers employed by a State, local, or Tribal law enforcement agency whose responsibilities include managing, directing, or overseeing law enforcement operations within a geographic subunit of the jurisdiction in which such agency has primary responsibility for law enforcement activities.”.

(b) COPS PROGRAM.—Section 1701 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10381) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(g) TRAINING IN IMPROVING POLICE COMMAND-LEVEL PERSONNEL LEADERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND EFFECTIVENESS.—

“(1) TRAINING CURRICULA.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this subsection,

the Attorney General shall develop training curricula or identify effective existing training curricula for command-level personnel relating to—

“(i) leadership and strategic thinking;

“(ii) critical incident response and management, including understanding, preparing for, and responding to the effect of critical incidents on officers and communities;

“(iii) risk management;

“(iv) officer wellness;

“(v) data analysis and data-driven policing tactics;

“(vi) evidence-based decision making; and

“(vii) building community trust.

“(B) REQUIREMENTS.—The training curricula developed or identified under this paragraph shall include—

“(i) primarily in-person instruction and peer-to-peer learning;

“(ii) a framework for a practical, evidence-based problem solving component under which participating command-level personnel—

“(I) identify and develop a proposed solution to a leadership, operational, or management challenge relevant to personnel in the command-level personnel’s employing law enforcement agency;

“(II) receive feedback from curriculum instructors and other participating command-level personnel to refine the proposed solution accordingly to meet the needs of the law enforcement agency and community served; and

“(III) present a final, implementable product emphasizing evidence-based strategies to program instructors and the command-level personnel’s district or geographic command; and

“(iii) the incorporation of pre-course and post-course assessments to measure knowledge acquisition and leadership competencies relevant to the training curricula.

“(C) CONSULTATION.—The Attorney General shall develop and identify training curricula under this paragraph in consultation with relevant law enforcement agencies of States and units of local government, organizations and fraternal associations representing law enforcement officers, universities with appropriate law enforcement or leadership programs, and any other entities the Attorney General determines appropriate.

“(2) CERTIFIED PROGRAMS AND COURSES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date on which training curricula are developed or identified under paragraph (1), the Attorney General shall establish a process to—

“(i) certify training programs and courses offered to command-level personnel which incorporate 1 or more of the training curricula developed or identified under paragraph (1), or equivalents to such training curricula, which may include certifying training programs or courses offered on or before the date on which the Attorney General establishes the process; and

“(ii) terminate the certification of a training program or course that fails to meet the standards developed or identified under paragraph (1).

“(B) PARTNERSHIPS WITH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date on which training curricula are developed or identified under paragraph (1), the Attorney General shall develop criteria to ensure that entities which offer training programs or courses that are certified under subparagraph (A) collaborate with educational institutions to evaluate and continuously improve the curricula and coursework of those educational institutions.

“(3) LIST.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the Attorney General completes the activities required under paragraphs (1) and (2), the Attorney General shall publish a list of law enforcement agencies of States and units of local government employing law enforcement officers who have successfully completed a course using the training curricula developed or identified under paragraph (1), or equivalents to such training curricula, which shall include—

“(A) the total number of law enforcement officers that are employed by the law enforcement agency; and

“(B) the number of law enforcement officers who have completed such a course.”.

SEC. 3. ATTORNEY GENERAL REPORTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter until the date that is 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall submit to Congress a report on the activities carried out as a result of the amendments made under section 2.

(b) CONTENTS.—Each report under subsection (a) shall include, at a minimum, information on—

(1) steps taken by the Attorney General to develop or identify curricula under section 1701(q)(1) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as added by section 2;

(2) any assessments conducted or identified by the Attorney General on the effectiveness and utilization of curricula developed or identified under section 1701(q)(1) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as added by section 2;

(3) recommendations for curriculum updates and improvements; and

(4) barriers to training implementation.

SEC. 4. GAO REPORT.

Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall—

(1) conduct a review of the actions taken by the Attorney General pursuant to this Act and the amendments made by this Act; and

(2) submit to Congress a report on the review conducted under paragraph (1), which shall include a description of—

(A) the process for developing and identifying curricula under section 1701(q)(1) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as added by section 2, including the effectiveness of the consultation by the Attorney General with the agencies, associations, and organizations identified under that section; and

(B) the certification of training programs and courses under section 1701(q)(2) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as added by section 2, including the development of the process for certification and its implementation.

SEC. 5. STATE CERTIFICATIONS AND TRAINING STANDARDS.

Nothing in this Act, or an amendment made by this Act, shall be construed to preempt or replace the authority of any State or local government, including any Peace Officer Standards and Training entity or similar certifying body, to set and enforce certification, training, or qualification standards for law enforcement officers.

The committee-reported amendment, in the nature of a substitute, was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

CARLA WALKER ACT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1890) to establish a grant program for certain State and local forensic activities, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic, as follows:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Carla Walker Act”.