

# Barr Summary

1. Proper Noun
2. Adverb
3. Noun
4. Noun
5. Noun
6. Noun
7. Noun
8. Noun
9. Noun
10. Noun
11. Noun
12. Adverb
13. Noun
14. Adjective
15. Adjective Ends In Est
16. Adjective
17. Verb Past Tense
18. Verb Past Tense
19. Adjective
20. Adjective
21. Verb Present Ends In Ing
22. Verb Present Ends In Ing
23. Verb Present Ends In Ing

24. Noun
25. Adverb
26. Noun
27. Adverb
28. Noun
29. Adjective
30. Adjective
31. Verb Base Form
32. Noun

# Barr Summary

On Friday, the Special Counsel submitted to me a "confidential report explaining the prosecution or declination decisions" he has reached, as required by 28 C.F.R. § 600.8(c). This report is entitled " \_\_\_\_\_ Proper Noun \_\_\_\_\_ on the Investigation into Russian Interference in the 2016 Presidential Election." Although my \_\_\_\_\_ Adverb \_\_\_\_\_ is ongoing, I believe that it is in the public interest to describe the report and to summarize the principal \_\_\_\_\_ Noun \_\_\_\_\_ reached by the Special Counsel and the results of his \_\_\_\_\_ Noun \_\_\_\_\_.

The report explains that the Special Counsel and his staff thoroughly investigated allegations that members of the presidential \_\_\_\_\_ Noun \_\_\_\_\_ of Donald J. Trump, and others associated with it, conspired with the Russian government in its efforts to interfere in the 2016 U.S. presidential election, or sought to obstruct the related federal investigations. In the report, the Special Counsel noted that, in completing his investigation, he employed 19 \_\_\_\_\_ Noun \_\_\_\_\_ who were assisted by a team of approximately 40 FBI \_\_\_\_\_ Noun \_\_\_\_\_, intelligence analysts, forensic \_\_\_\_\_ Noun \_\_\_\_\_, and other professional staff. The Special Counsel issued more than 2,800 subpoenas, executed nearly 500 search warrants, obtained more than 230 orders for communication records, issued almost 50 orders authorizing use of pen registers, made 13 requests to foreign \_\_\_\_\_ Noun \_\_\_\_\_ for evidence, and interviewed approximately 500 \_\_\_\_\_ Noun \_\_\_\_\_.

The Special Counsel obtained a number of indictments and convictions of \_\_\_\_\_ Noun \_\_\_\_\_ and entities in connection with his investigation, all of which have been publicly disclosed. During the course of his investigation,

the Special Counsel also referred several matters to other offices for further action. The report does not recommend any \_\_\_\_\_ Adverb \_\_\_\_\_ indictments, nor did the Special Counsel obtain any sealed indictments that have yet to be made public. Below, I summarize the principal conclusions set out in the Special Counsel's report.

Russian Interference in the 2016 U.S. \_\_\_\_\_ Noun \_\_\_\_\_ Election.

The Special Counsel's report is divided into \_\_\_\_\_ Adjective \_\_\_\_\_ parts. The first describes the results of the Special Counsel's investigation into Russia's interference in the 2016 U.S. presidential election. The report outlines the Russian effort to influence the election and documents crimes committed by persons associated with the \_\_\_\_\_ Adjective Ends in EST \_\_\_\_\_ government in connection with those efforts. The report further explains that a primary consideration for the Special Counsel's investigation was whether any Americans - including individuals associated with the Trump campaign - joined the Russian conspiracies to influence the election, which would be a federal crime. The Special Counsel's investigation did not find that the Trump campaign or \_\_\_\_\_ Adjective \_\_\_\_\_ associated with it conspired or coordinated with Russia in its efforts to influence the 2016 U.S. presidential election. As the report states: "[T]he investigation did not establish that members of the Trump Campaign conspired or coordinated with the Russian government in its election interference activities."

