Kupec, Kerri (OPA)

From:	Kupec, Kerri (OPA)
Sent:	Thursday, April 18, 2019 11:51 AM
То:	Kupec, Kerri (OPA)
Bcc:	Aruna.Viswanatha@wsj.com; peter.nicholas@wsj.com; rebecca.ballhaus@wsj.com; aaron.blake@washpost.com; carol.leonnig@washpost.com; j.dula@washpost.com; john.wagner@washpost.com; maria.glod@washpost.com; marypat.flaherty@washpost.com; undhp@washpost.com; sdinan@washingtontimes.com; byork@washingtonexaminer.com; (b)(6): Byron York personal email; mquinn@washingtonexaminer.com; snelson@washingtonexaminer.com; tshepherd@washingtonexaminer.com; michael.scherer@washpost.com; rachel.weiner@washpost.com; spencer.hsu@washpost.com; jmordock@washingtontimes.com; Devlin.Barrett@washpost.com; jmordock@washingtontimes.com; Josh.Dawsey@washpost.com; mark.berman@washpost.com; sari.Horwitz@washpost.com; rosalind.helderman@washpost.com; Sari.Horwitz@washpost.com; rosalind.helderman@washpost.com; gcutler@weta.org; lenny.smith@winknews.com; brady.gibson@wishtv.com; abernstein@wnyc.org; lmarritz@wnyc.org; julie.bykowicz@wsj.com; sadie.gurman@wsj.com; shelby.holliday@wsj.com; jgreen@wtop.com; tom.fitzgerald@foxtv.com; bleshan@wusa9.com; swilson3@wusa9.com; misikoff@yahoo-inc.com (b)(6): HunterWalker personal email
Subject:	Attorney General Barr Letter to Congress Regarding the Release of the Mueller Report
Attachments:	Letter.41819.pdf

Good morning,

Please see attached for Attorney General Barr's letter to Congress regarding the release of the Mueller report.

Link to the report: <u>https://www.justice.gov/storage/report.pdf</u>

Kerri Kupec

Director Office of Public Affairs U.S. Department of Justice kerri.kupec@usdoj.gov

(b) (6)



The Attorney General

Washington, D.C.

April 18, 2019

The Honorable Lindsey Graham Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary United States Senate 290 Russell Senate Office Building Washington, D.C. 20510

The Honorable Dianne Feinstein Ranking Member, Committee on the Judiciary United States Senate 331 Hart Senate Office Building Washington, D.C. 20510 The Honorable Jerrold Nadler Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary United States House of Representatives 2132 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

The Honorable Doug Collins Ranking Member, Committee on the Judiciary United States House of Representatives 1504 Longworth House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Chairman Graham, Chairman Nadler, Ranking Member Feinstein, and Ranking Member Collins:

I write today to provide you with a public version of the report prepared by Special Counsel Robert S. Mueller, III. Although the Special Counsel prepared this document as a "confidential report" to the Attorney General under 28 C.F.R. § 600.8(c), I have determined that the public interest warrants as much transparency as possible regarding the results of the Special Counsel's investigation. Accordingly, I have determined that the report should be released to the public and provided to Congress, subject only to those redactions required by the law or compelling law enforcement, national security, or personal privacy interests.

Russian Interference in the 2016 U.S. Presidential Election

Volume I of the Special Counsel's report describes the results of his investigation into Russia's attempts to interfere in the 2016 U.S. presidential election and any coordination of those efforts with the Trump campaign and its associates. As quoted in my March 24, 2019 letter, the Special Counsel stated his bottom-line conclusion on the question of so-called "collusion" as follows: "[T]he investigation did not establish that members of the Trump Campaign conspired or coordinated with the Russian government in its election interference activities."

More specifically, the Special Counsel determined that there were two main Russian efforts to influence the 2016 election. The first involved attempts by a Russian organization, the Internet Research Agency (IRA), to conduct disinformation and social media operations in the United States designed to sow social discord, eventually with the aim of interfering with the election. The Special Counsel brought criminal charges against a number of Russian nationals and entities in connection with these activities, but concluded that "[t]he investigation did not identify evidence that any U.S. persons conspired or coordinated with the IRA."

The second main Russian effort to influence the 2016 election involved hacking into the computer systems of the Clinton campaign and certain Democratic Party organizations for the purpose of stealing documents and emails for later public dissemination. Such unauthorized access into computers is a federal crime. The Special Counsel found that Russian government actors successfully carried out these hacking activities between March and mid-June 2016, stealing many thousands of documents and emails. Based on these activities, the Special Counsel brought criminal charges against Russian military officers for conspiring to hack into computers in the United States for purposes of influencing the election. But the Special Counsel did not find that President Trump, his campaign, or its associates conspired or coordinated with the Russian government in its hacking activities.

The Special Counsel also considered whether any persons associated with the Trump campaign had any role in disseminating the hacked information, either through Wikileaks or other channels. Although some of the Special Counsel's discussion concerning these matters must be redacted because of court orders in pending cases or potential harm to ongoing investigations, the Special Counsel did not find that any person associated with the Trump campaign, or any other U.S. citizen, illegally participated in the dissemination of hacked information.

