

Amendment to the Chairman's Mark

Offered by Representative Tonko

No Taxpayer Funds for People Who Assaulted Law Enforcement on January 6th

1. Add at the end the following:

“TITLE V--POLICY STATEMENTS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEC. 501. POLICY STATEMENT ON NO TAXPAYER FUNDS FOR VIOLENT CRIMINALS

(a) FINDINGS. — The House finds the following:

- (1) On January 6th, 2021, violent criminals ransacked the Capitol, destroying property and vandalizing the building in an attempt to disrupt a joint session of Congress to count the electoral ballots and certify the results of the 2020 presidential election.
- (2) For nearly 5 hours, those violent attackers used bear spray, flag poles, fire extinguishers, pipes, bats, bricks, and other items to assault law enforcement officers from the United States Capitol Police, the Metropolitan Police Department, and other law enforcement agencies who bravely defended the Capitol that day.
- (3) Approximately 140 law enforcement officers were injured defending the Capitol, including sustaining traumatic brain injuries, cracked ribs, smashed spinal discs, and stabbings, and the events of that day contributed to the deaths of 5 officers who later passed away.
- (4) In the days following the January 6 attack, the Senate unanimously passed and Congress rightly awarded Congressional Gold Medals to the United States Capitol Police and the Metropolitan Police Department, recognizing the many officers who deserve the deep gratitude of the United States for putting their lives on the line to protect the Capitol and the democratic process of the United States.
- (5) More than 600 January 6th defendants were charged with assaulting or obstructing law enforcement, and around 70 pled guilty to assaulting law enforcement with a dangerous or deadly weapon; leaders of extremist groups were likewise convicted of seditious conspiracy.

- (6) President Trump pardoned or commuted the sentences of all 1,600 participants in the January 6th attack on the Capitol, both nonviolent and violent offenders. The pardons included hundreds of defendants who were convicted of beating police officers with flagpoles, fire extinguishers, baseball bats, and other weapons, as well as spraying officers with bear spray and pepper spray. Trump also commuted the sentences of Oath Keepers and Proud Boys who plotted to violently prevent the lawful transfer of power and had been convicted of “seditious conspiracy.”
- (7) Dozens of the pardoned defendants had prior convictions or pending charges for serious crimes, including rape, sexual abuse of a minor, domestic violence, and production of child sexual abuse material. And at least 10 pardoned January 6th defendants have already been rearrested or charged with new crimes, including illegal firearms possession, violent assaults, child sexual abuse, drunk-driving homicides, and even plotting to murder FBI agents.
- (8) On January 29, 2026 President Trump sued the U.S. government for a contractor during his first administration releasing his tax returns even though the statute of limitations had run out.
- (9) The IRS prepared a 25-page memo explaining all the legal defenses on why President Trump’s lawsuit was without merit.
- (10) Instead of defending against the lawsuit, the Trump Administration settled with President Trump to create a \$1.8 billion slush fund for those the Trump Administration thought were victims of government weaponization.
- (11) The settlement and case was so without merit that the judge hearing the case found that “Plaintiffs acted in bad faith and for an improper purpose by collusively filing a lawsuit with claims subject to multiple dispositive defenses solely to provide cover for a collusive settlement. . . This action was never about a party seeking judicial resolution of a legal issue or a factual dispute. The nature of the suit itself and the conduct of the Parties and counsel from its filing make plain that this was an attempt to use the Court to provide some legitimacy to an agreement to confer immunity to people and entities affiliated with the President and to earmark billions of dollars from American taxpayers to redress grievances not defined in the law.” (internal quotation marks omitted).
- (12) Based upon political opposition in Congress, the Department of Justice ended the weaponization slush fund.
- (13) However, those convicted on January 6th can still file individual claims against the U.S. Government and the Department of Justice can choose to issue settlements instead of defending the cases. Already, hundreds of those

prosecuted for illegal actions on January 6th have sought money from the Trump Administration.

(b) POLICY ON NO TAXPAYER FUNDS FOR VIOLENT CRIMINALS. — It is the policy of this resolution that:

- (1) Violent criminals who assaulted the Capitol on January 6, 2021 should not be rewarded for their violent actions.
- (2) The Department of Justice should not use taxpayer funds to make settlement payments to individuals convicted of assaulting law enforcement officers at or around the United States Capitol on January 6, 2021.”.

2. Amend the committee report to reflect the following policy assumptions:

The resolution supports legislation to prohibit the Department of Justice using taxpayer funds to make settlement payments to individuals convicted of assaulting law enforcement officers at or around the United States Capitol on January 6, 2021. Approximately 140 law enforcement officers were injured defending the Capitol, including sustaining traumatic brain injuries, cracked ribs, smashed spinal discs, and stabbings, and the events of that day contributed to the deaths of 5 officers who later passed away. Violent criminals should not be rewarded for committing these violent acts against law enforcement.