

117<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 6943

To amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to authorize public safety officer death benefits to officers suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder or acute stress disorder, and for other purposes.

---

## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 7, 2022

Mr. TRONE (for himself and Mr. RESCHENTHALER) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

---

## A BILL

To amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to authorize public safety officer death benefits to officers suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder or acute stress disorder, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Public Safety Officer  
5 Support Act of 2022”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 Congress finds the following:

1           (1) Every day, public safety officers, including  
2 police officers, firefighters, emergency medical tech-  
3 nicians, and others, work to maintain the safety,  
4 health, and well-being of the communities they serve.

5           (2) This means public safety officers are rou-  
6 tinely called to respond to stressful and potentially  
7 traumatic situations, often putting their own lives in  
8 danger.

9           (3) This work not only puts public safety offi-  
10 cers at risk for experiencing harm, serious injury,  
11 and cumulative and acute trauma, but also places  
12 them at up to 25.6 times higher risk for developing  
13 post-traumatic stress disorder when compared to in-  
14 dividuals without such experiences.

15           (4) Psychological evidence indicates that law  
16 enforcement officers experience significant job-re-  
17 lated stressors and exposures that may confer in-  
18 creased risk for mental health morbidities (such as  
19 post-traumatic stress disorder and suicidal thoughts,  
20 ideation, intents, and behaviors) and hastened mor-  
21 tality.

22           (5) Public safety officers often do not have the  
23 resources or support they need, leaving them at  
24 higher risk for long-term mental health con-  
25 sequences.

1           (6) Whereas, although the Department of De-  
2       fense already considers servicemember suicides to be  
3       line-of-duty deaths and provides Federal support to  
4       eligible surviving families, the Federal Government  
5       does not recognize public safety officer suicides as  
6       deaths in the line of duty.

7           (7) In 2017, the Department of Justice ap-  
8       proved 481 claims under the Public Safety Officers'  
9       Benefits Program under subpart 1 of part L of title  
10      I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets  
11      Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10281 et seq.), but not one  
12      of them for the more than 240 public safety officers  
13      who died by suicide that year.

14          (8) Public safety officers who have died or are  
15      disabled as a result of suicide or post-traumatic  
16      stress disorder do not qualify for the Public Safety  
17      Officers' Benefits Program, despite the fact that  
18      public safety officers are more likely to die by sui-  
19      cide than from any other line-of-duty cause of death.

20 **SEC. 3. PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER DEATH BENEFITS FOR**  
21                           **POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER AND**  
22                           **ACUTE STRESS DISORDER.**

23          (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1201 of title I of the Om-  
24      nibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34

1 U.S.C. 10281) is amended by adding at the end the fol-  
2 lowing:

3 “(o) POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER AND  
4 ACUTE STRESS DISORDER.—

5 “(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

6 “(A) MASS CASUALTY EVENT.—The term  
7 ‘mass casualty event’ means an incident result-  
8 ing in casualties to not fewer than 3 victims, in-  
9 cluding—

10 “(i) an incident that exceeds the nor-  
11 mal resources for emergency response  
12 available in the jurisdiction where the inci-  
13 dent takes place; and

14 “(ii) an incident that results in a sud-  
15 den temporal surge of injured individuals  
16 necessitating emergency services.

17 “(B) MASS FATALITY EVENT.—The term  
18 ‘mass fatality event’ means an incident result-  
19 ing in the fatalities of not fewer than 3 individ-  
20 uals at 1 or more locations close to one another  
21 with a common cause.

22 “(C) MASS SHOOTING.—The term ‘mass  
23 shooting’ means a multiple homicide incident in  
24 which not fewer than 3 victims are killed—

25 “(i) with a firearm;

1 “(ii) within 1 event; and

2 “(iii) in 1 or more locations in close  
3 proximity.

4 “(2) PERSONAL INJURY SUSTAINED IN LINE OF  
5 DUTY.—

6 “(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in  
7 subparagraph (B), as determined by the Bu-  
8 reau—

9 “(i) post-traumatic stress disorder or  
10 acute stress disorder suffered by a public  
11 safety officer, and diagnosed by a licensed  
12 medical or mental health professional, shall  
13 be presumed to constitute a personal in-  
14 jury within the meaning of subsection (a),  
15 sustained in the line of duty by the officer,  
16 if the officer, while on duty, engages in sit-  
17 uations involving stressful, tensional, or  
18 traumatic law enforcement, fire suppres-  
19 sion, rescue, hazardous material response,  
20 emergency medical services (including re-  
21 sponding to opioid overdoses, or traumatic  
22 psychological or psychiatric distress calls),  
23 prison security, disaster relief, or other  
24 emergency response activity;

1           “(ii) post-traumatic stress disorder or  
2           acute stress disorder suffered by a public  
3           safety officer who has contacted or at-  
4           tempted to contact the employee assistance  
5           program of the agency or entity that the  
6           officer serves, a licensed medical or mental  
7           health professional, suicide prevention serv-  
8           ices, or another mental health assistance  
9           service in order to receive help, treatment,  
10          or diagnosis for post-traumatic stress dis-  
11          order or acute stress disorder, shall be pre-  
12          sumed to constitute a personal injury with-  
13          in the meaning of subsection (a), sustained  
14          in the line of duty by the officer, if the of-  
15          ficer, while on duty, engages in situations  
16          involving stressful, tensional, or traumatic  
17          law enforcement, fire suppression, rescue,  
18          hazardous material response, emergency  
19          medical services (including responding to  
20          opioid overdoses, or traumatic psycho-  
21          logical or psychiatric distress calls), prison  
22          security, disaster relief, or other emergency  
23          response activity; and