Finally, in connection with investigating Russian interference, the Special Counsel reviewed contacts between persons associated with the Trump campaign and persons having or claiming to have ties to the Russian government. After reviewing those contacts, the Special Counsel did not find any conspiracy to violate U.S. law involving Russia-linked persons and any persons associated with the Trump campaign.

Obstruction of Justice

Volume II of the Special Counsel's report describes his investigation into whether President Trump's actions in connection with the Russia investigation constituted obstruction of justice. Although the report documents the President's actions in detail, the Special Counsel decided not to evaluate the President's conduct under the Department's standards governing prosecution and declination decisions. As I explained in my March 24, 2019 letter to Congress, "[a]fter making a 'thorough factual investigation' into these matters," the Special Counsel "did not draw a conclusion—one way or the other—as to whether the examined conduct constituted obstruction." As the Special Counsel put it, "while this report does not conclude that the President committed a crime, it also does not exonerate him."

Presented with the results of the Special Counsel's thorough, almost-two-year investigation, I determined that the Special Counsel's decision not to reach a conclusion on obstruction left it to me to determine whether the conduct described in the report constitutes a crime when considered under the principles of federal prosecution. The Attorney General has ultimate responsibility for all criminal investigations conducted by the Department. The very function of a federal prosecutor conducting a criminal investigation is to determine whether an offense has been committed and, if so, whether there is sufficient evidence to overcome the presumption of innocence that attaches to every person. Prosecutors are entrusted with awesome investigative powers, including the power to use a grand jury, for the purpose of making these prosecutorial decisions and not for any other purpose. Consequently, I determined that it was

incumbent on me to decide, one way or the other, whether the evidence set forth in the Special Counsel's report was sufficient to establish that the President committed an obstruction-of-justice offense. As stated in my March 24 letter, the Deputy Attorney General and I determined that it was not.

Preparation of the Public Report

As noted above, I have concluded that the report should be released to the public and to Congress to the maximum extent possible, subject only to those redactions required by law or by compelling law enforcement, national security, or personal privacy interests. As you will see, most of the redactions were required to protect grand-jury secrecy or to comply with judicial orders (i) protecting from public release sensitive discovery information or (ii) prohibiting public disclosure of information bearing upon ongoing investigations and criminal proceedings, including *United States v. Internet Research Agency LLC, et al.* and *United States v. Roger Jason Stone, Jr.*

With the assistance of the Special Counsel and his team, we have coordinated the redaction process with members of the intelligence community and with the prosecuting offices currently handling matters referenced in the report. We have clearly marked the redactions based upon the reason for withholding the redacted information: (1) grand-jury information (marked in red), the disclosure of which is prohibited by Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 6(e); (2) investigative techniques (marked in yellow), which reflect material identified by the intelligence and law enforcement communities as potentially compromising sensitive sources, methods, or techniques, as well as information that could harm ongoing intelligence or law enforcement activities; (3) information that, if released, could harm ongoing law enforcement matters (marked in white), including charged cases where court rules and orders bar public disclosure by the parties of case information; and (4) information that would unduly infringe upon the personal privacy and reputational interests of peripheral third parties (marked in green), which includes deliberation about decisions not to recommend prosecution of such parties.

Because the White House voluntarily cooperated with the Special Counsel's investigation, significant portions of the report contain materials over which the President could have asserted privilege. After the release of my March 29, 2019 letter, the Office of the White House Counsel requested the opportunity to review the redacted report for the purpose of advising the President as to whether he should invoke privilege on any portion prior to the public disclosure of this information. In view of this issue's importance to long-standing interests of the Presidency, I decided that office should be in a position to advise the President. Therefore, I agreed to the request. Following that review, the President confirmed that, in the interest of transparency, he would not assert privilege prior to the public disclosure of the report, although it would have been well within his authority to do so in many instances. Thus, the White House did not request that any information be withheld from public release, and no material was redacted based on executive privilege.

In addition, earlier this week, the President's personal counsel requested and were granted the opportunity to review the redacted report before it was publicly released. That request was consistent with the practice followed under the now-expired Ethics in Government Act, which permitted individuals named in a report prepared by an Independent Counsel the opportunity to review and comment on the report before publication. See 28 U.S.C. § 594(h)(2). The President's personal lawyers raised no objections to publication of any information in the redacted report, and they were not permitted to make, and did not request, any further redactions. Thus, all redactions in the report were made by Department lawyers working together with the Special Counsel's office and the intelligence community.

Accommodation of Congress's Requests

I acknowledge that you have expressed an interest in viewing an unredacted version of the report. As I have said on several occasions, it is my intent to accommodate that request to the extent that I can. I will therefore make available for review by you and the "Gang of Eight" a version of the report with all redactions removed except those relating to grand-jury information. In light of the law and governing judicial precedent, I do not believe that I have discretion to disclose grand-jury information to Congress. Nevertheless, this accommodation will allow you to review the bulk of the redacted material for yourselves.

