

Trump talks a big game about “backing the blue—but his pardons of the very rioters who beat and brutalized hundreds of cops on January 6 show that he has no idea what “support, protection, and respect” for the police means.

He continues to tout bringing back “law and order” while releasing violent criminals onto the streets—the scope of his dangerous pardons continues to grow.

Two weeks ago, a Justice Department prosecutor struggled in court to explain the administration’s view of the scope of Trump’s mass pardons, arguing that the relief should apply to separate criminal conduct committed by Capitol rioter Dan Wilson, in Kentucky in 2023.

U.S. District Judge Dabney L. Friedrich, a Trump appointee, questioned a Justice Department attorney about the government’s shifting position on the scope of Trump’s January 6 pardons.

Judge Freidrich said, “[p]ardons have to have a fixed meaning” on the day they are issued, and there has to be a “clear definition of the pardon that doesn’t evolve or change.”

Unfortunately, these individuals continue to pose a dangerous threat to our democracy—and law enforcement.

Just last month, dozens of former January 6 offenders joined forces on social media to compile and publicize the identities of at least 124 individuals who had been involved in their cases—including prosecutors, judges, and FBI agents.

The post, which has received at least tens of thousands of views, includes names, photos, disparaging remarks, and demands for accountability.

In January, another pardoned January 6 defendant who pleaded guilty to assaulting police officers with pepper spray, Ryan Nichols, Sr., identified in a Twitter post “officers in the D.C. Jail who need to be investigated for corruption and abuse,” adding the names and LinkedIn profile photos of two DC Jail employees.

The men and women who bravely defended us on January 6 deserve better than this—and we should honor them for their heroic efforts that day, not excuse the thugs who attacked this body and the ideals it represents.

Law enforcement officials should not fear for their safety or that of their

families just for simply doing their jobs.

I hope that all of us, regardless of our political persuasion, can agree on two things: that violence has no place in a democracy, and that our law enforcement officers are worthy of our respect and support.

BUDGETARY REVISIONS

Mr. GRAHAM. Madam President, section 251 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, BBEDCA, establishes statutory limits on discretionary spending and allows for various adjustments to those limits. In addition, sections 302 and 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 allow the chairman of the Budget Committee to establish and revise allocations, aggregates, and levels consistent with those adjustments.

The Senate will soon consider H.R. 1968, the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025. The measure provides full-year appropriations for 2025 and contains spending that qualifies for cap adjustments under BBEDCA.

First, H.R. 1968 includes appropriations designated as emergency funding pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of BBEDCA. The Congressional Budget Office estimates the bill’s emergency-designated spending amounts to \$12,375 million in nonsecurity budget authority and \$8,600 million in associated outlays in 2025.

Second, the measure also includes \$22,884 million in nonsecurity discretionary budget authority designated for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of BBEDCA. This budget authority is expected to result in \$963 million in outlays in 2025.

Third, the measure includes appropriations for certain program integrity activities that qualify for adjustments pursuant to sections 251(b)(2)(B), 251(b)(2)(C), and 251(b)(2)(E) of BBEDCA. The adjustments for these activities amount to \$2,531 million in nonsecurity budget authority and \$1,894 million in resulting outlays for 2025.

Finally, H.R. 1968 includes \$2,750 million in nonsecurity budget authority for wildfire suppression operations pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(F) of BBEDCA, which is associated with \$945 million in outlays.

In total, the adjustments for H.R. 1968 amount to \$40,540 million in non-security budget authority and \$12,402 million in outlays.

I am also filing adjustments to reflect the emergency designations in two bills enacted last year: the Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025, P.L. 118–83, and the American Relief Act, 2025, P.L. 118–158. Together, the emergency-designated appropriations in these bills increase security category budget authority by \$11,775 million, nonsecurity category budget authority by \$105,395 million, and total outlays by \$26,511 million.

Consequently, I am revising the budget authority and outlay allocations to the Committee on Appropriations by increasing revised security budget authority by \$11,775 million, revised nonsecurity budget authority by \$145,935 million, and outlays by \$38,913 million in fiscal year 2025. I am also increasing the budgetary aggregates for fiscal year 2025 by \$157,374 million in budget authority and \$38,611 million in outlays.

