

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

"(ii) 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".

SEC. 2. GRANTS TO IMPROVE FORENSIC ACTIVITIES.

Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10101 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“PART PP—GRANTS TO IMPROVE FORENSIC ACTIVITIES**“SEC. 3061. DEFINITIONS.**

“In this part:

“(1) ACCREDITED FORENSIC LABORATORY.—The term ‘accredited forensic laboratory’ means a forensic laboratory that—

“(A) is accredited by an accrediting body that is a signatory to an internationally recognized arrangement and that offers accreditation to forensic science conformity assessment bodies using an accreditation standard that is recognized by that internationally recognized arrangement; or

“(B) attests, in a legally binding and enforceable manner, to prepare and apply for an accreditation described in subparagraph (A) not later than 2 years after date on which the forensic laboratory—

“(i) first receives a grant under this part; or

“(ii) first receives a request for analysis from an eligible entity receiving a grant under this part.

“(2) FGG DNA ANALYSIS AND SEARCHING.—The term ‘FGG DNA analysis and searching’ means—

“(A) forensic genetic genealogical DNA analysis of a forensic or reference sample of biological material by an accredited forensic laboratory to develop a forensic genetic genealogy profile; and

“(B) the subsequent search of that genetic genealogy profile in a genetic genealogy service.

“(3) FORENSIC ANALYSIS.—The term ‘forensic analysis’ means an expert examination, interpretation, or test—

“(A) requested by a law enforcement agency, a coroner or medical examiner’s office, a prosecutor, a criminal suspect or defendant, or a court; and

“(B) performed on physical or biological evidence for—

“(i) investigative purposes, including to determine the identity of unidentified human remains; or

“(ii) prosecutorial, defense, or court-ordered judicial purposes.

“(4) FORENSIC GENETIC GENEALOGY PROFILE.—The term ‘forensic genetic genealogy profile’ means a single nucleotide polymorphisms-based genetic profile generated from a forensic or reference sample by an accredited forensic laboratory for the purpose of conducting FGG DNA analysis and searching.

“(5) FORENSIC LABORATORY.—The term ‘forensic laboratory’ means a facility, entity, or site that—

“(A) offers or performs forensic analysis; and

“(B) follows appropriate evidentiary, documentation, and quality assurance requirements for use in judicial proceedings.

“(6) GENETIC GENEALOGY SERVICE.—The term ‘genetic genealogy service’ means a repository of genetic data containing genetic profiles submitted by individuals that permits search by a law enforcement agency for forensic genetic genealogy purposes.

“(7) INTERIM POLICY.—The term ‘Interim Policy’ means the ‘Interim Policy on Forensic Genetic Genealogical DNA Analysis and Searching’ of the Department of Justice dated November 1, 2019, or any successor policy.

“(8) LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY.—The term ‘law enforcement agency’ means an agency of the United States, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or an Indian Tribe authorized by law or by a government agency to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of any violation of criminal law.

“SEC. 3062. DNA ANALYSIS GRANTS.

“(a) ELIGIBLE ENTITY DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘eligible entity’ means—

“(1) a State;

“(2) a Tribal, county, or local law enforcement agency;

“(3) a publicly funded accredited forensic laboratory;

“(4) a State, Tribal, county, or local prosecutor’s office with a forensic laboratory capability;

“(5) a medical examiner’s office; and

“(6) a coroner’s office.

“(b) AUTHORIZATION OF GRANTS.—The Attorney General may award a competitive grant to an eligible entity for the purpose of using any technology used in a forensic laboratory—

“(1) to conduct whole genome sequencing technology to assess not less than 100,000 genetic markers; and

“(2) that is compatible with genealogical databases.

“(c) APPLICATIONS.—An eligible entity seeking a grant under this section shall submit to the Attorney General an application at such time and in such form as the Attorney General may require.

“(d) USE OF GRANT.—An eligible entity that receives a grant under this section shall use funds from the grant for any of the following purposes:

“(1) To carry out DNA analyses of physical evidence collected under applicable legal authority using the technology described in subsection (b) if the submission of such physical evidence to the Combined DNA Index System has failed to produce an investigative lead.

“(2) To carry out DNA analyses of unidentified human remains using the technology described in subsection (b) if submission of such samples to the Combined DNA Index System has failed to produce an investigative lead.