The Special Counsel's investigation determined that there were two main Russian \_\_\_\_\_ Verb Past Tense \_\_\_\_\_ 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. As noted above, the Special Counsel did not find that any U.S. person or Trump campaign official or associate conspired or knowingly \_\_\_\_\_ *Verb Past Tense* \_\_\_\_\_ with the IRA in its efforts, although the Special Counsel brought criminal charges against a number of Russian nationals and entities in connection with these activities.

The second element involved the Russian government's efforts to conduct computer \_\_\_\_\_ *Adjective* \_\_\_\_\_ operations designed to gather and disseminate information to influence the election. The Special Counsel found that Russian government actors successfully hacked into computers and obtained emails from persons affiliated with the Clinton campaign and \_\_\_\_\_ *Adjective* \_\_\_\_\_ Party organizations, and publicly disseminated those materials through various intermediaries, including WikiLeaks. Based on these activities, the Special Counsel brought criminal charges against a number of Russian military officers for \_\_\_\_\_ *Verb Present ends in ING* \_\_\_\_\_ to hack into computers in the United States for purposes of influencing the election. But as noted above, the Special Counsel did not find that the Trump campaign, or anyone associated with it, conspired or coordinated with the Russian government in these efforts, despite multiple offers from Russian-affiliated individuals to assist the Trump campaign.

Obstruction of Justice.

The report's second part addresses a number of actions by the President - most of which have been the subject of public \_\_\_\_\_ *Verb Present ends in ING* \_\_\_\_\_ - that the Special Counsel investigated as potentially raising obstruction-of-justice

concerns. After making a "thorough factual investigation" into these matters, the Special Counsel considered whether to evaluate the conduct under Department standards \_\_\_\_\_ Verb Present ends in ING prosecution and declination decisions but ultimately determined not to make a traditional prosecutorial judgment. The Special Counsel therefore did not draw a conclusion - one way or the other - as to whether the examined conduct constituted obstruction. Instead, for each of the relevant actions investigated, the report sets out evidence on both sides of the question and leaves unresolved what the Special Counsel views as "difficult issues" of \_\_\_\_\_ Noun and fact concerning whether the President's \_\_\_\_\_ Adverb and intent could be viewed as obstruction. The Special Counsel states that "while this report does not conclude that the President committed a crime, it also does not exonerate him."

The Special Counsel's decision to describe the facts of his obstruction investigation without reaching any legal conclusions leaves it to the Attorney \_\_\_\_\_ Noun to determine whether the conduct described in the report constitutes a crime. Over the course of the investigation, the Special Counsel's office engaged in \_\_\_\_\_ Adverb with certain Department officials regarding many of the legal and factual matters at issue in the Special Counsel's obstruction investigation. After reviewing the Special Counsel's final report on these issues; consulting with Department officials, including the Office of Legal \_\_\_\_\_ Noun; and applying the principles of federal prosecution that guide our charging decisions, Deputy Attorney General \_\_\_\_\_ Adjective Rosenstein and I have concluded that the evidence developed during the Special Counsel's investigation is not sufficient to establish that the President committed an obstruction-of-justice offense. Our determination was made without regard to, and

is not based on, the constitutional considerations that surround the indictment and criminal prosecution of a sitting president.

In making this determination, we noted that the Special Counsel recognized that "the evidence does not establish that the President was \_\_\_\_\_ Adjective \_\_\_\_\_ in an underlying crime related to Russian election interference," and that \_\_\_\_\_, while not determinative, the absence of such evidence bears upon the President's intent with respect to obstruction. Generally speaking, to obtain and sustain an obstruction conviction, the government would need to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that a person, acting with corrupt intent, engaged in obstructive conduct with a sufficient nexus to a pending or contemplated proceeding. In cataloguing the President's actions, many of which took place in public view, the report identifies no actions that, in our judgment, \_\_\_\_\_ Verb Base Form \_\_\_\_\_ obstructive conduct, had a nexus to a pending or contemplated proceeding, and were done with corrupt intent, each of which \_\_\_\_\_, under the Department's principles of federal prosecution guiding charging decisions, would need to be proven beyond a reasonable doubt to establish an \_\_\_\_\_ Noun \_\_\_\_\_ offense.