I ask unanimous consent that this notice and the accompanying tables, which provide details about the adjustment, be printed in the RECORD.

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

REVISIONS TO BUDGET AGGREGATES

(Pursuant to Section 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974) (\$ in billions)

Table with 2 columns: Category and 2025. Rows include Current Spending Aggregates (Budget Authority, Outlays), Adjustment (Budget Authority, Outlays), and Revised Aggregates (Budget Authority, Outlays).

REVISIONS TO THE SPENDING ALLOCATION TO THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025

(Pursuant to Section 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974) (\$ in billions)

Table with 4 columns: Current Allocation, Adjustments, Revised Allocation. Rows include Revised Security Budget Authority, Revised Nonsecurity Budget Authority, and General Purpose Outlays.

DETAIL OF ADJUSTMENTS TO FISCAL YEAR 2025 ALLOCATIONS TO THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

(Pursuant to Section 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974) (\$ in billions)

Table with 6 columns: Detail of Adjustments Made Above, Emergency, Disaster Relief, Program Integrity, Wildfire Suppression, Total. Rows include Revised Security Budget Authority, Revised Nonsecurity Budget Authority, and General Purpose Outlays.

Note: Of the program integrity amounts, \$336 million of budget authority and \$252 million of outlays are from the Disability Insurance Trust Fund and are off-budget. The off-budget amounts are not included in the adjustment to the budget aggregates.

HALT FENTANYL ACT

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Madam President, I voted today to oppose cloture to end debate on the HALT Fentanyl Act. Our Nation and my State of Maryland

are experiencing a crisis with synthetic opioids like fentanyl and related drugs, and I strongly support action to combat drug trafficking and prevent overdoses. We need public health solu-

tions that will help American families and our communities, but instead, the bill before us could lead to harmful unintended consequences, including limiting the potential for less addictive

pain therapies and treatments like Naloxone that could prevent and reverse overdose. It also expands mandatory minimums, which increase incarceration but do not reduce crime, and applies them to a broad class of drugs regardless of their actual physiological effects, so that someone could be incarcerated for a decade or more for drugs that are effectively harmless.

I continue to hope that we will have the opportunity to amend this legislation, including with amendments put forward by my colleague Senator BOOKER. However, as we still do not have an agreement to hold amendment votes, I voted against cloture to end debate on the bill today. I urge my colleagues to work to improve the bill in order to address the possible unintended consequences of this legislation so instead the bill focuses on tackling dangerous drugs and allows for lifesaving research and development of potential treatments.

RECOGNIZING THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

Mr. WARNOCK. Madam President, today, I pay tribute to the University of Georgia School of Social Work for its 60th anniversary and to Deans Charles A. Stewart (1964–1995), Bonnie Yegidis (1995–2003), Maurice Daniels (2005–2016), Anna Scheyett (2016–2021), and its current dean, Philip Hong (2022–present).

For six decades, the School of Social Work has advanced the University of Georgia's teaching, research, and service mission. It has conferred more than 9,000 degrees in social work and nonprofit management and leadership while strengthening the University of Georgia's academic excellence by preparing culturally responsive practitioners and scholars to be leaders in addressing social problems and promoting social justice, locally and globally, through teaching, research, and service.

Throughout its history, the University of Georgia School of Social Work has positively impacted the State of Georgia, our Nation, and our world. It established a Center for Social Justice, Human, and Civil Rights; an Institute for Nonprofit Organizations; and a Center on Human Trafficking Research and Outreach, each of which has worked to address practices and policies which affect equal access to resources, international human and civil rights, and the well-being of all populations. It was the first school in Georgia to offer bachelor's, doctorate, and part-time master's degrees in social work; first to offer a master's degree in nonprofit management and leadership; and first to offer dual degrees in social work and law, and social work and public health.