“(3) To outsource an activity described in paragraph (1) or (2) for the use of technology described in subsection (b) and searching to—

“(A) an accredited publicly funded forensic laboratory;

“(B) a medical examiner or coroner’s office;

“(C) a State, Tribal, county, or local prosecutor’s office with a forensic laboratory capability; or

“(D) a nongovernmental accredited forensic laboratory.

“(e) REQUIREMENTS AND LIMITATIONS WITH RESPECT TO GENETIC GENEALOGY.—An eligible entity that receives a grant under this section—

“(1) with respect to a forensic profile derived from a candidate forensic sample for which a sufficient quantity of DNA exists and which meets the eligibility requirements of the Combined DNA Index System, before attempting to use FGG DNA analysis and searching with respect to the forensic profile—

“(A) shall upload the forensic profile to the Combined DNA Index System; and

“(B) may only proceed with FGG DNA analysis and searching if a search of the uploaded forensic profile in the Combined DNA Index System fails to produce a probative and confirmed DNA match;

“(2) with respect to an eligible entity that is a law enforcement agency, may not arrest a suspect based solely on a genetic association generated by a genetic genealogy service;

“(3) with respect to an eligible entity that is a law enforcement agency or an entity conducting genetic genealogical research on behalf of a law enforcement agency or to inform a criminal investigation, shall—

“(A) identify as a law enforcement agency to any genetic genealogy service; and

“(B) enter and search forensic genetic genealogy profiles only in a genetic genealogy service that provides explicit notice to users of the genetic genealogy service and the public that law enforcement may use the genetic genealogy service to investigate crimes or identify unidentified human remains;

“(4) shall seek informed consent from third parties before collecting reference samples directly from an individual that will be used for FGG DNA analysis and searching, unless case-

specific circumstances provide reasonable grounds to believe that this requirement would compromise the integrity of an investigation;

“(5) shall treat all forensic genetic genealogy profiles and genetic genealogy service account information and data as confidential government information consistent with any applicable laws, regulations, policies, and procedures;

“(6) shall use biological samples and forensic genetic genealogy profiles only for law enforcement identification purposes;

“(7) shall take all reasonable and necessary steps and precautions to ensure that others who have authorized access to biological samples and forensic genetic genealogy profiles follow the same limitation of use of those samples required under paragraph (6);

“(8) whenever possible, shall use only genetic genealogy services that configure service site user settings that control access to forensic genetic genealogy profile data and associated account information in a manner that will prevent that data and information from being viewed by other service users;

“(9) shall conduct covert collection of a DNA sample for the purpose of performing FGG DNA analysis and searching in accordance with applicable State and Federal law; and

“(10) may not use a biological sample or a forensic genetic genealogy profile to determine the genetic predisposition for disease or any other medical condition or psychological trait of the donor of the sample or profile.

“(f) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, the Attorney General shall promulgate regulations to promote the reasoned exercise of investigative, scientific, and prosecutorial discretion in cases that involve forensic genetic genealogical DNA analysis and searching. Such regulations shall incorporate the requirements and limitations set forth under subsection (e).

“(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Attorney General to carry out this section \$5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2027 through 2031.

“(2) LIMITATIONS ON USE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Amounts appropriated to carry out this section—

“(i) subject to subparagraph (B), shall only be made available to carry out forensic genetic genealogical analysis; and

“(ii) shall not be made available for staffing, training, travel, or equipment.

“(B) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—The Attorney General may use not more than 10 percent of amounts appropriated to carry out this section for administrative costs.

“SEC. 3063. GRANTS FOR FORENSIC EQUIPMENT AND DATABASE SEARCHING.

“(a) ELIGIBLE ENTITY DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘eligible entity’ means—

“(1) a publicly funded accredited forensic laboratory;

“(2) a State, county, local, or Tribal prosecutor’s office with a forensic laboratory capability;

“(3) a medical examiner’s office; and

“(4) a coroner’s office.

“(b) AUTHORIZATION OF GRANTS.—The Attorney General may award a grant to an eligible entity for the purpose of—

“(1) purchasing equipment for FGG DNA analysis and searching; or

“(2) funding searches to generate investigative leads for criminal investigations or unidentified human remains.

“(c) APPLICATIONS.—An eligible entity seeking a grant under this section shall submit to the Attorney General an application at such time and in such form as the Attorney General may require.

“(d) USE OF FUNDS.—An eligible entity that receives a grant under this section shall use funds from the grant—

“(1) to purchase forensic equipment, including supplies, reagents, consumables, and validation expenses, for genetic genealogy techniques to

generate investigative leads for criminal investigations or unidentified human remains; and

“(2) for genealogical database searching.