24           “(iii) post-traumatic stress disorder or  
25          acute stress disorder suffered by a public

1 safety officer who engages in a response to  
2 a mass casualty incident, mass death inci-  
3 dent, or mass shooting involving stressful,  
4 tensional, or traumatic law enforcement,  
5 fire suppression, rescue, hazardous mate-  
6 rial response, prison security, disaster re-  
7 lief, or other emergency response activity  
8 shall be presumed to constitute a personal  
9 injury within the meaning of subsection  
10 (a), sustained in the line of duty by the of-  
11 ficer.

12 “(B) EXCEPTIONS.—

13 “(i) DISORDER UNRELATED TO EN-  
14 GAGEMENT.—Subparagraph (A) shall not  
15 apply if the Bureau establishes, by clear  
16 and convincing evidence, and based on  
17 competent psychological or medical evi-  
18 dence, that the post-traumatic stress dis-  
19 order or acute stress disorder was com-  
20 pletely unrelated to engagement in situa-  
21 tions described in clause (i), (ii), or (iii) of  
22 that subparagraph.

23 “(ii) OTHER DIRECT AND PROXIMATE  
24 CAUSE.—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply  
25 if competent psychological or medical evi-

1           dence establishes that the post-traumatic  
2           stress disorder or acute stress disorder was  
3           directly and proximately caused by some-  
4           thing other than the mere presence of  
5           post-traumatic stress disorder or acute  
6           stress disorder risk factors.

7           “(3) DEATH OR DISABILITY.—

8           “(A) IN GENERAL.—

9           “(i) DEATH BY SUICIDE OF ANY OFFI-  
10          CER.—For purposes of a claim under sub-  
11          section (a), if a public safety officer de-  
12          scribed in clause (i), (ii), or (iii) of para-  
13          graph (2)(A) of this subsection dies by sui-  
14          cide, that death shall be presumed to be a  
15          direct and proximate result of the post-  
16          traumatic stress disorder or acute stress  
17          disorder suffered by the public safety offi-  
18          cer.

19          “(ii) DISABILITY OF DIAGNOSED OFFI-  
20          CERS.—For purposes of a claim under sub-  
21          section (b), if a public safety officer de-  
22          scribed in paragraph (2)(A)(i) of this sub-  
23          section is permanently and totally disabled  
24          as a result of the post-traumatic stress dis-  
25          order or acute stress disorder suffered by



1 the public safety officer, including as a re-  
2 sult of attempted suicide, that disability  
3 shall be presumed to be a direct and proxi-  
4 mate result of the post-traumatic stress  
5 disorder or acute stress disorder suffered  
6 by the public safety officer.

7 “(iii) DISABILITY OF NON-DIAGNOSED  
8 OFFICERS DUE TO ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—

9 For purposes of a claim under subsection  
10 (b), if a public safety officer described in  
11 clause (ii) or (iii) of paragraph (2)(A) of  
12 this subsection is permanently and totally  
13 disabled as a result of attempted suicide,  
14 that disability shall be presumed to be a  
15 direct and proximate result of the post-  
16 traumatic stress disorder or acute stress  
17 disorder suffered by the public safety offi-  
18 cer.

19 “(B) PERMANENT AND TOTAL DIS-  
20 ABILITY.—For purposes of clauses (ii) and (iii)  
21 of subparagraph (A), an individual shall be con-  
22 sidered permanently and totally disabled as a  
23 result of an attempted suicide or of post-trau-  
24 matic stress disorder or acute stress disorder if  
25 the individual is unable to serve as a public

1 safety officer in the same or a substantially  
2 similar role as the individual was serving prior  
3 to the attempted suicide or prior to suffering  
4 from post-traumatic stress disorder or acute  
5 stress disorder, respectively.

6 “(4) APPLICABILITY OF LIMITATIONS ON BENE-  
7 FITS.—

8 “(A) INTENTIONAL ACTIONS.—Section  
9 1202(a)(1) shall not apply to any claim for a  
10 benefit under this part that is payable in ac-  
11 cordance with this subsection.

12 “(B) SUBSTANCE USE.—Section  
13 1202(a)(2) shall not preclude the payment of a  
14 benefit under this part if the benefit is other-  
15 wise payable in accordance with this sub-  
16 section.”.

17 (b) RETROACTIVE APPLICABILITY.—The amendment  
18 made by subsection (a) shall take effect as if enacted on  
19 January 1, 2019, and shall apply to any public safety offi-  
20 cer who dies or is permanently and totally disabled on or  
21 after that date.

22 **SEC. 4. GAO REPORT.**

23 Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment  
24 of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States  
25 shall submit to Congress a report that details benefits

1 issued pursuant to subsection (o) of section 1201 of title  
2 I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of  
3 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10281), as added by section 3, and in-  
4 cludes any recommendations to improve that subsection.

○