Today, the University of Georgia School of Social Work continues its 60-year legacy of building a better world

for all by seeking socially innovative solutions to create meaningful change. Its faculty are actively involved in issues such as child safety and family well-being, civil rights and social justice, community health and well-being, culturally informed practice, health and behavioral health prevention and intervention, human trafficking and human rights, social economic policy and development, trauma and violence prevention, and many more. Its students contribute countless internship hours to institutions across Georgia. And alumni of its Athens and Gwinnett campuses, as well as its online program, are engaged in meaningful careers in service to the well-being of our society.

On the 60th anniversary of the University of Georgia School of Social Work, I would like to congratulate and thank its faculty, staff, and students—both past and present—for the contributions and impact that it has come to represent in the State of Georgia, nationally, and globally.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

REMEMBERING SHERIFF WAYNE POTTER

• Mrs. BLACKBURN. Madam President, last month Tennessee lost a great man, public servant, and community leader: Sheriff Wayne Potter.

For almost three decades, Sheriff Potter served the citizens of Morgan County as a member of law enforcement. Starting in 1995, he became a correctional officer for the Tennessee Department of Corrections, serving at Brushy Mountain State Penitentiary. Three years later, he joined the Morgan County Sheriff's Office, where he would rise through the ranks with a dedication to helping others. In recognition of his distinguished service, Morgan County elected him as sheriff in 2018. With the responsibility entrusted to him from his community, Sheriff Potter worked to lower crime, improve public safety, and make life better for all residents.

Over the years, Sheriff Potter took on many roles: patrolman, narcotics investigator, school resource officer, and law enforcement professional with the Wartburg Police Department and Oliver Springs Police Department. And through it all, he showed unwavering courage. After receiving his tragic cancer diagnosis last year, Sheriff Potter remained committed to leading his department and helping those in need.

On behalf of all Tennesseans, I extend my heartfelt condolences to Sheriff Potter's family, including his wife Lea and six beautiful children. While our State has lost a great leader, Sheriff Potter's legacy will endure in Morgan County and across Tennessee for many years to come. •

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT "BOB" JOSEPH MILLER

• Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. Madam President, today I rise to recognize Governor Robert "Bob" Joseph Miller and his lifetime of public service and dedication to the State of Nevada. Governor Miller has demonstrated inspired service to the people of Las Vegas, Clark County, and the State of Nevada. From police officer to the longest serving Governor in the State of Nevada, Governor Miller has a diverse and honorable public service career and an equally spirited sense of community.

Governor Miller started his career in public service in the U.S. Army Reserve from 1967 to 1973, and then while studying law at Loyola Marymount University, he continued his service as a police officer for the Los Angeles and then Las Vegas Sheriffs' Offices. He then went on to join the Clark County's District Attorney's Office and was eventually elected the 19th District Attorney of Clark County. In 1986, Governor Miller was elected as the 29th Lieutenant Governor of Nevada, and on January 3, 1989, he was sworn in as the 26th Governor of Nevada. He served as Governor of Nevada from 1989 to 1999 and is Nevada's longest serving Governor.

The son of a gaming pioneer in Las Vegas in the 50s and 60s, Governor Miller grew up in a period of immense transformation for the city. As Las Vegas was taking off into a new era, so did Governor Miller's career. His rise from gambler's son to Governor parallels the rise of Las Vegas from the tiny desert town to the Entertainment Capital of the World. President Bill Clinton wrote that Governor Miller's "journey could only have happened in Nevada. He is a man of integrity who cares deeply about the issues facing his state and nation, and who has always been willing to put aside differences to solve problems."

At the time Governor Miller entered Nevada's capital, southern Nevada was entering a new era of development and rapid population growth. Governor Miller was quickly introduced to the high-stakes world of Nevada tourism promotion, transportation infrastructure, and economic diversity. As Lieutenant Governor and Governor, he was a key supporter of Nevada's growing economy, paving the way for necessary infrastructure improvements, encouraging foreign air carriers to offer non-stop service into Las Vegas' Harry Reid International Airport, and helping Nevada hotels and casinos to embrace business travelers. Notably, during his time as Governor, Nevada convention capacity grew from just under 1 million to over 7 million square feet. While Governor Miller no longer works in public service, he continues to support the growth of Las Vegas and Nevada's tourism economy.

The great work he did has inspired me in my own public service career, including elevating the rights of people victimized by crime and protecting our