“(e) DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE POLICY.—Other than an activity involving unidentified human remains, an activity carried out using funding from a grant under this section shall be carried out in compliance with—

“(1) the Interim Policy; and

“(2) the regulations promulgated under section 3062(f).

“(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Attorney General to carry out this section \$5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2027 through 2031.

“SEC. 3064. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

“(a) REGULATIONS.—The Attorney General may promulgate guidelines, regulations, and procedures to carry out this part, including guidelines, regulations, and procedures relating to the submission and review of applications for grants under sections 3062 and 3063.

“(b) ACCOUNTABILITY.—

“(1) RECORDS.—An eligible entity that receives a grant under this part shall maintain such records as the Attorney General may require to facilitate an effective audit relating to the receipt of the grant, the use of amounts from the grant, outsourcing activities, and compliance with—

“(A) section VIII, entitled ‘Sample and Data Control and Disposition’, of the Interim Policy; and

“(B) the regulations promulgated under section 3062(f).

“(2) ACCESS.—For the purpose of conducting audits and examinations, the Attorney General shall have access to any book, document, or record of an eligible entity that receives a grant under this part, a State or unit of local government within which the eligible entity operates, and any entity to which the eligible entity outsources work using amounts from the grant if the Attorney General determines that the book, document, or record relates to—

“(A) the receipt of the grant;

“(B) the use of funds from the grant; or

“(C) compliance with—

“(i) section VIII, entitled ‘Sample and Data Control and Disposition’, of the Interim Policy; or

“(ii) the regulations promulgated under section 3062(f).

“(3) SUSPENSION AND DEBARMENT.—In carrying out this part, the Attorney General shall comply with part 180 of title 2, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulation.

“SEC. 3065. REPORTS.

“Not later than 1 year after the date on which an eligible entity receives the final disbursement of funds from a grant under section 3062 or 3063, the eligible entity shall submit to the Attorney General a report that includes—

“(1) the amount of funding the eligible entity received from the grant for each fiscal year for which the grant was awarded;

“(2) the number of cases for which the eligible entity submitted for testing using FGG DNA analysis and searching during the previous year;

“(3) the number of cases for which the eligible entity performed testing using FGG DNA analysis and searching during the previous year;

“(4) the type of testing relating to FGG DNA analysis and searching performed by the eligible entity during each year for which the grant was awarded, including—

“(A) the name of any laboratory to which the eligible entity outsourced the testing;

“(B) the type of sequencing equipment and method used for the testing; and

“(C) the results of the testing, such as whether the testing resulted in successful victim or perpetrator identification, no identification, ongoing analysis, or incomplete analysis, and the time it took to obtain a result;

“(5) during each year for which the grant was awarded, the number of cases in which FGG DNA analysis and searching—

“(A) resulted in a searchable profile in a publicly available genetic genealogy service;

“(B) generated a lead resulting in a victim or perpetrator identification;

“(C) generated a lead but did not generate a victim or perpetrator identification; and

“(D) did generate a lead and resulted in a victim or perpetrator identification by the end of the grant period directly resulting in an arrest; and

“(6) during each year for which the grant was awarded, the average number of days it took to make any identification between the date of sample submission for FGG DNA analysis and searching and the date of delivery of test results to the requesting office or agency.

“SEC. 3066. NO PREEMPTION.

“Nothing in this part shall be construed to preempt any law (including a regulation) of a State, or a political subdivision of a State, containing requirements that provide equivalent or greater protection than the requirements of this part.”

SEC. 3. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE REPORT.

Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General, in consultation with the Forensic Laboratory Needs Working Group of the National Institute of Justice, shall submit to Congress a report—

(1) on the awards and practices reported to the Attorney General under section 3065 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as added by this Act;

(2) on forensic genetic genealogy analysis technologies and how best to implement forensic genetic genealogy analysis for eligible entities (as defined in section 3063(a) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as added by this Act); and

(3) that includes any recommendations relating to—

(A) expected funding needs; and

(B) whether regulations are needed for the use of forensic genetic genealogy analysis technology.

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.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I know of no further debate on the measures en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Hearing no further debate, the bills having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bills pass en bloc?

The bills were passed en bloc as follows:

The bill (S. 736) was passed as follows:

S. 736

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 “Lieutenant Osvaldo Albarati Stopping Prison Contraband Act”.