Finally, I understand that your Committees will have many questions about these matters, and I look forward to discussing them with you in my upcoming testimony. As I previously offered, I am currently available to testify before the Senate Judiciary Committee on May 1, 2019, and before the House Judiciary Committee on May 2, 2019. I believe that the release of the Special Counsel's report, together with my testimony, will accommodate any need Congress has to learn about the results of the Special Counsel's investigation.

* * *

In light of the public interest surrounding this matter, I will disclose this letter to the public after delivering it to you.

Sincerely,

Bar

William P. Barr Attorney General

Kupec, Kerri (OPA)

From:	Kupec, Kerri (OPA)
Sent:	Thursday, April 18, 2019 5:48 PM
То:	Kupec, Kerri (OPA)
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Subject:	Letter to Chairmen Graham and Nadler on In-Camera Review of Less-Redacted
_	Special Counsel Report
Attachments:	2019-4-18 In Camera Review of Less-Redacted Special Counsel Report - Graham + Nadler.pdf

See attached.

Kerri Kupec

Director Office of Public Affairs U.S. Department of Justice kerri.kupec@usdoj.gov

(b) (6)



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Legislative Affairs

Office of the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

April 18, 2019

The Honorable Lindsey Graham Chairman Committee on the Judiciary United States Senate Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Jerrold Nadler Chairman Committee on the Judiciary U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515

Dear Chairman Graham and Chairman Nadler:

I write to provide additional information regarding the Attorney General's April 18, 2019 invitation to certain Members of Congress to review a less-redacted version of Special Counsel Robert Mueller's Report on the Investigation into Russian Interference in the 2016 Presidential Election (Report).

Pursuant to 28 C.F.R. § 600.8(c), the Special Counsel submitted a "confidential report" to the Attorney General on March 22, 2019. In the Attorney General's March 24, 2019 letter to you, he stated that he was "mindful of the public interest in this matter" and that his "goal and intent" was to "release as much of the Special Counsel's report as" possible "consistent with applicable law, regulations, and Departmental policies." Subsequently, in his March 29, 2019 letter, the Attorney General explained that Department of Justice (Department) officials, with assistance from the Special Counsel, were identifying and redacting four categories of material from the Report prior to its public release. These include: (1) material subject to Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 6(e) that by law cannot be made public, (2) material the intelligence community identifies as potentially compromising sensitive sources and methods, (3) material that could affect other ongoing matters, and (4) information that would unduly infringe on the personal privacy and reputational interests of peripheral third parties. As the Attorney General's letter of April 18, 2019 explains, the Report released to Congress and the public today contains these redactions.

The Attorney General has determined that it is appropriate to provide the Chairman and Ranking Members of the House and Senate Committees on the Judiciary, the members of the "Gang of Eight," and one designated staff person per member access via *in camera* review to certain material redacted in the publicly released report.

The Honorable Lindsey Graham The Honorable Jerrold Nadler Page Two

To facilitate this review, the Office of Legislative Affairs (Office) will operate a secure reading room for above-identified members and designated staff at the Department from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. each day between April 22 and April 26, 2019. Additionally, for the convenience of Members, this Office will provide an opportunity for *in camera* review of the less-redacted Report in secure spaces on Capitol Hill during the week of April 29, 2019, which immediately follows the current Congressional recess.

As required by Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 6(e), the less-redacted version of the Report will maintain redactions of sensitive grand jury information that by law cannot be made public. However, the less-redacted Report will make available to congressional reviewers all information covered in each of the other three categories of redactions referenced in the Attorney General's April 18, 2019 letter.

Given the sensitive nature of the information, the additional information will be made available through *in camera* review contingent on an agreement by all individuals reviewing the less-redacted version of the Report that the material provided only to the above-identified members and staff will remain confidential. Material redacted in the public version of the report is law enforcement sensitive and confidential; it should not be shared in any form without prior approval of the Department of Justice. Some of the material is governed by court rules and orders and cannot be shared publicly absent court order.

While the Department will permit notetaking, the Department asks that all notes remain at the Department in its secure facility. Department officials will transfer notes to and from Capitol Hill for *in camera* review sessions that take place there. Following the above-referenced review opportunities, this Office will be pleased to work with you and your staff should you believe that additional access to this information is necessary to further your legislative or oversight activities.

We hope this information is helpful. Please do not hesitate to have your designated staff person contact this Office to schedule an appointment for *in camera* review of the Report.

* * *

Consistent with our past correspondence on this matter and our effort to keep the public informed, the Department intends to make this letter available to the public after delivering it to you.



The Honorable Lindsey Graham The Honorable Jerrold Nadler Page Three

cc: The Honorable Mitch McConnell Senate Majority Leader

> The Honorable Charles E. Schumer Senate Minority Leader

The Honorable Nancy Pelosi Speaker of the House

The Honorable Kevin McCarthy House Minority Leader

The Honorable Richard Burr Chairman Senate Select Committee on Intelligence

The Honorable Mark Warner Ranking Member Senate Select Committee on Intelligence

The Honorable Adam Schiff Chairman House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence

The Honorable Devin Nunes Ranking Member House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence

The Honorable Dianne Feinstein Ranking Member Senate Committee in the Judiciary

The Honorable Doug Collins Ranking Member House Committee in the Judiciary