SEC. 2. PROHIBITED PROVISION OF A PHONE.

Section 1791(b) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (4) and (5) as paragraphs (5) and (6), respectively;

(2) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following:

“(4) in the case of a violation of subsection (a)(1), imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both, if the object is specified in subsection (d)(1)(F) of this section;”;

by inserting “, in the case of a violation of subsection (a)(2),” before “(d)(1)(F)”.

SEC. 3. REVIEW OF POLICIES.

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Bureau of Prisons shall—

(1) conduct a review of the policies of the Bureau of Prisons pertaining to inmates who make, possess, obtain, or attempt to make or obtain a prohibited object, as defined in section 1791(d)(1) of title 18, United States Code; and

(2) update those policies as needed to improve protections for incarcerated individuals and staff.

The bill (S. 825), as amended, was passed as follows:

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) nongovernmental organizations, international organizations, academies, or other entities, including organizations that support the interests of public safety officers, public safety telecommunicators, and family members of public safety officers and public safety telecommunicators.

The bills (S. 3041, S. 4394, and S. 1890), as amended, were passed.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, all en bloc.

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

MORNING BUSINESS

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. RISCH. Mr. President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is still available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications that have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such an annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-423.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, DC.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION TRANSMITTAL LETTER

Please find enclosed the following notification from the Department of State.

Department Notification Number: RSAT 26-73.

Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA), as amended, we are forwarding Transmittal No. 26-73 concerning the Department of the Air Force's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Denmark for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$842 million. We will issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale upon delivery of this letter to your office.

Recipients:
Speaker of the House of Representatives
House Committee on Foreign Affairs
Senate Committee on Foreign Relations
Sincerely,

PAUL D. GUAGLIANONE,
Senior Bureau Official,
Bureau of Legislative Affairs

TRANSMITTAL NO. 26-73

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

(i) Prospective Purchaser: Government of Denmark.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:
Major Defense Equipment * \$724 million.
Other \$118 million.
Total \$842 million.

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase:

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):
Two hundred (200) AGM-158 Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missiles (JASSM) with Extended Range.

Non-MDE: The following non-MDE items will be included: JASSM test and support equipment, and containers; spare parts, consumables, accessories, and repair and return support; weapon system support; precise positioning Global Positioning System; classified and unclassified software delivery and support; classified and unclassified pub-

lications and technical documentation; site surveys; transportation support; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical, and logistics support services; and other related elements of logistics and program support.

(iv) Military Department: Air Force (DE-D-YAP).

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: None.

(vi) Sales Commission, Fee, etc., Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid: None known at this time.

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold: See Attached Annex.

(viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: June 5, 2026.

* As defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Denmark—Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missiles with Extended Range

The Government of Denmark has requested to buy two hundred (200) AGM-158 Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missiles with Extended Range (JASSM-ER). The following non-major defense equipment items will also be included: JASSM test and support equipment, and containers; spare parts, consumables, accessories, and repair and return support; weapon system support; precise positioning Global Positioning System; classified and unclassified software delivery and support; classified and unclassified publications and technical documentation; site surveys; transportation support; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical, and logistics support services; and other related elements of logistics and program support. The estimated total cost is \$842 million.

This proposed sale will support the foreign policy goals and national security objectives of the United States by improving the security of a NATO Ally that is a force for political stability and economic progress in Europe.

The proposed sale will improve Denmark's capability to meet current and future threats by providing the Royal Danish Air Force (RDAF) with the ability to conduct long-range precision strikes, strengthening RDAF F-35 aircraft capabilities. Denmark will have no difficulty absorbing these articles and services into its armed forces.

The proposed sale of this equipment and support will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

The principal contractor will be Lockheed Martin, located in Orlando, FL. At this time, the U.S. Government is not aware of any offset agreement proposed in connection with this potential sale. Any offset agreement will be defined in negotiations between the purchaser and the contractor.

Implementation of this proposed sale will not require the assignment of any additional U.S. Government or contractor representatives to Denmark.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 26-73

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act

Annex Item No. vii

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology:

1. The AGM-158 Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile with Extended Range (JASSM-ER) All Up Round is a low-observable, highly-survivable, subsonic cruise missile designed to penetrate next-generation air defense systems enroute to target. The JASSM-ER is designed to kill hard, medium-hardened, soft, and area type targets. The